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HEADLIGHT PIRATE. Doles Out Gems of Current Topics and Events.

In a paper read before the National live stock convention at Denver John C. Mackay takes issue with the American Forestry association on the question as to whether the demolition of forests effects the water supply. The Forestry associations contends that the rapid destruction of our forests has operated to dry up rivers and even to lower the level of the great lakes, while Mr. Mackay is equally confident that the forest has nothing whatever to do with the water supply, which, if anything, is increased by cutting the timber. However that may be, the most serious dangers from destruction of forests lie in the fact that if continued at the present rate many states will soon be without a sufficient supply of timber for home consumption. This is the case now with Vermont, while it is estimated that all of the forests of New Hampshire, New York and Connecticut will disappear in less than ten years. Pulp mills are consuming in four states 1,700 square miles of timber each year, while lumber industries are responsible for the destruction of a vast deal more. But apart from the commercial side of the question there is little doubt but that the scenic and climatic results involved in the rapid denudation of our forests are sufficient to cause grave concern over the rapid destruction that will leave us without forests, if continued as now conducted, in less than two generations.

Another currency bill has been reported to the house of representatives. The distinguishing feature of this measure is an emphatic declaration for the gold standard. It provides that the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar and shall consist of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or 23.22 grains of pure gold. It further provides that all obligations for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity with this standard and that all obligations of the United States for the payment of money now existing, or hereafter to be entered into, shall, unless hereafter otherwise expressly stipulated, be deemed and held payable in gold coin of the United States. The coinage of silver dollars now is forbidden, except from the silver bullion now in the treasury, which may also be applied to the coinage of subsidiary silver.

The world's production and consumption of sugar is now about 8,000,000 tons per annum, two-thirds of which is produced from beets, and the other fraction from cane. It is estimated that the normal consumptive demand is increasing at the rate of 245,000 tons yearly. Statistics indicate that this country consumes more sugar than any other nation, or about one-third of the world's product, and is only exceeded per capita by Great Britain. With all these facts before them the people of the United States are producing only about 15 per cent of the sugar they consume. France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Hungary, Switzerland and other European countries are fostering the cultivation of the sugar beet, and the manufacture of its saccharine properties into sugars and syrups, by bounties and tariffs, with the result that the two former countries not only supply the demand of their own people, but are heavy exporters, chiefly to this country, for which our hard-earned money goes to enrich a foreign people. The conditions of soil, climate and other advantages are quite as good in the United States for the development of the beet and its sugar extraction, as in any of the countries of Europe or Asia, and there is no reason but a lack of enterprise, why we should be paying out

\$100,000,000 annually for foreign sugars.

There is something noble in the speech of acceptance of Indiana's young Senator-elect, A. J. Beveridge, which young men, particularly those who have no ambition would do well to ponder over. It speaks well for the rising generation of American statesmen. All that we are sorry for is that so many young men of the present day lack the determination, energy and ambition of Indiana's new senator. He said: "Gentlemen of the Sixty-first General Assembly, I go whether you send me, with personal humility but with representative courage. I shall ask the instruction of the wise; I shall seek the advice of the experienced; I shall take patience for my companion and make application my familiar. I hope to be a working senator, and I shall be if the opportunity be not denied me. Industry in the service of the country is as necessary as diligence in private business. Whatever tasks and trials and triumphs are before me, I shall be able to meet, to overcome and to achieve them all if I have the affection and confidence and support of the people whose representative I am." We would say "Amen" if all our young men could strike a key note like this.

Have you remarked how important the army and navy are of late? Have you remarked how much time they take up in Congress? Have you remarked how high they rank in the appropriation bill? This is the way it goes in the old countries, which are ruled by the army and navy. America has always been a particularly desirable place to live because the plain people were superior to the army and navy. The foolish expansion policy is changing all this, in addition to costing us more money than we can afford.

The problem of making all the year a golden summer has been partly solved by the glorious climate of California, where straw hats now blossom in January. Why go to the Philippines when we have our tropics at home?

The present year bids fair to build down in history as the banner ship building era of this country. There are now in course of construction at the various ship yards in the United States sixty-five war vessels and 204 merchantmen, yachts and transports, while it is reasonably certain that work will be begun on forty-six more before the close of the twelve months.

The most considerate thief on record is the fellow who stole \$300,000 from Parr's bank in London and returned \$200,000 of it by mail. Evidently he was laying a foundation for a plea of insanity.

It is reported that if their sub-committee report is adopted, as seems possible if not probable, a slice of Alaska territory, embracing the entrance to the Klondike, may be ceded to Great Britain in treaty to be adopted by the Anglo-American commission.

Word comes from Washington that the house committee on judiciary has decided that members of the house who accepted commissions in the army vacated their seats. They are Wheeler (Ala.), Campbell (Ill.), Colson (Ky.), and Robbins (Pa.). Members serving on civil commissions are held not to have forfeited their seats.

The third wife of August Cannon of Utah is suggested as a dark horse in the senatorial contest. She is a practicing physician, a member of the legislature and seems to be well qualified for the position. It is not stated whether she enjoys a cigar and tells a good story, but this important senatorial qualification would probably be acquired soon enough not to endanger the interests of the nation.

INDICATIONS are that a court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of statements alleged to have been made by General Miles, in which the quality of beef furnished the troops during the late war was brought in question. The matter was discussed at some length at a cabinet meeting and although no definite decision was reached, the consensus of opinion was that such proceedings should

be had. It was argued that if packers who had furnished beef to the army had fraudulently supplied the article as charged by Miles, the country had a right to know that fact. It was so agreed that Miles should not be suspended from office as commander of the army pending such investigation.

For the last quarter of a century public sentiment has been steadily growing in favor of the election of senators by popular vote. The consensus of opinion among intelligent thinkers is that the present method of electing United States senators by the legislatures is responsible for a marked decadence in the upper branch of our national legislature.

So long as Havana is the pest hole it is now admitted to be, the dangers of yellow fever will hang, like the sword of Damocles, over certain sections of this country. A yellow fever epidemic in the southern states would cost the business interests of this country many times the amount required to stamp out the disease in Havana, which seems about the only way to secure immunity from its appearance in the south when the hot weather shall come on.

We have yet passed no laws for the government of Hawaii, which is suggestive that it might be a good thing to pause long enough in our search after islands to set up in business those already acquired.

FROM the manner in which the Venezuelan arbitration commissioners are being wined and dined it is evident the people over on the other side understand the fact that a man is in his most receptive mood when his digestive apparatus is working steadily.

CONGRESSMAN Mercer has been responding to a toast at a Baltimore banquet on "The West as an Exporter." Just give the west a chance and it will soon be exporting enough products to pay twice over for all the goods now imported from abroad by the whole United States.

SOUTH Carolina proposes to suppress lynching and as a means to that laudable end a bill is now before the legislature providing that no officer of the state shall hereafter assume the duties of the office to which he has been elected without first taking an oath that he has not engaged in a lynching bee since the first of January, 1899. Evidently a crop of candidates it expected to break into the political field down there, which numerically speaking would put to shame the hordes of Genseric and Attila.

THE Pacific railroads were subsidized by the government because to a certain extent their construction was a military necessity. Should congress finally decide to subsidize the Nicaraguan canal it will be done largely as a naval necessity. Both enterprises will, of course, prove of incalculable benefit to commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific. Just what advantage the canal will be to the producers of the mid-west will depend upon the ability of the transcontinental railroad lines to meet the competition of the isthmian steamship lines.

Teachers' Examination.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent, thereof, will hold a public examination at the Court House, in Tillamook City, commencing at 1 o'clock p.m., February 8th, 1899.
Dated this 24th day of January, 1899.
G. B. LAMB,
County School Superintendent.

County Warrants.
The following county warrants are now payable, and will be paid when presented at my office:
Series E., Nos. 1131, 1075, 1091, 1073, 1092, 1090, 1043, 1044, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1096, 1067, 1118, 1093, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1088, 1074, 1071, 543, 1057, 1133, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1065, 1063, 1072, 1086, 1059, 1070, 659, 1128, 1068, 917, 1090, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1080, 1157, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1179, 1197, 1034, 1064, 1136, 1135, 1177, 1186, 1157, 1163, 1196.
W. H. CARY,
County Treasurer.
Tillamook, Ore., January 5th, 1899.

INDEMNITY SCHOOL LANDS. Governor Wants what Remains Withdrawn from the Market.

GOVERNOR GER's message to the state legislature touching the matter of advancing the price of indemnity school lands remaining unsold is worthy of careful consideration. There remains now not much more than 14,000 of the 150,000 acres of land which the state came in possession of. Some people may ask why it is necessary to make any change in the law at this late date now that the bulk of the school lands have passed out of the hands of the state. The governor gives his reasons: "There can be no doubt that the disposal of this vast amount of valuable timber land, at the low price of \$2.50 per acre, has resulted in a great loss to the state. It has been bought largely by syndicates of capitalists for speculative purposes, a great deal of which has already been resold for sums reaching twice that paid to the state. Large tracts of this land support some of the finest milling timber in the United States, and when it is ready for actual use, which it will be when the object of its purchase is realized, the timber itself standing will usually be worth from \$6 to \$10 an acre. These lands should not have been put upon the market at all, for they furnish no homes for actual settlers, and in parting with them the state has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. In view of these facts I suggest that a law should be passed at once, withdrawing the remainder of this indemnity land from sale altogether, and let the school children of the state, instead of non-residents and other speculators, be the beneficiaries in the future rise in their values. The money realized from the sale of these lands is not needed, for the irreducible school fund now contains about \$450,000, which is lying idle in the treasury. It may be late to suggest locking the stable door, but it is better to save one good horse than to lose the entire herd. Since the money is not needed, these timber lands should remain in the possession of the state, which ought to have the benefit of their increase in value, and I trust my suggestion that for the present they be withdrawn from sale may meet with your approbation."

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.

A very singular and probably fatal accident occurred at Dales Hill, Pa., December 28. Reuben Cronley, an aged lime burner, was busily engaged quarrying limestone in a deep gully, when suddenly and unexpectedly a deer leaped over an overhanging rock a hundred feet above him, falling upon the old man and striking him senseless, and it is feared that he will die from the injuries inflicted. The deer was chased by hunters, and in its excitement it leaped over the precipice. The animal was killed outright by the fall.

William Edgewood of Millville, N. J., better known as Sailor Jack, has entirely lost the sight of one eye. Edgewood is a fisherman. One day last September he was skinning a large eel when the fish gave a flop and struck him in one of his eyes, leaving some slime. Besides a smarting sensation he thought nothing whatever of, but after a few days the eye began to hurt him and kept on getting so bad that he finally went to a physician. It was then thought a cataract was growing on the eye, it having that appearance, but later on it was learned that such was not the case and that his sight failing so fast was caused by the poisonous slime from the eel.

Ed Jack of Wyandotte, Kan., has applied for a patent for a contrivance to prevent snoring. It is based on the theory that Jack has arranged a bridge of rubber webbing to accomplish this purpose. A band is passed over the forehead and round the back of the neck above the ears, while another goes under the chin with a cross band over the jaw to keep it in place. There are buckles to adjust the bridge to all sizes of the head. Mr. Jack also claims that his invention can be utilized to keep babies from crying and women from talking.

the fatal strokes of lightning in that city last year were three, while forty-two persons were victims of homicide and 182 committed suicide. The two leading steam railways entering Philadelphia caused 123 deaths. Trolley lines were responsible for twenty-six deaths, a smaller average than that of a horse car. In spite of its terrifying effects, lightning is one of the slight dangers of a large town.

Down at Leesburg, Va., a madstone which is famous throughout that section and is said to have cured many cases of hydrophobia was sold at auction to wind up an estate, for \$450. The purchaser was J. A. Geiman, a prominent resident of Loudoun county, Virginia, who has full faith in its powers. It originally belonged to his great-grandmother and has been in the family for 131 years. The stone is about seven-eighths of an inch long, five-eighths of an inch wide and one quarter of an inch thick. People in that neighborhood tell remarkable stories of its powers. It has been used hundreds of times and they claim it has never failed. During the revolutionary war it was carried in the knapsack of a private soldier and in Philadelphia was used to cure seven persons who were bitten by mad dogs. At that time it was brought to the attention of Washington.

His Terrible Vengeance.

"I'll be even with you!" he exclaimed. Thus spake the bitterly chagrined and disappointed youth. "You have rejected me with scorn!" he howled. "I thought," replied the young woman, "I had been successful in concealing the secret." "Never mind! I'll be even with you!" And he fled. What did he do? you ask. Ah, his was no ordinary revenge. He was the editor and proprietor of the Swallowville Palladium. He had a photograph of the young woman. He sent it to Chicago and had a cut made from it. And the next week he inserted the cut in the advertising columns of the Palladium as the portrait of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.

His Painful Blunder.

After a long and tiresome wrangle over the admissibility of the question the attorney for the defense turned to the shorthand reporter. "I will ask you to read that question over again." The reporter, who had been squibbling aimlessly during the argument, picked up a pad of paper that lay before him and absently read: "At the time this took place did you—O, my darling Nettie, you don't know how I miss you!" Then he blushed, hastily picked up the other pad and read the question in full, while the lawyers tittered and the big jurymen in the end shook his fat sides and stuffed his handkerchief into his mouth.

Undercurrent.

"Fear not!" whispered Gondalfo. "Let me be the oak and thou the climbing vine!" With a glad cry Beatrice flung herself into his arms. "You are certainly wooden enough!" she sobbed, all her misgivings fled. Here we observe what subtle undercurrent of character the action of the modern drama is supposed to indicate. "Are you an expansionist, Mr. Scadds?" asked young Mr. Hunker, who felt bound to talk to the old gentleman while he waited for Miss Scadds to descend to the parlor. "No, I am an anti-expansionist," replied Mr. Scadds. "My family is quite as large now as I care to have it." Yes, he would leave the town, since his neighbors requested it. "Your logic," he remarked, with an effort to be gay, "is quite convincing!" "Well," replied the chairman of the vigilantes, modestly, "it isn't precisely a rope of sand, at least!"

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