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PEACE HAS ITS VICTORIES. Many are the delicate problems that have followed each war of the United States. Those who are pessimists enough to think that this country cannot formulate a plan to successfully govern and take care of the Filipino, after the war is over, surely have not studied the history of the United States. This country in the past hundred years has shown a success in dealing with alien races and lower civilization that has been the marvel of the world. In 1783, when the war with England was over, the colonies had to create the machinery of a nation, with no example of other countries to aid them in their peculiar condition. The monarchies across the seas predicted and looked for anarchy, the ultimate disintegration of the United States into several hostile little nations and the final seizure of each by the great European powers. So after the war of 1812-15 America had to legislate for American concerns, both social and commercial, peculiar to America and hitherto unknown. Four years of conflict occurred in the civil war. Desperate and sanguine as this four years of fighting was, it took twice four years to solve the problems that grew out of the war. Reconstruction was, however, accomplished, and the best evidence of the complete restoration of harmony was given in the fact that in the later war with Spain both North and South fought side by side. New problems come after every war and the American nation that has so successfully solved and settled the peculiar questions and situations of her history need have no fear of solving with equal success all the questions relating to our Philippine acquisitions.

MUCH attention is being given abroad, particularly in England, to the probable effect upon the export trade of the United States of the growth of trusts and their methods. One of the leading English trade journals says that perhaps the best agent working in favor of that country in the trust mania. It is a fact, observes that paper, that every one of the trusts is grossly over-capitalized and it is a fact also that, instead of being content to make more money by economies in management and the other legitimate means within their reach, they have elected to get there by the device of raising prices against the consumer. The view of the English journal, which doubtless expresses that of its trade constituency, is that the arbitrary methods of the trusts and the advance in prices in order to pay dividends on inflated capitalization, must inevitably be injurious to the American export trade and correspondingly beneficial to British trade. This would seem to be a sound view, though in advancing prices the trusts probably figure on getting their profits out of the American rather than the foreign consumers. At all events the suggestion of the English journals merits serious consideration. If it shall be shown—and as yet there is no evidence on the point—that the trusts are inimical to the export trade that will be a strong addition reason for condemning them. It will be possible to ascertain in the near future whether this is the case, or whether on the other hand the trusts that export are selling to foreign consumers at prices materially below what they exact from home consumers. The Industrial commission, in session in Washington, is getting information in regard to trust methods which may disclose something in regard to the effect on the export trade, though the surest information will be obtained from the future statistics of that trade.

Henry O. Havemeyer of the sugar trust, whether intentionally or not, in his testimony before the Industrial commission, indicated where his greatest fears of rivalry lie. Throughout his testimony, while he did not say so directly, it was evident he felt confident the trust could freeze out all serious opposition in the refining of cane sugar. He charged that the present tariff was laid for the benefit of the beet sugar industry and expressed the opinion that the duty on raw sugar should be removed. With this done the giant corporation of which he is the head could easily strangle the beet sugar industry in its infancy, but if allowed to grow it is likely to strangle him. The people have no tears to shed for Mr. Havemeyer's sugar trust, but they are much interested in the development of the beet sugar industry.

The World asks: What is the object of this costly and apparently endless war? It cannot be to secure the annexation of the Philippines for Congress failed to

declare such a policy and the President said that "forcible annexation is criminal aggression." Before this unauthorized, unnecessary and un-American war progresses much further someone in authority ought to tell the American people what it is for.

The single tax proposition missed legislative endorsement in Michigan by but a single vote. The single taxers will now tell how close they came to success in the Peninsular state, but they forget that the bill would have had to secure the governor's approval before it could become a law. The executive veto counts for more than a single vote.

General Otis, it seems, is still optimistic. His reports to Washington, not all of which are made public, are said to take a hopeful view of the situation. After the fierce fighting at Las Pinas, he said it was doubtful if the insurgents would make another stand. There have been so many conjectures of this nature, however, and so many reports of the disintegration and disaffection of the insurgents, that the American people are quite naturally losing confidence in them. We think we are not mistaken in the opinion that if the war in the Philippines is to be prosecuted until the insurgents are conquered the country will approve sending an army there capable of accomplishing this in the shortest possible time.

Governor Pingree takes the republicans in the Michigan legislature to task for failing to carry out reforms pledged in their platform and adds: "Such violations of faith are sometimes as dangerous to parties as to individuals." Governor Pingree is right. Political parties everywhere should never neglect to keep faith with the people nor expect to escape with impunity the reprobation of their promises. True, the people frequently have to choose between parties when the records of both disclose unfulfilled pledges. In that case they must choose the one that gives best promise of reform.

Transcontinental railroads are still reaping a harvest from the transportation of troops gathered in from widely scattered army posts for dispatch to the Philippines. The railroads have no special fault to find with protraction of the hostilities in the east.

Lipton, the English yachtman, who is also a tea dealer, has been fined for ballasting his packages with lead and, as the metal is cheaper than tea, making a nice profit by the transaction. But then titled sports who indulge in \$400,000 playthings like challenge yachtmen must make a little money in some manner.

Within the past eighteen months an enormous volume of American securities has been returned from Europe, an investigation made by the New York Journal of Commerce showing that the amount is at least \$375,000,000. The explanation is to be found in part in the advance in prices of securities here, which naturally induced European investors to realize, and partly in the exceptional merchandise balances in our favor in the past two years. It would have been inconvenient to Europe to settle the whole of those balances in money and a part of them was retained abroad on interest and a part settled by the shipment of securities instead of gold. Referring to this movement the Journal of Commerce suggests that the main reason why European holders have been improving the opportunity to get rid of American securities at good prices is the apprehension that there will not be such currency legislation by the next congress as is needed to make the financial system here absolutely sound and secure. It is possible that this fear exists to some extent abroad, but that it had any important effect in inducing foreign holders of our securities in realizing upon them is extremely doubtful. Unquestionably the great advance in these securities was the chief incentive to their return. It must be assumed that the foreign financiers who make such investments are pretty well informed in regard to the political as well as the financial situation here and if so they know that there is no impending danger to our currency and that there is most favorable promise of legislation by the next congress that will assure the maintenance of the gold standard, even in the most probable event of the election next year of a democratic president. The proposed currency legislation does not go as far as the extreme reformers desire, but if enacted it will place the currency on a perfectly sound and secure basis. Intelligent European bankers understand that so long as the republican party is in control of the government there will be no debasement of the currency and the probabilities are very strongly in favor of its continuing in control at least six years more.

Call for City Warrants.
The following warrants will be paid when presented at my office.
No. 176, 164, 173, 177, 182, 186, 188, 189, 185, 142. Interest ceases from date of this notice, June 22nd, 1899.
N. THOMPSON, City Treasurer.

THREE OF A KIND. Trouble Over a Corpse on the A. & C. R. R.

(From the Astoria Herald.)
Last week the train from Portland to Astoria brought a corpse down as far as Maygor's. There was also placed in the baggage car a parrot in a cage. Before the train got to Goble other baggage was piled on top, so the coffin only showed at one end, and the parrot cage was behind a trunk next to a barrel of drinking water, out of sight, and where the cage would not get jammed. At 7 o'clock Conductor Walker shouted his cherry "all aboard" and the train moved off. The coffin was seen by all the men in the baggage car, and a solemnity took possession of every body. Railroad men never feel entirely happy when a corpse is on the train.

The run to Goble was made and Walker went to the baggage car, and noticing the mournful appearance of the boys, he told them to brace up and have some style about them. He said it was what we all had to come to, sooner or later, and for his part a corpse or two, more or less, in a car, made no difference to him. He said he would rather have a carload of dead people than go into an emigrant train when some were eating cheese and taking their shoes off.

He sat down in a chair and was counting over his tickets and wondering where all the passes came from when the legislature is not in session. The train was just going through tunnel No. 1. Just then Babbidge had taken a dipper of water from the barrel, and was drinking it, when a sepulchral voice that seemed to come from the coffin, said: "Dammit, let me out!"

Babbidge had his mouth full of water, and when he heard the voice from the tomb he squirted the water clear across the car onto J. C. Mayo, turned pale and leaped against a trunk.

Walker heard the noise, and checking the tickets into his pocket and grabbing his lantern, he said, as he looked at the coffin: "Who said that? Now, no ventriloquism on me, boys. I'm an old traveler, and don't you fool with me."

Babbidge had by this time got his breath, and he swore upon his sacred honor that the corpse in there was alive and asked to be let out.

Walker went out of the car to register at Goble, and the express messenger opened the door to put out some salmon boxes, and the baggageman pulled out a trunk. He was so weak he couldn't lift it. They were as pale as a whitewashed fence.

After the train left Goble they all gathered in the car and listened at a respectful distance from the coffin. All was still as a car could be that is running twenty-five miles an hour. They gathered a little nearer, but no noise, when Mayo said they were all off their kabase and better soak their heads.

"You fellows are overworked and are nervous," said McGuire. "The company ought to give you a furlough and pay your expenses to the seashore."

Just then there was a rustling as if somebody had rolled over in bed, and a voice said, as plainly as possible: "Oh, how I suffer!"

If a nitro-glycerine bomb had exploded there could not have been more commotion. Babbidge rushed forward, and was going to climb over into the tender of the engine, Mayo started for the chair car to see if there was anybody from the place in company that his hired girl came from, and Walker happened to think that he had not collected fare from a Chinaman that got on at Rainier. In less than four seconds the corpse and the parrot were the sole occupants of the car. Mayo, McGuire and Babbidge met in the smoking car and looked at each other. They never said a word for about two minutes, when Mayo opened the door. He said there was no use being scared; if the man was dead he was not dangerous, and if he was alive the four of them could whip him if he undertook to run things. What they were in duty bound to do was to let him out. No man could enjoy life screwed down in a sarco-phagus like that.

"Now," said Walker, "Dr. Kinney is in the chair car. I will go and ask him to come to the baggage car, and you fellows go in and pull the trunks off that coffin and we will take a screwdriver and a can opener and give the man air. That's doing as a fellow would be done by."

So he went and got Mr. Kinney and told him he had got a case for him. He wanted him to practice on a dead man. The doctor went with Walker. As they came into the car the boys were lifting a big trunk off the coffin, when the voice said: "Go easy! Glory hallelujah!" Then they all turned pale again, but they took hold of the baggage and worked with a will, while the doctor held a screwdriver he had fished out of a tool box. The doctor said the man was evidently alive, but the chances were that he might die of suffocation before they could unscrew all the screws of the coffin and the coffin, and he said he didn't know but the best way would be to take an ax and break it open. Walker said that was a good idea and he was just going for the ax when Babbidge moved the water barrel, tipped over the parrot cage, and the parrot cage and the parrot shook herself and looked mad and said:

"There, butterfingers! Polly wants a cracker!"
Walker had just come up with the ax and was about to tell the brakeman to chop the box open, when the parrot spoke again.
"Well by —" said Mayo. The doctor laughed, McGuire looked out of the door to see how the weather was, and Walker said:
"I knew it was a parrot all the time, but you fellows were so anxious to chop into the box. I was going to let you. I never saw a lot of men with so much curiosity."
They all united in trying to bribe the doctor not to tell the story in Astoria, and McGuire offered to give him an annual over the road.

More Men Needed.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Major General Miles is an advocate of the dispatch of reinforcements to General Otis. He declined to discuss the political position in the Philippines other than to say it was serious, nor would give any idea of the troops that should be sent to the Philippines to place the archipelago under American control.

General Marcus P. Miller, who recently arrived from the Philippines, where he governed Ilo Ilo, has been living here since his return. General Miller's view as to the number of men 't will be required for the subjugation of the islands is very different from that of General Otis. He believes 65,000 men, at least, are required; 30,000 for the control of Luzon, and the remainder for the restoration of peace and order in the other islands.

General Miller's view coincides with General Lawton's and that of other officers subordinate to General Otis. In fact, in other than administration circles there is a disposition to believe that General Otis' estimate of the men required was made when he knew of the desire of the president not to raise volunteers if possible to avoid it.

There is no truth in the story that General Miles has applied to be sent to Manila. General Miles would not wish to take any action to displace General Otis when that officer is doing all he can to quell the rebellion with the limited means at his command. Notwithstanding the report to the contrary, the president is satisfied with General Otis' course, and has no intention of relieving or recalling him. It is equally untrue, it is assured by Acting Secretary Moiklejohn, that General Otis has cabled that he will be compelled to retreat unless promptly reinforced.

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