

**Tillamook Headlight.**

D. DeK. Bowman, Ed. and Mgr.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County.

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Telephone No. 6.  
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Hurrah for McKinley!  
Now for four years of prosperity.  
Goodbye free trade and free silver.  
McKinley is elected and the country is safe.

The "landslide" came as Bryan predicted, but, unfortunately for him he is underneath it.

The Kalama (Wash.) Bulletin says:  
H. Orchard, while in Tillamook, recently was granted a franchise to put in a water system at that place. Tillamook may well rejoice that Mr. Orchard has undertaken the move as he will give satisfaction.

At two o'clock p. m. today the canals and locks at the cascades of the Columbia River were opened for traffic and the first vessels allowed to pass through. The completion of this gigantic work will mark a new era in the development of eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho and will be hailed with satisfaction by everybody.

The republicans of Tillamook made one serious mistake—they did not begin the campaign early enough. A vigorous canvas of the county early in September while political sentiment was still in its formative state would have saved from 50 to 100 votes to the republicans that went over to the populists. The republicans did hard work and plenty of it, but some of it should have been done earlier.

The campaign just ended has been a most bitterly contested one and doubtless during its progress a great deal of bitterness has been engendered between neighbors and friends. Considering the importance of the issues at stake and the dead earnestness of the people all this is not to be wondered at. But the good sense of the American people will enable them to immediately bury these animosities and resume their former amicable relations as friends and neighbors.

Georgia has recently established a town with exclusively negro inhabitants. Other towns of similar character are now in course of construction. If that were possible the entire separation of the races would be far the best settlement of the race question. Race prejudice will never be rooted out in the south and anything less than a solid south is hardly to be expected so long as it is practically a struggle as to who shall control the country, the whites or the negroes.

**Not Complimentary.**

One thing has been demonstrated during this campaign that is not particularly complimentary to the American people and that is that we have not yet arrived at a stage of intellectual development where we are safe from designing demagogues. The most glaring mis-statements have not only gone unchallenged but they have been swallowed with avidity and relish. Here are a few sample statements that we heard made by free silverites during the campaign—all of which were apparently swallowed with open mouthed credulity: that only about 300 silver dollars had been coined since 1873, (when in fact there were about 500,000,000 coined); that free silver would give employment to two million men, (more than the entire population of all the silver mining states); that all the great strikes in this country originated under Harrison's administration—(what about the last great railroad strike), that the revenues of this government are obtained by direct taxation and the tariff is unnecessary etc., etc., etc.

Men who work hard every day to earn bread for their wives and children and have no time to read are not perhaps to be blamed for not being well informed on these matters, but they are to blame for accepting every statement made to them without investigation, and designing demagogues who make such statements knowing them to be incorrect and intentionally mislead the people are unworthy of the name of American citizens.

**A Grand Victory.**

The greatest political conflict since that which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 is ended, and another victory has been scored by the grand old Republican party, the party that has ever stood for all that was noblest and best in American political life.

In 1860 the question to be settled was a question of national life—in 1896 the question to be settled was one of national integrity, a question of honor in our relations with one another and the outer world, and especially a question of protection to our industries and manufactures and to the noble though humble toilers that constitute the great majority of our citizens.

From the firing of the first gun to the close of the campaign the contest was one of the most stubborn and bitter ever known to American history. Mr. Bryan, the popocratic nominee, proved himself a fearless and skillful leader, and his magnificent presence and magnetism drew to him a host of able men who used every means within their power to land their leader in the presidential chair. Every speech made by them was full of appeal to prejudice and passion. It was sought to array class against class, capital against labor, the working man against his employer, and to imbue the working classes with a deep seated distrust against all those in positions of trust and authority. Grave offenses were charged against the Republican party, and figures marshalled in battle array to prove allegations that had no foundation anywhere save in the vivid imaginations of those who made them; but all to no avail.

The people remembered the grand history of the republican party. They remembered the good times when it was in power, they remembered what it had done for the workingman in the way of protection to American industries, and they knew full well that what it had done in the past it would do again if returned to power, and they turned a deaf ear to designing demagogues and their deluded followers and in solid phalanx moved to the polls and hurled the party from power that had so utterly subverted our prosperity, and proven itself so entirely incapable of governing the country.

The democracy had fooled the people once, it could not do it

again. The jingling song of free silver with its free trade chorus failed to allure; the damning record of the past four years was too fresh in their minds and they would have none of the "Boy Orator of the Platte" and his quicksand ideas of political economy.

And the people have once more proven that "government of the people, for the people, and by the people" is not a myth, not a Utopian dream. They have proven that the American people are wise enough to govern themselves and that they can not be made the prey of misguided men or designing demagogues.

The election of Mr. McKinley means far more to this country than even the most sanguine republican can foresee. It means the return of confidence in business, the opening of the vaults that confine the nation's wealth, and the circulation of that wealth through the veins and arteries of commerce; it means the opening of our mills and factories; and that every American workman who desires shall have plenty of work, and good wages paid in honest money. It means that the pall of despair shall be lifted from the mind of the toiler, poverty be driven from his door, and abundance shall come in its stead. It means that the American consumer shall cease to purchase abroad and instead pay his money for American products supplied by American workmen. It means that there shall be no factions, no sections, and no classes, but that our country shall remain as it always has been, one and undivided, the grandest, greatest, and most prosperous of all the nations of the earth.

**How to Start and Operate a Co-operative Creamery.**

The first point to determine in considering the advisability of starting a creamery in any locality is, whether cows enough can be secured within a radius of four or five miles to insure success. If less than 300 are pledged, we would consider it rather risky. From 300 to 500 cows would furnish milk enough to give very satisfactory results. As soon cows enough are pledged, proceed to organize by calling a meeting and electing a president or business manager, secretary, treasurer and several directors, well distributed in their respective localities, and the best and most influential men that can be obtained. The company so formed must be incorporated and adopt a constitution and by-laws. Before proceeding much further it will be necessary to provide the funds to build and equip the plant. The old way was for each patron to take one or more shares of stock and pay for it in cash; but a better way is to empower the officers to borrow the money and make each patron responsible. He may do this by signing articles of agreement in which he places his name and the number of cows from which he will furnish the milk until the indebtedness is cancelled, except in cases of a renter leaving the neighborhood or in the sale of a farm, or by consent of a majority of the directors. These articles of agreement must provide a sinking fund of say 4 cents on each cwt. of milk delivered at the creamery, which shall be used to pay off the money borrowed, and for no other purpose. This charge of 4 cents will not be noticed by the patrons, and if it were, it goes into their own property, and will clear a debt much faster than one would suppose without consideration. Five hundred good cows should average 8,000 lbs. of milk per day, at 4 cents per cwt., is \$3.20, or a trifle over \$1,000 per year without running Sundays. Many creameries allow a larger sinking fund, and of course get out of debt so much sooner. Where it can be readily agreed upon, a larger rate than 4 cents for this purpose is desirable, as debts and outstanding accounts are particularly dangerous to co-operative institutions. After selecting officers and providing for the necessary capital, appoint a committee to visit several successful creameries; get a list of the necessary machinery, and place a competent order with several reliable firms. The cost of other plants of a similar outfit must be considered and from foundation up should be paid for in cash. As to cost, much depends upon the kind and quality, but be sure to get the latest and best outfit. The usual cost of a factory complete ranges from about \$2,500 to \$3,000. When the creamery is ready for operation secure a first-class buttermaker; never, never employ a man simply because he will work cheap, such a man is dear at any price; just figure a moment, 8,000 lbs. of milk per day will produce, at least, 10,000 lbs. of butter per month, and one cent a pound discount means a loss of \$100 a month, besides further losses in the mismanagement of the machinery. Not only must he understand milk,

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