

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.

Despite the hostility of the 16-to-1 free coinage, President McKinley's bimetallic commission is still meeting with very favorable reception wherever it goes, and its reports are greatly encouraging to the friends of international bimetallicism.

It is a "low down" thing on the part of the great business firm of the east to have ordered their western representatives to resume the making of loans on farm property at low rates of interest, just as the Pops and "Anarchists" are preparing to make "scarcity of money" the chief cry of their fall campaign.

A reduction in the tariff on coal by the Wilson bill was followed by a reduction in wages amounting to nearly as much per ton as the reduction of the duty. That act cut down the coal tariff 35 cents per ton, which is a little more than President Rutherford claims as having taken place in 1893 in the reduction of wages. If 35 cents reduction in tariff cuts down 25 or 30 cents per ton, would the removal of the entire duty, as urged by Mr. Bryan in his speech in Congress of June 13, 1894, leave the miners any employment at all?

The Bryan-Altgeld wing of the Populist party is very much disturbed over the result of the Nashville convention, in which 700 representatives of the Populist party declared against future alliances with the Democratic or any other political organizations. The dignified and vigorous utterances of that convention, representing, as it did, a large majority of the Populists of the United States, make it perfectly apparent that the days of fusion between Populism and Democracy are over, and that the silver democrats, who lost their gold associates last year, will lose that other wing of their party from this time forward.

Mr. N. B. Scott, the West Virginia member of the Republican National Committee, says he has information that the big strike in the coal mines is part of a democratic scheme to carry Ohio. He says the idea of the democratic instigators of the strike is that it will cut off the supply of coal and result in at least a partial paralysis of the big manufacturing industries of Ohio. They will charge the republican party with the responsibility for that condition of affairs and will make an attempt to hold up Senator Hanna as an oppressor of labor. Mr. Scott added that he did not believe the scheme would succeed, and that the strikes would do the republicans of Ohio little, if any harm.

The license ordinance, proposed by the City Council, bids fair to meet with considerable opposition, no matter how mild its provisions may be. Of course a heavy license fee would be unjust in a town of the size of Tillamook, but a small and reasonable license not only yields revenue to the town, but protection to the merchants themselves. We have seen such ordinances tried, and in every instance where the license was not too heavy it gave satisfaction. At present there is nothing to prevent quack-doctors, cheap John auction houses, and peddlers to come here and do business. Figures that entail great loss upon legitimate professional men and tradesmen pass a reasonable license ordinance and it prevents much of that kind of opposition. At the same time it should be remembered that our business men are already paying a heavy tax for the privilege of doing business in the town, and the license fees should not be made so heavy as to be burdensome. We do not know what the custom is in the towns of Oregon in this matter, but in other states there are few towns in which there is not an ordinance of the kind referred to.

With a wheat crop of 575 million bushels in sight in the United States and an unusually light crop predicted in all the other great grain-producing countries of the world, the prospects of the American farmer are bright. The re-

cent issue of "Bradstreet's," which is usually very conservative in its views as to the business future, calls attention to the fact that the stock of wheat in hand at present is unusually light, being only 75 million bushels, while nearly all the great grain-producing countries of the world have unusually light crops this year. Recent reports, it says, from Russia, Germany, France, and Hungary point to decreased wheat harvests, and that India will supply her home demand, with like reports from Australia and Argentine, and adds: "This brings the United States to the front as a prominent wheat exporter under similar conditions to those which existed in 1876 over the revival succeeding the great panic after 5 or 6 years of retrenchment and economy." The same publication calls attention to the fact that during the month of June there was an advance in cotton, cotton-seed oil, tobacco, bacon, lard, rice, oats, barley, peas, milk, wheat, and other farm products.

The Wilson law will soon be a thing of the past, and there will be none to mourn its departure. Up to the time of McKinley's inauguration it had entailed deficit upon the country of \$125,000,000. The enormous importations of foreign goods that have been made recently to escape duty under the new tariff act have helped figures a little, but they are still black enough to make even the democrats themselves rejoice that the law will soon be numbered with the many democratic blunders of the past.

The Wilson law has now been in operation 34 months. In those 34 months the customs receipts aggregated \$467,422,248, while in the first 34 months of the McKinley law the customs receipts were \$548,452,414. The internal revenue receipts under the Wilson law in its first 34 months of the McKinley law were \$382,722,453, and in the first 34 months of the McKinley law were \$433,772,458. The total receipts under the Wilson law in its first 34 months, ending June 30, 1897, amount to \$904,200,652, while the McKinley law in its first 34 months produced \$1,041,048,677, a balance of more than \$137,000,000 in favor of the McKinley law.

Astoria Draws a prize.

Astoria, Or., July 23.—There is at least one lucky Astorian in the Klondyke country. In the short space of a year he has made enough to keep him in comfort the remainder of his days. Shortly over a year ago August Hilderbrand, secretary of the Ford & Stokes Co., of this city, "grubstaked" a man named P. August Anderson, who was possessed with a desire to go north. He sailed for Alaska but no word was received from him until yesterday, when a letter arrived. Anderson says that he "struck it rich," and that he and his brother cleaned up \$140,000. They were offered \$40,000 cash for their claim but refused to sell. Among the Astorians to go north are S. E. Harris, Thomas Linville, Charles Wise, Robert Norris, Rudolph Barth, Harry Cribb, J. W. Superman and M. S. Rounds. The two latter will leave Tuesday. Cribb and Barth are organizing a party. Astoria has gone gobbler crazy, and it is estimated that at least 100 persons from this city will seek fortunes in the Klondyke. The ship Janus is being fitted up by Robert Norris for the trip.

A Note of Warning.

Here is a prediction: Should the rush to the Yukon country continue, should the multitudes, or any considerable portion of the multitudes now striving and pressing to get off to that region, succeed there will be a tragedy during the coming winter the like of which never has been known in America.

Do men realize that they are starting for the Arctic regions? That the summer is already advanced, and that winter will be in there by the time they reach their destination? That winter in those hyperborean regions lasts from October to May? That the temperature falls so low that cold preforms the effect of fire? That without adequate protection against the climate, and abundant food all life will disappear? Do men who have been accustomed to mild climates realize what it is to winter at the Arctic circle?

Life there is possible during the winter only as careful preparation is made to support it. Food, clothing and shelter are indispensable. Exposure there is no trifle, as in our mild climates. Exposure there means sure and sudden death. Along the Alaskan and British Columbian coast, the climate, tempered by the ocean, is not severe; but the gold fields lie in a vast river basin behind a big mountain range, at a great distance from the coast, and very far toward the north, where all the rigorous conditions of an Arctic winter prevail. Water will not run, the streams are frozen to the bottom. Even in summer the ground thaws only at the surface. Transportation over mountain ranges, where rugged trails furnish the only lines of passage, is so slow, costly and difficult that scarcity of supplies is inevitable. If great numbers succeed in getting over the mountain ranges into the basin of the Yukon, accessible with difficulty in summer, and not at all accessible in winter, it may be set down as certain that the greater proportion will perish.

This is no safe adventure, like the rush in former times to the gold mines of

California, or those of Eastern Oregon, Idaho and Fraser river. Climate is a fact that must be taken into account. In mild climates men may take their chances for food and shelter; in severe climates they cannot. It is a prediction that, should great numbers succeed in getting into the Yukon region this fall, there will be a tragedy the like of which has not been known to the world since Napoleon's Russian campaign.—Oregonian.

Notice to Taxpayers

Taxes in this county will positively become delinquent on July 31st 1897 and costs added, and all personal property not exempt will be levied upon and sold at once to satisfy said tax and costs. So please settle at once.

J. H. Jackson Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Warrants Payable.

Tillamook, Ore, July 9 '97. The following warrants are now payable at my office. Interest thereon will cease after this 9th day of July. Series "E" 219, 33, 218, 169, 184, 197, 179, 175, 132, 121, 182, 199, 115, 109, 110, 220, 113, 112, 111, 249, 232, 213, 236, 156, 190, 186, 105, 242, 136, 246, 168, 244, 23, 247, 205, 142, 215, 176, 177, 165, 118, 77, 155, 173, 159, 107, 253, 254, 98, 97, 51, 252, 95, 256, 185, 116, 180, 237, 255, 99, 138, 251, 258, 5, 248. Series "C", 1652, 1411, 1255, 1646. John Barker, Treasurer Tillamook, Co.

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. Hill, S. V. Anderson, Edward Evans and Eliza P. Evans his wife, Mary Hughes, and Lewis Prager, Hyman M. Prager, and William Prager, partners, 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 Eliza P. 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 23rd 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, 1893, 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 to secure the payment of said promissory note, 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 two (2) 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 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 southwest quarter, and the north half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter, and the north west quarter of section three (3), and the northwest quarter of section three (3), and the northwest quarter 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. Also the north half of section thirty two (32) and section thirty three (33), and section thirty four (34), and section thirty-five (35), all in township one (1) north of range seven (7) west of the Willamette Meridian.

Also the north half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty five (25) Township one (1), north of range eight (8) west of the Willamette Meridian.

Also the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section three (3), and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight (8), all in Township one (1), north of range nine (9) west of the Willamette Meridian.

Also the east half of the southeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the south west quarter of section one (1), Township one (1), North of range ten (10) west of the Willamette Meridian, containing four thousand nine hundred and fourteen and ninety three one-hundredths (4,914.93) acres.

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