

A New Stock of General Merchandise!

We make a Specialty of LOGGERS' SUPPLIES,
Who Save Money by Trading with us.

Do you want Hardware or Tinware, come
and inspect our stock.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES.
You cannot buy them anywhere cheaper.



ELEGANT PARLOR AND COOK STOVES.
The Best Stock in the City to select from.

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK
OF CHINA AND CROCKERY WARE.

All our Goods are of Superior Quality, which
we will dispose of at small profit.

McINTOSH & McNAIR. Tillamook.

Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)
One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months50
Office at corner of Main and 2nd streets.

EDITORIAL NOTES & NEWS.

LEUT. HOBSON is the greatest monopolist in the United States. After delivering a lecture in Chicago he kissed 163 pretty girls. That's enough to make even a country editor jealous. We would advise some one to invent a kissing machine for the lieutenant, for so many girls go away disappointed because they cannot give the Merrimac hero a lip smacking.

THE bill introduced by Representative Rixey providing for the admission of ex-Confederates to the homes provided for Union soldiers will meet with no serious objection from the Union veterans now within their homes. It would give new zest to their campfire stories, and recall anew the time when they "suspended hostilities" while they swapped coffee grounds for tobacco.

ASTORIA has petitioned the Oregon senators and representatives asking for a drydock to be built by the government at that place. The necessity of such a dock is apparent to all, but it is doubtful if Astoria can succeed in having it built there for Portland has been agitating the dry dock question for some time, and as these cities appear to be at loggerheads on a number of questions, it remains to be seen which city will secure it.

THE American Book Company will not have nearly so many persons to lubricate if the school law is altered giving the selection of school books into the hands of a committee of five to be appointed by the governor. The people of Oregon can trust the book trust to engineer and concoct ideas for its own benefit. But the parents who have to pay exorbitant prices for school books generally have to pay for the lubricating oil. We will ask one logical question, Why not let the state furnish the text books and supply them to parents at cost?

It is generally supposed by the people of this county that the Cubans are capable of self government. General Shafter's opinion is certainly startling on this subject, for he puts it exceedingly forcible when he says: "Self government; why those people are no more fit for self government than gun powder is for hell!" That remark is enough to stagger one, but when one turns their attention to the natives in the Philippine islands, whom we are about to make citizens of, we find a loathsome people too polluted and diseased to enter hell.

REPORTS from Washington states that it is hoped that the treaty of peace will be taken up for discussion early in January. Already there is talk of the probability of disposing of the treaty during the present session, and the impression favorable to the result is growing. A few senators manifest a disposition to debate the treaty at length, and some profess unalterable opposition, but the feeling is so strong against an extra session and in favor of the postponement of the settlement of the disposition of the Philippines after they come into our possession, that it now seems that even the minority will consent to the treaty's ratification without material delay.

THE brewers, at their annual convention, resolved to ask congress to repeal the war tax of \$1 per barrel on beer and appointed a committee to go to Washington to urge this action. While it is entirely natural that the brewers should desire to have taxes upon their business transferred to some other business, their efforts in this direction will be futile. There is no prospect of any reduction in war taxes. The report of the secretary of the Treasury shows that for some time ahead no reduction in taxation is possible and it is evident, therefore, that if \$30,000,000 were removed from the brewing industry it must be assessed

upon other industries. It is hardly necessary to say that congress will not seriously consider a proposition of this nature.

COLONEL W. J. BRYAN has resigned the command of his regiment. Perhaps he is like a good many of the Oregon volunteers, now there is no prospect of any more fighting, is desirous of getting back into civilian's clothes. Bryan is opposed to imperialism, and from indications it appears that the democratic party will oppose the imperial policy of the government in regard to the Philippine islands. But, whatever President McKinley has done to bring our late unpleasantness with Spain to a satisfactory issue, should not the citizens continue to drop party prejudice and still uphold the hands of the president in every particular? We say, emphatically, yes. We admit that the natives in the Philippines are not morally, physically or intellectually fit to become citizens of the United States, but the islands having come into our possession, what is the best policy to pursue to bring the natives up to our standard of civilization?

WE agree with John G. Shortall, president of the Illinois Humane Society, who believes in the efficacy of the whipping post as a reformatory agency for hoodlums. But few people realize how many young hoodlums are being manufactured in every large city and small hamlet throughout this north-west. It is distressing to see so many young men of good intellectual attainments, and of highly respectable parentage, humming the street and frequenting the haunts of vice without one spark of ambition to make a mark in the world. There are hoodlums, young and old, who are a nuisance to any community, for they are invariably found amongst those who defy law and order, and a menace to the tranquility of a city. We have heard a great deal about war for humanity, but here, right at home, we have a serious problem on hand with the hoodlum element. Something should be done to check this growing evil, and if the whipping post will accomplish it, not one word should be raised about its brutality. Surely charity commences at home, and instead of attempting to bring the natives of the Philippine island up to an ideal state of civilization, let us just pluck the mole out of our own eyes before we attempt to pluck it out of a race of people who are next to cannibals. By all means bring the hoodlum question before the eyes of the people, and it will surprise them how gigantic it is, for here we have the element that becomes criminals and that fills our prisons.

THE Oregon delegation at Washington would act wisely and discreetly if it turned its attention for a few moments to securing a small appropriation every year with a view to improving navigation into Tillamook county. Appropriations for other sections of the state are large, yet the question is asked, "Why is it that the Oregon delegation is so neglectful of securing appropriations for Tillamook?" Simply because our senators and representatives have not been advised of the necessity of it. Until the government shall have made these necessary improvements the greater part of the resources of Tillamook county must remain dormant. Local enterprise and perseverance may accomplish a great deal, but this work is too much for individuals to undertake, or the local taxpayers to shoulder, hence it is only natural that we must look to the Oregon delegation to see that appropriations are secured for this purpose and the work accomplished with as little delay as possible. We feel certain our senators and representatives will give the matter their attention as soon as they are advised of the necessity of it. In fact, we believe they will be surprised that the people of this section of the county have waited patiently so long without demanding some improvements. Show the Oregon delegation the necessity of such improvements, and they will, we believe, heartily coincide with them and ask congress that the work of improving the channels be proceeded with.

THERE is a possibility, but perhaps not a probability, that this country may yet become tangled up on the question of the purchase of the Philippines. The treaty will promise the payment of \$20,

000,000 for the islands, but this treaty must, of course, be ratified by congress. The senate must confirm it and then the lower house, where all bills for revenue must have their origin, must have a jar at it. Of course, at the present time it looks as if the president would be upheld loyally by congress, but if he is not, what will happen and can it be said that those who oppose him and his policy are unloyal? When the news of the land battle at Manila was cabled to this country and the people were advised that the soil of that torrid country had been baptized in American blood, it would have been a serious matter to have suggested that this country should pay one cent for the islands. Since that time, however, the sentiment has become a more sober, conservative one and it is hardly probable that any trouble will arise along the lines suggested. But what would be the result should the senate fail to ratify the treaty, or even if it should ratify it, suppose the house should refuse to pass a bill appropriating the necessary amount? Neither body could be considered disloyal to its country and either side would have many followers for the old idea "to the victor belongs the spoils" may not be just the proper one, but it is mighty hard to eradicate.

A NEW YORK regiment marched into Havana last week and planted the stars and stripes above that historic city. To the person who gives this but a passing thought it means but little, but to the man who has watched the course of events it means much. When the war first opened the cry of all the people was "On to Havana!" There is an ancient rule of war which suggests that the heart of the enemy must be reached first, but the administration reversed this idea. It believed that it would be a better policy to conquer the outside territory first, and then force the capital city into submission. For that reason a blockade was ordered on Havana, and the real campaign of hostilities was conducted at Santiago. The result is well known to the people. Perhaps it is better that the aged city should be permitted to rest in peace under the folds of Old Glory. It is an historic place—a landmark that should never be ravished by shot and shell. From press dispatches it is evident that the people of that city will welcome the new flag. They have lived slaves under the old one, and are born as free men under the new one. The change in sentiment that has occurred in that country in a short half year can be measured when it is taken into consideration that while the war was being waged, these same people took a pig, supposed to represent the American "pig," saturated an improvised American flag with coal oil, wrapped it around the animal, ignited it, and then as it chased in agony around the bull ring shouted "Long live Weyler!" "Long live the king!" Now it is "Long live the star spangled banner!" and let us hope that it may always be thus.

THE Cuban patriots who have fought the battles of their country at long range from Key West, New York and Washington have not gone into the patriot business solely for their health. Their zeal for Cuba Libre has been inspired as much by the hope of unloading an unlimited quantity of Cuban bonds upon verdant Napoleons of finance as it has by their undying hatred of Spain. At the outset of the war with Spain the scheme to float the bonds of the mythical Cuban republic was frustrated by President McKinley's firm stand against the recognition of a Cuban government that had no existence in fact. That policy was not only a disappointment to the enterprising and thrifty long-range patriots, but seriously affected their larder and their wine cellar. They found it disagreeable to shout for Cuba Libre with a dry throat and empty stomach. But brighter prospects are now in sight. The patriots, who are on the ground floor of the plan for setting up the new republic which is to be annexed to the United States in due time, are preparing to emit a few tons of Cuba Libre bonds at liberal discounts. When a goodly portion of these bonds have been distributed around the national capitol where they will do the most good and a sufficient quantity worked off on innocent American pur-

chasers, the patriotic founders of the republic will signify their willingness to be annexed by resolution of congress after the Hawaiian fashion on condition that the Cuban national debt be assumed by the people of the United States along with other incidental obligations. In such financing the Cuban long-range patriot is not much behind the New England colonists, who manufactured currency in the shape of a wampum for the benefit of the poor Indian, who needed a more plentiful medium of exchange.

WITHIN the last two or three months announcements have been made of the projected organization of several trusts and it is expected that some of these will be consummated early in the coming year. The latest of these announcements and one which is of peculiar interest to the public is a combination of the flour mills of the northwest. Such an arrangement was effected a year or two ago, but did not last long, and the projected movement may not go much beyond organization, if it shall get that far. There are obvious obstacles to the success of a scheme of this kind. But some of the other projected trusts have no such difficulties to overcome as confront a combination of flour mills in one section of the country and hence their organization is probable. Referring to this matter the Philadelphia Ledger remarks that every day the trusts are entrenching themselves and carrying out the policies and it cites several facts in illustration of this. With questions of more commanding interest claiming the public attention, this growth of monopoly is apt to be lost sight of and yet hardly any other matter is of more vital concern to the people. It seems hardly worth while to expect anything more in the way of general legislation relating to trusts and combinations. If congress has not already gone to the limit of its authority in this respect, its time will be so occupied for the next year or two upon other urgent and important questions that it is not likely to give any attention to the trust. What, then, can be done to check the growth of the monopolistic combinations? The only hope appears to be in the state legislatures, where the power exists, as the supreme court of the United States has pointed out, to deal effectively with the trusts. If the legislatures would exercise their power against this form of monopoly not only would the projected combinations be abandoned, but these in existence would speedily dissolve. If they will not the people must be prepared to submit to whatever oppression and exactions the trusts may impose.

A JETTY WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.
Sir,—Is it not about time we of Tillamook should make an organized vigorous attempt to have a jetty built at the bar?

We ought to find out what we belong to the United States "for."

To vote, I suppose, for Congressmen who ignore us?

If we can't do anything else let us get attached to the Yaquina district. In my opinion our present member of Congress should be given to understand that we want the Tillamook Bar improved or we will become as dangerous as the proverbial Irishman with a blackthorn and will hit any head that is exposed.

From all reports the channel is again shifting to the southward and we are going to have trouble to get our lumber taken out.

Butter is worth 30 cents in Portland to-day. Probably will be worth about 22 cents by the time the butter now on the wharf reaches Portland. A difference of one dollar per M on lumber freights, means that our mills cannot ship.

A jetty on the bar would give water enough to enable us to load foreign going lumber craft.

If we don't "turn down" some of these congressmen once in a while we will never get substantial assistance, and we will continue to be regarded as a complainant set of asses, who are willing to do as we are asked to do for the mere satisfaction of being "good fellows," in plain English, "suckers."

C. TRAYER.
Tillamook, December 19th, 1898.

REVISING SCHOOL LAWS.

The Committee will Recommend Many Changes.

The legislative committee appointed to revise the Oregon school laws has about completed its work. It reconsidered several matters which it had previously taken up, changing their complexion altogether. It remains to be seen whether the state legislature will adopt all the changes recommended by the committee.

Chairman Daly carried his point with reference to the method of selecting textbooks, and the report and bill will provide that the books be selected by a board of five competent men, to be appointed by the governor, and not to be officially connected with the public school system of the state. Representative Young, of Clatsop co., was the only member of the committee to dissent, and he intimated that he would introduce in the legislature a bill covering the same matter in a different way.

It was deemed best to change the qualifications for school electors, after thinking over the matter since the November meeting of the committee. So it was agreed that in school district of less than 1000 population there should be no property qualification for the right of suffrage and both men and women should have the right to vote at school meetings. In districts of more than 1000 inhabitants, however, it is to be required that voters, unless they shall have children of school age, must be assessed for property of at least \$100 valuation, which must appear on the assessment roll next prior to the day of election at which the elector seeks to vote. The property qualification was inserted on requests from the larger districts, where it was feared improper influences might operate with considerable force if there would be no restriction whatever.

Another change from the previous action was made in restoring to the district clerks the handling of all school funds. At the former sitting of the committee it had been agreed that the county treasurers should be required to act as treasurers for the various school districts in their respective counties. But those officials protested against being saddled with that burden, and the committee deemed it wise to give heed to their protest, so the law relating to the handling of school funds is not to be changed. The committee did not yield this point because the present plan is entirely satisfactory, but simply because no other practicable plan was presented.

Several modifications in the compulsory attendance features of the laws were made. Instead of forfeiting the public money of school district where nonattendance at school should be tolerated it was agreed to provide a fine of \$25 to \$50 for the chairman of the school board that should not do its duty in the matter of bringing the provisions of the law to the attention of those responsible for the nonattendance of the children, and to require prosecutions by the district attorney. The district clerk is to supply the teacher with a list of names of all the children of school age in the district, and after four weeks of school the teacher is to report to the county school superintendent the names of those children who do not attend the school. If there shall appear no lawful reason for such nonattendance, the superintendent shall turn the matter over to the district attorney, who shall prosecute those responsible for the delinquency. Truant officers are authorized in districts having 4000 or more inhabitants. Placing the onus on the district wherein the nonattendance of the children should be tolerated, gave too much power, it was thought, to persons who might wish to spite the whole district by themselves breaking the law. Therefore, the apportionment of the public school money was not made to depend on the faithful attendance of all children at school.

Government of all the state normal schools is to be placed in the hands of a single board of 11 regents, of which the governor, secretary of state and state superintendent of public instruction shall be ex-officio members. The other eight members are to be appointed by the governor.

To Cure a Cold in one Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Water-Proofed Clothing.

Chas. Coopey, the fashionable tailor of Portland, is making a specialty this winter in water-proofed clothing. Gentle men's overcoats, guaranteed to be perfectly water proof, are made in all kinds of cloth. Write to Chas. Coopey, Columbian building, Third street, Portland, if you want good clothing at reasonable cost.

Christmas and the Children.

The little folks are talkin'—they talk like anything 'bout Santy Claus a-comin', an' what he's goin' to bring. An' the mother never scolds 'em or tells 'em 'bout the noise: Their just the sweetest little girls—the best of little boys! Because they know that Santy Claus knows everything they do, An' while he's loading up his sleigh he's watchin' of 'em, too! An' them that minds their mothers, they gets the most of toys.— They're just the sweetest little girls—the best of little boys! They've just been writin' letters to Santy Claus each day An' tellin' 'im just what they want an' showin' 'im the way To where the house is, so he'll know just where to leave the toys, Fer just the sweetest little girls—the best of little boys! They're gittin' mighty anxious fer the days an' nights to go. An' all of 'em are happy an' they make their mothers so! 'Cause they're just the sweetest little girls—the best of little boys!

A Denver druggist's little boy, according to the Times, has written the following letter to President McKinley: "Dear Mr. McKinley: My pa can remember the Maine without your keeping those revenue stamps on everything for another year. Out here we will be awfully glad when the stamps are gone and the poor little girls can get the same amount of gum they used to for a nickel."

There is a certain bright boy who is the son of a gentleman of my acquaintance who was born in England and who remains a British subject, says a writer in the Boston Transcript. But the boy goes to an American school and lately has been taking history. The other night the boy looked up from his book, musingly, and said: "Papa, we licked you awfully in 1812, didn't we?"

Headlight Trade Mart.

If you have any Property, Stock or other articles to sell, trade or lease, or need help, want employment, etc.—Two insertions, not to exceed five lines, fifty cents. Four insertions, seventy five cents.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

For terms apply to

Theo. Steinhilber, Tillamook, Or.

UMBRELLA REPAIRING at reasonable rates. Neat work turned out and as good as new by J. W. Steinmetz, Tillamook, Or.

TIMBER LAND for SALE on Samonberry River, in section 20, 3 N, 7 W.—The W 1/2 E qr and E 1/2 S qr. Consideration \$900.—Enquire at the Headlight Trade Mart Office.

WANTED, 1,000 new SUBSCRIBERS to the Tillamook Headlight now that it is under new management. Take it on trial for four months for 50c., or send it to your friends.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a celebrated White SEWING MACHINE. New and direct from the factory.—Apply for particulars at the Headlight Trade Mart Office

DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS:	
Judge	G. W. SAPPINGTON
Commissioner	(CHARLES RAY
Clerk	J. C. H. WHEELER
Sheriff	HOMER MASON
Treasurer	H. H. ALDERMAN
Assessor	W. H. CARV
Surveyor	J. S. STEPHENS
School Superintendent	A. M. AUSTIN
Coroner	GEO. B. LAWE
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney	J. E. TUTTLE
Circuit Court convenes the 4th	of August, and an adjourned term is generally held in the spring.
County Court meets the first Mondays of January, March, May, July, September and November. Commissioners court on the Wednesday following.	
PRECINCT:	
Justice of the Peace	T. H. GOVNE
Constable	A. A. FORD