

HARDWARE AND DAIRY UTENSILS. STOVES & RANGES. GROCERIES. CHINA & TINWARE. Tillamook.

Large Line Charter Oak Stoves,
Star Estate Ranges,
Umpire Air Tight Heaters,
Doors, Windows & Glass,
Churns & Butter Workes,
Milk Cans,
Paints & Oils.

HARDWARE.
We carry the Largest Stock of
Hardware in Tillamook County.
Before buying Nails, Windows,
Doors and Sashes call and get
our prices.

We carry a First Class Stock of Groceries and Provisions,
Canned Goods, etc., which will be found complete in every line,
We want your trade and will do our best to give satisfaction in all
transactions.
We keep in stock a nice line of China, Crockery, Glass,
Tinware, etc.

Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)
On year \$5
Six months \$3
Three months \$2
Office at corner of Main and 2nd streets.

HEADLIGHT PIRATE.

Doles Out Gems of Current
Topics and Events.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press suggests that those who are advocating radical changes in our currency system should get a thorough understanding of one of the most delicate and yet perfectly worked out pieces of financing the history of exchanges records. This was the transfer of \$20,000,000 in gold from the United States to Spain without the movement of a dollar of coin and in such way that ultimately, perhaps in the near future, this entire sum will appear again as a part of the resources of the Treasury department. It was done as international balances are sometimes shifted by the financiers of London, that is simply by transfer of credits. The gold for which warrants were issued upon the United States treasurer in New York remains in the subtreasury vaults there, its ownership having been transferred by means of certain yellow slips of paper which are as good as gold for those who are in lawful possession. In the course of the government's business with importers these slips will work through the banks into the custom house in payment of customs and be returned to the subtreasury, until in a little while all of them will come back in that way and the gold in the vaults be again in the ownership of the government. More than ninety per cent of the world's business is done by the transfer of credits and this transaction between the governments of the United States and Spain, in which not a dollar of actual cash was turned over, is an interesting and instructive illustration of a financial process that is continually going on in the world's exchanges.

THE foreign trade statistics for last month show a declining tendency in the heavy exports of merchandise from the United States and also an increase in imports, the trade balance for the month being over \$20,000,000 less in our favor than it was in April 1898. This change was not unexpected. As a leading financial journal points out, the extraordinary favorable trade balance which has existed for nearly two years past has been to a large extent an indirect result of our commercial and industrial depression. Contraction of home consumption gave a larger surplus of commodities for exports, and diminishes imports, while there has been an unusually heavy foreign demand for our food products. Returning prosperity has stimulated the home demand for both domestic and foreign products, the effect of which is seen in the figures of exports and imports for April. Still the merchandise balance in favor of this country for that month was nearly \$24,000,000 and for the last three months over \$80,000,000. It is probable that the reaction thus noted will be equally marked in succeeding months. A steady increase in imports is to be looked for because of the improved conditions here. Our people are better able to buy foreign goods than they were a year ago. At the same time indications are favorable to abundant crops abroad. Return to a normal relation between exports and imports is consequently to be expected.

THE money sent to the Philippines every month to pay the American land forces, if all were in gold, would weigh almost a long ton—precisely speaking—2,220 pounds. If all in silver it would tip the scales at 35,100 pounds. In wages alone the army in the archipelago consumes seventy-four pounds of gold, or 1,180 pounds of silver every day. Our fighting men on the islands draw from the treasury a little over three pounds of gold per hour, or about four fifths of an

ounce every minute. The pay of the American troops about Manila amounts to \$690,000 a month. About every sixty days a paymaster leaves San Francisco with \$1,200,000 in cash. This money is placed by the war department to the credit of Colonel Cox, chief paymaster of the Department of the Pacific, at the sub-treasury at San Francisco. He hands it over to the officer selected, and it is taken directly from the sub-treasury to the steamship, guarded by soldiers. Most of the money is in gold, chiefly because silver weighs so much; but there is some silver also, as well as a few thousand dollars in notes. United States notes have not yet obtained recognition in the Philippines, and silver and gold are more convenient. Another objection to silver out there is that people are accustomed to accept the white metal near its bullion value, and do not realize that Uncle Sam's stamp makes it worth 100 cents on the dollar. Gold "goes" everywhere.

THE national committee, composed of federal officials, designated to receive subscriptions to a fund with which to purchase a home for Admiral Dewey in Washington City, has issued an address calling for popular subscriptions. The committee states that Admiral Dewey's official duties on his return to the United States will be performed in Washington and expresses the opinion that a grateful nation cannot do better than provide liberally for his comfort "in a home fitted to his tastes, worthy in some measure of his services and indicative in a small degree of the gratitude which is not of a day, but of all time." We have no doubt that this view will be very generally approved and that the response to the committee's call will be prompt and generous. Admiral Dewey will be honored with banquets and by public demonstrations to the full extent of his powers of endurance, but beyond all these he would undoubtedly appreciate such a popular testimonial as is proposed and in which, as the committee says, "patriotism will have a monument." The nation has honored Dewey in giving him the rank of admiral and in expressing its gratitude for his services. To present him a home in the national capital purchased by popular subscription would be a manifestation of the public esteem in the highest degree creditable to the American people.

ONE conclusion reached by the court of inquiry which investigated the charges that had been supplied to the army meets with general public approval and doubtless is largely approved also in military circles. This is that the organization of the United States army is in one vital and most important respect defective. While the court did not find that the evidence sustained the charges of General Miles, it was demonstrated that the commissary general was the head of a bureau wedded to routine, having little knowledge of work in the field and capable of committing what the court characterized as a "colossal error" in purchasing an expensive article of ration without inspection and in excess of need. It is shown that this could be perpetrated because the commanding general of the army had no control of bureau chief. It has been repeatedly urged that the great need of our army is a general staff, such as the military nations of Europe have; that there should be such reorganization of staff appointments as will bring them under the direct control of the general commanding the army, he of course being directly responsible to the secretary of war.

RE. REV. GEORGE P. SNEYD, Catholic bishop of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., has distributed among the parishes of his diocese a pamphlet on "Amusements in Their Relation to Religion." The bishop says: "It is not necessarily wrong to sing, to laugh, to make merry with our friends, to play games. These things may be wrong because we make them wrong, but in themselves they are not wrong." In summing up the case of dancing, he says: "Dancing is not inherently evil any more than music is, or the drama is, or music is. It may be and often is abused. There are lascivious dances and there are bad people who dance and there are occasions when one ought not to dance. So precisely are

these lewd songs and improper plays and vile purposes to which money is put, but these are not arguments against the legitimate use of music, or the drama, or money. So precisely with dancing; it comes under the same category and one can no more consistently condemn dancing than he can condemn money, or music, or the drama."

THE N.Y. World says: Mr. Carnegie has had to run away from London to avoid the horde of beggars who wish to aid him in his endeavors to avoid "the crime of dying rich." There is something in the old woman's benediction: "Blessed are those who have nothing, for they shall not be pestered with robbers and beggars."

WHENEVER a party of explorers goes into the Arctic regions the rest of the world is kept busy for the next few years searching for them or endeavoring to find their remains. It will take several years more before we shall stop searching after Prof. Anire's balloon.

Adjutant-General Corbin as prepared a statement of the number of deaths which have occurred in the army since the beginning of the war with Spain: In Cuba, 1399; in Porto Rico, 287; in Honolulu, 45; in the Philippines, 606; in the United States, 3872. Total 6209.

WITH \$226,000,000 of gold coin in the United States treasury, nobody at this time is propounding the conundrum whether there is gold enough to keep up the single gold standard.

IOWA papers express the opinion that General Weaver is in his dotage. Just tender him an office and see if he does not respond with his old time alacrity.

DEWEY has started on his homeward trip. It will be advisable for him to lay in a good supply of nerve tonic, for he will need it.

EX-SENATOR PEPPER is by no means the only populist that has had his eyes teeth cut.

EXPANSION.

"Tis said by some we can't expand,
Must not reach out our mighty hand
And lift from out the depths of night
A savage race of life and light,
Because some statement, long since dead,
Has wrote, or dreamt, or thought, or said,
'Twas 'gainst the constitution.

But from the crowded Orient,
Expanding to the Occident,
The Saxon race fought, bled and died,
Conquered, expanded, multiplied,
And filled the land from sea to sea,
In fulfillment of their destiny,
To rule the world.
And, swarming in their narrow cage,
They fret and storm and fume and rage,
And upward turn their roving eyes,
Searching through telescopes the skies;
And lest they're stopped by God's own hand,
Ere long their pioneers will land
A force on Mars.

Go turn Niagara's raging flood
Or bridge old ocean o'er with mud,
But leave the task alone to God
To forge a chain or mold a rod
Of strength sufficient to control
The Anglo-Saxon's restless soul
And keep it from expanding.

What is Good.

"What is the real good?"
I asked in musing mood.
"Order," said the law court;
"Knowledge," said the school;
"Truth," said the wise man;
"Pleasure," said the fool;
"Love," said the maiden;
"Beauty," said the page;
"Freedom," said the dreamer;
"Home," said the sage;
"Fame," said the soldier;
"Equity," said the seer.
Spoke my heart full sadly:
"The answer is not here."
Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret;
Kindness is the word."
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Subscribe for the HEADLIGHT, Tillamook's wide-awake newspaper.

THE RAILROAD PROPOSITION
Is an Enterprise of Great Promise to Tillamook County.

The Oregonian, commenting editorially upon the proposition of Mr. A. B. Hammond to build a railroad into Tillamook county, had this to say on Saturday:

"The announcement that Mr. A. B. Hammond had made overtures to the citizens of Tillamook with a view to giving that isolated section rail communication with the outside world is the most cheering piece of railroad news that has been received from Clatsop and Tillamook counties since the completion of the Astoria & Portland railroad. A great many millions of dollars have been invested in various localities in the West in the construction of railroads which paralleled or cut into the territory of transportation systems who facilities were already equal to or in excess of the traffic obtainable in the competitive territory. Competition of this nature has always provoked inquiry as to why such roads were built, and where the support was coming from to keep them in operation. There will be no idle speculation of this nature should the proposed line to Tillamook become an accomplished fact. On the contrary, it has always been a source of wonder to people familiar with the remarkably rich and varied natural resources of the region to be traversed by the proposed line that it should remain so long neglected. It matters not whether the road is built from its present terminus at Seaside on up the Necanicum, and thence near the matchless summer resorts of Elk creek and Cannon beach, or around Necanicum mountain to the Nehalem and Tillamook, or whether the Nehalem is entered by utilizing the old grade between Clatsop City and Saddle mountain. By either route magnificent timber and agricultural lands would be tapped by every mile of the road, and the terminus at Tillamook would be in the heart of the finest dairy country in the United States.

"Handicapped by a wretched transportation service, which frequently causes an entire shipment of butter to spoil while en route to this city, and with the industry yet in its infancy, Tillamook dairymen last year sold nearly \$150,000 worth of butter and cheese to Portland merchants. All of her other farm products, except occasional small shipments of honey and cranberries, went to San Francisco, whither a line of steamers, which is regularly maintained, carried several million feet of lumber. This wealth which has been wrested from nature is the result of comparatively limited operations here and there, in a field of great magnitude. Under the fostering aid of railroad transportation it would almost immediately increase many fold. Similar conditions on a smaller scale prevail in the Nehalem valley, the entire length of which would be tapped by a road crossing it by either of the routes mentioned. With a shallower bar entrance than that of Tillamook the inhabitants of the Nehalem have suffered a great trade handicap than that imposed on their neighbors on the south.

"The proposed railroad would not only add thousands to the value of the dairy, farm and timber products, which already reach a market at heavy cost and unsatisfactory shape, but it would be the means of bringing into cultivation thousands of acres which are still as near a virgin state as they were when Gray sailed into the Columbia river over 100 years ago. Naturally, the agriculturist and dairyman would be preceded by the lumberman, and it is on the timber resources of this rich field that the railroad would depend for its first dividends. With the numerous water courses around Tillamook bay, and Nehalem and Necanicum rivers as feeders, it is doubtful if there is another section in the Northwest—where there is so much valuable timber so easy of access as along the line of this proposed railroad. This timber could be laid down at tidewater at Astoria or Flavel at a rate so low that some of the largest export saw mills on the coast would start operations almost simultaneously with the railroad. Herein the entire Northwest would benefit by the work of the railroad. Big lumber ports attract tonnage seeking cargo, and plenty of tonnage means reasonable rates.

"Portland always has and always will handle the greater part of the wheat grown in the Northwest, and the more ships that are attracted to the Columbia the lower will be the rates, the wheatgrowers profiting accordingly. When Astoria becomes as important a lumber port as Moodyville, Port Blakely or Port Gamble, shipowners will no longer hesitate about sending their vessels to the Columbia river "seeking," knowing full well that if there is no wheat selling they will still be sure of a cargo. The construction of the railroad from Goble to Astoria was an important piece of work; it disbursed a great deal of money in the state at a period when the financial situation was strained, and it has proved a convenience to the people of both Portland and Astoria. But as far as developing any new territory, or presenting opportunities for releasing any of the latent wealth from nature's storehouses, it was of small importance in comparison with the road Mr. Hammond now has under contemplation. Every point touched by the Astoria and Goble road was easy of access for both Portland and Astoria years before the road was built. Nearly every point that will be touched by the Tillamook road is now practically inaccessible to either city."

Wheat grown in the Northwest, and the more ships that are attracted to the Columbia the lower will be the rates, the wheatgrowers profiting accordingly. When Astoria becomes as important a lumber port as Moodyville, Port Blakely or Port Gamble, shipowners will no longer hesitate about sending their vessels to the Columbia river "seeking," knowing full well that if there is no wheat selling they will still be sure of a cargo. The construction of the railroad from Goble to Astoria was an important piece of work; it disbursed a great deal of money in the state at a period when the financial situation was strained, and it has proved a convenience to the people of both Portland and Astoria. But as far as developing any new territory, or presenting opportunities for releasing any of the latent wealth from nature's storehouses, it was of small importance in comparison with the road Mr. Hammond now has under contemplation. Every point touched by the Astoria and Goble road was easy of access for both Portland and Astoria years before the road was built. Nearly every point that will be touched by the Tillamook road is now practically inaccessible to either city."

Gossip About Noted People.

"The czar," says a correspondent of the Boston transcript, "loves to throw off his state. Even on formal occasions he wears a simple colonel's uniform, with decorations, and has the manners of a private gentleman. In his everyday life he loves the retirement of woods and fields, or, when in town, he is frequently to be seen driving in a simple, open sleigh without so much as an aide-de-camp or footman, in the streets of his capital, happy when he can escape recognition and salute from passerby, amused at any chance rencontre that puts him on a level with his subjects. It is clear that he has no fear of attempted violence, whether secret or open, and there is every reason to believe that his confidence is well founded. He has a winning sympathy and is reputed to be in sincere sympathy with the principles of liberal thought."

If Dr. Veignon, who has Dreyfus in charge, is right, the famous prisoner and exile may never have the chance to stand a new trial. "Dreyfus," says the doctor, "is a neuropathic subject, and the regime to which he has been submitted has made him more so; isolation, idleness, boredom and discouragement irritate his nervous system. His malady displayed itself about a year after his imprisonment had commenced and took the form of cerebral depression. Under his strength of will one could detect, however, stormy symptoms, and his jailers said when first awakening of a morning, he would break out into a furious passion, bursting into tears, gesticulating a madman and shouting unintelligible words. These violent rages generally resulted in utter exhaustion and general torpor, and sometimes in syncope when, I was sent for. . . . But the only palliative remedies for acute neurasthenia—which I consider incurable—are bracing air, amusement, active life—a treatment, in short, not to be dreamed of in his case."

A writer in Ainslee's Magazine tell how Irying M. Scott, the man who built the Oregon, once refused a raise in his salary. The firm was then building the Saginaw for the government. Donahue, the superintendent, was at the legislature much of the time after Scott's arrival, and affairs at the works were at sixes and sevens. Brodie, the foreman, threatened to leave, and did leave, and Scott, without authority, and although only engaged as a draughtsman, took entire charge and directed things for two weeks until Donahue's return. He introduced system into the methods and made affairs run along so smoothly that Donahue was pleased and made him permanent foreman. About this time Donahue offered to increase his wages, but Scott thought over the matter and declined. "If I should accept now," he said to Donahue, "I'll have to take what you give me. I prefer to keep my contract, and when it's up you'll have to pay me what I'm worth." Donahue looked aghast. "You are the first man," he said, "that I've known to refuse a raise of pay." Results justified Scott's foresight. At the end of the year he was re-engaged, and was paid just four times what Donahue had offered him.

Told Out of Court.

"This statement," says a late opinion, "is a summary of 667 large typewritten pages of what is called 'evidence,' but which, for the most part, is simply 'gabble, gabble, gabble,' thus furnishing a fine illustration of what a curse the art of the stenographer is to the appellate courts."

The attorney for the plaintiff in an action for killing a dog said: "Gentlemen of the jury, he was a good dog, a fine-appearing dog, a valuable dog, and it does not lie in the mouth of the defendant to say he was a worthless cur, because it is in evidence before you that on one occasion he offered \$5 for one of his pups."

The trouble with some corporations is for releasing any of the latent wealth from nature's storehouses, it was of small importance in comparison with the road Mr. Hammond now has under contemplation. Every point touched by the Astoria and Goble road was easy of access for both Portland and Astoria years before the road was built. Nearly every point that will be touched by the Tillamook road is now practically inaccessible to either city."

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the judge. "We have not," replied the foreman, "and what's more we never will be able to. You see, judge," he added confidentially, "it's just this way: When the lawyer for the defense got through talking we were unanimously of the opinion that the client should be acquitted and the prosecuting attorney disbarred, if not hanged, and when we had heard the prosecuting attorney we decided that the prisoner was guilty and his lawyer ought to get twenty years in the penitentiary as well. Then he gave them forty-five minutes of instructions and we were up in the air, so to speak, and so confused that we have been unable to agree upon anything except that both attorneys ought to be convicted."

From Fenimore Cooper and other authorities we gained the impression that the Indian is a stolid, severe individual, with no sense of the white man's humor, but one red brother showed himself quite a civilized joker the other day in the United States court at St. Paul. He was on the stand in a hotly contested case and Attorney D. R. Bailey of Sioux Falls was after him in the most approved fashion of cross-examination. Finally, after apparently frightening the Indian with the awful consequences which would follow the slightest deviation from the truth, Mr. Bailey took his most portentous tone and solemn manner and demanded:

"Now sir, I want you to tell me the exact truth without any shuffling or evasion. I want you to look me square in the eye and tell me how you get your living sir?"

The Indian looked straight at Mr. Bailey, and, with that imperturbable air familiar to all acquainted with the red men, simply said: "Eat."

The court room roared, even Judge Carland smiled and Mr. Bailey let the witness go.

TWO LIVE PAPERS.

The regular subscription price of THE HEADLIGHT is \$1.50, and the regular subscription price of the Weekly Oregonian is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for THE HEADLIGHT and paying one year in advance can get both the

HEADLIGHT
and
WEEKLY OREGONIAN

One Year for \$2.25.

All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.