

Tillamook



Headlight.

Vol. VI, No. 1.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

\$1.50 Per Year.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. J. MAY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

H. PETRE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Will do an office practice at Dr. Johnson's drug store and attend all calls in this city.

I. T. MAULSBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public and Real Estate Conveyancer.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

CLAUDE THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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DEPUTY-DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
3rd Judicial District, for Tillamook County
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. & E. THAYER,
BANKERS.
General Banking and Exchange business. Interest paid on time deposits.
Exchange on England, Belgium, Germany, Sweden and all foreign countries.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

I. F. LARSON
BLACKSMITH.
Wagon making, and all kinds of Wood-work and General Blacksmithing done. Mill Machinery Repaired.
Wagons Made to Order.
Horse-shoeing a Specialty.
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Ruggles & Johnson
MILLINERY
Near Court House, TILLAMOOK, ORE.

CENTRAL MARKET.
L. H. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.
The best Beef, Veal, Pork and Mutton always on hand. Eggs, Butter, Vegetables and Chickens bought and sold.
Satisfaction guaranteed to every one.
Shop opposite the Grand Central.
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

TILLAMOOK LIVERY STABLE
JONES BROS. PROPRIETORS.
First-class single and double turn-outs kept on hand. Boarding and transient stock cared for.
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

ACRE TRACTS
—and—
TOWN LOTS.
For sale at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. Location best in the city of Tillamook.
CAPT. Wm. D. STILLWELL,
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

CHAS. PETERSON.
BARBER SHOP.
First Class in Every Particular.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing.
BATH ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
N. W. CORNER 2ND AND 3RD STS.,
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

TRUCKEE LUMBER CO.

(OF SAN FRANCISCO.)
Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

They keep on hand at their store in Hobsonville the largest stock of goods in this county consisting of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Notions. Groceries, Crockery, and Queensware, Doors, Windows, Lime, Hair and Cement, Hardware and Nails.

Special attention given to filling orders for goods in jobbing lots. Agents for the fast sailing

STEAMER TRUCKEE

Tillamook, San Francisco, Portland and way ports. Makes regular trips every two weeks, weather permitting.

The fast sailing steamer Truckee has been specially fitted up for carrying passengers. The rates are:

Cabin Passage \$15.00
Steerage (one way) \$9.00

Freight, General Merchandise, Portland or San Francisco, Five Dollars per ton.

J. E. SIBLEY, MANAGER,
HOBSONVILLE, ORE.

N. P. ROBERTS,

Hardware, Tinware and Stoves.

TOOLS, CUTLERY, NAILS, DOORS.

A TIN SHOP IN CONNECTION. ☆ ☆ PLUMBING DONE TO ORDER.
Cor. First St. & 1st Ave. E. Tillamook.

Grand Central Billiard Hall.

C. B. HADLEY, Proprietor.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Pine Billiard and Pool Tables.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

MARKLEY, HAYS & ROCHE,
Proprietors.
M. D. ROCHE,
Manager
FREE BUS TO TRAINS AND Steamers.
Centrally Located.
Newly Furnished.

HOLTON HOUSE,

PORTLAND, OREGON.
COR. 4TH & ALDER STS.

Strictly First Class. European Plan. S. P. West Side R. R. Waiting Room and Ticket office.

A. L. ALDERMAN, PROPRIETOR. **LARGEST HOUSE.** Good Accommodations.

Occidental Hotel.

The present proprietor has just assumed management of this hotel, and respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the public.
CENTRALLY LOCATED. CONVENIENT TO BOAT LANDING.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

ALLEN HOUSE,

J. P. ALLEN, Proprietor.

We have taken full charge of the Grand Central Hotel and have refitted and refurnished it in excellent shape, just as good as new. We shall be pleased to have all our old patrons and friends to make us a call. Every effort will be made to make the surroundings pleasant and comfortable for guests.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

NEW HOUSE NEW FURNITURE

LARSEN HOUSE

M. H. LARSEN, Proprietor.

First class in every respect, best accommodations in the city. Headquarters for the traveling public. Located on main street, Tillamook, Oregon.

A. LETCHER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, GUNS, AMMUNITION AND FISHING TACKLE.
COMPASSES AND SPECTACLES. TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

CHICAGO NEWS

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPEN LAST SUNDAY.

A Fast Train from Chicago to New York.

The World's fair was open to visitors last Sunday despite the protest of the government authorities and churches. The attendance was larger than it has been any day since the fair began. The government display and a few state buildings were closed, but there was plenty to keep the sight-seers busy.

Trains have been put on between Chicago and New York that run through in 24 hours, the quickest time ever made. The first train went through May 28, and some very fast time was made. One run of 24 miles was made in 16 minutes.

Choctaw Troubles.

The two political parties in the Choctaw nation, southeast corner of the Indian Territory, have shown their capacity for the white man's statehood. They prepared to fight for their respective rights, as contending parties in some of the sovereign states of the Union have done. The treaty made in 1865, however, between the United States on the one hand and the Choctaws and Chickasaws on the other provides that the United States shall protect the two nations from internal disorder as well as outside attacks. In pursuance of the right given by the treaty our government has sent regular soldiers to keep the peace.

There are two political parties among the Choctaws—the conservative, called the National, and the Progressive. The National party wants to draw the tribal line sharply and discriminate against negroes and outsiders of all kinds. Between red, white and black the Nationals decide in favor of red and against white and black in the matter of privileges of residence, citizenship and trading. The Progressives, on the other hand, encourage a generous policy of immigration and citizenship. Their influence has been so strong in the national councils that some years ago citizen's rights were given to the negro men among the Choctaws.

Since 1850 the Progressives have been victorious at the polls. W. W. Jones has been twice elected governor, but last August the Nationals made a fight over the counting of the votes. This is the origin of the present trouble. The votes were counted again at the council of the nation in October, and the office again was given to Governor Jones. In the bitter quarrel immediately following the election in August four Progressives were assassinated by Nationals. Ever since then there has been imminent danger of a pitched battle until the United States troops were sent to keep the peace. Several Nationals were arrested for the murder of the Jones men. It was in the attempt to arrest others that the battle took place at the house of Dick Locke, a National. The arresting party and attacking party was composed of the Choctaw militia, called out by Governor Jones. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. After that Dick Locke built a fort and armed and provisioned it and defied the whole Jones power.

Descended From Columbus.

Don Christobel Colon de Toledo de la Corda y Ganta, duke of Veragua, marquis of Jamaica and admiral and adelantado mayor of the Indies, is his name, and he is thirteenth in direct descent from the great discoverer of America. In spite of both name and descent, however, Don Christobel Colon de Toledo, etc., etc., etc., is a good deal of a man. For this reason quite as much as because he is descended from Columbus the Duke of Veragua comes to us as chief of the representatives of Spain at the Columbian fair. His ancient blood is indeed no great things in Spanish eyes, for the real yellow old grandees of Spain trace their blood back centuries before Columbus was born.

In appearance the Duke of Veragua resembles somewhat our own Channey Depew. He does not take toatory and railroading, however, but to agriculture and livestock breeding. He is a Liberal in politics and at one time was royal commissioner of agriculture. He is chiefly admired among his fellow countrymen because he breeds the champion animals for the public bull fights at Madrid. The Veragua bulls are the most ferocious and famous of all those that appear in the ring in Spain—among the most savage that ever killed their man or horse before the eyes of a delighted audience. A thousand dollars is a not uncommon price for the Duke of Veragua to receive for one of these animals. He is a good financier, and partly from ancestral estates, partly from live stock breeding and other business operations not beneath the notice of a noble duke, he has managed to accumulate an annual income as large as the salary of the president of the United States.

A Twenty Round Contest.

SHERIDAN, May 29.—Joe Dowd of Salem and Gid Ely, Tillamook's clever light weight, will fight twenty rounds, with 5-ounce gloves, for a purse of \$50 and the entire gate receipts, Saturday next, at 9 P. M. The fight occurs before the Sheridan Athletic Club.

Salaries.

The salary of the British minister to the United States was a little less than \$30,000. Now that Sir Julian Pauncefote has been raised to the rank of ambassador his pay will be raised accordingly. The British ambassador to Germany receives about \$39,000 annually, while the one at Paris gets nearly \$45,000 a year, or only \$5,000 less than the president of the United States. Our foreign ministers to European governments have heretofore been obliged to spend much more than their salaries, which at the greatest have been only \$17,500. That is paid to our minister at London. Our ambassadors must have their pay raised at once. The United States cannot afford to skimp in foreign lands her public servants of the highest dignity.

A Strike and a Boycott.

The decision of Judge Taft of the United States circuit court at Toledo in the case of the Ann Arbor railroad suit shows the difference between a strike and a boycott in a way that is thoroughly clear to the mind of a person who is neither a lawyer nor a member of a trades union. A strike is quitting work by employees who are dissatisfied with the terms of their employment. Employed persons have a right to strike, and persons have a right to take or quit work at any time, but in case of railroads the decision of Judge Taft lays down the precedent that the right to boycott the goods of other roads must not be permitted.

The interstate commerce law requires that all railroads shall offer equal facilities to all others in the handling of freight and passengers. Refusing to handle the freight of any road by the employees of another road is unlawful, therefore. The following important principle is laid down: "While doing the work of the company the employee is the company." In brief, Judge Taft's decision amounts to this: Railroad employees may strike or quit the service of a company when they like. As long, however, as they are in the service of a company doing its work and receiving its wages, they shall not refuse to transfer the freight and passengers of any other road merely because the employees of that particular road are on strike, or for any other reason. The interests of the public will not allow this.

The New Political Policy.

In the Review of Reviews Dr. Albert Shaw outlines what he conceives to be the meaning of the change of political parties in this country. For a period of 32 years, from 1861 to 1893, the Republican party controlled either wholly or in part the political policy of this nation. The period of 32 years represents a distinct phase of progress in our history. It was the period of the development of the national idea. The war settled it that the Union is greater than any state in it and that it has power to maintain our territorial integrity. In the line of national growth and expansion was the protective tariff, which was an inseparable part of a vast plan for the material expansion and industrial maturing of the great newborn nation of the west.

The policy of the Republican party was distinctively a constructive national policy. The great Pacific railroads, national banking, a huge internal revenue system, pension rolls that lengthened till the country found itself paying out a third of the national income to Union soldiers or their survivors—all this was part of the same magnificent national constructive policy. So were the building of the new navy, the organizing and bringing into the Union of state after state in the west and northwest.

But the reaction came. By what might be called a long continued aggressive constructive policy the Republican government fell under the suspicion of having allied itself too closely with great capitalists and moneyed interests. Dr. Shaw thinks and the vote last November said. "The Republicans must go." The people proclaimed themselves tired of the long activity and in want of rest and a more negative national policy. In the judgment of Dr. Shaw that is what Democratic control means. He does not think any radical or violent changes will be made, but there will be simply "revision, economy, reform of abuses." Pensions will be severely reduced, and "subsidies and bounties are marked for destruction." The editor adds cheerfully, "It is usually best to dismiss the party of energy after a time, for its activities will tend to become meddling and pernicious." Whether the next constructive party will be the Populist, or whether the Republican party will gather itself up and go in and win again after a time, Dr. Shaw seems to consider the chances about even.

GLEANINGS

NEWSY NOTES OF THE NORTH WESTERN STATES.

Re-produced from the Columns of Our Exchanges.

The late Duke of Sutherland made and signed ninety-two wills. What a pity he could only die once, says some lawyer.

After all the talk it appears that the Geary law will not be enforced, and Chinamen will be allowed to take possession of this country.

Do you know anyone except yourself who is always good-tempered, perfectly truthful, sincere and honest, and has courteous manners besides?—Hattsburg Telegram.

Geo. Morey, who entered Gus Barry's bedroom where he and his wife were sleeping, and shot him so that he died within a month, has been sentenced to be hung at the Multnomah county jail in Portland, on Friday, July 14th, next.

The inhabitants of the Andaman islands are the smallest race of known human beings—that is, taken as an average. The height of a full-grown Andamanian seldom exceeds three and one-half feet, and few weigh over 65 pounds.

Chicago thinks Sunday is just as good as any other day to rake in the shekels of the visitors. So everything is to be upon the wide-open seven-days-a-week schedule, and if that doesn't catch the dollars fast enough an all-night addition will be made.

A carbonic acid gas generator at the Salem soda works exploded, and John Evans, the operator, narrowly escaped death. The machine flew through the floor, roof and sides of the building, tearing out a big portion of the roof and the east wall, besides a big hole in the floor, and demolishing all the fixtures in the room.

Rockafellow's bank, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., will pay depositors four cents on the dollar. Rockafellow is sick. Had not the hand of disease been laid upon him untimely he would not have lost the four cents. It is a hard world, and unexpected misfortunes continually befall to rob us of our opportunities.—Oregonian.

Nine girls of the Monmouth public school played a game of ball with nine boys of that institution last Saturday and beat them. Both sides were neatly uniformed, the girls in white waists and black skirts to the knees, the boys in white and blue. The cheers from the crowd in behalf of the feminine team, "rattled" the boys, who were ahead until the last two innings, and the girls succeeded in scoring one more run than the boys. The score stood 36 to 35 in favor of the fair sex.

The United States now has the swiftest armored cruiser in the world, and the record we are making for ourselves in the matter of naval architecture is rapidly changing public sentiment abroad from contempt and criticism to admiration and respect for our navy. We, of course, have few vessels compared with the amount of coast line we have to protect, but those we have are the finest in the world and can always be relied upon in the event of trouble. The cruiser New York, just completed by Cramp & Sons, is a formidable vessel, of 8,150 tons displacement and has developed a continuous speed of 21.09 knots an hour.

"To what political party would Christ belong?" "How would he vote if he were here," were questions under discussion by a body of Congressional ministers in Topeka the other day. One minister ventured the opinion that outside of Kansas Christ would be a prohibitionist. And as the political complexion of the reverend gentleman were known to be decidedly republican, his assertion implies that Christ would have voted as they did. Another said that a prohibition party was unnecessary, as the republican party represented the same principles and was trying to enforce the laws. The prohibitory amendment has been on the statutes for the past dozen years—during all which time the republican party has been in power—and, as a matter of fact, in not one out of a hundred cities and towns has prohibition prohibited. Says another of these ecclesiastical sages, Christ would be a politician, and as before stated, one intimated he would be a republican the inference is easily drawn that in Kansas Christ would be a republican politician. This is secularizing the sacred name of the Saviour with a vengeance. Here we want to enquire if Christ associating with such barnacles as Humphrey, Horton, Botkins et al. would not be a fitting spectacle to cause the angels to procure an extra assortment of handkerchieves to absorb the moisture in their eyes? A great many people of to-day who do their own thinking are beginning to wonder if a large portion of the clergy know where they are at."—Ex.