—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FRESH GOODS
on hands at all times.

County warrants taken in exchange for goods at the highest figures possible.

—TILLAMOOK, ORE.

FEARNSIDE'S

—Is the place to find bargains in—

Dry Goods,

Clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, notions, Gents' furnishings, Groceries and General merchandise. At the old stand,

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

Pacific University and Tualatin Academy

FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

One of the oldest and best equipped institutions in the North-west. College and academy Courses; Classical, Scientific and Literary. Unusual opportunities for advanced work in Chemistry and Biology. Special instruction in the English branches and in Normal methods. The Conservatory of Music offers excellent opportunities for the study of vocal and instrumental music.

Expenses reasonable. Board in club at reduced rates.

Fall term begins Wednesday, September 21st, 1892. For catalogues, address:

THOMAS MCCLELLAND, President

NEW

DRUG STORE!

Everybody invited to call.

ALFRED WILLIAMS,

Opposite Larson House. Tillamook, Oregon.

NEHALEM CITY.

THE BEST PLACE TO INVEST.

Magnificent Timber
Rich Coal Deposits
Productive Farm Land.

FINE TOWNSITE

Buy now while lots are cheap. For full particulars call on or address:

HENRY TOEHL, Nehalem, Ore., or NEHALEM MILL CO., Astoria, Ore.

If you should die to-day are you satisfied with the condition of your estate?

A Policy in The
MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL

Is the Best Investment you can make

Every policy has a cash paid-up value guaranteed each year.

Write me your age for a sample policy.

F. D. JONES, Local Agt. H. G. COLTON, Gen'l Ag't, 233 Stark St., Portland, Ore.

Presidential Campaign of 1892.

GRAND INDUCEMENTS

—TO READERS OF THE—

HEADLIGHT.

The Presidential Campaign of 1892 will, without doubt, be the most intensely interesting and exciting in the history of the United States, and country people will be extremely anxious to have all the general and political news and discussions of the day as presented in a National Journal in addition to that supplied by their own local paper.

To meet this want we have entered into a contract with the

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

The Leading Republican Paper of the United States.

which enables us to offer that splendid journal, (regular subscripflon price $1.00 per year) and the HEADLIGHT, for one year

For only $1.50 per year, cash in advance.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, regular price per year	$1.00
HEADLIGHT " " " "	1.50
Total	$2.50

WE FURNISH BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR $1.50.

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

This is the most liberal combination offer ever made in the United States, and every reader of the HEADLIGHT should take advantage of it at once.

Address all orders to

HEADLIGHT, Tillamook, Oregon.

ILLINGWORTH-ADKINS MURDER TRIAL.

The Boy Sentenced to Seven Years in The Penitentiary and Fined $2.00.

The case came up Friday morning, and the slow task of impanelling a jury began. The regular jury list was soon exhausted, and court adjourned until night to enable the sheriff to bring in another venire. But few were accepted, and on Saturday the efforts were continued and still another venire issued. A night session was held again Saturday night, and not until the following Monday at ten o'clock in the morning was a full jury of twelve men secured. Nearly one hundred men were examined as to their qualifications as jurors, most all of them seeming to have their minds made up in advance as to what their decisions would be. Following are the names of the jurors accepted:

J. H. Bridgeford, Wm. Connors, G. W. Wallace, Wm. Johnson, Wm Oliver, Peter Byron, D. S. Bales, Geo. W. Smith, Alfred Deane, R. T. Weatherly, Morrison Mills, Frank Oaks.

Prosecuting Attorney James McCain opened the case by outlining the circumstances of the murder, and speaking to the jurymen of their duty in an able manner. E. E. Selph outlined the defense to the jury, presenting a detailed and concise statement of the basis of the defense.

J. E. Magers and A. W. Severance assisted in the prosecution. Hon. J. J. Daly and H. C. Eakin, of the firm of Daly, Sibley & Eakin, of Dallas; E. E. Selph and T. B. Handley were attorneys for the defense.

The first witness examined was A. P. Wilson, surveyor, who had made a plat of the scene of the murder, and he stated that the plat was a correct representation of the grounds.

A. W. Severance testified as to the identity of the map and grounds.

Mrs. Adkins was brought on the stand. She related the affair substantially as follows: Adkins and Illingworth worked late on July 1st. After supper they got into a controversy as to who should do the milking. Adkins charged Illingworth with being ungrateful and advanced toward him. Illingworth was sitting near the wood-box and seized a stick of wood, striking Adkins, bruising his head severely. Mrs. Adkins and her daughters separated the two men, and told Illingworth to go. Adkins went to another room after a gun. Illingworth left in haste without hat or coat. Was not seen again that evening. Adkin's wounds were attended to. Next morning he did not feel able to go to work early, so went about 9 o'clock, crossing the bridge to go to a small field on the other side of the river. The cry of murder was heard, followed instantly by a shot. Thought it was the voice of Adkins. She and two girls ran to the scene. On their way met Illingworth with a gun in his hands. Asked him what was the matter. He said he had killed Adkins. Said he did it in self defense. They ran on to the body accompanied by Illingworth. Told him he would be hung. He said he didn't care. Asked him to go and inform Mr. Harris. He started, saying he would. Adkins was dead when found. his head had fallen toward the river and away from the road. Was lying on his back as if he had turned in the road before he fell. Frank Allendar and others came. No weapons were found on Adkins' body. Did not look for them. He was dressed in his working clothes, without coat or vest. Was shot in the face. Found a cartridge in the road between the body and the bridge.

The testimony of her three girls was substantially the same and was given in a remarkably clear and straight-forward manner. They used excellent language and were not at all disconcerted by the cross examination. Even the little eleven-year-old girl appeared better on the witness stand than many lawyers would. One of the girls had been to the stable, which is near the road, harnessed the horses, and was about to hitch them to the harrow when she heard the shot. She had been for some time in a position to see the road and her testimony went to show that Illingworth had not passed her and that he must have been secreted in the bushes some time before the shot was fired. She heard Illingworth say "Damn you, I'll kill you," as he left the house the evening before. The killing was on the road between where she was and the house. On hearing the cry and shot she ran to the scene and got there about the time her mother and sisters arrived.

Frank Allendar was examined. He heard the cry and shot. Was working near. He ran to the scene and found the folks there. His testimony as to the position of the body was the same as given before. He started to tell the neighbors. Told Truman Harris, who came soon.

G. W. Phelps testified that he came along soon after the killing and found the body lying at the road side. He noticed the grass and weeds trampled down behind a stump at the roadside near where the cartridge was found. Could not tell whether it had been done by a man or by cattle running at large.

W. S. Thompson, who was Justice of the Peace, and summoned the coroner's jury, testified as to the details of the inquest, developing nothing new of particular importance.

T. W. Lyster, who lives up the river a short distance was examined. He said that Illingworth came to his house on the evening of July 1st, and came in without a hat or coat, saying that he left them outside because they were wet. He staid all night. While there said he had a little trouble with Adkins that evening. Left between 8 and 9 o'clock next morning, taking Lyster's gun, a 44-Winchester rifle. Illingworth asked him for the loan of his gun. Lyster said, "There it is." Said he did it in self defense. Said Illingworth claimed that he asked Adkins for his clothes and that Adkins said he would shoot him if he went on the place,—said he'd shoot him anyway,—said he'd kill him now. Illingworth then went to Truman Harris' place. Lyster then went to Beaver to see his aunt and uncle. The witness had a very poor memory and seemed reluctant to give testimony.

R. D. Lyster was then called. His testimony was much the same as that of T. W. Lyster, and was given in the same manner. Neither one of them appeared to know what Illingworth intended to do with the gun when he took it.

Wm. Barker was called, but there seemed to be some mistake regarding his knowledge of the affair and he was excused.

Truman Harris testified next. He heard a shot. Allender came to tell him what had happened. Illingworth also came to him, told him what he had done, and asked what he must do. Mr. Harris told Illingworth to go to town and give himself up. Illingworth started. Harris then went to the scene of the murder and saw the body as before stated.

Dr. Patchen gave the result of his post mortem examination, describing the course of the ball and the nature of the wound, stating that the ball entered the upper lip at the right of the base of the nose, ranging backward and coming out two inches in front of the right ear. The upper jaw and palate were crushed into small particles and there was a slight fracture of the base of skull. The blow would have stunned him so that he could not have moved after falling.

Ira Tomlinson and Dee Tomlinson testified as to what they had heard T. W. Lyster say regarding the affair. They said Lyster remarked that "Illingworth went hunting and got his game."

Sam. Tomlinson and Wm. Farmer were sworn and related some discrepancies between the testimony made by T. W. Lyster before the grand jury and his evidence in open court.

The defense began with the examination of Frank Harris. He said that Adkins' reputation was not good. Admitted that he had had a difficulty with Adkins regarding a boom on the river, and that he had taken an active interest in the defense.

M. D. Cavanaugh testified as to the position of the body when he arrived on the scene, and as to the details of the inquest. He said that Adkins' left eye was bruised, and had a dark ring around it. Also that there were bruises above his eye.

S. Earl testified that he saw Adkins at work near his home with a pistol in his pocket. He said he never told it however until after Atkins was shot. Had contributed for the defense.

S. A. Roberts was called and stated that he had sold pistol cartridges to Adkins last summer during the time of the boom trouble. Contributed 50 cts for defense.

N. P. Roberts also swore to selling cartridges to Adkins. Was cross examined as to whether he had as an officer, deputy sheriff, taken an interest in favor of the defense.

Josiah Biggs testified that he saw Adkins carrying a pistol some time ago, about the time of the boom controversy.

Chas. Wells and Fred. Burton testified as to seeing Adkins carry a pistol.

James Squires was called as a witness and was questioned as to the character of Adkins, but his testimony was of no particular importance. He admitted having a controversy with Adkins regarding boom and other matters. He contributed $2.00 for defense.

Wm. O'Harra testified as to Atkins' character.

Mrs. Burton told of the trouble about the boom.

T. W. Lyster was called to the stand again, but owing to objection of prosecution was told to stand aside.

A. G. Anderson was introduced as a witness, but disposed of the same as Lyster.

Curtiss Johnson swore that Adkins told him in a joking way the day before the murder that he could run his hired hand away at any time he chose.

Illingworth, the defendant, was then placed on the stand and said in substance: Was plowing July 1st until 7:30 P. M. I got up from the table on the opposite side from the stove. I sat by stove. Put wood in stove. Adkins came at me and asked why I couldn't milk. Called me a liar and commenced kicking me. I struck at him. I dropped stick. Mrs. Adkins and girls interfered. Adkins got club and came for me. Struck at me over heads of children in door. He dropped club and went after gun. They told me to run. I did. Ran down hill, across bridge and secreted myself in brush for 10 minutes. When girls came to milk I called to them and asked if old man was quiet. I went with girls perhaps half-a-mile. I asked them if Adkins would have shot me. They said yes, that he drew a gun on young Hasbrouck. Asked the girls if they could hide my things out where I could get them. They said no. Girls said their mother put Adkins in chair and bathed his head where I struck him. I said what shall I do? They began to cry and said not to say anything. I cried too. I told them I was going over to Tom's. (Lyster's). They begged me not to tell it to Tom. I went to Tom's and went in without any coat or hat. I stayed all night. Next morning got his gun and went back. Took gun because I was afraid. Can't say what time it was. When I got nearly there I saw Millie, the little girl, across the road with team. I then met Adkins. I said good morning, but he did not speak. I went to side of road, 20 feet away. I said you were going to shoot me last night. He said yes, I will shoot you yet. I shot him. I went and met the folks. They asked who shot. I said I shot Adkins. They asked me why I did it. I said in self [illegible] I asked them what to do. Went to Harris. On cross-examination he said: was in no hurry to leave when he went in room as I didn't think he would shoot. Thought he would shoot after what I heard the girls say. I hid in the brush so he couldn't find me. Didn't mention to Tom or Dick Lyster that I had any trouble with Adkins. They were mistaken about my saying that. I didn't tell them I was going to Adkins' next morning. I intended to return gun as soon as I got my things. I went after my things and to settle with him. Got gun because I was afraid. Didn't intend to use it. He was 15 or 20 feet away when I shot him. I was outside of road. He was opposite me in road. I was 15 feet from stump. I didn't see his pistol. Shot him without taking aim. I didn't tell Tom and Dick Lyster that I told him I wanted my clothes. Had not been requested to go after Harris, only to get somebody. I asked Harris what to do. He told me to come to town and give myself up. There was a load in the gun. I pumped the empty shell out about where I was when I shot him. Was scared and excited. Re-examination: Adkins carried a revolver nearly all the time. He carried the 32-caliber pistol generally. It belonged to his step-son. I had a pistol but did not have it with me. I wore Tom Lyster's hat. Didn't talk with Lysters except to say good-bye when I left there with gun.

Dr. Stanley was introduced as a medical expert. He knew Illingworth in Dallas. Treated him there about July 4th, 1890, for nervous prostration, for disease of the ear. His hearing was impaired, so he was liable to be deluded as to what was said to him. He had been affected with catarrh, and his right ear was filled with pus, which injured the auditory nerve. He was in a staggering or unstable condition, couldn't keep his balance. He was troubled with sleeplessness. His disease was probably the result of injurious practices which he had probably indulged in, and perhaps other causes. He improved under treatment for the first named troubles. Such practices are liable to produce epilepsy, makes the patient nervous, backward and apprehensive of people making sport of him, and perhaps cowardly. It also blunts the moral senses. It causes the patient to rely on impulses without reason. It impairs the ability to arrive at reasonable conclusions. The boy at times complained of hallucinations, that is, strange sounds from some unknown source. Such patients are easily alarmed. I find on recent examinations that he has been troubled with nocturnal convulsions lately, and that he has a continual headache. He yet has same catarrhal condition, his hearing etc. being yet affected. He has a convulsive twitching of the muscles of the face. It impairs his moral faculties. Dr. Stanley said he has known persons to recover from wounds such as Adkins was described as having. He probably struggled more or less. The force of the ball would have little to do with the direction in which a man falls when shot. Think the victim strangled to death, being stunned. On cross-examination Dr. Stanley said: The hallucinations caused by the disease of the ear indicate unsound mind, and that the boy seemed unconscious to-day on the witness stand. I think he knew what he was doing, only for a few moments at a time, when he was troubled with hallucinations.

Dr. Patchen was called to the stand again and gave some more expert testimony.

W. J. Smith saw Adkins carrying a pistol.

M. D. Reading, I. T. Maulsby, F. M. Lamb, B. R. Daniels, Judge Holden, Hon. J. W. Maxwell and Judge Cooper testified that Adkins' general reputaion was good.

The taking of testimony was closed Tuesday evening, and at the night session the argument begun. J. E. Magers opened the argument for the prosecution, and in a logical, well tempered talk to the jury, presented the case for the state. T. B. Handley led in the argument for the defense. He made an able and eloquent speech in behalf of the defendant. The court room was crowded to its utmost capacity during both speeches. Wednesday morning Hon. J. J. Daly argued for the defense and James McCain closed the argument for the state, the Judge gave his instructions, and the case went to the jury.

The jury, after being out three hours, returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter." He was sentenced to seven years in the state prison and fined $2.00.

NOTES REGARDING THE TRIAL.

Quite a number of women women were in attendance, listening with interest to the details of the trial.

The witnesses were brought in separ, ately and examined, so that none had the advantage of hearing the preceding testimony.

The testimony as to the character of Adkins disclosed some ugly and disgraceful neighborhood quarrels which were no credit to anybody concerned in them.

Illingworth told a tolerably straight story, though he differed materially from the other witnesses. It put a new phase on the matter when he said he had talked with the girls after the trouble the evening before.

The first ten members of the jury selected spent a dull Sunday. All those who were accepted at first were in the hands of a bailiff, and had to sleep in the same room, eat together, and were not allowed to communicate with the outside world.

Illingworth maintained a stolid and indifferent appearance when he was brought into court first, and all through the examination of the jurors. He seemed to pay but little attention to what was going on except during the examination of the little girls, whose testimony was very damaging to him. He away tears. He looked thin when first incarcerated, but seemingly has been thriving on prison fare, as he has gained a great deal of flesh.

Some of the witnesses seemed very reluctant to tell what they knew about the case, were very forgetful, and would tell nothing but what was forced out of them. Some of them talked very freely on the outside, and related to a representative of this paper much more than they were willing to disclose on the witness stand. The sympathy and partiality thus shown for the defense made it very hard for the prosecuting attorney to make a thorough presentation of the case for the State.

On Tuesday the crowd in the court room was very large. More women than usual were present, eagerly listening to the details. Dr. Stanley was on the stand giving expert testimony as to Illingworth's mental and physical condition. Ye scribe was standing on one foot jotting down the testimony as well as he could. At his side a gentleman vacated his seat, but the ladies spread themselves a little, filling up the vacancy, and the weary quill pusher saw all chance of his getting a place to sit down ruthlessly disappear beneath rustling petticoats. All at once Dr. Stanley's testimony took an interesting turn. The ladies all seemed to get smaller. There was room for the scribe most anywhere. In fact the audience had shrunk into such small space that perhaps one hundred more persons could have found comfortable seats. The scribe sat down.

Can't Cook as Mother Did!

How many a young wife's heart has been saddened by hearing the above remark! And yet how often the words are true; especially when cake, pastry or biscuit are in question! The reason is plain, yet it is "like telling a secret."

Our mothers used and are using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. They cannot be misled into using any of the ammonia or alum powders. No dyspepsia no sallow complexions, when mother did the cooking.

The first symptoms of ammonia poisoning, says a New York paper, which appear among those who work in ammonia factories, is a discoloration of the nose and forehead. This gradually extends over the face until the complexion has a stained, blotched and unsightly appearance

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only pure cream of tartar powder that contains the whites of eggs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

HERE AND THERE.

Don't forget the Fair.

"Tanglefoot" at Williams'

The Augusta arrived Sunday.

School commences next Monday.

County orders wanted. J. W. Lawless.

The Truckee is expected here September 4.

Views of Trask river bridge, at Heins' gallery. 0-14

The catch of salmon has been very light so far.

Edw. G. E. Wist of Nehalem reports his business prosperiflg.

New lot of mouldings received at Heins' art gallery; any size to order. 0-14

New backgrounds, chairs, etc., received at Heins' art gallery. Don't fail to see them. 0-14

Judge Burnett presides over court with dignity, and we believe he will be recognized as a good judge.

Rev. C. A. Willey will fill the appointments of Rev. C. W. Cross until his return, or until his successor is appointed.

Scribner's Lumber and Log Books at Lamb's only 35cts. Latest edition. Every logger or mill man should have one.

Bay City played Tillamook a ball game on the Fair Grounds Sunday afternoon, the score standing 24 to 21 in favor of Tillamook, and the Tillamookers did not play their ninth inning.

Owing to the Illingwofth murder trial taking up so much time this week, other matters in court have not been disposed of rapidly, and a full report of the proceedings of court cannot be given until next week.

Mr. D. A. Findley of Woods was arrested last week for larceny on complaint of his partner, T. J. Lucy. His attorney, Judge Daly, had the case brought before the grand jury, and on the examination the grand jury found not a true bill. We understand that the firm of Daly, Sibley & Eakin will begin an action for malicious prosecution against Lucy. We defer making comments until the trial is had.

R. E. Burrell, well known here as a man who claims to be in the timber land business, was recently arrested in Portland at the instigation of Lewis Wetherell who charged Burrell with defrauding him out of $300. Wetherell claims that Burrell sold him land in Bay City, signing his name as president of the Bay City Land Company, and it is said that his operations in this kind of work have been practiced on ignorant people in Wisconsin and Michigan to a great extent. He is not in any way connected with the

PERSONAL.

Dr. H. V. V. Johnson has been quite ill of late.

W. W. Curtiss and A. L. Stebbins are in the city.

C. E. Nelson was in Portland last week on business.

Capt. F. Dodge has just returned from a business trip to Portland.

Dr. Stanley, of Dallas, was here to give expert testimony as to the sanity of Illingworth.

BREVITIES.

Go to Williams for drugs.

Subscriptions for any paper published taken at Lamb's t-f.

WOOD TO SELL.—100 cords @ $2 per cord. Call on G. O. Nolan. t-f

WANTED:—County orders to the value of $3000 at the bank. C. & E. THAYER. 51

Ninety cents on the dollar, in merchandise, paid for county warrants at the "Racket Store." t-f

San Francisco Chronicle, Daily and Sunday, delivered 15cts per week or 65cts per month, strictly in advance, at Lamb's. t-f.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds for Deeds, and other legal blanks, the latest approved forms, well printed and on the best quality of paper, at Portland prices, at Lamb's book store. t-f

Glenord.

We have reached the great forks of the Wilson river, so you can now ride up here in your buggy. The first Glenorian we met was Walt J Smith, justice of the peace, who introduced us to John (the demijohn) and greetings were exchanged. Next day our powder man went ahead into the open country within sight of the city, and charged a huge stump with several pounds of giant powder and fired a salute that could be heard for miles. The camp was pitched beside the school house next day, and in the evening of Sunday all our camp of forty men, and all Glenorians congregated, seated on logs, and stumps, and listened to the religious sermons of three reverend gentlemen from Portland.

Aug. 29. John W. Anderson.

Important to Settlers.

The following is of interest to settlers on unsurveyed lands in this county:

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Oregon City, Oregon, Aug. 22, 1892.

Information to settlers who have made homestead entries since March 3d, 1891, or who may make homestead entries and desire to commute or pay for the land instead of making five years residence thereon:

Under the 6th section of the act approved March 3, 1891, they must show at least fourteen months actual residence on the land since date of entry to entitle them to commute and pay for the land.

All persons who have submitted final proof on their homesteads who filed since said date and did not have fourteen months actual residence on the land since date of entry at the time when final proof was submitted, under recent rulings of the department must continue their residence on the land, and submit supplemental proof showing such residence to entitle them to patent to the land entered.

J. T. APPERSON,
Register.

It is likely to be a year before the recent surveys here are accepted and subject to filing, owing to the slow methods pursued by the United States authorities, and settlers who have already been on the lands will be obliged to reside there another fourteen months before they can pay $1.25 per acre and get title. However, in case of homestead filings time is allowed from beginning of residence on the lands.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to express sincere thanks to each and everyone who has assisted and favored me during the time I was disabled and suffering from the effects of the Trask river bridge accident.

C. B. Hadley.

Drug Store for Sale.

On account of ill-health, I wish to sell my drug store and fixtures, together with building and lot; or if desired, will rent building to purchaser of drug stock.