

Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County

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OUR INTRODUCTION.

In assuming management of the Tillamook Headlight we propose to give to Tillamook county and city a thoroughly reliable, newsy and progressive newspaper, a county newspaper that will command respect and retain the confidence of the citizens. It is our intention to introduce many new features in the Headlight in the near future, making it interesting to the subscriber and the best medium in the county for advertisers. The columns of the Headlight will be open for the discussion of all matters of public importance, more particularly to that pertaining to Tillamook county and its progress. No doubt we shall widely differ with many people on public policy or in politics, but we shall always respect the opinions of those who differ with us, giving to them the same privileges and gentlemanly consideration that we give to those who coincide with our views. In the natural course of events it will be our duty to criticize public bodies and even individuals. We shall do this with the least fear or favor. But it will be done in the most kindly and gentlemanly spirit possible, never descending to low-down vindictive abuse or ridicule. If we get into a controversy it will be for the development and welfare of Tillamook, for no county in the state of Oregon affords better advantage to the capitalist and home seeker than Tillamook with its wonderful resources, and to bring these indisputable facts into prominence will be our aim and object. We ask, and even court, the kindly co-operation of those interested in the progress and development of Tillamook county, with the object, of course, of inducing home-seekers to settle here. Much can be accomplished by united effort and public enterprise to increase the population and wealth of Tillamook county, and the Headlight will be in the vanguard to help bring this about. The Headlight will continue to be the recognized official organ for the regular republican party of Oregon and Tillamook county. No pains will be spared to make the newspaper a credit to Tillamook city and county, and with a new dress of type it will present a greatly improved appearance in the near future. It is a source of gratification to us that we have been welcomed to Tillamook by so many people. We are now here to stay, and with perseverance and industry on our part we predict the Headlight will be found in every household in Tillamook county ere long. In this our introduction we extend the hand of friendship to one and all, and bow with the profoundest respect to the ladies, who, with their love and beauty, make

"Home, sweet home."
The ideal heaven below.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A BILL has been introduced in the state legislature for the county commissioners to appoint a game and forestry warden. This is of great importance to Tillamook county with its vast forests of timber, for to preserve this from destruction is a matter all should be interested in. The bill specifies that it shall be the duty of the game and forestry warden to enforce all laws for the protection and preservation of game and forests in their respective counties, and they shall be vested with all the powers of a peace officer to make arrests for the violation of such laws. The county commissioners of each county shall fix and determine the amount of salary to be paid the warden, which is to be paid monthly and in no case to exceed the sum of \$75 per month. The salary of the warden is to be audited and paid by the county commissioners in the same manner that other claims against the county are paid. These are the main features of the bill. We approve of the bill for this reason. It is the practice of campers coming into Tillamook county during the summer season to light fires, and after pulling up stakes, take their departure, leaving the fires burning. This is a practice that should be stopped. No thought appears to enter the campers' minds that people's property is thus placed in jeopardy and that thousands of acres of valuable timber lands are liable to be destroyed by their negligence and want of thought. Campers must be compelled to see that fires they have made are extinguished before they leave their camping places, and where this is not done it will be the duty of the game and forestry warden to see that they are prosecuted. It is a serious menace to Tillamook county and the valuable timber claims of settlers who have taken them up for the purpose of making money out of them. If some hay seed editor went into a

large town and started a fire within the corporate limits he would be immediately arrested and perhaps charged with incendiarism. Why then allow the city dudes to come into Tillamook county every summer and start fires so indiscriminately? There are seasons every year, after several days of hot east wind, when conditions are ripe for a great conflagration. The carelessness of one person or the negligence of campers can produce this. The people who have to stand the loss invariably fall to the lot of those who are least able to bear it, or upon those who have struggled hard many years, with industry and patience, to build up a comfortable home. Truly the settlers need more protection from fire, and for this reason we hope the bill will pass. It is but six weeks ago that forest fires raged in different parts of Oregon, burning up considerable wealth of the state, but had proper precautions been taken this might have been avoided.

An important bill which is likely to cause some heart burnings was introduced in the state legislature last week. The purport of the bill is to reduce the legal rate of interest from eight to six per cent. The bill reads as follows: "The rate of interest in this state shall be 6 per centum per annum, and no more, on all moneys after the same becomes due; on judgment and decrees for the payment of money; on money received to the use of another and retained beyond a reasonable time without the owner's consent or implied, or on money due upon the settlement of matured accounts from the day the balance is ascertained; on money due or to become due where there is a contract to pay interest and no rate specified. But on contracts, interest up to the rate of 10 per centum per annum may be charged by express agreement of the parties, and no more." At first glance people will be inclined to approve of the bill, for it will be a saving to every city and county, particularly those with a large indebtedness. But there is another phase in the bill. If we understand the bill and interpret it correctly, county and city warrants come under the clause which says: "The rate of interest in this state shall be 6 per centum per annum, and no more, on all moneys after they become due." We believe if the bill becomes a law it will have a tendency to depreciate county and city warrants, and instead of disposing of them at par, as they should be, they will have to be discounted considerably. This is not right upon those who are elected to office, employed or the business man who furnish supplies. No person, after performing a day's labor, should be called upon to discount his wages 10 to 15 per cent. This is not right. In our judgment this will be the tendency of the bill, but we hope we are mistaken.

The recent unpleasantness with Spain brought about a wonderful change of sentiment in the United States with regard to England and the English people. Some political speakers made it the rule to twist the lion's tail whenever they had an opportunity. Looking back to the time when congress declared war with Spain, no nation has been so thoroughly in sympathy with the United States as England, in fact, there is something in common between the United States and England in the work of civilizing the world and elevating down trodden people. It is well sometimes to take a retrospective glance, but nevertheless it is problems of today that we as a nation have to wrestle with. England showed most conclusively that she was a staunch friend of the United States during the war, for if we can read between the lines there appear to be an implicit understanding with the government of this country and that of England. Dewey showed this most conclusively when he stated that only himself and the English admiral knew what would be done when there appeared to be trouble brewing by the repeated interference of the German admiral. The hostile sentiment against England has vanished, and now the spirit of the press is well put by the Chicago Interior when it says: "Our liberties, our laws, our literature, our learning, our enterprising spirit, the land we stand upon, was won for us by England. Wolfe won for us, on the heights of Abraham, every foot of land between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. But for that most decisive victory this would not be an appanage of France and we would not be here at all. Mexico, with its peculiar Spanish and Indian population, would now extend up to Alaska. Do we hate England on account of Blackstone's commentaries, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Bobby Burns, Tennyson, or because she stuck to Napoleon, the butcher of Europe, sparing neither blood nor money till England stopped

him? By the way, where would Germany be but for England? What made the difference between Jena and Waterloo? Emperor William hates England. Where would he be but for Wellington?" The student of history is conversant with these facts. The war was the means of bringing the Anglo Saxon race into a bond of union, and it is to rule the world is the judgment of those who are able to read the signs of the times.

A STRONG sentiment is growing throughout the United States in favor of a merchant marine. This is right and proper. We are often confronted with the question, "Why allow English bottoms to carry our products to foreign ports?" To answer that question all must admit that the United States has let foreigners perform that important service which American enterprise should have controlled before this. Conditions have changed and the nation is with one accord in favor of a strictly American merchant marine carrying American products to foreign markets. It will take, perhaps, a number of years before this can be accomplished, nevertheless it is freely predicted America will eventually monopolize the carrying trade of the world. The late unpleasantness with Spain showed the necessity of this. President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, sounds the key note when he says: "Now we must, as a nation, find new people to trade with; we must, as a nation, find people who will buy our products; people who have heretofore not bought our products; we must have more than one customer, and we can. I will briefly suggest how we may. If this country would encourage the building of a merchant marine to carry our products to the markets where they will bring the most money. I might say that a ship of 5000 tons capacity, leaving the Pacific coast every day in the year, would carry 1,500,000 tons annually across the Pacific ocean to Asia. What would it cost? A bonus of \$2 a ton would insure the building of ships as fast as the shipyards could turn them out. Two dollars per ton would amount to \$3,000,000 per year."

The petition circulated here for two terms of court in Tillamook county—one in May and the other in November—was a move in the right direction, and it should be sanctioned by the state legislature. It appears that Tillamook is the only county in Oregon which has only one term of court each year. Representative J. W. Maxwell will use his best efforts to have the prayer of the petitioners granted at the special session of the legislature, but it may be held over, with other business, until the regular session of the legislature. To keep criminal cases in abeyance for twelve months, and litigants in civil actions three years before they can recover, is altogether too slow now for Tillamook county. One term of court answered the purpose in years gone by, but it no longer fills the bill, so the people have a right to demand a change. It is a good thing for Tillamook county it is not infested with hobos and tramps—they don't thrive here—the same as other counties, otherwise Sheriff H. H. Alderman would find his accommodation limited and the county court with a large "feed bill" to pay. Justice should be quick and speedy. But how can it be in Tillamook county when a person can be incarcerated in durance vile for twelve months at the county's expense.

WHAT is everybody's business invariably turns out to be nobody's business. Tillamook county is just as much in need of advertising as that of the establishment of the business man. We have several letters before us asking particulars about Tillamook county. Many more would be received from people looking for desirable locations if the matter was taken up with a vim and worked systematically. We would suggest that a committee be appointed to look after this matter. The cost of doing this would be quite nominal, while the benefit it would be to Tillamook county would make itself manifest in a few years. There are scores of citizens who would be glad to come to this county if they only knew the advantages it offers to home seekers. But to make a success, as everywhere else, those locating in Tillamook county must be industrious. Tillamook county offers no advantage to those who spend their time on the street corners whittling wood. We believe also that were a committee appointed it would have a tendency to keep out the thriftless class and be the means of bringing in the desirable class. We shall be glad to hear the opinions of those interested in Tillamook county, and we have inserted an advertisement in the HEADLIGHT to set the ball rolling.

ANOTHER evidence of the determination of the dairymen of Denmark to keep their butter product in the front rank was seen in the result of a recent meeting of the members of the Central Jutland Union at Aarhus. The Western Creamery remarks that after a very full discussion of the varied interests of the business, especially along the line of a further improvement in the quality of the butter, a series of resolutions were passed setting forth the "necessity of establishing extended schools for dairymen and dairymaids, combined with an experimental laboratory, enabling the pupils to, at the same time and place, extend their theoretical and practical knowledge of buttermaking, as the instructions hitherto given to them at the ordinary dairy educational establishments must be considered utterly insufficient." The Dames have noted the rapid rise of the dairy industry into her countries, and they fully appreciate the fact that to hold the high positions that Denmark has occupied for so many years past it would be necessary to avail herself of the larger knowledge that scientific research is constantly bringing to the dairy world.

WEST VIRGINIA has a compulsory school law which is bringing parents up to the scratch in sending their children to school. There is no reason why Oregon should drag behind. The school law in this state in regard to compulsory education is so conflicting that the state legislature should amend it, for it affords a loop hole where parents can crawl through, and thus deprive their children of education. It is senseless to have one clause in the school law which plainly sets forth that education is compulsory in Oregon and then another clause giving parents the privilege to evade it. We are unalterably in favor of compulsory education, and the many conflicting opinions on this point given by county superintendents should be a thing of the past. But as the law is now without logic, these diversified opinions will exist until it is amended.

FROM all indications it would appear that taking log rafts to San Francisco from the Pacific Coast will prove a failure as well as a waste of valuable logs. Whether or not the lumber rafts will prove a success remains to be demonstrated. The great fault experienced in towing lumber rafts to San Francisco was their great length, and Imman, Poulson Lumber Co., of Portland, who patented the designs for their construction, seems to have come to the conclusion that to make the enterprise successful the lumber rafts must be constructed one half the length what the three previous ones have been. It is predicted that if these smaller rafts can be constructed strong to hold together in any weather it will revolutionize the carrying trade in lumber, and in all probability lumber rafts may be sent to China and Japan.

THOSE who are of the opinion that road supervisors should be elected by the voters of the road district will be glad to know that a bill to this effect is now before the state legislature. The bill is to make the new method go into effect at the general election of 1899, and the term of office of the supervisors is fixed at two years. One peculiarity about the bill provides that in case a man shall refuse to accept the office he shall be fined \$25. It is generally conceded that road supervisors come in for more abuse than they deserve. Perhaps this clause is put in for the benefit of the chronic kickers. A fine of \$25 or acting in the capacity of road supervisor would be the best medicine they could receive.

THERE appears to be trouble with the gold reserve in the treasury again. Under the Cleveland administration it scooted down to low tide and caused a bond sale. Under McKinley's administration a flood tide set in and now the treasury is burdened with the enormous reserve of \$300,000,000. It is thought by some that this is a menace to the financial condition of the country, for a large proportion of that money is wanted in the channel of business. Prosperity even struck the treasury.

THE prospect for the American wheat raiser is improving somewhat over the situation a month or six weeks ago, and there is now an encouraging assurance that a serious break in the market may be averted. The world's visible supply of wheat last month was 15,000,000 bushels smaller than upon the corresponding date last year, and while there is no such European shortage as there was in 1897, there is still a sufficient export demand to maintain present prices.

The per capita of money in cir-

ulation in this country was \$4.99 in 1800, \$12.02 in 1850, \$22.82 in 1850, \$22.82 in 1890 and \$24.74 in 1898. The populists say the last named figures ought to be multiplied several times by a flood of paper money. The past prosperity and growth of the country are a sufficient answer to their peculiar ideas.

THE state legislature is going to discuss a registration bill. We hope it will pass, for it is time something was done to purify the ballot.

THE close of the war shows that the need of a postal telegraph system is more pressing now than ever.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

WE hope the three gentlemen who secured the "jewel case" at the show the other night will agree upon the lady they intend encasing in their prize.

THE editor had his elementary lesson in fishing last week in Tillamook. He proved himself a thorough cracker-jack—bating hooks for four ladies while they yanked out scores of—let's see, what did they call them—"those plugged mud cats."

AS it is impossible for us to extend the hand to all the patrons of the HEADLIGHT we say "Shake," and extend the same courtesy to those who are not, with the conviction that they will be patrons of Tillamook's leading newspaper before many weeks or months have rolled by.

"SICK!" That was the notice posted on the door of the bank the other day. Depositors were complacent enough and no one got excited, for they knew that someone, and not the bank, was under the weather. We extend our sympathy, the bank being in a fine healthy condition again, the same as all other Tillamook institutions.

THERE is a milk jug on one of the tables in the dining room of the Allen house with the word "Mamma" upon it. It having become empty, a visitor asked for more milk by handing the jug to a nice pleasant young woman, with this remark: "Mamma's dry!" The young woman blushed as she hid herself to the kitchen, where laughter was hearty and the joke appreciated.

ATTORNEY W. L. BROOKS had the first joke upon the new editor. He was round getting the autographs of the citizens to a petition praying for two terms of court. In describing himself it is stated the new comer signed himself as the "editor of the Herald." We hope Bro. Watson is a good proof reader and corrected the error. The cigar is on us, but Attorney Brook does not smoke.

AFTER a ramble through Tillamook county this summer a visitor made this remark: "It's a county flowing with milk and honey, and where any industrious person should, after a few years engaged in farming, be comfortably well fixed." They never saw stock in Oregon in such fine condition, and as for hunting and fishing, "Tillamook is the sportsman's paradise." This is not news to the Tillamooker, but it's a fact, ladies and gentlemen on the outside, and we invite you here if you are seeking a location where crop failures are unknown.

To publish a successful newspaper looks so simple to some people that they imagine any person can manage one. Fortunes, however, are wasted every year by inexperienced individuals trying it. They then realize what a mistake they made and the energy and perseverance it requires, hence their great desire to unload. A newspaper that is worth anything is like an apple tree: you can't pick the fruit as soon as you have set it out. Good soil, skillful planting, constant care, and—above all—times are required to bring the venture to fruition.

REV. A. R. GRIGG, in the course of his sermon on Sunday, paid Tillamook county a compliment by referring to its natural resources and how the county was blessed in many particulars. It was used in illustrating his sermon. There was one question that the rev. gentleman asked which is causing a good deal of worry in church circles. It is to this effect, "Why is it that churches have so little influence with the community?" Much may be written pro and con on this point. We will briefly answer it by asking another question, "If there was more spiritual life and activity in our churches would they not have a greater influence over the community?"

A BEVY of well gloved ladies were standing on the side walk near the Allen house discussing the inconvenience of having to wear gloves on hot days. The diffidence of the editor prevented him from intruding and to inform them that it is no longer etiquette for ladies to do so, hence gentlemen will be able to admire the ladies' well-shaped hands. We do not pretend to be an authority, so give below the reason set forth in some of the fashion journals: "Among the many vagaries which have been adopted by women as fads, perhaps none will be hailed with greater delight among the men than the latest one of dispensing with gloves during the warm months.

The absence of gloves today is a mark of good breeding and sign that gloveless woman belongs to the upper tens, while a year ago the ungloved hand would have been stamped as belonging to a person utterly unacquainted with the first rule of good society."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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CLAUDE THAYER,
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