

Tillamook Headlight.

D. DeK. Bowman, E. L. and May.

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Office corner of Main and 1st Sts.

Republican State Ticket.

- FOR GOVERNOR T. T. GEER of Marion Co. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE F. I. DUNBAR of Clatsop Co. FOR STATE TREASURER C. S. MOORES of Klamath Co. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL D. R. N. BLACKBURN of Linn Co. FOR STATE PRINTER W. H. LEEDS of Marion Co. FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION J. H. ACKERMAN of Multnomah FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE F. A. MOORE of Columbia Co. FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS T. H. TONGUE of Washington Co. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY O. H. IRWIN of Yamhill Co. FOR MEMBER STATE BOARD EQUALIZATION J. SMITH of Tillamook Co. FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES H. H. HEWITT of Albany G. H. BURNETT of Salem

Republican County Ticket.

- FOR COUNTY JUDGE G. W. SAPPINGTON FOR COUNTY CLERK HOMER MASON FOR SHERIFF H. H. ALDERMAN FOR TREASURER HOWARD CARY FOR ASSESSOR J. S. STEPHENS FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT GEO. B. LAMB FOR CORONER J. E. TUTTLE FOR SURVEYOR A. M. AUSTIN FOR COMMISSIONER CHAS. RAY FOR REPRESENTATIVE J. W. MAXWELL FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 1ST DIST. JAMES GRAY FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 2D, DIST. T. H. GOYNE FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 3D, DIST. J. R. FINLEY FOR CONSTABLE 1ST DISTRICT A. KLEIN FOR CONSTABLE 2D, DISTRICT A. A. FORD FOR CONSTABLE 3D, DISTRICT HANS JENSEN

Spanish Civilization.

Since the outbreak of the Cuban insurrection and the general dissemination of news concerning it and the atrocities perpetrated by the Spaniards, a great deal of comment has been made in American newspapers on the civilization, or lack of civilization, of Spain, a civilization that permits such awful abuses and atrocities is utterly incomprehensible to the average American mind.

The Spanish civilization, is sensuous and superficial. It seeks not in any sense the regeneration of human society. It does not aim at the subjugation of the senses and passions, nor at the elimination of the savage element in the human heart. It begins on the outside and ends there. It takes off the breech cloth and war paint of the savage and clothes him in the garb of civilization, but he is a savage still, blood thirsty and cruel. It cultivates his senses and makes him love music and paintings, but the groans of the wounded and dying and the cries of starving humanity are still the sweetest music to his ears, and, mother earth, stained with the blood of her noblest sons, is still in his estimation the finest picture he can feast his eyes upon. It gives him a polished language which he prostitutes to the base uses of a savage braggart and a conscienceless liar. It makes little impression either on the heart or

intellect. The Spanish heart is inconstant, treacherous, mercurial and cruel. The Spanish head is light and full only of a baseless pride and sublime egotism, the creature of his ignorance. Sixty eight per cent of all the subjects of Spain can neither read nor write. There is a certain low cunning about her diplomacy which sometimes tricks more honest and straightforward statesmen by its apparent ingenuousness and hollow hypocrisy. Spain has made no progress either in science or art for a hundred years. She is an old, played out power whose only resemblance to the mailed robber that dominated the earth three hundred years ago, is that she is still as willing as ever to kill and rob, but fortunately for civilized humanity she has lost her power for evil.

Hurrah for Admiral Dewey, and his brave American tars. Where now is the vaunted Spanish valor that would sweep the seas and sink the fleet of 'the nation of nobodies' that dared assail the honor (?) of Spain and charge her with sinking the Maine? Where the invincible armada that would sweep the navy of the 'Yankee pigs' from the seas. Poor Spain! Her decadence is a pitiful sight. Never glorious, unless robbery and piracy are glorious, she is now, since the glamor of romance and the prestige of power is gone simply ridiculous in her boastfulness and prating of honor, and hideous in her naked shame. Poor Spain, shorn of her last colony, will soon step down and out from a position amongst the nations of the earth, which she has long disgraced by her presence and assume her proper position as a sixth rate power—a relic of long departed glory.

The Democratic and Peoples party conventions, as was expected, joined their issues and nominated a fusion ticket. The ticket has some good representative men in it, notably amongst them being Geo. Colon, candidate for Treasurer, Mr. Hiner, candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Walker candidate for School Superintendent, Mr. Steinhilber, candidate for Coroner, and others, but it has many candidates so utterly unqualified that they are positively ridiculous. It is hard to believe that the ticket was even meant seriously. One thing the conventions must be credited with, and that is a fine sense of humor. On the whole the ticket gives excellent satisfaction to the republicans.

Those who are accustomed to rail against "bon'holders" will fight shy among the farmers from this time forward. No class of American citizens has prospered more than the farmers since the election of President McKinley, and his Administration is now preparing to make the new war loan one to which they, as well as all other citizens, may subscribe. The bonds will be issued in sums of fifty dollars and upward, and such facilities given as to enable every man and woman who desires to obtain bonds in small or large amounts, an opportunity to do so, no matter how remote his location may be from the seat of Government.

The money in circulation in the United States to-day is \$246,000,000 greater than when the Democratic convention of 1896 demanded the free coinage of silver in order to increase the money in circulation. A part of this increase comes from the coinage of our own mints, which have, since July 1, 1896, coined \$113,448,636 of gold, while the imports of gold (coin and bullion) in excess of the exports, have amounted during that time to over one hundred million dollars.

Wheat is selling in the New York markets at \$1.09. On the day that President McKinley was inaugurated it sold in New York at 95 1/2 cents. On the day of McKinley's election, it was 85 1/2 cents.

At the date of Bryan's nomination, it was 64 1/2 cents. Two years after Cleveland's inauguration, it was 58 1/2 cents, and in October of 1894, just after the adoption of the Wilson tariff, it was 54 1/2 cents per bushel, just half its present price.

One of the war developments is likely to prove quite embarrassing to the financial arguments which the silver men are preparing to trot out again when the congressional campaign opens. A natural inquiry as to the method likely to be pursued in raising funds for a war in case of necessity has brought out the fact that there is more money in circulation in the United States today than ever before in its history, the total being \$1,756,058,645. This shows an increase of 246,000,000 in the 21 months since the Chicago convention declared that the money of the country could not materially increase without the free coinage of silver, a development which will be quite embarrassing to the people who are expecting to burnish up their campaign arguments of 1896 for use in 1898. A steady increase of the money in circulation at the rate of nearly \$12,000,000 per month has a somewhat depressing effect upon the silver arguments of 1896.

What say the free trade orators now with reference to their assertions that the duty on hides and an increased duty on leather would certainly raise the price on boots and shoes? The latest issue of Dun's Review, in its summarizing of business conditions, says: "In boots and shoes the unprecedented purchases between February 10th and March 26th, have not prevented unusually large orders for this season, with prices slightly yielding as to leather." This fact, coupled with the figures recently quoted showing that all grades of boots and shoes are selling at less than they were at the beginning of last year, make plain how absolutely groundless were the assertion made by the opponents of the Dingley tariff bill that the tariff which it placed on hides and leather would cause an increase in the price of boots and shoes.

Real Estate Transfers. Table with columns for date, names, and property details.

WEATHER BUREAU

Voluntary Observers' Meteorological Record for the Month of April, 1898 at Kilches station, Tillamook, Oregon.

Table with columns for Date, Max, Min, Mean, Rain, and other weather data for April 1898.

Capt. Joseph J. Dawson. Voluntary Observer.

Teachers Examination. Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons that may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the County School Superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at Tillamook, Oregon, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, May 11th, 1898. Dated this 25th, day of April, 1898. G. A. Walker, Co. School Supt.

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TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1897.

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