

Tillamook Headlight.

D. DeK. Bowman, Ed. and Mgr.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County.

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Republican National Ticket,

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of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
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T. T. GEER, of Marion,
S. M. YORAN, of Lane,
J. F. CAPLES, of Multnomah,
E. L. SMITH, of Wasco.

Four years ago the Democratic campaign hinged upon high prices. Farmers and workmen were told they were paying too high prices for everything they had to buy, and were exhorted to bring on the millennium of cheapness by voting for free trade. We all know what the result has been. Now the same crowd is howling that prices are too low. The farmers are told that they are not receiving high enough prices for what they produce, and the workmen are expected to vote for a policy which, it is declared, will make them pay double for all they have to buy. Are the people of the United States idiotic enough to be fooled twice by the same conscienceless set of demagogues?
Astorian.

Down to Monday night last the Record's canvass of the city of Chicago has covered about 46,000 votes. Of these 34,450 were for McKinley, 9,170 for Bryan and 906 for Palmer. The significance of the canvass as heretofore pointed out, lies chiefly in the excess of changes from Cleveland in 1892 to McKinley in 1896 over those from Harrison to Bryan. The number of these is astonishing. But such a canvass as this can be no sure test, since only the more intelligent are accustomed to writing and to use of the mails. However from all sources, it is learned that the majority for McKinley in Chicago will be overwhelming; and the influence of Chicago will dominate very largely all the Upper Mississippi valley and Lake states.
—Oregonian.

The Cowitz (Washington) Advocate of Oct. 28th, contains a description of its water system, constructed and partly owned by Mr. Orchard, who will probably put in our system here. The paper speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Orchard and his work. The system is more than satisfactory and the only expense to the town was \$352, for fire hydrants. The pressure obtained there is only 55 pounds to the square inch, and yet it is sufficient to throw water 100 feet perpendicularly,—easily over the tallest building in the town. The Advocate concludes as follows:
"Taken altogether it is a most complete and substantial system, one that Castle Rock may well feel proud to have secured. All the expense of construction has been to the town is the purchase of the hydrants, \$352, and the water service for the hydrants will be \$200 per year during the franchise of 30 years. Mr. H. Orchard, who has built the system, tells us he has constructed saventous systems in Washington and Oregon and this is the best of them all. The pressure he says is not as great as in some other towns, but the other advantages overbalance this by long odds. No one can dispute but what he has practically fulfilled the letter of his contract with the town."

Free Trade and Lumber.

"I believe we can make no permanent progress in the direction of Tariff Reform until we free from taxation the raw materials which lie at the foundation of our industries. . . . Rough lumber has been placed upon the free list, and only a slight duty retained on planed and grooved boards. We found a rate of 34.12 per cent and left a rate of 23.65."—Hon. William Jennings Bryan in Congress.

Mr. Bryan has been even more outspoken, in his advocacy of Free Trade, than President Cleveland or Hon. William L. Wilson. In fact, we do not know any public man who is a more pronounced adherent of this British heresy. Mr. Bryan gloried in Free Trade. This week we show the effect of the policy of free raw material as far as it concerns the lumber interests of the United States.

At the close of last week we had received reports from 290 American lumber mills. Each one of these reports stated briefly the number of hands employed, and the wages paid them by the mill, during the month of July, 1892—almost two years after the McKinley Tariff had been in operation—and also during the month of July, 1896—almost two years after the Gorman-Wilson Tariff had been in operation. As showing the benefits, or otherwise, derived respectively under the policies of Protection and of Free Trade, nothing can be fairer than the results after two years' experience with each policy. Their effect upon the American lumber industry has been as follows:

HANDS EMPLOYED. —WAGES PAID—

No. of July, July, July, July, mills, 1892. 1896. 1892. 1896.	
290, 24,339 13,766 \$721,270 \$425,715	
Hands idle in July, 1896	10,573
Wages lost in July, 1896	\$325,555

The great benefit of the free raw material policy has consisted in enabling 10,573 men, out of 24,339 hands in 290 lumber mills, to take a vacation without pay. The decrease in the employment of lumbermen, through Bryan's Free Trade policy, was approximately 43 per cent.

The loss in wages to the lumbermen, during their July vacation this year, was \$325,555, also approximately 43 per cent, or at the rate of \$3,906,660 a year. This is the "great benefit" that Free Trade in lumber has been to 10,573 lumbermen who were busily employed in July, 1892, under the McKinley policy of protection.

This is the result of the Democratic policy of Free Trade. It is what Bryan believes in. It is what Bryan voted for. It is what Bryan would give us more of, though he cowardly shrinks the issue at present and says "We won't discuss the Tariff question just now." McKinley and Protection will restore the American lumber industry to its former prosperous condition of 1892. Lumbermen should vote the straight Republican ticket.
—American Economist.

How Shall We Vote.

The time for the presidential election is rapidly approaching, and the time for voters to do their thinking is drawing to a close. The issue is almost one of life and death for this country, and too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of voting right. Last week a friend who has always been a republican called at the HEADLIGHT office, and in talking of the coming election he said, "I don't know what to do, but I want to vote for the best interest of the laboring man. Tell me what that is and I will vote it. At present it looks to me as though it would be best to vote for Bryan." This man is a representative of a class which it will be well to treat with candor and fairness, for they are honest though misguided.

Of course, all true, patriotic Americans are interested in the entire country and all its interests and industries, but as we are unfamiliar with many, we shall consider only those best known to us. Amongst these are lumbermen, dairymen, wool-growers, general farmers, manufacturers, factory hands, and general laborers.

As to the lumbermen, there can be no doubt as to which is best for them. The democratic party has about paralyzed the lumber industry, and there is not a man in Tillamook who is not poorer—some a great deal poorer—because of the removal of the tariff from foreign lumber, of which act Mr. Bryan so loudly boasts. Every lumberman in this county, from the mill owner down to the humblest hand employed either in the woods or mills, is directly interested in having a duty placed on lumber. So long as Canada can ship her lumber into the United States free of duty, that long

she will continue to undersell us, and that long our lumbermen and mills will be idle. If, then, we desire to vote to benefit the mill hands and loggers, there is only one way to vote, and that is for Mr. McKinley. We know that it has been claimed that free lumber is a great benefit to the poor farmer, who is thereby enabled to build; but how can he buy cheap lumber unless he have means? And if in order to bring lumber down cheap, he has so impoverished the lumberman and in fact everybody else, by destroying their industries, that they are no longer able to buy his products, where is the farmer to get the wherewithal to buy? Our industries are so interdependent that when we endeavor unskillfully to cheapen any article for the benefit of any one class we invariably injure all the others. In this respect the McKinley tariff was the best balanced schedule that any nation ever possessed.

Another industry in which Oregonians are especially interested is wool growing. We all know what free trade in wool did for this country. It has decimated our flocks fully 25 per cent, ruined many of our wool growers, closed one half of all our factories and within the last year sent about thirty five million dollars abroad for foreign wool, every cent of which should have been paid to wool growers in our own country. If, therefore, we want to vote to benefit the wool growers, we are bound to vote the republican ticket. McKinley stands for protection to the wool grower, while Bryan is the most loud mouthed, blatant free trader, on the wool question, of them all.

As to factory operatives and wage workers generally, what they need is work and wages, and the voter who desires to benefit them should vote for a policy that will secure them both. Before the Gorman-Wilson Tariff went into operation our factories everywhere were open, and every man who desired work had it, and at fair wages. We were producing practically everything that we consumed, and exporting considerable besides, and in doing so we gave employment to all our people. Under the Gorman-Wilson Tariff our dealers have purchased a large proportion of our necessities from abroad, and as a natural result, a large proportion of our workingmen were thrown out of employment. Our factories have been idle, our workingmen unemployed, and their families hungry, cold, and homeless, living upon charity. And Bryan stands for the perpetuation of the policy that brought them where they are; the only change which he proposes making is, by extending the principle of free trade, to give them less employment, and by vitiating the currency, to cut their pay in two, for the depreciated currency would most assuredly be the money in which the workingman would receive his pay.

A vote for McKinley is much more than a vote for honest money, it is a vote for the return of confidence, a vote for the opening of the gates to let out into the arteries of commerce our hoarded millions, a vote to loosen the wheels of our silent factories and mills, a vote to give employment to our millions of idle workmen, a vote for the return of good prices and good times.

A vote for Bryan is a vote for financial panic, a vote for universal fear, distrust, and disaster, for a depreciated currency, for free trade and its invariable attendants, stagnation and destruction of American industries. It means less employment and only half wages, and involves poverty, wretchedness, and suffering for every man, woman, and child dependent upon their labor for their daily bread.

Look After Your Child's Teeth.

One day a father brought his little five year old boy to my office to see what was the trouble with his teeth. I found that some one had extracted one of his molars five years before the roots had absorbed, and that in doing so the process or porous bone in which the teeth grow had been broken away—I have the bones and teeth and will show them to those who want to see—about one inch in length by one half inch in width and had to be removed, as well as three of his permanent teeth, which had been torn loose and were dead and floating in pus. Taking it all in all and making a long story short, it was the worst sore mouth and most horribly deformed face for life, that has ever been brought to my notice, and all because of extracting a tooth that could and should have been filled. See Dr. Wise about your children's teeth when he comes in November.

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