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GEN. LEONARD WOOD goes back to complete his splendid work of renovating the province of Santiago at his Brigadier-General's salary of \$6,000 a year, declining an offer to become President of the street-railway system of Washington at a salary of \$30,000, says the N. Y. World. His explanation of the matter is that "money is not the only thing in the world." This is the speech of a sane man and a sound patriot. It recalls the reply of the great scientist Agassiz to a tempting offer for a lecturing tour: "I have no time to make money." In sticking to his profession and continuing in the path of duty that has led him to such a recompense of fame as few men of his age have won in recent years, Gen. Wood puts himself out of line with the dollar-chasing and wealth-worshipping spirit of the age. To lead in the work of regenerating Cuba, and making of that lovely island a fitting abode for the spirit of liberty and for the bodies and souls of men, seems to him a greater work than the heaping up of a pile of dollars which it would be a lasting trouble to protect and for which "there are no pockets in the shroud." And yet men—even philosophers, poets and patriots—see that money is a mighty useful servant in this world. Perhaps, as an observant cynic has said, even those who do not worship money "would not consider poverty as so much of a misfortune if the world in general did not regard it as so much of a crime." The Leonard Woods in all walks of life are the saving salt of the nation.

It is not so much a yearning in behalf of humanity that prompts the army of promoters to enlist for this war and the next in the Philippines as it is a desire to secure concessions and franchises from the government for enterprises that promise enormous returns. This spirit of patriotic enterprise is not confined to civilians, but applies to army officers now serving under General Otis. Applications have already been received by the War department for permission to contract a railroad from one end of the island of Luzon to the other and franchises for electric street railways, lighting plants, water works and other public improvements are said to be in demand for volunteer officers who expect to return to the Philippines to make their fortunes after the cruel war is over. Whether franchises and concessions granted under existing conditions in the new possessions will stand the test of future litigation and legislation is problematic.

BUT two decades have passed since the telephone was exhibited publicly for the first time in the United States, yet during this time its growth in this country has been so rapid that about 750,000 telephones are in use today, through which about 750,000,000 conversations are carried on annually through the telephone exchanges. The distance to articulate speech can be transmitted has already reached 1,500 miles, and there is no reason why this should be the limit, with the Marconi system nearing perfection. The well known fact need not be reiterated here that the electrically equipped roads in this country are far in excess of all the horse and cable roads combined, and the change from the latter to the former is constantly taking place.

EVERYTHING tends to show that the nations furnished the American troops are as near perfection under all circumstances as it is possible to make them. A board of experts in the Philippines, after an exhaustive investigation, recommended only trifling changes to adapt the nation to that climate. A similar

board in Cuba has reported recommending no change whatever. English officers in the Philippines report to their government that the United States army is the best fed in the world. The people at home would not permit anything else, even if there were a disposition to treat the men otherwise. Is it largely owing to this system of looking after the wants of the American private which makes him the best of his kind in the world. He may not be the equal of the European for show purposes, but when it comes to business he shines with the best of them.

The Treasury department has been informed of the acceptance by the committee of the United States senate of the proposed currency legislation agreed upon by the house caucus committee. It is thus practically assured that the Fifty-sixth congress will declare for the gold standard and provide that legal tender notes redeemed with gold shall be reissued only in exchange for gold. It will probably also enact legislation looking to a large volume of banknote currency, though this feature of the plan will perhaps meet with more opposition than the other features. The most important thing to be done is unquestionably that of declaring that the obligations of the government are payable in gold. Senator Allison, who is a member of the senate committee, implied in a recent interview that this is unnecessary, for the reason that we already have the gold standard. While it is true we have that standard still a definite declaration by congress is desirable and we think this is the opinion of republicans and sound money men generally. Such legislation if it did not at once eliminate the silver question as a political issue, would certainly have the effect of diminishing its strength. The country is prepared for this legislation and the republican party will gain strength by enacting it. The large supply and the increasing production of gold have rendered utterly untenable the assertion upon which the free silverites so much relied, that there is not sufficient of the yellow metal for the business requirements of the world. The fixing of the gold standard by legal enactment is necessary to firmly establish financial confidence and in our judgment the next congress will have no duty more important than this.

The reaction in Kansas threatens to be as rapid as was the downslide when the state fell into the caprice-cursed condition which a few Populist administrations left it. There have been many illustrations of returning reason on the part of Kansans and each one is more emphatic than its predecessor. The latest evidence of wisdom comes in the wholesale reorganization of the faculty of the State Agricultural college of that state. Nearly all of the members of the faculty were removed. The peculiar feature of the situation is that the members were convicted, before their removal, of having given more attention to the propagation of Populist politics than in the broader education of the Kansas youth. The change that has come over the Kansas people, to produce such a result, is little short of marvelous. A few years ago the failure of teachers in the school to place Populist principles above every other requirement supposed to be necessary to the education of a Kansas boy would have been cause sufficient for their removal. One of the most pernicious consequences of Populist supremacy in Kansas was the debauchery of the public schools. Kansas has been wise in making the change. The new teachers, it is announced, have been told that the school is for the purpose of teaching agriculture instead of for the organization of political clubs.

Few people are free all the time from headache, and as it is a malady which physicians are not often called upon specially to treat the makers of secret remedies have it pretty much their own way with the afflicted. At the drug stores in about every block in every street are to be had a variety of headache powders, of which the users do not know the ingredients nor the drug men the effects. There is a profit in selling them and the buyers find temporary relief, and that many think to be enough. Some ask the question, "Are they harmless?" and, of course, are answered that they are so. Then the dose is taken,

That this is a dangerous procedure is known to physicians, who know the nature of the drugs of which most headache powders are composed, and to some laymen who still in desperation continue taking them. Leading physicians declare that the reckless use of headache powders and headache pills would account for many deaths were the facts revealed. Last week in Allegheny, Pa., there were three deaths from this cause—there had been two previously—where the facts were known or admitted. And the other day in Detroit a prominent society woman died in a few hours after taking one of these powders. The coroner's jury on this case recommended that a state law be enacted to enforce safe regulations upon the makers and sellers of such things, and to provide for the punishment of any who offer them to the public without first informing the public as to the ingredients they contain.

THE rebellion in Cuba and the Philippines cost Spain, it is stated by Senor Villaverde, the finance minister, about \$400,000,000, some \$290,000,000 of which sum is represented by issues of bonds and other outstanding obligations. There is a floating debt of \$60,000,000—after deducting the \$20,000,000 of cash received from the United States—and this debt the finance minister proposes to meet by a new issue of bonds. The interest due on the bonds issued in behalf of Cuba and the Philippines the United States had declined to pay, but Spain will undertake to pay, issuing a loan of \$60,000,000 on the security of the revenue from tobacco. As to the old bonds, largely held abroad, a tax will be imposed on the income therefrom, with the consent of holders. This is a polite way of saying that Spain is unable to pay on everything if bondholders will consent to a reduction of the interest rate. Only with great difficulty will Spain be able to pay at all, in view of her diminished resources, but she will try to meet her obligations if her creditors will be considerate. The effort to retain Cuba cost, the minister states, as much as \$360,000,000.

INSURANCE rates have gone up sky high in the Transvaal, which indicates clearly that the British insurance trusts always keep an eye to the windward for business.

AS a reason for combining seven big iron and steel trusts (with \$623,000,000 capital) and forming an \$800,000,000 "affair," this is given: "Each of the seven big trusts it is proposed to absorb has a president who receives \$50,000 a year. The new combine is to dispense with six of these presidents, thus saving an immense sum."

The indications are that strong pressure will be made upon the next congress for the repeal of the provision in the army appropriation bill of the last congress declaring "that no property franchises or concessions of any kind whatever shall be granted by the United States or by any military or other authority whatever in the island of Cuba during the occupation thereof by the United States." It is apparent that syndicates and corporations wanting concessions in Cuba are preparing to urge the repeal of this provision and have already enlisted the support of some newspapers and government officials. The ground upon which repeal is urged is that the provision is a hindrance to the development of business in Cuba. There has been no change in the Cuban situation to justify the slightest departure from the just principle embodied in this action of the last congress, namely, that the granting of franchises should be left for the people of Cuba when they shall have established their own government. The United States is merely in military occupation, for the purpose of pacifying the island and enabling the people to form an independent government. In that capacity we should, as was said by Senator Lodge, hold ourselves absolutely free from the slightest suspicion even that there is jobbery or corruption, or that we are trying to exploit the island for the benefit of individuals or of corporations. It may be a fact that this policy will retard business development, but the remedy is in the hands of the Cuban people and our obvious duty is to leave its applica-

tion to them, simply using all proper efforts to induce them to apply it as soon as practicable.

The federal census will be taken one year hence and the question of population will be settled regularly and, we hope, satisfactorily to all interested communities. Down in Chicago they could not wait for the regular census taker and have had what they are pleased to call a police census taken which gives the Windy City over 2,000,000 inhabitants. This is probably a hint to Uncle Sam's enumerators that they must not let the population of the city fall below that number. They have what they call the Two Million club in Chicago and its chief mission is to prove that the city has 2,000,000 inhabitants. When its fiat goes forth the count is a mere matter of form. It is quite within the bounds of probability that Chicago will have passed the 2,000,000 mark by June of next year.

THE nineteenth century has witnessed more momentous changes in the organization of industry than have taken place in the 5,000 years of previously recorded history of mankind. The inventions of labor-saving machinery, operation by steam and electricity, have completely revolutionized production and displaced handcraft from its sphere of individual completion. One by one all the trades which for centuries had offered an incentive to mechanical skill and ingenuity have been forced to give way to the machine. And the man operating the machine has become more and more a mere automaton. The forces that brought about this revolution in the mechanical arts have also called into existence the concentration of capital essential for carrying on production under the new conditions. The corporate form of capitalistic enterprise has gradually supplanted individually effort, just as the automatic. These tendencies toward centralization and combination have become irresistible and manifest themselves in every branch of industry and commerce. The department store is the natural outgrowth of modern demands and conditions as much as is the skyscraper office building, the rapid transit street railways and the modern beef butchering and meat-packing house. Industrial evolution is no respecter of persons or places. With resistless force it crushes the weak and builds up the strong; rejuvenates and invigorates enterprises adapted to the new conditions and paralyzes and paralyzes the misfits that stand in the way of progress. The manifest duty of intelligent men is to accept the inevitable and battle manfully for the betterment of their own condition and the advancement of the human race.



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