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### The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County.

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#### HEADLIGHT PIRATE

#### Doles Out Gems of Current Topics.

THE Venezuela controversy, which had the effect of bringing the United States and Great Britain to the verge of war owing to the conspicuous part of the yellow journals and jingoism played in the agitation, was, happily, settled by arbitration last week. Of the 60,000 square miles in dispute, the little republic is allowed by the decision of the boundary arbitration committee to retain 100 square miles. Putting together the intense feeling which existed in this country at the time and the award of the arbitration committee, there is but one conclusion to draw, that is the citizens of the United States, perhaps we should say the jingo element, were not familiar with the case, hence they kicked up much ado about nothing. The most reliable newspapers contended that it was simply a case for the diplomats of this country to settle, but no doubt President Cleveland and his advisers expected to make political capital out of the agitation. They, however, did not succeed in their anticipation to be swept again into power on a whirlwind of popular applause. England is striving to keep "the door open" so that the all nations can participate in the commerce of the world. The United States and England are friendly, but commercials rivals. By England's effort to guard "the open door" this country has more to gain than England, for we predict that it will not be many years before the United States will be sending her manufactured goods into every quarter of the globe to such an extent as to paralyze that of other nations. Lord Salisbury, in handling the Venezuela controversy showed himself a far-seeing and shrewd diplomat. The Oregonian says he "had a longer head than any of his critics, and the present situation proves it," and that journal further remarked: "The brightest rose in Lord Salisbury's chaplet of diplomatic honors is his shrewd assent to our demand for arbitration in the matter of Venezuela. Henceforth no partition of South America by the powers of Europe is possible, since both Great Britain and the United States have become guardians of the open door." Lord Salisbury suffered a transient loss of popularity even in his own party, but his far-sightedness is now clearly in evidence. Great Britain has not only obtained a satisfactory award from the court of arbitration, but she has decisively committed the United States to the policy of intervention against future partition of South America among the Continental powers of Europe." But is Venezuela satisfied with the award? If the opinion of the Venezuela agent in Paris is to be relied upon she is not, for he says that: "The award was not what I hoped, but we must make the best of it. What can you expect in a contest between an elephant and an ant? One thing will result from it. America will accept no more arbitrations with Europe. You will see America lay down a fresh international code, which she will apply to the Old World whether the latter likes it or not. The South American states, including Brazil, will rally around the United States for the purpose of effecting an economic union. We shall try to establish a monetary union on the basis of the gold standard. Those projects need not imply a hostile attitude toward Europe, but it must be borne in mind that Europe stands in much greater need of us than we of her."

The reported interview with Admiral Dewey, which has the responsible authority of the New York Evening Post and which contains nothing that he might not say with perfect propriety, is in one respect reassuring. Dewey thinks that the insurrection in Luzon

cannot be protracted much longer. He expressed surprise that the insurgents have held out until now, but he supplied an explanation of this in the statement that General Otis "has tried to do too much." This has been pointed out by others. Otis has been required to perform both military and civic duties and while undoubtedly he has been willing to have the task imposed on him, it is very evident that it has been too great for him and it remains to be seen whether the Washington authorities will continue it. There has been talk of relieving Otis, when active campaigning shall be renewed, to the extent of giving commanders in the field greater discretion in carrying on operations than they have hitherto exercised, but it may be doubted whether this would work much improvement, with Otis in supreme command and directing military operations from Manila. Dewey has confidence that the Filipinos will in time accept American rule and become friendly to this country. What needs to be done is to convince them that the United States intends to treat them well. They are as yet distrustful, as is most natural with a people who have suffered for generations from Spanish oppression. How long it will take to overcome this distrust it is impossible to say and it is of course a question whether the right course to bring about this result is being pursued. In regard to the fitness of the Filipinos for self-government, Dewey adheres to the opinion that they are better qualified than the Cubans, but are not now quite fitted to govern themselves. They have many educated and able men, but the masses are ignorant. What he said to Aguinaldo will not be pleasing to those who compare the insurgent leader with Washington and Lincoln, and Dewey knows Aguinaldo thoroughly. The wish expressed by the admiral that "the whole business was settled," will have the hearty concurrence of the American people and it is apparent that he thinks it should have been settled.

Those Kansans and Nebraskans who have not yet repudiated and anti-expansion views of William Jennings Bryan and his party of contraction may find an argument that will appeal directly to them, striking their pocketbooks as it does, in a recent suggestion of Paul Morton, the second vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Mr. Morton is a business expounder who is ever alert for new fields of operation. Whatever extends the trade of the people in Santa Fe territory naturally increases the business of his railroad. In insisting the people along the line of his road may be actuated by selfish motives, but it is certainly a commendable form of selfishness. The prodigious corn crop of Kansas and Nebraska this year, showing the marvelous possibilities of those states, has suggested to Mr. Morton that a new market be opened for the corn surplus, which would give a farmer a higher price for his product. He says: "What a glorious thing it would be for Kansas and Nebraska and other corn-producing States, if we had the ingenuity to work up a demand in the Orient for our corn, substituting American maize for rice in the stomachs of 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 Celestials. A few years ago the wise men—especially the United States consuls who wrote reports on the subject—said it was no use for the United States to try to export flour to China and Japan, but a trade in this product has already developed that amounts to over \$7,000,000 per year. Why not organize a campaign among the leading newspapers of Kansas and Missouri for the purpose of the agitating an introduction of American corn foods in Asia?" Expansion is a business proposition. The up-to-date business man, whether he be a railroad president, a manufacturer, a cotton planter or a farmer and stock raiser is reaching out for more commercial worlds to conquer. These may be in the United States or they may be in foreign lands. The same principle of expansion applies to each.

In his address at Akron, O., opening the republican campaign in that state, Governor Roosevelt said that in the long run it is not in the power of man, or of any outside force, to lower the standard of living of the American workman, unless the American workman does it himself. "If the wage-workers act with

wisdom and with forethought," said Governor Roosevelt, "if they show far-sighted prudence in their combinations, industrial and political, their ultimate welfare is assured. In the long run, only the American working man can hurt himself." He declared that the foundation of our society rest upon the man with the dinner pail. Whatever is really for his welfare, for his permanent and ultimate welfare, is for the welfare of the community. "And of the ways most surely to interfere with his material welfare," said Colonel Roosevelt, "tampering with the currency in which he is paid is the surest. The banker, the manufacturer, the rich merchants, the large land owner, could get along after a fashion under the scourge of free coinage, but the laboring man could not. The laboring man would go down to a level where you find him in countries where silver is the standard metal." Every intelligent workman should understand this. No wage-workers of ordinary discrimination can fail to see that any depreciation of the currency must mean loss to him—a loss measured by the difference in the advance of commodities represented by such depreciation and the purchasing power of his wages.

SENATOR BUTLER of South Carolina, Bishop Turner of the African Methodist church and others who urge the deportation of the negroes of the south as a means of settling the race problem, propose an impossible expedient. As has been pointed out by ex-Governor Bullock of Georgia, who had studied the race problem in the south as intelligently and carefully as any one in that section, deportation is not for the best interest of the white or colored people and it is impossible to enforce it. He said that the colored citizens of the south as a whole have made a record of progress not surpassed by any race on earth and which has lifted itself from an illiteracy of 100 per cent—absolute ignorance—to less than 50 per cent and has accumulated nearly \$300,000,000 of taxable property within the relatively short period of one generation after its slavery, is certainly not one that must be deported, either for its own good or for the safety of the communities where these people were born and reared. "Our negro population," said Mr. Bullock, "do not demand, seek or desire social relations with the white people. They do, however, ask and are entitled to receive all their public, civil and political rights under the law as duly adjudicated."

A remark was made by the premier of Canada that that country would live and prosper if it should not have closer trade relations with the United States. Canada is making progress industrially and commercially. Senator Vest, of Missouri, who has just returned from a protracted sojourn in the Dominion, states that he was much impressed with its industrial development. He found that Canadian manufactures have been much stimulated during the last few years, particularly in the manufacture of cotton goods, and the senator thinks that in the not far future the Canadians will be independent of this country so far as cotton goods are concerned. It is perhaps needless to say that Mr. Vest attributes this to the American tariff, which he thinks should be modified in the interest of the American producers. Referring to the large trade of Canada with the United States, the senator said that millions more would come from that country into this if a more friendly feeling were created by an equitable tariff.

Admiral Dewey has given his unqualified approval of the declaration made by the president that there shall be no faltering in maintaining the victory won by him at Manila bay. He has gone further and urgently recommended that the naval force in the Philippines be materially increased, and that all the troops possible be utilized in order to crush the rebellion. This developed during an extended conference between the president and Admiral Dewey.

The British are about to commence their Pacific cable, extending from Vancouver by way of certain islands to Australia and New Zealand. It will be 8,000 miles long, and complete the electric cir-

cuit of the globe. The cost is placed at \$7,500,000, and is to be borne by Canada, Australia and the British government, but chiefly by Australia. The object is to unite the scattered fragments of the empire more closely, and also to reduce cable rates.

SHAFTER and the California delegation in Washington, even if San Francisco did get a monopoly upon the volunteers leaving for and returning from Manila, can't hold on to that monopoly any longer, for the Oregon "boys" are on the fight and Rooks knocked the stumps out from under the railroad monopoly of California. Portland wears a smile for Senator Simon and General Beebe since they succeed in heading some of the shipping to that city.

Turn back the pages to the chronicle of the campaign of 1896 and read W. J. Bryan's prophecies of disaster certain to follow the success of a party whose leaders advocate a gold standard of money. Republicans won and yet there has been no traces of disaster, but on the contrary the state and the nation were never so prosperous. Republican speakers are just now sending this fact home to the people. It is time the fusionist false prophets be retired.

THE saying is that patience is a virtue, seldom possessed by man but never by woman. If this item of news don't knock the fallacy out of the above assertion we don't know what will. "A Napoleon, O. couple were married a few days ago after an engagement which extended unbroken over a period of sixty years. The man is 80 and the woman 72 years old." This must be a record breaker for long courtship.

The immense log raft which left Seattle a few weeks ago, in tow of the steamer Czarina, and which was lost off the coast, and found last week off Port Harford, was towed into San Francisco not much the worse for wear and practically intact. It is not about time, for the safety of shipping, that no more log rafts be allowed to endanger navigation?

Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, denounces the Administration's Philippine policy, declaring that on this issue the republican party is going to defeat at the coming election. But Pingree don't know everything, and he don't know how badly he is going to be fooled.

Was it not too much of a joke upon Bryan to say that it was through his non-attendance at the yacht race that there was not enough wind to finish the first three races in the specified time? Well, for a presidential aspirant, Bryan has been blowing hard of late.

THE American mule is evidently to play an important part in the impending war in the Transvaal. He is recommended to Brother John as a serviceable animal, but with a disagreeable habit of marching with both hind feet in the air.

BRYAN FAVORS THE BOERS. Because he advocates equal right at home and special privileges to the Boers over the Outlanders in the Transvaal. What inconsistency.

SOME of the Eastern newspapers continue to boom Dewey for presidential honors.

"Blame that boy o' mine!" exclaimed Farmer Stubblefield. "I b'lieve he's come hom' I'm school a bigger fool than when he went away. When the old roan mare broke down the pasture fence the other day, I said 'shuks!' and he told me shuks wasn't the correct word—I'd ort to said hushus!"

"This is a hard wuruld," said the janitor philosopher. "Thor's a poor devil across th' way that marries two women an' he is sint up for a long term. Thin thor's this snitan of Sluu wid a dozen voices honored an' given a job thot's worth twelve t'ousand dollars ivery year."

Professor—Give an illustration of latent heat.  
Freshie—Er—the hot time their may be developed from enough cold cash.

#### Peffer an Expansionist.

It is becoming quite fashionable for Populists to be expansionists. William Jennings Bryan and Jeremiah Simpson are notable exceptions. Ex-Senator Peffer, notwithstanding his vagaries on finance, is a man of considerable breadth of view and he regards the Philippine question as an American citizen and not as a political opponent of the national administration.

In a speech before the G. A. R. the other day he announced himself an out and out expansionist. "We have a right to be in the Philippines, a right to suppress that insurrection, and we will do it," he said emphatically. In reply to the argument of the anti-expansionists that Washington in his farewell address warned the people against entanglements with foreign powers, Senator Peffer said that we would have no difficulties of that kind because the United States was going to "settle" Aguinaldo and his friends. He sees in the expansion idea of 1899 no conflict with the Monroe doctrine. It has been claimed by the copperheads that this is "McKinley's war." Senator Peffer expressed the opinion that the president is simply doing his duty.

Senator Peffer closed his speech with these words: "I say go right on up building the country. Spreading our commerce and plant our flag wherever we go. Not only the flag of the United States, but the flag of the Great Father above."

#### The Police Without a Gun.

His honor, the mayor of Toledo, is an optimist from Altruria. He is also sixteen kinds of crank. If he believes in and would practice all the theories he advocates he would be, in the vernacular, an "easy mark" for every confidence man, who was always on the lookout for the guileless innocent. One of Mayor Jones' latest ideas regarding the non-existence of depravity is the suggestion to the city council that the revolver is not only a relic of barbarism, but is a useless weapon for the police force. Advocating the abolition of weapons by the department he says:

"Personally, I am ready to go on record that I would be perfectly willing to patrol any district of the city of Toledo at any hour of day or night without a club or revolver, depending solely on the love and patriotism of the people behind me for protection, and I would undertake to present a clearer record for my beat at the end of the year than could be shown by a colleague who placed his trust in the power of a club and gun."

It is possible that the millennium may have been reached in Toledo, but we know of no other city where moral suasion could be successfully adopted in dealing with criminals. Imagine a Chicago sandbagger hypnotized by a copper asking him to be a good little man and come right along to the station and get six years in Joliet! Think of a Kansas City footpad holding up his hands while a policeman read him the ten commandments! Picture a St. Louis housebreaker ceasing his burgling by an appeal to patriotism! How a New York thug would hire a cab to take him back to the officer on the beat, and all for love! How easy it would be to get a fighting drunk to the station by touching his pride, assuring him that it wasn't at all ladylike to act that way! Soothing the savage beast who was smashing his wife's face, by singing him a hymn or pointing to the motto on the wall. "What would home be without a mother?" would be an effective method of subjugation—in the land where men do as they please.

As a rule, it would be more sensible to add a Krag-Jorgensen and a Gatling gun to the policeman's equipment, rather than to remove from him the arms he already carries.

#### Mark Twain on the Jews.

The Jew is not a disturber of the peace of any country. Even his enemies will concede that. He is not a loafer, he is not a sot, he is not noisy, he is not a browler nor a rioter, he is not quarrelsome. In the statistics of crime his presence is conspicuously rare—in all countries. With murder and other crimes of violence he had but little to do; he is a stranger to the hangman. In the police court's daily long roll of "assault" and "drunk and disorderlies" his name sel-

dom appears. That the Jewish home is a home in the truest sense is a fact which no one will dispute. The family is knitted together by the strongest affections; its members show each other every due respect, and reverence for the elders in an inviolate late law of the house.

The Jew is not a burden on the charities of the state, nor of the city; these could cease from their functions without affecting him. When he is well enough, he works; when he is incapacitated, his own people take care of him. And not in a poor stingy way, but with a fine and large benevolence. His race is entitled to be called the most benevolent of all the races of men. A Jewish beggar is not impossible, perhaps; such a thing may exist, but there are few men that can say they have seen that spectacle. The Jew has been staged in many complimentary forms, but so far as I know, no dramatist has done him the injustice to stage him as a beggar. Whenever a Jew has real need to beg, his people save him from the necessity of doing it. The charitable institutions of the Jews are supported by Jewish money, and amply. The Jews make no noise about it; it is done quietly; they do not nag and pester and harass us for contributions; they gave us peace, and set us an example—an example which we have not found ourselves able to follow.—Mark Twain.

#### Notice to Taxpayers.

All taxes that are unpaid for the years of 1886, 1897 and 1898 must be settled before November 10th, 1899.  
H. H. ALDERMAN, Sheriff.

#### County Warrants.

All county warrants in series E and class C, presented prior to Dec. 3, 1896, are now payable and will be paid when presented. Interest ceasing after this date Sept. 28, 1899.  
W. H. CARY, County Treasurer.

#### City Warrants.

The following warrants are now called in and payable when present at my office. No. 179, 200, 208, 219, 216, 221, 205, 202, 217, 207, 214, 233, 230, 213, 230, 235, 222, 224, 144, 143. Interest ceases from date of this notice, Sept. 21, 1899.  
N. THOMPSON, City Treasurer.

#### Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 30th day of October, 1899, and from day to day thereafter as the law provides, the County Board of Equalization will attend at the Office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, in Tillamook, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment rolls and correct all errors in valuation, description or qualities of land or other property, and all persons interested in said assessment are hereby requested to appear at said time and place for the purpose of correcting any errors that may appear in their assessment, as no error can be corrected after the sitting of said board.  
J. S. STEPHENS, County Assessor.

#### Notice to Taxpayers.

The law requires that each male between the ages of 21 and 50 years living within the county shall pay a poll tax of one dollar (\$1.00) at the time of assessment, and if not so paid to be reported to the sheriff of the county, with added costs for collection, at once. The law allows no exemption for poll tax, except to active members of the Oregon National Guard and all active firemen who have been members of any company of Oregon next preceding the time of assessment, and exempt firemen.

That there may be no cause for complaint, I ask that each person liable to poll tax that has not been paid for the year 1899, to pay by the first Monday in November, 1899, as the list will be turned in to the Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.  
J. S. STEPHENS, Assessor, Tillamook, Oregon.

"I don't know about these shoes. They seem to feel all right, but I've never worn 4s."

These are not No. 4, ma'am. They are our expansion No. 3 size.

"I'll take them."

She could not forbear asking him, after the refusal, if he were of the belief that he would never love again.

"I dunno," he said saddy, "It is an even chance that I have another attack next spring."

"What liars men are!" she mused.

"We agreed that we should meet henceforth as strangers, and yet when we met he scarcely looked at me! No, he didn't in the least try to flirt with me! Jar me?"