

Tillamook Headlight. D. DeK. Bowman, Ed. and Mgr.

Official paper, Tillamook City and County

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Telephone No. 6.

Office corner of Main and 2d streets.

Last Saturday's edition of the Oregonian was devoted to the Mining interests of the great Northwest. It was a splendid edition bristling with information on the mining resources of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and it should be in the hands of every miner and mine owner in the Country.

One thing was demonstrated by the fire that occurred this morning, and that is that this City needs a few more fire hydrants distributed through the residence portion of the town. What good does the water system do our people so far as fire protection is concerned if there are no hydrants near enough to them to enable the fire companies to reach their buildings?

One of the queer things that developed during the progress of the preparation for the celebration on Monday last was a foolish and unreasonable jealousy, of the fire companies. There seemed to be a great and absorbing fear on the part of some persons that the firemen might make something out of the celebration. The idea seemed to haunt the minds of these self-sacrificing individuals; it filled their holy souls with godly sorrow that the firemen should manifest a disposition to make something out of a Fourth of July celebration. The heinous sin of avarice with all its awful consequences was dwelt upon by these persons and rung he changes upon it, 'ad libitum, ad nauseam.' The firemen actually wanted to make something out of the fourth of July celebration, and, per consequence they must be sat down upon and properly discouraged; and so they discouraged them all they could and even tried to sit down on them. But there are some people hard to discourage and some things quite uncomfortable to sit down upon.

But how utterly absurd the idea of being jealous of a volunteer fire company and begrudging it any degree of success, whatever in its undertakings. There is no more unselfish organization on earth than the volunteer fire company, and there is none that more deserves encouragement. Take our own fire company for example: Its members receive absolutely no compensation. They are mostly men who own but little, if any property in the town. They are nearly all men who work hard every day, either in shop, office, store or mill, and when the day's work is done they feel quite as much like resting from toil as any of us, and yet they must maintain their organization, attend their meetings for drill and when fires come, as come they will, be ready at any hour of the day or night to risk their lives if need be for the defense of the lives and property of others. If that is not unselfishness we know not the meaning of the word. And yet some people begrudge their making anything. And what if they do make something? What will they do with what they make? Not a penny of it goes into the pockets of the members,

Every single cent they make is devoted to the purchase of appliances to render their work of property saving and life saving more effective. The only thing that we are sorry for is not that they are exempt from poll tax but that they are not exempt from all the ills that flesh is heir to—not that they make a nickel or two, now and then but that they are unable to make enough to make the Tillamook fire companies the best equipped fire companies on the whole Pacific Coast. Assistance given to the fire companies is "like bread cast on the waters" It will "return again after many days" and it may return much sooner than we imagine.

Tillamook as a Mining County.

Tillamook county, Oregon, has never made any pretensions to mineral wealth and is yet awaiting its first mining boom; yet it stands a very good chance, in time, to become one of the very first mining counties in the state. Of quartz veins, there are absolutely none at all, or if there are any they are yet undiscovered, and hydraulic mining has never been attempted, as there is no gravel in the county containing gold in sufficient quantities to tempt even the most sanguine amateur gold miner into making an experiment.

Whatever auriferous wealth this county possesses is contained in the black goldbearing sand found in considerable quantities along its beaches. This sand is found mainly at four different points, viz: Salmon River, at the extreme south, Sand Lake, Netarts and Cannon beach. At each of these places considerable prospecting has been done, but the appliances used have been mainly very simple and crude and not at all adapted to save the fine flour and flake gold contained in the sand.

The principal experiments on this line were conducted at Sand Lake, at a place known as Cape Kiwano. County Clerk J. D. Edwards who spent one entire winter prospecting at the above named point, is of the opinion that the gold is there, and that all that is required is a good process of extraction. Neither the cyanide nor electric process has yet been tried, and Mr. Edwards is of the opinion that when tried satisfactory results will be obtained. The gold is all of the flour, flake and cube character, and it will not yield to any except the most perfect process of extraction. What is true of prospecting at Sand Lake is equally true at all the other points mentioned. From Cannon beach recent reports have come that were highly encouraging, but they lack satisfactory confirmation. To any one having sufficient capital to bring in the necessary machinery and use the most approved processes, the black sand along our beaches might afford a profitable field for prospecting, as the supply is practically inexhaustible.

Recently a number of quartz claims were located on what was described in the location notices as the "Salmonberry river," but as there are two streams of that name in the county and the locators have observed the most profound secrecy as to the exact location of their alleged find, we cannot say anything authoritatively concerning it, save that it is not believed by mining men here that there is anything in it.

J. H. Jackson, sheriff of this county, a mining expert of many year's experience, widely known and of recognized ability, has prospected the county very closely, and has come to the conclusion that, aside from the gold contained in the sea beach sand (which he believes to be very little), there is absolutely no gold in the county. Mr. Jackson calls attention to the fact that five large rivers, the Nehalem, Killebis, Wilson, Trask and Necanic, cross the county from east to west, cutting through all the formations. He has tested many of the gravel beds along these streams for gold, and found none at all; hence he is of the opinion that none exists, an opinion in which most of the old mining men of the county concur, except as to the amount of gold in the sea beach sand, on which subject opinions differ widely.

Of silver, copper, chunabar, lead or other mineral, excepting coal alone, there is absolutely none to be found. Coal, of the best quality and in considerable quantity, is known to exist in the northern part of the county at least, and there are strong indications that it may exist in other localities further south. On Coal creek, a branch of the Nehalem, emptying into it about eight miles from its mouth, are found abundant seams and veins of excellent anthracite coal, equaling that of Nainaimo, B. C. and far exceeding that at Coos Bay. The existence of this coal has been known for more than thirty years, and considerable prospecting has been done. On this creek three distinct veins are visible, one above the other, and ranging from two to four feet in thickness. For quite a distance the creek bed is a solid mass of the finest coal. The only difficulty encountered by the prospectors on Coal creek is that the formation near the mouth of the creek, at least, is somewhat faulty, that is, it is irregular and broken. At some remote age subsequent to the formation of this coal deposit there seems to have been some violent upheaval of nature that broke up the coal beds, setting some of them on edge, throwing vast quantities of coal to the surface and generally disturbing the continuity of the coal veins or seams. Further up the stream the seams are better defined and more continuous, and it is believed that the country at that point has been but little disturbed by the upheaval that broke up the veins nearer the river. Vast beds of coal are known to exist there, that awaits only enterprise and capital to develop them and place on the market vast quantities of the best coal on the Pacific coast.

These coal fields are not at all inaccessible. Large-sized coal barges could be run up the river to the mouth of Coal creek, and from thence an inexpensive road of some kind could be constructed to the mines. The Bar at the mouth of the Nehalem river admits vessels of sufficient size to carry the coal to market with profit. These coal fields are inviting capital and enterprise, and at some time in the not distant future will yield abundant profit to those who invest in them. Should the Astoria & Seaside railroad be built along the route expected, it will tap the coal fields, and solve the transportation problem.

Large bunches of coal have also been found on the waters of Bewley creek and on the upper Willam river, but nothing is known of the extent of the deposits, if any exists.

Review of Reviews, with particular emphasis on the two first words. It seems likely enough that the public will easily fall into the way of calling this magazine the American Monthly, for short. It is announced however, by the editor, that the full and formal title will retain the words Review o Reviews. The magazine is especially devoted to public affairs and topics of the time, and its presentation of all such matters is conspicuously from the American point of view. Its reviews and condensations from America and foreign periodical literature form a very acceptable part of its monthly bill of fare; but inasmuch as this work of reviewing the periodicals occupies very much less than half the space of the magazine, it is obvious that the title Review of Reviews comes far short of expressing the full scope of the periodical. As an ordinary designation, the words American Monthly will better fit the facts of the case. Nevertheless a great prestige and reputation have been built up by years of hard work under the title Review of Reviews, and it is not intended that the expansion of the name shall result in the sacrifice of any part of the recognition and credit that have accrued to the name as it has stood hitherto. The magazine continues under the editorship of Albert Shaw, and the public is distinctly informed that the expanded title, appearing on the cover for July, "implies not the slightest degree of change in the plans, methods, aims, scope, editorship, management, or control of the magazine."

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook. Richard Nixon as Receiver of the Portland Savings Bank, Plaintiff vs. W. S. Runyon, James Steel, S. W. Her S. Y. Anderson, Edward Evans and Elizabeth Evans his wife, Mary Hughes, and Lewis Prager, Hymam M. Prager, and William Prager, Defendants.

To the above named W.S. Runyon, defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby notified and required to appear in the above entitled court on or before the first day of the next regular term of said court, to wit: the fourth Monday of August next, being the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1897, and answer the plaintiff's complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit and if you fail so to appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

The relief demanded in the complaint herein is as follows: First: For the reformation of a certain deed from the defendants Edward Evans, and Elizabeth F. Evans, his wife, to the defendant, W. S. Runyon, to a portion of the real property hereinafter described.

Second: For the recovery by plaintiff from the defendants W. S. Runyon and James Steel, of the sum of forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 23d day of February, 1894, all in U. S. gold coin, and the further sum of five thousand dollars, attorneys fees, together with his costs and disbursements herein, all on account of a certain promissory note made and delivered by the defendant W. S. Runyon to the defendant James Steel and endorsed by said defendant James Steel to the Portland Savings Bank, and dated February 23, 1891, and being for said sum of \$44,336, with interest thereon after maturity at the rate of eight per cent per annum, said note being due in one year.

Third: For the foreclosure of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by the defendant W. S. Runyon to the defendant James Steel upon the following described real property situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, to wit:

The southeast quarter of section nineteen (19) and the southwest quarter of section twenty (20) all in Township one (1) north of range six west of the Willamette Meridian.

Also the north half of section twelve (12) and the northeast quarter of section twenty two (22), and the south west quarter of section twenty four, all in Township one (1) north of range seven (7) west of the Willamette Meridian.

Also the northeast quarter and the north half of the south half of section twenty-two (22), Township two (2), north of range nine (9) west of the Willamette Meridian containing one thousand two hundred and eighty (280) acres.

Also the south half of the northeast quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter, and lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) and the southwest quarter of section two (2), and the south half of the southeast quarter of section three (3), and the northeast quarter, and the north half of section ten (10) and the southeast quarter of section ten (10) and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and lots one (1), two (2) three (3) and four (4) of section eighteen (18), and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the south west quarter, and the north half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots two (2) and three (3) of section nineteen (19), and the northwest quarter of section twenty-one (21), and the southwest quarter of section (25) all in township two (2) south of range eight (8) west of the Willamette Meridian.

Also the north half of the south half of section twenty eight (28), in Township one (1) North of range six (6) west of the Willamette Meridian.

Fourth: For a decree that the said defendants and each of them be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title or interest in and to the said real property described in said mortgage or any part thereof, and that all of said real property, with the exception of the south half of the northeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter and lots two (2), three (3), and four (4) of section two (2) Township two (2) south of range eight (8) west, and the east half of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section three (3), Township one (1) north of range nine (9) west of the Willamette Meridian, in which said defendant Runyon and said plaintiff have no interest, be sold upon execution to satisfy the amounts claimed, and that plaintiff have such other and further relief in the premises as to equity may seem meet.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook. W. W. Conder, Plaintiff vs. C. P. Roland, and R. A. Huse, Defendants.

To C. P. Roland and R. A. Huse, the above named defendants and each of you: In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above named court on or before August 23rd, 1897, the same being the first day of the next regular term of said court following the expiration of six weeks publication of this summons upon you, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above named suit.

You will take notice that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to wit: First: That he have judgement against the defendant C. P. Roland for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty (\$150) Dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 2nd day of June 1896, and the further sum of \$50.00 attorney's fees and for costs and disbursements in this suit or action.

Second: That his lien created by said mortgage be foreclosed upon the lands described herein, and in said mortgage, and that the lands be ordered sold to satisfy the sum due upon said mortgage, and that the proceeds be applied, first to the payment of the sum due the plaintiff together with the costs and disbursements and accruing costs of this suit.

Third: That all persons including the defendants, herein be forever foreclosed of the equity of redemption in or to the said mortgaged premises or any part thereof, and for such other relief as to the Court may seem equitable in the premises and for costs.

This summons is published for six weeks by order of Hon. H. H. Hewitt judge of the aforesaid court made at Chambers, July 2nd 1897.

K. E. Selph Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook. Mary S. Downs, Plaintiff vs. Henry Grove and Mary Peckham, Defendants.

To Henry Grove the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above named court on or before August 23rd, 1897, the same being the first day of the next regular term of said court following the expiration of six weeks publication of this summons upon you, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above named suit.

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