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Tillamook



Headlight.

Vol. VIII, No. 23. TILLAMOOK, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895. \$1.50 Per Year

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DAVID WILEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND ACCOUCHEUR,
All calls promptly attended to
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

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Special attention to Obstetrics. Office in
Sturgeon's Drug Store. Hours 10 to 12 A. M.
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BANK of
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General Banking and Exchange business
Interest paid on time deposits.
Exchange on England, Belgium, Germany,
Sweden and all foreign countries.

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Collections Receive Careful and
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Does a General Real Estate Business.
Pays taxes for non-residents.
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HOT AND COLD BATHS
IN CONNECTION

Shaving,
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First Class in Every Particular

TILLAMOOK BAKERY
BREAD
Pie and cakes, fresh
every day.

French candies. Fresh home made
candies. New supply of fruits and
vegetables by every boat.

ICE CREAM
Restaurant in
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MILLINERY
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Miss L. J. Huggins and Mrs. Johnson have a
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Tillamook, Ore.

Mail Orders Receive PROMPT ATTENTION at Lamb's.

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Next to Bank, TILLAMOOK, OREGON. P. O. Box 123.

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DRUGGIST

TILLAMOOK, - OREGON.

Prescriptions
Carefully
Compounded
Day or Night.

A FULL STOCK OF
DRUGS, PATENT
MEDICINE, DRUGGISTS
NOTIONS, TOILET AR-
TICLES, ETC., ALWAYS
ON HAND.

Musical Instruments.

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LUMBER

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Spruce, Fir, and Cedar Lumber.

With our new machinery and increased facilities we are better prepared
than ever to turn out large bills of lumber on short notice and do
first class work. Prompt attention to small orders.

Mouldings, Brackets.
Turning to Order.

Tillamook Lumbering Co.

Proprietors of the Electric Light System.

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BUREAU SALOON,
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WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Kopp's Beer on Draught

C. B. HADLEY,

GRAND CENTRAL BILLIARD
HALL.

Fine Liquors and Cigars

Tillamook, Oregon.

LOWER CALIFORNIA

J. J. MCCOY RETURNS FROM THE PENINSULA.

Baja California is a province or state
of Mexico. "Baja" means "lower" or
"below," and "California" is derived
from a Spanish term signifying "heat"
or "warmth." It is a peninsula 1000
miles long, 50 to 100 miles wide, is joined
to California on the north, and is
entirely separated from Mexico on the
east by the gulf of California, a body of
water about the size and shape of the
peninsula. The country is a ridge of
mountains from one end to the other,
mostly dry and barren, and there are a
few valleys near the coast, some being
quite productive.

The principal industries are mining,
stock raising, and tropical fruits, sugar
and coffee are produced. The climate
is very moderate, and the rains fall in
August and September. La Paz, a town of
10,000 inhabitants, near the south ex-
tremity, on the gulf side, is the capital
and principal town.

Mr. J. J. McCoy has just returned to
Tillamook, and only recently came
from the country mentioned. He and
Mr. Comer went to San Jose del Cabo,
on the extreme southern point, near
Cape San Lucas. They concluded not
to engage in farming or fruit growing,
but began to look into the mines. They
formed a company and began to develop
a bismuth mine, and believe they have
a very rich property. Mr. Comer and
his two sons, with another man are now
at work on the mine, which is in the
mountains, about 20 miles from Todos
Santos.

Mr. Comer's daughter, took a fever,
owing to the change in climate, and Mrs.
Comer and daughters, accompanied by
Mr. McCoy, went to Missouri, where
they are visiting friends for a while, and
Mr. McCoy has just arrived from Mis-
souri, to attend to some business here,
after which he expects to return to
Lower California. He says the country
is quite healthful and that there is little
sickness, reports to the contrary not-
withstanding.

Mr. McCoy says there is some beauti-
ful country on the end of the peninsula,
though irrigation is necessary for crops.
Not enough water has been developed
yet to irrigate all the lands, but this
will be remedied in time. The country
is very rich in gold and other minerals.

San Jose del Cabo is a beautiful and
thriving town of 6,000 inhabitants, and
the business portion of it is built of
brick, one story, plastered outside and
inside. Mr. McCoy says the people
there are nearly all Mexicans or Span-
iards, but they are extremely hospita-
ble and courteous to Americans. They
seem anxious to encourage Americans
to settle there.

The rates of fare from San Francisco to
San Jose are \$50 first class, and \$26 50
second class. Freight rates are \$16 per
ton for household goods. Boats sail
from San Francisco the 25th of each
month. A person can go by rail, also,
to Nogales, Arizona, then to Guaymas,
Sonora, on the gulf, and then take
steamer across the gulf to La Paz, which
is near San Jose.

Mr. McCoy thinks it a good place for a
young man who has nerve, or for any-
one with nerve and capital. The United
States is likely to acquire possession of
the country within a few years, as there
are many Americans in the northern
part, and the country naturally joins
the United States. It can be made as
productive as the Sandwich Islands,
with the same and as great a variety of
tropical fruits, is 3,000 miles nearer,
and considering its close proximity, is per-
haps more desirable than Hawaii or
Cuba.

Lost His Taste.

Hazlett, the pilgrim printer, is still
wandering over the country, and he
occasionally gets some tenderfoot editor
to give him a gushing write-up.

Hazlett has evidently lost his memory
and with it his ability to tell the truth,
for witness, his last effusion:

"I've been out to the Cour d'Alenes,"
the pilgrim continued, "and my shoes
are slightly disfigured. There was a
story out lately that I perished on the
deserts of Southern Oregon, but that
was a mistake. I had a close call that
time, but some shepherds found me
nearly dead and pulled me through.
That's a hard and desolate country—
a long way between offices, and it's
harder to get good water there than
good whiskey in Spokane."

"After my experience down there I
made up my mind that I wanted to find

a country where there was more moist-
ure, so I tramped into the Tillamook
country, on the coast of Oregon. They
don't have to irrigate there. You've
heard the poets speak of the mountains
of everlasting snow. Over in Tillamook
it's mountains of everlasting mud, and
the chuck-holes in the roads and trails
are never dried out from one year to
another.

"A country newspaper man went in
there in 1887 and struck it rich. He
took in a hatful of type and an old army
press, and inside of a month business
was booming so that he ordered an out-
fit that required a four-horse team to
haul it over the mountains. Speculators
were locating the whole country under
the timber act, and under the law
notices had to be printed in the nearest
newspaper. This publisher took in \$500
a month for the land notices alone, and
cleaned up over \$5000 a year."

GET A MOVE.

A Through Daily Mail to Tillamook is
Almost Assured.

A petition is being circulated to es-
tablish post offices at Illingworth and
Glenora, and for a mail route connect-
ing Forest Grove and Tillamook, which
would serve the two places enroute.
The petition is signed by almost every
person in Forest Grove, and by nearly
all here, as well as by the settlers en-
route. The postal inspector who
recently passed over the route is more
than pleased with it, and promised to
report favorably as soon as the bridges
were built on the upper river. A ferry
will be put in at Bester's. The Forest
Grove people are interested, of course,
in having the mail for Tillamook come
via that place. They expect by this
move to get a daily mail route to Tilla-
mook, and they promise that it will
reduce the time to one day between
Portland and this place, and that it can
be carried through every day regardless
of weather. A mail contract would
enable the stage to run every day, and
we could read the Oregonian the even-
ing of the day it is published, besides
getting quick delivery for letters. The
passenger business would greatly in-
crease, also.

There are already three so-called
daily mails to Tillamook. They arrive
here daily, but it takes them from two
to three days to get here. The mail is
three days in going to Astoria, three
days in going to Portland via Sheridan,
and two days in going to Portland via
North Yamhill.

An actual through daily mail to Port-
land may take some of us unprepared,
but we are going to have it. We want
it before all the old Tillamookers die.

They have lived here long enough
without enjoying some of the advan-
tages given by our government to the
people. It will help build up the
country and facilitate business.

We don't care how it comes, over the
top of Mt. Hebo, or down the coast via
Netarts, so we get it.

Tillamook's timber has been a source
of great revenue for Uncle Sam—to the
extent of about \$800,000. We'd like to
have 1/2 of 1 per cent. of it back on mail
routes each year.

The owners of the North Yamhill mail
route are working to give this place a
through daily mail. The first to suc-
ceed will get the permanent through
route. The competition is going to im-
prove matters greatly.

The highest pole knocks the
persimmons.

Beaver.

A. J. Heater was a welcomed caller
while on the way to his ranch.

All travelers hereafter will find ac-
commodations at the West hotel, it is
being built on the modern plan.

Our real estate agent has been quite
successful this summer, having located
several new families and made some
sales.

Three new houses are being erected,
which will add to the size of our flour-
ishing community, and give it a more
respectable appearance.

F. H. Barrett has bought out our
genial merchant, J. E. Rixby, and has
transferred his goods to his new building
opposite the cheese factory.

G. T. Shaw is at present entertaining
two of his brothers-in-law of Salem.
They are so favorably impressed with
the country that they will enroll them-
selves as citizens of Beaver.

A. W. Bunn, president of the Nestucca
Cheese Factory Association, who is now
residing at Barnegat, was in our midst
endeavoring to straighten up affairs.
We are pleased to learn that the beach,
clams, mussels, etc., all tended to re-
store to Mr. Bunn that precious gift—
health.

\$50.00 Expended in circulars
envelopes, printing and
postage will reach 2500
people probably.

But This is Different

\$5. Invested in these col-
umns will lay that same
matter before the same
2500 people.

CRANBERRIES

THEIR CULTURE ON SAND LAKE MARSHES.

W. C. King, of Sand Lake, was in the
city last week exhibiting samples of the
cranberries produced on King & Colton's
cranberry marshes at Sand Lake.

The berries Mr. King exhibited are
large, well colored, and of excellent
flavor. He has the following varieties:
Cherry, Bugle, McFarland, Early Black,
and Cape Cod Beauty.

The first planting is just beginning to
bear, and a full crop is expected next
year. King & Colton have about five
acres, 1 1/2 of which will be productive
next year. On Sand Lake there are
over seven acres altogether in cranber-
ries, and there are at least 200 acres of
land suitable for their cultivation, much
of which can be bought cheap at pres-
ent. Herman Farmer, Wm. Farmer,
A. D. Farmer, Jas. Atkinson, E.
Osburn and M. Somers, also, are putting
out cranberries as fast as they can.

It requires a great deal of patience,
perseverance, and hard work to get a
cranberry marsh on a paying basis.

In the first place the land must be
cleared, a layer of peaty moss must be
removed from the surface, and then a
layer of sand must be spread over the
ground. The land must be dyked so
that it can be flooded quickly and at
pleasure, to kill insects or protect
against frost, and to give the bushes
their natural requirements of moisture.

Ample arrangements must be made
for perfect drainage. Great care and
skill must be used in putting out the
cuttings and cultivating them.

The area of land suitable for cranberry
culture in the United States is very
small. There are perhaps only a few
hundred acres on this coast suitable.
The only places known are at Ilwaco,
near the mouth of the Columbia, at
Nehalem, Sand Lake and Little Nes-
tucca, the last three named being in
Tillamook county. There are perhaps
500 acres of good cranberry land in this
county. What land there is of this kind
will become very valuable in a short
time.

Land to be suitable for cranberries
must be of a peculiar peaty formation,
and can be proven good only by actual
trial, or from the fact that it produces
wild cranberries before cultivation.
The land should be convenient to sand,
and must be so that it can be dyked to
control the flooding. An ample supply
of fresh water is also necessary, and the
land must not be too low for good
drainage.

Cranberries are very remunerative as
they always command a good price and
yield well. The crops run from 50 to
500 bushels per acre, and the indications
are that the larger figure will represent
the yield in this county. Fifty bushels
per acre will, on an average, net the
grower \$150 per acre on bushes, after
the bushes are started and the first
expense paid.

They begin to bear in a paying
manner the fourth year, and increase
rapidly after that if well cared for. Mr.
King has received no revenue yet from
his except for the cuttings, and they are
in good demand.

Cranberries stand shipment better
than any other kinds of fruit, and will
keep like winter apples.

A large part of the cranberry sauce
used on this coast will soon be made
from the Tillamook product.

An inconsistent feature in the Quad-
rant case is that the settlers are now
paying taxes on lands which the courts
have decided are the property of the
railway company. These taxes should
be paid under protest so that if the rail-
way finally wins the settlers may re-
claim this money they have paid. One
Quadrant settler has been found who
would not sign the petition to get the
case advanced on the supreme court
docket. He thinks it is a railroad
scheme to defraud the people because
Mitchell is to have a part in it. It is
needless to say what party he belongs to.
Never while that party has this unrea-
soning element in it will it succeed.—
Hatchet.

Consuello Vanderbilt has married a
Duke. Consuello takes \$3,000,000 in
coin to Europe with her. We have the
stuff to buy dukes with, but that's
mighty cold consolation when we see
the treasury gaping like a mud-cat's
mouth.—Sheridan Sun.

The Lord, himself, will make the
Thanksgiving proclamation in Oregon
this year.—Sheridan Sun.