

BAY CITY.

Wanted, a live correspondent for the Headlight in Bay City, to show to the county there is yet some vitality in the city on the bay. Every precinct in this county should endeavor to send in every week the local news, for the Headlight is sent to quite a number of people who are going to settle in Tillamook county in the near future. We want all the wide awake country correspondents we can secure, so that people on the outside may know some of the advantages there is to locate in their respective localities.

There will be a Christian Endeavor service in the Bay City Presbyterian church on Sunday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

NEHALEM.

Tom Blackburn and wife arrived from Portland Sunday evening, via North Yamhill.

Dr. Spangl was summoned to Mr. Lovewell's Monday, who is seriously ill with la grippe.

The Dr. was also called to Mrs. Wm. Tohl the same day (an accouchment).

The captains of the schooners Volant and Seven Sister arrived overland last week with their crews, and the vessels will be taken out at the first opportunity.

White Clover Grange installed officers at their regular meeting on Thursday last.

Nehalem City, which has about a dozen resident property holders, is divided against itself as to whether it shall be incorporated or not.

High waters have been interfering with the mail carriers, especially the Seaside man.

There are rumors of a wedding, but do not wish to be premature in announcing it.

Spasmodic efforts have been made to work on C. H. Wheeler's new road, but the season is decidedly against road work.

Senator Maxwell has a bill before the legislature to appropriate money for a bridge across the South Nehalem. This would be where the state road, for which Mr. Maxwell obtained \$10,000, strikes the river at Foley mouth. It is hoped the Senator may be successful, for Nehalem has neither bridge or ferry, and although fordable at this point in summer, is impassible in winter.

BEAVER.

From what we can hear there is seemingly much more sickness at this present time in this Tillamook county than ever before in the history of the county, not able scurletena or scarlet fever. However, we are glad to note that the people of Beaver are all enjoying good health, excepting a very few chronic complaints.

Elder LeMasters, of Tillamook City, commenced a series of meetings here on Monday evening of this week in the interest of the Christian church, to continue so long as the interest demands. He is a young man of extraordinary address. Everybody is cordially invited.

This coming Saturday and Sunday the Free Methodist will hold quarterly meeting at Coulsonburg, Rev. Dollarhide presiding.

Preacher Mills preaches at the Hebo school house this coming Sunday at 11 a.m., and Rev. Armstrong goes to Sand Lake this coming Sunday 11 a.m.

N. Coulson, we are sorry to learn, is on the sick list at present.

Nothing to hinder Beaver from having side walks, as Mr. J. D. Wallace has given the material. When Mr. Wallace gives he is noted as one who gives something worth while.

Hello—A new doctor in town. C. Mills we learn, now represents the Vita Medicine Co.

COULSONBURG.

Here we are again in spite of mud and rain.

Rev. R. P. Bukey returned home Saturday after a pleasant visit with friends at this place.

E. O. Mills, of Beaver Creek, called on friends Sunday.

J. R. Dillow, of Blaine, stopped here Thursday night, on his way from Tillamook city.

E. Hoage, Fred McKinley, D. Stevens, H. Poland, and G. T. Coulson, spent a day hunting in this vicinity one day this week.

It has been reported that E. T. Coulson's children had the scarlet fever, but we are glad to say it is a mistake. They have been quite poorly with scarlet throats, but are now getting better.

Miss Abbie Coulson returned home from Donaldson's, Friday, where she has been staying and attending school the past three months.

Rev. Dollarhide will commence a series of meetings at this place next Friday night.

N. Coulson is still on the sick list.

Miss Lucy Kinnaman was the guest of the Misses Coulson, Saturday.

Well, if we don't receive any more scary letters, you may hear from us again. And I guess if any one wants to scare Coulsonburg out, they'd better get up in the morning, and be sure they know what they are doing. Barking dogs never bite.

SOUTH PRAIRIE.

Mr. Weber, on the Netarts road, is doing considerable clearing on his ranch this winter.

G. O. Nolan, manager of the Tillamook Lumber Company, was over during the late freshet to take a look at the raging Tillamook and consider its practicability for floating logs.

South Prairie Grange is still running in good shape and talk of erecting a Grange hall in the near future.

The erection of our contemplated and much needed creamery on this prairie, is still involved in a little doubt, although we have not yet given up all hopes of its construction.

Tillamook seems to be "in it" this session of the legislature. Wm. Maxwell, S. H. Rock, Orlo Chamberlain and Lyman Lamb are all committee clerks, and all for the same committee.

Messrs. Wells, Simmons & Co., succeeded in driving nearly all their logs from the Neiger place down to tide water during the late rise, although Charley Wells in wading after a refractory log unexpectedly plunged in over his depth, and for a critical moment there was only a willow twig between him and the "golden stair," but the twig held and Charley regained the bank the loser of one pevey.

Appropos of this driving logs during floods, it is dangerous business to say the least, besides the constant rush and plunge in the cold wintry waters for ten hours at a stretch with no opportunity for the drying of clothing and very little for the partaking of food during that time, verily we believe the loggers have the worst time of it.

BARNEGAT.

Mr. T. Stencher, wife and daughter, and Miss Lou Bunn returned home Tuesday after visiting at Barnegat a week or two.

Mr. Bert Biggs, son and Mrs. Esther Brammer made a trip up Tillamook river.

We are still having lots of rain at Barnegat.

School began Monday with Miss Newell as teacher.

Frank Archie is visiting at the Sand Spit.

J. M. Olberman, convicted slayer of his mining partner, in Douglas county last summer, must hang, unless the governor interposes, as the judgment of the lower court, in his case was affirmed by the supreme court. Judge Ben handed down the decision. The appeal was from a judgment of the circuit court for Douglas county, M. C. Fullerton, judge. The defendant had been convicted of murder in the first degree.

Albert Edward and Frank Geiser brought into Baker City, from the Bonanza mine, 2070 ounces of gold, melted into four bricks, valued at \$34,008, the result of a 12 days' run. For several days it required a flask of quick-silver, containing 72 pounds, for each shift, to absorb the gold on the plates. With the last cleanup of seven days, this makes \$48,000 in 19 days out of 570 tons of ore, each ton yielding over \$84 free gold in addition to concentrates, which are all being saved.

Congressman Tongue writes that though the Indian war pension bill had twice passed the senate, and at a prior session had been favorably reported by the house committee, so far during the session the house committee has failed to take any action on the bill. He expresses the opinion that this is at the request of the speaker, who for some unknown reason is inimical to the measure. Mr. Tongue adds that he personally will give the committee no rest this or at the next session, until some definite action is taken. In conclusion he says that the continued neglect to pass some measure giving a suitable recognition to the Indian war veterans is a flagrant injustice, unworthy of a great government. He sincerely hopes that justice will yet be done and he will labor in every way to secure it.

The annual rabbit drive in the sage-brush country at the head of Goose lake, 10 miles from Lakeview, Or., ended recently, and is considered the greatest drive in the history of the state. The snow was of just sufficient depth for such an event, and the run was greatly enjoyed by the participants. The pens were located on Cottonwood creek, and the wings of wire netting extended for half a mile on either side. One hundred and fifty people participated in the drive, and the territory covered was a mile square. The official count of the killing was 2341, and it is estimated that over 600 more rabbits were killed outside the pen while attempting to escape. This is considered the largest drive and slaughter ever made in Oregon. When the rabbits were closed in upon and found no means of escape, they piled upon one another to such an extent that the under ones were crushed to death. These animals are such a source of annoyance to the farmer who attempts gardening that they are looked upon as "varmints" and are killed with almost as much pleasure as a coyote. Annual drives are made in Lake county to rid the region of the pest.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

Allen House.

Long Prairie—Chas Smith, Jess Ire, Gust Allison.
Hebo—Orleg Kellow.
Garibaldi—Wm. Hightmiller.
Beaver—Joe Bixby.
Springwater—Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, F. N. Cadonan.
Four Corners, Iowa.—C. O. Erickson.
Bay City—Pet Nelson, Frank Wirdington.
Pleasant Valley—A. S. Tharp.
Astoria—C. H. Dean.
Miami—Harry Crane.
Buley—Thos. Dressell, Edd Ward.
Coulsonburg—G. D. Coulson.
Nehalem—Mrs. Agust Ladke.

Larsen House.

Bay City—F. Balmer, F. Durham, T. Durham, B. Durham, W. Morey, C. McCoy, and Will Reiflurger.
Pleasant Valley—B. Miers.
California—H. Hoskins.
Portland—Rev. Snyder, J. J. McGuire, and Dr. H. Hall.
Netarts—W. G. Willey, G. W. Phelps, J. J. Jackson, Geo. Tone, and Harry Dolen.
Hobsonville—Mrs. Kate Loomis and Leigh Jones.
Woods—Ben Knoblock.
Nehalem—W. T. Wheeler.
San Francisco—Captain Thomson and C. C. Hansen.
Kansas City—Dan Trippe.

The Boys All Right.

"Where is my wandering boy to-night?"
Where does my loved one roam?
Do his young thoughts turn
With a yearning yearn
To the dear ones he left at home?"

A homelike and cozy half-darkened room, But a glowing grate to dispel the gloom, The flowing gas in the jet turned low As an economical move, you know. A neat divan in the corner there, Just built to accommodate one small pair,
A handsome youth and as lovely maid As ever from heaven's portals strayed. Soft whispers fall from his manly lips As he toys with her shapely finger tips, And a love-light plays in her eyes while she
Rests her head on his shoulder lovingly. Just to punctuate the sweet tale of bliss Anon on her lips he presses a kiss, And those lips respond to the sweet salute
Till they blush with the tinting of ripened fruit.
He pictures a future so wondrous fair, So love-enveloped and free from care, So near to the raptures of life above That she thrills with anticipative love. The old folks sleep in their downy bed In the still of the chamber overhead, And they dream of the day, that good pa and ma,
When they'll welcome a worthy son-in-law.

"Where is my wandering boy to-night?"
Don't you worry, good mother; he's all right.
Prattle of the Youngsters.
Willie—Mamma, do only good little boys go to heaven?
Mother—Yes, my dear.
Willie—Guess they haven't many little boys up there, then, have they?
"What will happen to you if you are good, little boy?" ask the kindly old lady.
"I'll get a stick of candy for being good."
"And what will happen to you if you are bad?"
"I'll get two sticks of candy for promising to be good."

She is a cute little Detroit girl of 7 and the proprietor of the store at which she called is a great friend of the family.
"How much for one of those picture books?" she inquired of him.
"Just two kisses," for he wanted to make her a present.
"I'll take six," she said, in cool businesslike way as she tucked them under her arm and started for the door. "Papa will call and settle."
The proprietor would like to have discharged half a dozen clerks that appreciated the scene, but it was a busy season.

A 10-year-old boy in Cleveland reads a great deal and his father delights in encouraging his literary taste. Not long ago the father suggested to the boy that he should read up on the life and death of Nathan Hale, the spy and hero of the revolution. A few evenings later the father asked the lad if he had carried out his request. The boy said he had. "Who was Nathan Hale?" the father inquired.
"He was strung up by the British soldiers," was the somewhat irrelevant reply.
"You should say hanged," said the father.
"Strung up is just the same," said the boy.
"No," said the father, "it isn't just the same."
"Well," said the boy, "it's just the same to Nathan Hale."
This was something of a poser and the father discreetly changed the subject.
"And why did the British hang Nathan Hale?" he asked.
"Because," said the boy, promptly, "because he rubbered for Gen'l George Washington."
This atrocious definition of a spy's

duties was too much for the father and he promptly dropped the Hale inquiry then and there.

PEANUTS IN GREAT FAVOR.

Their Popularity became General After the Civil War.

"The American people are evidently very partial to peanuts," remarked a large peanut planter in Virginia to a Washington Star writer recently, "for there are nearly 4,000,000 bushels of them consumed in the United States annually. Before the civil war the peanut was only a holiday luxury to the majority of the people living in the north, the day when the circus was in town, during the country fair and the great and glorious Fourth of July being the principal occasions that the popular yearning for the nut was in any measure satisfied. The product then amounted to barely 500,000 bushels a year.

"At the close of the war when the soldiers returned north thousands of them had cultivated such a liking for the nut, which they had often pulled from the ground and roasted at their campfires while in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, that the crops then raised in these states didn't begin to supply the demand. Wide-awake farmers saw the point, and small garden patches where peanuts had been grown for generations were soon abandoned for broad fields, and today Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina are growing 4,000,000 bushels of peanuts a year—a result due almost entirely to the civil war and the habit the federal troops contracted of eating large quantities of the nuts. Naturally, the returned soldiers' demand for peanuts placed them within reach of the rural population in the north, and the nut soon ceased to be a holiday luxury.

"When the war broke out most of the peanuts consumed in this country were raised in North Carolina. A great many were also imported from Africa. They were of inferior quality. In fact, the best ante-bellum peanuts were poor compared with the nuts grown today. But the demand for the nuts in recent years has not had the effect of improving the North Carolina product or increasing its yield to any great extent. Virginia and Tennessee, however, woke right up under the increased demand, and improved cultivation has produced a nut, especially in Virginia, that is as near perfect as it can be.

"I don't suppose there are many people who know that the peanut came to this country with the first cargo of slaves that were landed on our shores. It is a native of Africa, and in its original state is as fat almost as a piece of pork. Cultivation and change of soil have greatly reduced the oleaginous quality of the nut although the North Carolina variety has enough grease yet to find a ready sale in France, where it joins its African ancestor and cottonseed in supplying not a little of the olive oil we find in the restaurants and family groceries. Norfolk, Va., is the greatest peanut center in the world and handles annually 200,000 bags, or 8,000,000 bushels.

"It is a pretty sight to see a peanut plantation when the vines are in blossom. The blossoms are a bright yellow, and the vines are a vivid green. As soon as the blossom appears a fine branch forms on the vine and shoots down into the ground. The pea, as the nuts are called on the plantation, form, on the shoot beneath the ground like potatoes. When the crop is gathered in October the vine is ploughed up, and the nuts hang to the roots. Vines are all piled in cocks in the field, and in twenty days the nuts are ready to be pulled off, placed in bags and taken to the factories. There they are cleaned of dirt, assorted, polished in revolving cylinders and put into bags ready for the market."

Joseph's Bill Passed.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 24.—Joseph's bill to reform the system of management of the state insane asylum, putting the institution in the hands of four trustees appointed by and to act with the governor, was passed by the senate this afternoon by a vote of 21 to 6, after a debate of an hour and a half. By a still larger vote, Driver's bill authorizing county courts to employ county prisoners on public roads was passed.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 24.—In the senate the judiciary committee's report adverse to a bill to add two judges to the supreme court bench was the special order for this morning, but a direct vote on the proposition was avoided. Fulton presented as a substitute for an adverse recommendation a bill authorizing the supreme court judges to appoint clerical assistance not to exceed in cost \$3000 per year. Mulkey opposed it on the ground that clerical assistance for the supreme court is already costing the state and litigants nearly \$18,000, and because he understood the court was put behind by litigation of boom times, and might work our now without further measure of relief.

While she was getting ready to go to church she had been saying things to him because he would not go, and she had been saving them with considerable emphasis and rapidity.
He sighed and put down his paper.
"My dear," he said, "is this a day of rest?"
"Of course it is," she replied.
"Then why not?" he asked.

MAY EXPECT TROUBLE.

Report that the Filipinos are Rapidly Arming.

MANILA, Jan. 20, via Hong Kong, Jan. 24.—The Independencia today issued a supplement containing a dispatch purporting to come from Malolos, the seat of the rebel government. It comments upon the appointment of the commission, and says:

"The Filipinos naturally suspect these as a new attempt to humbug them. Both Dewey and Spenser Pratt promised us independence if the Filipino republic was stable. The Filipinos are disillusioned. They believe the commission is a ruse to gain time, until they have accumulated forces, when America, abusing her strength, will begin to war to ratify her sovereignty.

"The purchase by the American authorities at Hong Kong of a number of steam launches for river work in the Philippine islands is high handed, unnecessary and vexatious. Domiciliary visits throughout Manila are exasperating the Filipinos. Their suspicions are aroused by such actions. The dispatch of reinforcements is incompatible with peace, and the appointment of a commission is only a pretext to gain time. The American secret police is acting offensively toward the Philippines at Hong Kong, who are British subjects."

The Independencia then alleges that all the commissioners are partisans of colonial expansion, and incidentally asserts that the archbishop also favors annexation, "with the sole object of gaining the sympathies of the winning side, immaterial which, in the interests of the religious corporations."

The Filipinos Arming.

The Filipinos of Calococan and Gegalangin, mistaking salutes exchanged between British and German warships, on January 18, moved 3000 men to the front in order of battle, covering the adjacent country, but they did not attack the American lines. Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized.

Every available male is being recruited, and arms depots are being established at San Bernardino, Union, Trinidad and other large towns. The surrounding country is being levied on for supplies, and the Filipino troops are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers are compelled to subsist on rice.

There is some friction between the Filipino civil and military officers, but they are united on the question of independence. It is estimated there are fully 30,000 Filipinos under arms, and it is said that there are nearly 50 Maxim guns at Malolos, some of them being secretly acquired.

The Filipino military authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effective outside of Manila in the event of hostilities, hence they feel confident in the future. Many of the Filipino officers complain of alleged discourteous treatment upon the part of Americans at Manila.

If private soldiers in Uncle Sam's army shot off their bassoons, kicking up a terrible stink like the commanding officers are doing, a muzzle would have to form part of their accoutrement. Why not then supply the officers with muzzles, for evidently they need them?

THE opponents of the treaty in the United States senate will make a mistake if they fail to ratify it just as it is. It is stated that they claim thirty-four votes that will demand that the Filipinos be permitted to establish a free and independent government and will insist that such a clause be added in the way of an amendment. To stand in the way of a ratification of the treaty of peace earned by the blood of loyal American soldiers and seamen would be less than treason.

She—But I never gave you any encouragement.
He—Yes, you did. Didn't you tell me your father was wealthy?

Mrs. Tracey—Do you realize, my dear, that you have never done anything to save your fellowmen any suffering?
Tracey—Didn't I marry you?

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Buggies, hay rakes, plows, and other farm machinery. You can save money by dealing with me.
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DUSKY NEW WOMEN.

Females of an Arab Tribe Who Go Unveiled While Their Men Cover Their Faces.

Many an Arab lady never leaves her house from the time she is married until she is carried out to be buried, says Pearson's Weekly. A woman of the middle class is allowed more liberty, and occasionally goes out for walks, accompanied as a rule by a servant. The poor creature is enveloped in masses of white drapery, which make her look like a walking bundle, and in front of her face she arranges a large black scarf embroidered with blue, red and white flowers. It falls low in front, and, even by holding up the ends, she cannot see more than a foot or two of the road before her. I often wonder that she does not get run over when she goes out alone, for I am sure she needs a dog to guide her quite as much as any blind man. Servants and other women of the lower classes wear pieces of black serepon wound tightly round their faces, leaving just a slit for their eyes to peep through, and they are equally muffled up in white draperies. Seen from a distance, they might be men with masks or thick black beards, as in Arab countries it is by no means easy to tell a man from a woman at first sight. The older and uglier a woman is the more prudish she seems to be about covering up her face, which, after all, is rather considerate on her part. Even the greater number of negroes wear the yashmak, but the Bedouin women never do. Indeed, I am told that in the interior there is one Arab tribe whose men wear veils, and whose women go about with their faces uncovered. These are probably the "new women" of Africa.

A BOY HERO.

The Pittsburgh Youth Who Fought at Manila and Met Admiral Dewey.

One of the heroes of the battle of Manila is a 13-year-old boy, who is popularly called "Boots" by his comrades. "Boots" lately returned on the transport City of Para, and has had the distinction of having had a personal interview with Admiral Dewey, who gave him a free trip to Hong-Kong on the Olympia because of his services in the siege of Malate and the fight before Manila. He is the boy who came from Pittsburgh with the regiment. The men smuggled him aboard the transport, but he had hard luck, as he fell down the hatchway on the third day out and broke his arm. He was all right when Manila was reached, and in the trenches before Malate he carried water and ammunition and paid no attention to the bullets. As he said: "There was no chance, to dodge 'em, they came so quick." He was among the first to enter Manila with a captured Spanish rifle, which he brings back with him. On August 13 he learned that the Olympia was to go to Hong-Kong, so he determined to make the trip. He boarded the ship and asked to be shown to the admiral's cabin. Dewey was sitting at a table with the captain of the ship.

"Boots" said: "I salutes and says: 'Admiral, I want to go to Hong-Kong,' and he says, pleasant like: 'Well, my boy, you come aboard and we'll take you.'"

He was 13 days on the Olympia. When he got back to Manila Col. Hawkins feared that he might catch the fever, so he sent the boy to New York on the transport.

FORMOSAN CITY ABANDONED.

Residents of Plague-Stricken Teekham Are Compelled to Leave It.

The Japanese government has ordered the destruction of the city of Teekham, Formosa, and the removal of all its inhabitants to a new location. The city is situated on the northwest coast of the island, and has been frequently subjected to pestilence. In 1896 and 1897 plagues visited Teekham with enormous fatality. This fact being called to the attention of the government, an investigation was ordered by sanitary experts, who reported that the city was built upon a swamp, whereupon an order was issued to the governor to select a new location as convenient to the old as possible, where the natural conditions were healthful. A new city was laid out, and each property holder in the old one was assigned a site that corresponded in area with the one he occupied at Teekham and was given 12 months to move his buildings and belongings. Sewers, railroads and sidewalks, public buildings, water-works and all other public improvements were laid out by the government in the new city without expense to the people, but they were required to pay the cost of the removal of their own property. Most of the houses and other buildings in Teekham are built of very light wooden material.

First Weather Prophecy on Record.

The first attempt at scientific forecasting of the weather was the result of a storm which during the Crimean war, November 14, 1854, almost destroyed the fleets of France and England. As a storm had raged several days earlier in France, Vaillant, the French minister of war, directed that investigations be made to see if the two storms were the same, and if the progress of the disturbances could have been foretold. It was demonstrated that the two were in reality one storm and that its path could have been ascertained and the fleet forewarned in ample time to reach safety.

Conjuror Brought to Book.

Mr. Maskelyne, the London conjuror, has been compelled by the courts to make good his offer of £500 to anyone who could imitate his box trick. He had made the offer with impunity for years, but, when two young clerks took it up, refused to pay.