

Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is only natural that the people of Tillamook city and county should look with a jealous eye upon the facilities of transportation in this county. It is well, perhaps, to ask the question, Are the citizens of Tillamook satisfied with the want of accommodation that now exists? We think not. In fact, the citizens of this county want that accommodation in traveling which is enjoyed by other sections of the country. We will discuss this matter from the present situation, and what do we find transpired in the past few weeks? Owing to the recent storm the proprietors of the Wilson river and Tillamook stage line abandoned that service, although plenty of business was in sight. Take the North Yamhill stage, which carries the mail, and here we find the public pouring in their grievances to the HEADLIGHT office. The most serious is the condition of animals. To put a long—and perhaps a cruel—story into a nutshell the horses are all pestered out and entirely unfit for the work they have to perform. Passengers cannot be accommodated and have to hire private conveyances. This necessitates the loss of time and extra expense to the traveling public, besides the annoying inconvenience it is to business men. This state of affairs is a detriment to Tillamook county, the business men and the property owners of this county. How then is the best way to remedy this inconvenience is a question. There is one solution, let the proprietors of the North Yamhill stage provide stock for the route able to perform the work. We are sorry to see this stage route so poorly equipped for business, but hope ere long to see the inconveniences remedied and the proprietors right up to date doing a good business. When catering for the public it is always well to give the best service possible. If this cannot be done let those who make a failure of stage routes get off the road so that those who are able to make a success of it cater for the public. Another solution would be to build a bridge across the Wilson river. Until that is done no permanent arrangements can be made to accommodate passengers over the Wilson road at all seasons of the year. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,400 to build. There was enough business on that route last summer to justify a daily stage, and as the travel is increasing every year, it looks as though a bridge across the Wilson river is the only logical way to make that road a financial success. It would mean much to Tillamook county, and we are glad to hear that there is some talk of a bridge being built at the ford. In shipping facilities and accommodation on the steamers other inconveniences present themselves. Tillamook county is growing in importance, and it is only reasonable to expect that the citizens will be given a steamboat service with some show of regularity. Besides, freight rates on the steamers are enough to stagger one, give one the cold chills or make their hair stand on ends. This is not just to the citizens of Tillamook county or the business men. One thing, however, is very certain, this state of affairs is only courting rival steamers to bid for the carrying trade. Then the people of Tillamook county will not be complaining at exorbitant freight charges.

The citizens of Tillamook county, with its immense domain of timber lands, are particularly interested in the lumber business and the means of transporting it to profitable markets. We referred briefly in our last issue to the lumber rafts built in Portland and then towed to San Francisco. J. Poulsen, of the firm of Inman & Poulsen, was the genius in whose head the plans of the lumber raft were concocted, and that firm constructed two, both of which parted in the middle in severe weather owing to their great length. Only a part of the lumber in these rafts became lost, for the sectional construction of the rafts prevented them entirely collapsing. This is proved beyond a doubt by the experience of the rafts. The last raft, after having weathered two of the severest storms that ever took place off the coast of Oregon and California, parted in the middle, but the tugs succeeded in getting one-fourth of the raft into San Francisco and another fourth into Santa Cruz. It is seen that under adverse circumstances rafting lumber is not attend-

ed with a great amount of loss, and when everything is figured out we believe that Inman & Poulsen have made a good profit out of the enterprise, beside demonstrating to them the practical mode of constructing lumber rafts. Mr. Poulsen is a man of practical ideas, and when he says he is confident that lumber can be rafted to San Francisco from Portland, that is about correct. He, however, verifies what we predicted last week, these lumber rafts must be constructed one half the length what they have previously been, or not over 200 feet long. It is predicted that it will not cost more than seventy-five cents per thousand to lay lumber down in San Francisco with smaller lumber rafts. We are inclined to believe that lumber rafts will soon take the place of the lumber schooners, and also believe that lumber rafts will be the means by which the forests of timber in Tillamook county will be turned into lumber and find its way into a profitable market.

A prominent citizen of Tillamook city, in a communication to the editor, expresses the sentiment of the HEADLIGHT on yellow journalism. Expressions of opinion from prominent men who know all the phases of life we are glad to receive and publish, for they often disabuse people's minds of erroneous opinions on current topics. He commences by saying: "The spirit of carping seems deep-seated in the human breast. It is forever showing itself on both great and small occasions, and the conduct of a war or the setting up of a stove pipe have each potency to call forth this demon from his abiding place. The disposition of the sensational press to beslime the administration by lurid exaggerations of real evils and the wholesale production, of imaginary ones, is, unfortunately, but the exhibition of a trait of human nature. Let a villager build a house a little more pretentious than those of his neighbors, or by any other means, even though it be scrupulously honest and fair dealing, become for the time singled out from the general mass of his fellows, and straightway the tongue of envy is loosened and a flood of criticism and detraction flows around him. Those who fill public stations are particular targets of this merciless ginnery whose missiles fall, like the sunshine and the rain, alike upon the just and the unjust. Secretary Alger, incompetent though he may have been to perform the stupendous task allotted him, is scarcely more hardly pummeled than many others. Shafter and his brave men, whose prompt action, hard fighting and splendid tenacity won Santiago and ended the war have come in for their share of detraction, and shallow-pated scribblers have filled the yellow journals with lugubrious tales of the alleged suffering of men who have themselves made no sign, but who stand ready to again undergo it all, if need be, for the glory of freedom and their flag. It is a pitiful business, this sensational journalism, and it was never more effectually given the lie in its teeth than the other day when it was shown that General Bacon and his command, at Bear Island, Minnesota, were alive, practically intact, and had whipped the Indians out of their boots, instead of having gone down in a general massacre on account of a horrible blunder on the part of the war department, as some yellow penny-a-liner had frantically proclaimed. Let us have patience, reason and justice."

PROFESSOR CHAPMAN, president of the state university at Eugene, has come in for a lot of criticism the past few years. Perhaps sufficient grounds warrant this. Now the question of the slim attendance at the university this year is called in question and the reasons sought. "The Rogue River Courier" says: "President Chapman accounts for the slim attendance at the university this year on the ground that there are not enough high schools in the state to support the university. But others in Eugene, writing for the Guard, say that Chapman himself is responsible and that he would better resign. Both sides, it seems to us represents some fact, and if the university is the high standard it is supposed to be, then these schools cannot give the support they otherwise might. On the other hand, while Chapman has done a great deal of good work in getting the university out of the old mossback rut, it is also true that he has made himself very unpopular because he is wanting in these essential requirements, not always obtained in a college course—common sense and good judgment. That he is a scholar goes without saying, but he is a young man and it may be that he has not had sufficient experience in all the requisites to make him the man for the place." Perhaps the slim attendance is caused by Chapman

being instrumental in having the two years preparatory course at the state university abandoned, which we do not think was a wise move. The preparatory, or business course should be replaced, and then there would be no complaint at the slim attendance. Chapman made it impossible for pupils to go from the common schools to the university. They have to secure a certain number of credits before they can now enter the state university. It looks peculiar that Chapman is now trying to shift the blame of slim attendance at the university to not enough high schools. The very logic of his own argument proves that he was altogether too premature in abandoning the preparatory course at the state university.

THE Oregon state legislature has elected Joseph Simon United States senator. It was a surprise to a few, but not to those who have watched the political weather glass for the past few years; in fact, this is what people predicted would come about sooner or later. Mr. Simon will represent this state well—there is no denying this—for he has the push and ability. The reason Mr. Simon has been such a prominent figure in the republican party is a conundrum to many. Yet it is no conundrum to those who are well informed. There are scores of prominent and influential men in the city of Portland, men of wealth and ability, who, openly, take no active part in it, nevertheless they are potent factors in politics. Mr. Simon being the recognized leader of the republican party, they have consulted him on all important affairs, consequently he has had the support of the most influential citizens of Portland at his back whenever anything of importance was to be arranged or carried out. This is the main reason Mr. Simon has been kept so prominently in the front in the politics of Oregon, and his election is a reward for the services he has rendered. Mr. Simon now represents Oregon in the United States senate—not one party or faction—but all the state, and we believe he will work for Oregon like a Trojan.

If the citizens of the United States get stricken with the Philippine fever this coming winter the same as they did the Klondike gold fever, the newspapers should publish a few hard luck stories to keep the excitement from gaining the least foothold. Quite a number of people were badly fooled over the Klondike excitement, and in all probability they will not be so apt to throw their money into the laps of the transportation companies again. Had this money been invested in Tillamook county—or but one tenth of it—to say nothing of the hardships the gold seekers had to endure, instead of returning empty handed and their constitutions badly shattered, the gold seekers would have had a little Klondike in Tillamook county. This mad rush to become suddenly rich is poor judgment on the part of many people. Even the Klondike, with the hard luck stories, taught lessons in conservatism.

THE state legislature has repealed the law creating the state board of equalization. The purpose of this was, it appears, to make room for the bill to constitute the governor, secretary of state and treasurer a state board of equalization. We fail to see any improvement in the new plan. Possibly it may be a saving as far as dollars and cents are concerned. But the new measure deprives each district of a representation on the state board of equalization and places full power in the hands of the governor, secretary of state and treasurer. Is this the right thing to do? We think not. The state board of equalization was elected for a specific purpose, and now that is abolished we fail to see the utility of passing a bill so that the board of equalization shall be differently constituted. It simply means a curtailment of the prerogative of the electors.

PERHAPS a number of people will be a little curious to know what the Oregonian had to say about the senatorial election, so we call from that newspaper these remarks: "The Oregonian congratulates Hon. Joseph Simon upon his nomination by the republican caucus. He has abilities and industry, and he has been a main factor in support of the principles and purposes for which the republican party has been compelled to do battle during years past. His success, though a surprise to many, affords new proof of unusual talents in him as a man of affairs. No man has ability to do better work for Oregon. His election, it may be hoped, will tend to elimination of factional contests among the republicans of Oregon." And we may add of the pie counter order.

The order issued by the postmaster-general whereby the draw-

ing of money-orders on the office of issue is sanctioned will be a convenience to a limited number of people, but, practically, it will tend to make the money departments of the postoffices throughout the country saving depositories for the people's money. There are thousands of people with money who would never deposit their savings in the banks, but who would rather hide it away. The citizens of the United States are gradually being taught how necessary a postal savings bank is in this country.

It is reported, owing to the sugar war that is now on, the American Sugar Refining Company, which controls the Speckle and Franklin refineries, is making preparations to go into the "package sugar" business in competition with the Arbucks, of New York, who have this trade entirely to themselves. It generally follows when the sugar kings disagree and then fight, people pay for sugar what it is worth, but when it is all lovely with the sugar kings the people have to pay more than it is worth. In a few years it will be impossible for the sugar kings to control the sugar market.

GROVER CLEVELAND, if he has a spark of gentlemanly feeling about him, should go to the assistance of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, for it is reported she will leave Hawaii for the United States next month to press her claims against congress for remuneration for the loss of her throne and the revenue from the crown lands, for which she feels that the people of the United States owe her some pecuniary compensation. She, certainly, is entitled to some consideration, for Uncle Sam can afford to be liberal and gallant with the ex-queen, for the annexation of the islands did not cost him anything.

It is stated that the Union Pacific railroad has declared a dividend on its stock, the first time in the last fourteen years. Wringing out the water inflation by the purgative process of foreclosure, coupled with the prosperity restored under the administration of McKinley, and good business management is responsible for it.

WHENEVER Joseph Simon wanted anything politically he always managed to get there—with both feet. Mr. Simon has always stuck to his friends most tenaciously, and they have stuck to him through thick and thin.

SMALL POX and typhoid fever in Manila is bad news, for those diseases have already claimed victims from the ranks of the brave boys who so readily responded to the nation's call, "To arms."

It is proposed that Oregon next year celebrate her 40th anniversary of admission into the Union. Why not, indeed? Oregon in her fighting as well as in her holiday going duds must be respected.

Now that the Oregon senatorial fight is over we suppose a number of people will be greatly in favor of electing United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

The senatorial fight is over and we trust that this will heal the split in the republican party of this state.

FINAL VOTE FOR SENATOR.

Joseph Simon Was the Lucky Man Who Won the Prize.

The Oregon State legislature came to a final vote for State Senator on Saturday. The republican caucus the previous day had nominated Joseph Simon, and on joint ballot of the legislature he received 64 republican votes. The final ballot standing thus: Simon, 64; Kincaid, 23; Bennett, 1; Blank, 1.

The vote is detail follows: For Simon—64. Adams, Bates, Bayer, Beach, Brattain, Briggs, Brownell, Butt, Cameron, Cummings, Curtis, Daly of Benton, Davis, Donnelly, Driver, Farrell, Flagg, Freeland, Fulton, Haines, Hall, Harnon, Haseltine, Hawson, Hill, Hookirk, Howe, Kelly, Kruse, Lamson, Lewis, Looney, Mackay, Marsh, Maxwell, Massingill, McCourt, McCulloch, McQueen, Michell, Moody, Morton, Mulkey, Myers, Patterson, Porter, Proebstel, Reed, Reeder, Roberts, Ross, Selling, Smith, of Unatilla; Stanley, Stewart, Whalley, Taylor, Thompson, of Clackamas; Thompson of Washington; Topping, Williamson, Young, Speaker Carter.

For Kincaid—23. Blackaby, Clem, Conn, Daly, of Lake; Dufur, Fordney, Grace, Gray, Gregg, Jones, Knight, Morrow, Palmer, Platts, Sherwin, Smith, of Baker; Stillman, Stamp, Virtue, Wade, Whitney, Wilson, Wonaacott.

For Bennett—McAlister. Blank—President Simon. Absent—Kuykendall.

SENATOR JOSEPH SIMON.

Gives Some of His Views on Current Topics.

"I'm not going to change my opinions of public questions, just because I've been elected senator," said Senator Simon, laughingly, to an Oregonian reporter who sought an interview with him. "I don't think there is much doubt as to my position with reference to the important matters before the country." He was assured, however, that the public had a keen interest in his views at this time, and that it would be glad to have a fresh recital even of an old story, since the developments of the past few days had given special significance to his utterance. He consented to talk freely and without evasion.

"Of course," said he, "the financial question was brought into great prominence in Oregon in this campaign, because the politics of the state have been so curiously mixed in that important issue. I have always believed, since the subject has been occupying public attention, that the only 'sound money' system is that of the gold standard. The fight in this state having been within the republican party, as well as between the straight republicans and the adherents of all stripes of confessedly 'soft money' faiths, and the straight gold-standard republicans having finally won such a magnificent victory, it was but natural that prominence should be given that question throughout the campaign that has just ended with my election. But it seems to me our gold-standard faith is coming to have a new significance. Important as it is as a policy of our internal government, it has recently taken added importance by reason of the territorial expansion of the United States and the commercial relations thus brought to our consideration. Money, good, bad or indifferent, is important only for the uses to which it is or may be put. Our money, being the best money, is sure to help us to permanent trade. It will not make so much difference to us whether the base of reckoning be New York or London, when money is reduced to common terms of trade that have a definite meaning everywhere. I hope to see the time when Portland will figure prominently in the exchanges of the world. If I do not greatly misread events beyond the Pacific, Portland has the greatest opportunity of its career to take a high place in commerce.

"I do not feel quite satisfied with the present condition of national finances. The nation is on a gold basis, it is true, but its position might, in my judgment, be improved. Our finances are all right for prosperous times; if adversity should come again, we might see great need for protecting the treasury as we have seen in the past. The retirement of the treasury notes, I think, would go a long way in that direction. Possibly that would be a sufficient precaution for the present. I don't believe in leaving those things until we shall be threatened with disaster. Let us in time of prosperity take steps to ward off adversity. "While I do not believe in a jingo policy, I am still averse to our withdrawing within our national shell and refusing to take and hold our proper place in the affairs of the world. Of the two, I would choose to adopt the policy of England rather than that of China. We cannot keep aloof from the world's great activities without suffering the penalty. We must as a nation take the responsibilities and advantages that come to us in the progress of events. It happens that the war with Spain has brought us very material expansion. I believe we should accept it. In the constant struggle with barbarism which civilization is ever waging, we, as an enlightened people must take part. The responsibility that comes with conquest of Spain's overripe colonies is great, and the advantage is also important. It is by no means a purely commercial transaction. In dollars and cents our territorial expansion may not be profitable for some time. It is our affair, and we should settle it in our way; and our way, I believe, is to insist on having the entire group of the Philippines, and the other possessions concerning which there is no question. In this matter I see no reason why we should consult any other nation. Spain is in no position, from the standpoint of either right or might, effectively to oppose our taking the legitimate fruits of war, especially of such a war. I think I should oppose the ratification of a treaty that should involve retention of Spanish sovereignty over any part of the Philippines. We can make them of vastly more use to the world and to ourselves than they are now and we should, and, I believe, will do it.

"It is not necessary for me to say that I favor the building and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government. The Pacific coast is deeply interested in that enterprise, and if it should be completed within a few years it is possible this coast would at first experience a more direct benefit than any other part of the nation. But the Atlantic seaboard will need as short a cut as they can get to our new possessions in the Pacific and to the growing trade at our disposal in the Japanese and Chinese empires, and the canal will be as much or more necessary to the commerce of our Eastern states as to the Pacific states. It is not a sectional enterprise, but one in which the whole United States is interested.

"A cable to connect the United States with Hawaii has long been needed.

With the acquisition of Spanish island comes increased necessity for a submarine cable to bring our possessions into communication with each other and with the central seat of government. believe the government should take action that would result in the building of such a cable.

"I see clearly that the military establishment of the United States must be more extensive hereafter than it has been. In fact, the standing army has long been too small for safety. It has not kept pace with the growth of the country. I have no doubt that the army will be greatly increased to meet the new demands. Of course, the navy should be greatly increased. The magnificent record of our navy in the Spanish war leaves no doubt of the efficiency of that arm of the national defense. I have always favored liberal appropriations for building and equipping war vessels. I see very good reasons for favoring such action now, and I am glad congress has already shown a willingness to put the American navy where it ought to be in comparison with the sea power of other nations. The matter of coast defense should also be given more attention. In short, while we hope to maintain peaceable relations with the world, we should not be at the mercy of any nation at any time."

THE KICKER GETS KICKED.

[TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.] SIR,—Will you please allow me space in your valuable paper to answer an item from the Newbern correspondent. He has been for some time raving about road dist. No. 1. But so far I have refrained from answering him for I think it a cowardly act for a man to air his grievances with his neighbors in a news paper. It seems to be one of his characteristics to do so. His abuse of individuals has spread over eleven months' issue of the HEADLIGHT, his last victim being the Supervisor of District No. 1. Not because I am interested in roads however. Believing him to be honorable enough to do a day's work, I gave him a job to work out his road tax near home, and I can prove by men I took to see the work, what he claimed \$3.75 for ought to have been done in one day. No, it is not interest in roads, but a personal spite because I, a member of one delegation while he was of another, which was not recognized at the county convention; also, he does not confine himself to the truth when he says I am out on NeCarney with two men working roads. I am hired by the citizens who subscribe the money to make some repairs on this road. Among his neighbors his behavior has been such that he is excluded from the consultations of such men of the community as have a knowledge of and influence in the spending of the road funds. Neither has he any idea of why only \$6.00 has been spent last month or any other month, nor the commissioner of his district does not see fit to enlighten him nor will his abuse of me drag the knowledge forth. But the plans will be worked nevertheless.

H. A. BLOOM, Supervisor Road Dist. No. 1.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County. Viola D. Snyder and E. A. Snyder Plaintiffs vs. Lila Snyder, Stella Lyster, W. G. Lyster, Clarence McKinley, Fred McKinley, Nettie McKinley, and Henry McKelley, minor heirs of C. T. Snyder, Jr. vs. F. Pettygrove: Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a decree and order of sale duly given, made, rendered and entered by the above named court in said cause on the 26th day of August 1898, commanding J. C. Underwood, a duly appointed qualified and acting referee herein, to sell the following described premises, to-wit: The South half of the Northwest quarter and the Northwest quarter of the South west quarter of Section 36, in T9, S 8 R 9 W of the Willamette meridian in Oregon, excepting therefrom the following described premises to-wit:—Beginning at a point 20 chains west and 18.50 chains north of the one-fourth section corner between sections 27 and 28, in T9 S 8 R 9 W of the Willamette meridian, thence South 18.50 chains, thence west 40 chains; thence South 20 chains; thence West 7.25 chains to the middle of said Nescus river; thence following the meanderings of said river up stream 8.20 chains to the place of beginning and closing, containing sixty nine and one-fourths acres, more or less. Leaving for sale herein 90.75 acres, 0+ which property the above named plaintiffs and defendants are tenants in common, and to distribute the proceeds of said sale pursuant to the directions contained in said decree.

That the undersigned, referee aforesaid will offer for sale and will sell a public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash all of the premises before described, in one parcel, which sale will be held at the west door of the County Court House for Tillamook County, Oregon, in Tillamook City inside County, on the 5th day of November 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day.

J. D. EDWARDS referee.

County Warrants Payable

Series E Nos. 912, 1035, 949, 968, 1037, 913, 821, 939, 938, 1021, 940, 931, 943, 928, 1028, 711, 1042, 925, 924, 926, 927, 1008, 997, 1007, 986, 969, 1030, 1025, 955, 967, 814, 1028, 931, 932, 831, 832, 921, 957, 1009, 984, 998, 938, 980, 964, 989, 1041, 919, 961, 1006, 1027, 1001, 1018, 1003, 981, 982, 1012, 1011, 965, 966, 916, 918, 915, 996, 997, 990, 929, 978, 820, 956, 1019, 988, 962, 963, 1017, 946, 992, 1028, 1032, 1014, 985, 955, 950, 934, 954, 1076, 940, 959, 1002, 976, 942, 818, 929, 999, 958, 922, 923, 1053, 652, 1045, 1047, 1045, 1048, 1054, 1050, Class C. Nos. 333, 125.

W. H. Cary, Co. Treas.