Tillamook Headlight.

D. DeK. Bowman, Ed. and Mgr.

Official aper, Tillamook City and County

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Telephone No 6.

Office cornerof Main and 2d streets.

Silver touched the lowest price in its history last week

The Dingley bill is a law and the factories have started up.

Wheat continues to advance in price not withstanding the fact that silver continues to fall.

"The new tariff cuts very severely into protection granted to the sugar refiners under the Wilson bill."—From Sugar Trade Journal, (official organ of the American sugar interests.)

"If the promise of the harvest fields is fulfilled, it will be hard for theorists to persuade a thriving people that they need monetary panaceas to keep them out of the poor-house."—New York World.

The first week under the new tariff bill law shows a marked improvement in business all over the country, not only in manufacturing activity—reports from every direction show a general impovement.

The sugar trust is not wholly happy. The Dingley law deprived it of the special advantages that it had enjoyed under the Wilson law, and now the farmers of the United States are preparing to raise beets for the sugar of the country and refine it in the factories where the sugar is made.

The democrats made a sad mess of their attempt to make the country believe that the Dingley bill was advantagous to the sugar trust. They recognized the fact that the Wilson law had given the trust great advantages and were anxious to put a like odium upon the Dingley bill, but the analysis of the effect of the new tariff law shows their assertions absolutely false, and that the measure is an extremely unsatisfactory one to the trust.

"When Mr. McKinley sent a commission to Europe to plead again for international bimetallism two classes of men confidently prophesied inglorious failure. Both must be somewhat discouraged by the results obtained and promised. * * * The hope of international bimetallism is not dead. The time has come when we must choose between making silver as a base metal on one hand or making it in its depreciated state our only money metal on the other.'
—New York World.

American wool-growers are likely to gain some advantages in prices through the great reduction in the supply of Australian wool which must ensue from the shortage of the pasturage of the great wool-producing area of that country. Australian sheep are reported starving to death in large numbers, and others are slaughtered for their skins, so that it is estimated that one-half of the usual wool clip of that country will be sacrificed in this way. As last year's clip amounted to 643,000,000 pounds, the effect of this will be very materially felt

Farm mortgages are being made the first subject of consideration by the farmers who are benefiting by the eincreased prices which have followed the election of McKinley and inauguration of the Republican administration. The New York "Sun" and the Chicago "Times-Herald" have been making, independently of each other, a canvass of the great Mississippi Valley and the Pacific coast states, and in each case report a very great reduction of the mortgage indebtedness and that farm mortgages amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars are being reduced or paid off in full.

Events of late have been full of discouragement for the advocates of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Conditions seem, indeed, to have entered into a conspiracy similar to that which made possible "the great crime of 1873." The argument of the silverites based on the assumption of a scarcity of gold did veoman service fu the last campaign, but the discoveries in the Klondike fields, promising a considerable addidtion to the world's stok of its standard monetary metal, seems likely to relegate that argument to the class of spent ammunition. Much was made also by the silverites of the relation between silver and wheat prices, but unfortunately for them while the price of wheat has gone up over twenty cents a bushel since last year, the price of silver has gone down about ten cents an ounce, and in a week, which we are able to record evidences of a distinct revival of business, as indicated in the early arrival of the long promised advancing movement for the fall, silver has touched the lowest point recorded in the American market.
—"Bradstreets, July 24, 1897.

The forces of nature and trade, as well as the intelligence of the people of the world seem to have all combined against the 16-to1 silver theorist. The gold production of the world has increased enormously; prices of grain and other farm products have advanced despite the assertions that this could not happen until free coinage should come; the exports of the last year are larger than in any year in the history of the country thus bringing large quantites of money into the United States; farmers are paying off their debts despite the absence of free silver; sundry nations which had tested free silver are going to the gold standard, and none of those which had tested the gold standard are coming back to free silver; the international conference on the silver question is promised, and practically every assertion made by the silver orators of last year is being proven false. They will have little left to talk about when the campaign opens.

Campaign Lies Resurrected.

One would have supposed that the utter demolition which the popocratic lies of the last campaign suffered at the hands of republican orators and newspapers would have prevented their being resurrected in the future, but such is not the case, at least in Ohio, where they have been resurrrected bodily and proclaimed as startling political discoveries. Here are a few samples.

"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowlege and appoval of the American people," etc.

The act of 1873 did not demonetize silver, as is claimed by this sentence of the platform. The act itself says in specific terms that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accured or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved," thus clearly stating that it did not demonetize any of the coins authorized prior to that date, while every one of the four hundred and fifty million standard silver dollars coined since the passage of that act is and has constantly been a full legal tender, and none of them is or has been demonetized.

The act of 1873 was not passed "without the knowledge and approval of the American people" as the platform asserts. It was submitted to Congress in April, 1870, printed thirteen times, discussed at intervals until January 1, 1873 (nearly three years), the debates and discussions filling 144 pages of the Congressional Record, which was published daily during the sessions in which it was discussed. The American people had ample opportunity to know all of its provisions, and that there was no popular disapproval of it is shown by the fact that 112 of the Members of the House which passed it were re-elected, many of them continuing to serve in Congress to the end of their lives, while several are still members of that body, notably, Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, *who voted for the bill* and who, in a speech delivered on June 12, 1874, said; "The laboring man and the producer is entitled to have his product and his labor measured by the same standard of value that measures your national debt. You require from the laboring man gold to pay the interest on your national debt, which is right, which can not be avoided if you wish to save national honor; but then give him the same money with which to pay that debt. The question will never be decided until you determine the single question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else."

We declare that the act of 1873 * * * has resulted in the appreciation of gold."

It has not "resulted in the appreciation of gold," because gold has not appreciated. An article "appreciates" in value only when there is an increased demand for it in the current affairs of life. The figures of the best statisticians show that the gold coin of the world and the total money of the world have increased much more rapidly than the population since 1873, hence the absurdity of the claim that it has "appreciated" in value, as the amount for each individual in the world has greatly increased since the passage of the act in question. The gold money of the world has more more than doubled since 1873, the silver money of the world has nearly or quite trebled in that time and the paper money has also increased largely, while the population of the world has increased only 25 per cent in the same period. It is thus evident that the total amount of money for each individual in the world is much greater than in 1873 and that there can thus be no increased per capita demand for gold and hence no 'appreciation" in its value, while the fact that a large proportion of the business of the world is now performed with checks, drafts and other forms of credit without the direct use of money further reduces the demand upon gold The mines of the world produce more gold today than they produced of gold and silver to-gether in 1873, the silver production of today is nearly three times what it was in 1873 and the amount of silver now annually coined is more than was produced from the mines of the world in 1873. The number of silver dollars coined in the United States in the fiscal year just ended was two and a half times as many as in the entire history of the mints prior to 1873 and the total number of full legal tender dollars coined by our mints since 1875 is 56 times as many as were coined in the entire history of the mint prior to the act of 1873.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly advice, the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. J. Sturgeon.

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. Iler, S. V. Anderson, Edward Evans and Eliza F. Evans his wife, Mary Hughes, and Lewis Prager, Hyman M. Prager, and William Prager, partners, defendants.

To the above named W. S. Runyan, 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 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, 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 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 Willamete 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 (1280) 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 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 puarter of section twenty-one (21), and the southwest quarter of section (26), all in township two (2) south or 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 northwest 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 or 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.

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 as 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.

This summons is published pursuant to an order of Hon George H. Burnett, Judge of said Court, made on the 1st day of July, 1897.

Gammans & Lamson,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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.
Department No. 2.

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, towit:

First: That he have judgement agaiust 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.

E. 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 Grose and Mary Peckham Defendants.
Department No. 2.

To Henry Grose 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.

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 relie demanded in the complaint, towit:

First: That she have judgement against the defendant Henry Grose for the sum of Two Hundred and sixty three and 97-100 [$263.97] Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 18th. day of November 1895, and the further sum of [$75] 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 proceeding be applied, first to 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 right of equity of redemption in or to the said mortgaged premises or any part therof, and for such other reliefas 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 afore said court made at Chambers, July 2nd. 1897.

E. E. Selph
Attorney for plaintiff

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