

# 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 months .75  
Three months .50  
Office at corner of Main and 2nd streets.

### HEADLIGHT PIRATE.

#### Doles Out Gems of Current Topics and Events.

It would be a foolish thing to say that the soldier from one section of the union was more loyal than the favorite son from another. When the flag is in danger there is no such thing as section, nationality or caste. The man from the North stands shoulder to shoulder with the man from the South. The East and the West join hands in a common cause. There may be broken English spoken in this grand army of Americans, but there is no break in the line under the shadow of the greatest emblem the world has ever known. One country and one flag has been inscribed in every heart that beats in the land over which Old Glory floats. But without detracting from the glory of any soldier from any section it can be said that the Western troops have made themselves places in history during the battles at Santiago and at Manila. The men who marched like fearless giants up San Juan hill on that memorable summer day were principally sons of the great West. They wore the bronze and tan of the plains. The Rough Riders were principally recruited from among the great army of brave men who have never known restriction. They were children of the great plains whose brows had been fanned from childhood by the free breezes of the mountains. Oregon and the West have reason to feel proud of the acts of their soldiers. There is something sublime in the Western conception of courage and loyalty on the battlefield. In years to come the people will realize what the brave boys from the new West accomplished to glorify the land of their birth.

The brokers and farmers of Illinois have combined in establishing a corner on broom corn. The next man who undertakes to sweep the country will have to pay dearly for it.

Spain will ratify the treaty. Spain, in fact, has much more to lose than has the United States by a failure of the treaty. The United States has the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. It is in physical possession of all these islands. Spain can never regain any of them, and every person in that country outside of its insane asylums knows this. Those islands are lost to Spain forever. No sulking or pettishness in the Cortes can alter this fact. The treaty is safe.

At a caucus of Democratic Congressmen in Washington, to decide upon a policy, it was declared by resolution that the Democratic party still stands upon the constitution. A more correct way of putting it would be to say that the party stands still upon the constitution, and that it always will be found standing still.

CANADA, says the Montreal Daily Star, has probably lost nothing, and may even have put herself in a better position for the future, through the failure, of the commission to imbed some agreement on this log and lumber question in a treaty. If we simply keep our logs and pulp-wood we shall soon be in position, through the exhaustion of the American forests, to watch them tearing down their tariff barriers against our manufactured forest product in hot haste in order to escape the mounting prices which their narrowing supply will compel.

In arranging to send more soldiers to the Philippines the government is wise. The chances are that there will be very little more serious fighting in the islands, but a good way to prevent the fighting is to be prepared for it. The arrival of a few thousand more soldiers will impress Aguinaldo powerfully. Nothing has such a decisive effect on the mind of a barbarian as force. If Otis' army had

been 8000 or 10,000 stronger that attack on the Saturday night early in February never would have taken place. The fact however, that even with his small army Otis cleaned out all the Filipinos in the neighborhood of Manila has a sobering effect on the rebel chief. Before he has a chance to forget the defeats he got on that occasion the rest of Otis' men are likely to have reached Manila, and then the danger of any further Filipino demonstrations will disappear. That long and destructive guerrilla war which the American Malays have been predicting will not take place.

The report that Spain has offered Aguinaldo \$2,000,000 for the release of the Spanish prisoners in his hands may turn out to be untrue. The United States is likely to force Aguinaldo to release them without any compensation before many more weeks pass. Spain ought to know this. As Aguinaldo is probably as mercenary as he was when he took Spain's bribe in 1897 to quit fighting, and then resumed fighting when Dewey made an opening for him to fight with some effect, he will snap at this \$2,000,000 if offered, though he may not be very prompt in attempting to fulfill its conditions. Spain has already had some experience of the unscrupulousness of this slippery individual.

The fight in the Idaho legislature in which distinguished statesmen scarified each other with penknives is a disgrace to the state. It would have been had enough had these solons ambitious to carve out careers for themselves resorted to jackknives or dirks for that purpose, but when it comes to penknives the inadequacy of the tool is so apparent as to become ridiculous. A standard weapon for the Idaho legislature is a matter of no small importance, and if that body does its duty it will not only adopt one at this session, but will be careful to compromise on nothing less effective than gatling guns.

In the light of a recent and proposed events it would seem the south has reached the conclusion to enter upon a general disfranchisement of the negro. Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and North Carolina having adopted constitutions for that purpose. Alabama now becomes a convert to the policy and has called a constitutional convention to assemble in August, which will undoubtedly engraft upon the organic law of that state the necessary provisions to eliminate the negro as a political factor. Without entering upon a discussion whether these state constitutions conflict with the constitution of the United States, the question presents another aspect deserving attention. However much these states may try to disguise their real intention by legal phraseology employed in the act itself, the fact remains apparent that the object is to deprive the negro of his vote for the single reason that his political affiliations are not approved by that section of the country. Advocates of these measures do not deny the object sought to be attained, but attempt to justify such action upon the ground that the negro's ignorance renders him an unsafe custodian of the electoral power. If this argument were borne out by the facts and this action on the part of the southern states were a sincere attempt to exclude the ignorant and vicious from participating in elections some people might sympathize with it. But such is not the case, as these new constitutions prove upon their face.

ANOTHER new party born at Cincinnati. New parties have a habit of being born with the regularity of children in a poor man's family. While each has a different name, those brought into existence in recent years have all the symptoms of a common parentage. These new parties always start out by fathering all the political vagaries extant. When they succeed in attracting any considerable number of followers the radical doctrines and the disciples of discontent proceed to hatch another party.

THE striking fact of the last quarter of the century has been the beginning of a new empire in Africa, comparable with India, and the rapid development of South Africa. Including Egypt and the Sudan, the African empire has 4,000,000 square miles and 50,000,000 of population, the latter figure being susceptible

of large growth by natural increase when peace is firmly established in the mahdi's former dominions. Taking the empire as a whole, it is so large and embraces so much of the best part of the earth that its fate affects largely the fortunes of the human race. Its wise government is in a special sense a great human interest and its success concerns the progress of civilization. Since 1871 other powers have essayed the role of colonizers, so that England now has rivals where formerly she was almost without a competitor. France, Germany, Russia and the United States are now to be reckoned with.

THE court of inquiry investigating the charges that the army was supplied with bad beef has concluded the taking of testimony in Washington, at least for the present, and will inspect the packing plants at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. This is to be regarded as indicating the desire of the court to get the most complete information, though perhaps the inspection is not absolutely necessary to enable the court to reach a conclusion. While the testimony obtained by the court is somewhat conflicting, whoever has followed it carefully must admit that the weight of it is in support of the charge that some of the beef furnished the army was unfit for human food. Fully two-thirds of the witnesses stated this to be the case, while of those who did not so testify some merely said that they had not encountered any of the specimens of which complaint had been made. The very last witness examined, Lieutenant Munson of the Ninth infantry, testified that his command was made ill by eating canned roast beef and that the soldiers generally at Santiago complained of this meat. A quantity of canned roast beef which he endeavored to turn over to the commissary at Montank that officer would not receive. The court of inquiry appears to have proceeded thus far in an entirely fair and impartial spirit and it is to be hoped that this will be maintained to the end. It was appointed to make a thorough and searching investigation, without regard to consequences, and this it is doing. The country expects from the court a finding justified by the facts and the testimony, regardless of whom it may affect.

AS GREAT as were the exports of 1898 it seems likely that the American manufacture will bend 1899 down to history as a record-breaker in this line. The exports of domestic manufactures are already \$23,000,000 in excess of any previous given period and while they now amount to over \$1,000,000 a day evidences are not lacking that they will go much higher during the spring months. But while this is true our manufactures are supplying the home markets as never before in the history of the country. The import of manufactured goods during the last seven months decreased to \$147,200,972, a marked falling off over the same period of last year, leaving a clear trade balance in our favor of \$35,000,000 on these goods alone. If any more satisfactory evidence of thoroughly healthy prosperity is wanted by the calamity howler he must be even more unreasonable than his worst enemy has heretofore supposed.

Not only the English-speaking races but the civilized world will draw a breath of relief over the news that Mr. Kipling has passed the crisis and is likely to live. For days the peerless master of poetry and expositor of human nature has lingered on the verge of death's dark river, while the world has watched anxiously but almost without hope. Had he died at this time it would have been a public calamity, for much as he has done he yet stands in the noonday of manhood and the past is but an earnest of what he shall do in the future. America feels that Mr. Kipling belongs as much, if not more, to her than to England, and we unite with our English brethren in a sincere prayer that the sweet singer may be speedily restored to health.

ITALY is demanding its share in the wreck of empire in the Orient and has demanded the cession of a port and contiguous territory. When all the demands are complied with China itself may be forced to apply for a port or go out of the shipping business.

### COUNTY BUSINESS.

#### Bicycles to Be Taxed--County Road to Clatsop County Ordered Surveyed.

The board of county commissioners, with County Judge Sappington and Commissioner C. Ray present, transacted the following business after we had gone to press last week:

It was ordered that the Pacific Lumber Co. be awarded the contract to plank the county road between the city limits and the bridge across Trask river on the west side of Tillamook city for the sum of \$90, said road to be laid with plank 8ft. long, 12in. wide and 2in. thick. In the matter of the petition of G. T. Jenkins for a county road commencing at the Sw corner of the Ne 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of Sec. 20, tp. 1 S. R. 9 W, Henry Rogers, John Sheets and Lewis Johnson were appointed viewers and A. M. Austin surveyor, and that they meet at the residence of G. T. Jenkins on March 24th, 1899, at 9 o'clock a.m.

In the matter of the petition of I. W. Hiner for a county road commencing at the Beaver Creek bridge in sec. 30, tp. 3 S of R. 9 W, it appearing to the court that there was a remonstrance on file against said road which contained more signers than does said petition, the court ordered the petition rejected. In the matter of the petition of W. W. Jacobs for a county road commencing at a stake marked "R" about 90 feet from southwest corner of lot 6, block 4 of Tohl's addition to Nehalem city along the present line of the Nakahua trail from Nehalem to Cannon Beach, near Clatsop co., W. S. Cone, G. A. Barton and Robert Watt were appointed viewers and A. M. Austin surveyor, to meet at Henry Tohl's store at Nehalem, at 9 o'clock on the 3rd day of April, 1899, to view, survey and lay out said road.

In the matter of the J. H. Nolan road, Carl Wallin, supervisor of road district No. 2, petitioned the court to instruct the county surveyor to locate the line of the J. H. Nolan road, the court instructed the surveyor to survey and locate said Nolan road as now on record. The court accepted the official bond of Carl Wallin as road supervisor of road district No. 2 in the sum of \$100, with Carl Wallin as principal and F. M. Trout as surety.

The court having been informed by the Wheelman's association that Tillamook county was not exempt from the bill which passed the state legislature to tax bicycles for the purpose of constructing bicycle paths, the court ordered that the bicycles in this county be taxed \$1.25, which will go into a special fund to be created for the purpose of constructing bicycle paths. The sheriff will collect the tax.

The court ordered the electric light turned on in the court house, the Tillamook electric light company agreeing to furnish lights for \$1.50 per month.

The following bills were allowed and warrants ordered drawn--  
Werschkel, D. T., for services as viewers of damages, Potet road..... \$8.00  
Nelson, G. S., ditto..... 8.20  
McGinnis, J. J., ditto..... 9.50  
Mason, Homer, salary as county clerk, Feb..... 133.33  
Severance, E. D., salary as deputy clerk, Feb..... 50.00  
Stanley, E. W., salary as deputy sheriff, Feb..... 50.00  
Stephens, J. S., salary as assessor, Jan. and Feb..... 214.00  
Truckee Lumber Co. for lumber and spikes..... 8.97  
Alderman, H. H., salary as sheriff, Feb..... 133.33  
Olds, H., for board of prisoners, January 4th to March 8th..... 44.02  
Tillamook Water Co., water for November, Dec., Jan. and February..... 4.00  
Diehl, J. S., four cords wood..... 9.00  
Tillamook Livery Stable, for livery..... 1.00  
Cohn & Co., for merchandise..... 28.55  
Hohart, C. S., for lumber..... 124.20  
Bixby, Jos., for hauling rod for bridge..... 1.25  
Thompson, Nels., for mattress for Mrs. Fleming..... 2.50  
Goyno, T. H., for making jury list for 2nd Justice district..... 3.00  
Shearer, F. M., for assisting Justice to make jury list..... 2.00  
Wilson, F. N., ditto..... 2.00  
Eddy, B. L., district attorney's fees..... 10.00  
Eddy, B. L., ditto..... 5.00  
Thompson, Nels., for furniture for assessor's office..... 20.00  
Austin, A. N., for establishing government corners..... 6.00

Bloom, H. A., for 15 days service as road supervisor, Dis. No. 1..... 30.00  
Hickey, John, for 95 days service as supervisor of dis. No. 1 and 2..... 19.00  
Lyster, E. F., board and care of H. L. Tucker..... 18.00  
Larsen, M. H., board and care of N. B. Morey..... 31.50  
Peterson, Chas., barbering N. B. Morey..... 1.00  
Mason, Homer expenses of clerk's office..... 1.70  
White, A. T., for services as teacher's examiners..... 9.00  
Vincent, F. D., ditto..... 9.00  
Lamb, G. B., ditto..... 9.00  
Lamb, G. B., for salary as county school supt. and office expenses..... 46.06  
Elliott, S. W., for road work in dis. No. 3..... 1.25  
Tillamook Headlight, for printing..... 50.30  
Wallin, Carl, for supervisor of road dis. No. 2..... 15.00  
Tillamook Laundry Co., for washing for N. B. Morey..... .90  
Fees allowed in state vs Frank Keynolds..... 14.00  
T. H. Goyno, justice fees..... 7.70  
A. A. Ford, constable..... 1.60  
J. H. Hathaway, juror..... 1.80  
John Sheets, juror..... 1.20  
Gus. Wicklund, juror..... 1.20  
Joe Mapes, juror..... 1.60  
Ned Fitzpatrick, juror..... 1.00  
A. D. Hargre, juror..... 1.70  
James Kimball, witness..... 1.70  
Matilda Kimball, witness..... 1.70  
O. Brown, witness..... 1.70  
Henry Reynolds, witness..... 1.70  
Isaac Simler, witness..... 1.70  
Fees allowed in state vs James Kimball..... 6.45  
A. A. Ford, constable's fees..... 1.20  
H. F. Goodspeed, juror..... 1.20  
Nels Thompson, juror..... 2.00  
J. W. Jennings, juror..... 1.60  
Sam Downs juror..... 2.00  
Amos Vaughn, juror..... 1.00  
George Higgenbotham, juror..... 1.70  
Mrs. A. J. McNair, witness..... 1.70  
Blanche McNair, witness..... 1.70  
Lotte Wiley, witness..... 1.70  
Jacob Graham, witness..... 1.70  
Will Stephens, witness..... 6.40  
T. Coulson, witness..... 1.70  
Augusta Kimball, witness..... 5.50  
McIntosh and McNair, for oil and glass..... 16.35  
Tillamook Lumber Co., for lumber Cary, W. H., for salary as treasurer..... 48.34  
J. A. Todd & Co., for merchant-disse furnished Mrs. Fleming Elliott, Geo. J., for gravel hauled on road..... 6.25  
Mann, R., for sawing wood and cleaning office..... 3.00  
Tohl, Henry, for nails..... 3.75  
Odell, W. H., for making list of state lands..... 2.25  
U. S. Land Office, for list of homestead entries and final proof..... 1.00  
Hong, E. D., for trip to Wilson river after A. N. Austin..... 7.50  
Sappington, G. W., for salary as county judge..... 45.00  
Snow, Mrs., nursing Mrs. Fleming..... 50.00  
Ray, Chas., for salary as commissioner and mileage..... 20.00  
Alley, A. P..... 3.75  
Buchanan, M. S..... 17.25  
Brisco, Wm..... 3.00  
Crawford, Wm..... 18.00  
Finley, E. W..... 3.00  
Hicks, J. R..... 9.00  
Jacobs, W. W..... .75  
Larsen, Rudolf..... 11.25  
Luce, Wm..... 16.50  
Norris, Wm..... 17.25  
Neilson, Nickli..... 6.25  
Neilson, John..... 14.25  
Seaman, Chas..... 9.00  
Thompson, Herbert..... 3.75  
Zier, M. E..... 12.75  
Zimmerman, Albert..... 4.50  
Roar district No. 2..... 18.00  
Vaughn, Amos..... 6.00  
Hangen, T..... 1.50  
Elliott, S. W..... 1.50  
Bodyfelt, G. W..... 1.25  
Cossler, C. W..... 2.80  
Moore, T..... 5.30  
Ely, F..... 4.50  
Himes, C..... 9.00  
Road district No. 2..... 11.25  
Himes, D..... 1.50  
Mills, G..... 1.50  
Olds, M..... 1.50  
Randall, C. A..... 1.50  
Svenson, C. A..... 6.00  
Tilden, C. A..... 1.50  
Wickland, G..... 3.00  
Murrey, Frank..... 18.75  
Hobson, Frank..... 8.25  
Wickland, S. O..... 2.25  
McKinley, Doc..... 2.25  
Harrison, Jos..... 2.25  
Johnson, Chas..... 3.75  
Johnson, Sam..... 3.75  
Hoskins, W. H..... 18.00  
Hoskins, Chester..... 13.50  
Road district No. 3..... 6.75  
Gage, W. A..... 13.50  
Gage, A. H..... 6.75  
Finley, J. R..... 9.75  
Finley, Alva..... 8.00  
Finley, E. E..... 8.60  
Kinnaman, E. L..... 8.25  
Kinnaman, O..... 8.25  
Conlon, E. T..... 9.75  
Farrner, Lewis..... 6.75  
Kellow, O..... 5.25  
Hiett..... 1.30

### SPENDING PUBLIC MONEY.

In the United States senate Mr. Platt of Connecticut spoke against the practice of accepting amendments to appropriation bills without due consideration. He said that the Fifty-fifth congress would go on record as the most extravagant that had ever held a session in Washington. It is well that the Connecticut senator called the attention of the country to this carelessness and even recklessness with which the senate sometimes votes away the money of the government, though it is to be regretted that he did not find an earlier opportunity to expose this fault.

The tendency to lavishly expend the public money has become so strong that unless a decided check is put to it the load of taxation upon the people must be made heavier or the public debt piled up to be a burden upon future generations. The expenditures of the government are largely in excess of the revenues and while there are promise of the latter growing in any material extent there is good reason to apprehend that the latter will increase. Under such circumstances whoever raises his voice against careless appropriations and extravagant expenditure, as Mr. Platt has done in the senate and Mr. Cannon in the house, preforms a most valuable service to the people.

A Washington correspondent quotes a republican representative as saying: "It is cruel the way the government money is now being spent. I do not so much mean the amount, for I think more ought to be appropriated for certain things, but the manner." He remarked that our system of making appropriations is hopelessly chaotic. There is no person with a general oversight either of appropriations or expenditures, as in the British government, for example. The auditing officers of the treasury generally follow certain technical redtape rules, but no auditor cares to take his official life in his own hands by striking out boldly against a thing because it is foolish, provided the law warrants the expenditure. The correspondent, after citing some glaring examples of waste, remarks: "This subject of extravagance is so large that if a man were to attempt to give with any detail the foolish expenditures of the federal government he would have to write a very large book. The prediction may, however, be safely made that this thing will have to stop some time. We need a better system of regulating expenditures, a fuller public knowledge of the way money is used and an improved public conscience. Some time this will become the great issue and the party that gets on the wrong side of it will be in danger." The most serious obstacle to economy is the lack of conscience in legislators, who, however loudly they may publicly talk against extravagance do not hesitate to practice it if thereby they can make capital with their constituents. It is in the labyrinth of committee and subcommittee and conference committee that the opportunity for extravagance is found.

It is important that the next congress shall have impressed upon it the fact, that the people, the taxpayers, of the country are fully alive to the situation and that they expect the strictest economy in expenditures consistent with an efficient public service. They do not want a niggardly administration of the government, but they do desire that the money they supply to carry on the government shall be expended judiciously and prudently for those things which are legitimate and necessary.

If that system of wireless telegraphy is only perfected in time Uncle Sam may yet talk to his children in the antipodes without digging down in his jeans for the price of a new Pacific cable. The task before Senor Silveira is one that might well daunt the courage of a stronger and abler man. But his policy is so manifestly in harmony with the needs of Spain that the world will watch its progress with hope as well as sympathy.