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HEADLIGHT PIRATE

Doles Out Gems of Current Topics.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD recommends a reduction of the military force in the province of Santiago. He states that the best part of the population is entirely friendly and in thorough accord with the military authorities. There is an element of political agitators which causes some friction, but it is evident that General Wood does not regard it as at all dangerous, or at any rate not so much so as to render necessary the retention in the province under his command of so large a number of troops as is now there. He thinks that two squadrons of cavalry and two battalions of infantry will be sufficient to maintain order. The conditions in Santiago province are doubtless better than elsewhere in the islands. The excellent administration of affairs by General Wood has had the effect of creating among a majority of the people there, and particularly the better class of them a feeling of respect for and confidence in the American authorities. It is obviously unwise to keep American troops in Cuba when there is no necessity for doing so. When the object of our military occupation, pacification, is accomplished and there is a reasonable certainty of its continuance, our soldiers should be withdrawn. Such a course, as an expression of our confidence in the good disposition of the people, would produce a wholesome moral effect. It would tend to silence the political agitators who profess to see in our continued military occupation, notwithstanding the fact that peace and tranquility prevail, a sinister purpose, and in no way could we better reassure the Cubans and convince them of our good faith.

Now that Dewey is under petticoat government President McKinley's chance for a second term grows slim. It remains, however, to be seen whether Mrs. Dewey is a greater political strategist than Mark Hanna. The latter, no doubt, is having many sleepless nights concocting plans to head the admiral off, for this matrimonial alliance is enough to give Mark the cold sweats. It took a woman to concoct a plan to strike at the heart of the labor organizations of this country a few years ago, when she suggested, to bring a division in their ranks, it could be done by appealing to their religious prejudices. It worked like a charm through the instrumentality of the A.P.A., and it not only brought division in labor organizations, but it entered fraternal orders, divided friends, caused a bitter feeling to exist, as is well known on account of the boycott placed upon business men. Those who joined that order or fought against it have nothing to be proud of, for they were only following the whim of a woman so that capitalists could dictate to laboring men what they should pay for wages. If the American people insist that Dewey shall be the next president all the conspiracy of Hanna will avail nothing, and especially when it comes to the admiral's acceptance, Mrs. Dewey will cut no small figure in who is to be the next president of the United States. Dewey, however, persists in saying he does not want to be president, but that cuts no figure.

It is repeatedly asserted that England went to war with the Boers to gobble up the rich gold and diamond mines of the Transvaal. Those who make that assertion do not confine themselves strictly to facts, for the conquest will bring no money into the coffers of the English exchequer. Salisbury, in his speech last week at the Madison house in London repudiated the oft repeated assertion that England had gone to war for greedy purposes. He gives the rea-

cause in a nutshell, and it is this: "England, as a whole, would have had no advantage from the possession of gold mines except as her government conferred the blessing of good administration upon those engaged in the industry. All industry breeds commerce and all commerce has produced to the advantage of England, and all industries and commerce flourish better under her government than any other regime in the world. But that is the limit of our interest. What we desire is equal rights before all men of all races and security for our fellow-subjects and our empire. The hour for asking by what means these results can be obtained is not yet come, but these are the objects and the only objects we seek. We do not allow any other consideration to cross our path."

The Cleveland Leader has made a canvass of seventy-eight factories in that city, showing the condition of affairs now and at the corresponding time in 1896. It appears from this that the number of men now employed in these factories is 60 per cent larger than three years ago, while the total sum paid per month as wages is 75 per cent greater than in 1896. The average wages in these factories show an increase of \$7.25. A partial canvass made in the Miami valley, an important manufacturing section, shows that in ninety-two factories and shops the number of men now employed is 64 per cent larger than three years ago, the increase in the total wages paid per month is 79 per cent, and the increase in the average monthly wages is \$8.31. Figures obtained from 255 shops and factories scattered through the state show 68 per cent increase in the number of men employed as compared with the corresponding time in 1896 and 80 per cent increase in the total monthly pay roll. The Leader says: "A conservative estimate based upon these facts shows that in the state of Ohio the workers in the shops and factories are now being paid \$3,900,000 more per month in wages than they received in the last year of the last democratic national administration." Ohio is not exceptional in this respect. Assuming that the workers in the shops and factories of Ohio are what we have stated per month, it is possible to estimate what the increase has been for the entire country, which is put at \$600,000,000. These figures are well worth the attention of wage earners and the great improvement in the condition of the labor market which they show is due largely to the policy of the republican party. There is no escape from this conclusion, in the light of experience under the operation of democratic policy. Such facts furnish an object lesson which cannot fail to make an impression upon the intelligent working men and which are a conclusive argument against the popocratic assertion that there is no real prosperity and no substantial improvement in the condition of the laboring classes.

The preliminary report of the Philippine commission discloses little that the public was not already familiar with and its chief value consists in the unanimous opinion of the commissioners, of whom Admiral Dewey is one, that the war was unavoidable by the Americans—that having been attacked there was no alternative except ignominious retreat. In this connection the report says: "It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and the flag demanded that force should be met with force. What ever the future of the Philippines may be there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission." There can be no doubt that had force not been met with force and Manila had been surrendered or our army had allowed the insurgents to besiege that city, the people who are now most vociferous in denouncing the course that has been pursued would be equally zealous in condemning the administration as cowardly and lacking respect for the honor of the nation and the flag. Especially would the popocratic leaders have made retreat or surrender a prominent feature in their appeal for votes, proclaiming it as a disgrace and hu-

miliation to the American people, an in effaceable reproach to the country.

The opinion that there are fair agricultural possibilities in the Yukon territory seems to be confirmed by a statement made by Consul McCook of Dawson city, who, under date of September 6, gives a list of grains, grasses, vegetables and flowers, that have been experimented with, successfully by various parties in the Klondike. The growing season seems to last from May to September and he reaches the conclusion that small fruits can be cultivated profitably and, since timothy, red top and other grasses grow wild and luxuriantly, hay in abundance could be raised. Oats, sown April 26 were harvested at the end of August as also were wheat and barley, sown May 22. Vegetables, such as radishes, peas, beans, carrots, cabbage and cauliflower were also grown from May plantings. But it is not likely that an army of farmers will move in that direction.

One scarcely realizes the extent to which hop culture in the world is carried on, and consequent consumption of beer. A table has recently come under observation, in which an estimate is given us to September 1, showing the enormous amount of 168,796,000 pounds. Europe, of course, especially Germany, produces the greater bulk of this, while England and the United States are about even, each being credited with about 67,000,000 pounds. Bavaria is the leading district in Europe in the German empire, taking the lead with 40,000,000 and Bohemia follows with 28,000,000. France, of course, where wine is the principle beverage, grows only 4,700,000 pounds and Russia 7,300,000. As the general crop is heavy and of such quality this year it is thought that low prices will prevail.

If it comes to a vote for or against incorporating an amendment to the constitution of Oregon giving full suffrage to every adult woman, how do you intend to cast your ballot next June? We see that even the women in this state cannot agree on this subject and they are doing some hair pulling. Perhaps the best way to settle the question is for the women to do so amongst themselves—while their husbands remain home at night and do the nursing act—before they give their husbands an opportunity to cast their ballots against them.

The democratic national committee is to meet November 20. The date is long enough after election for the members to digest the results and ascertain whether it will be necessary to take a new tack in order to enable the party to make a respectable showing in the national campaign of the coming year. Democracy always has a full stock of issues on hand, and when one plays out puts in a substitute. The party is consistent in one thing—opposition to everything accomplished by some one else.

Is it possible to have an election in our large cities, counties or states without the corrupting influence of the sack? If you want to see rottenness probe into politics and it is there where you find it—rotten to the core. We would suggest that the boodle politicians be characterized as such, for it is a misnomer to call them anything else than boodle leg pullers. Strange, but it is true, quite a number of citizens like their leg pulled about election time.

The Filipinos display a lamentable lack of knowledge of the conditions prevailing in this country when they issue an appeal to the colored soldiers in the islands to come over and help them. The Spanish pretended to believe at the breaking out of their war that the south would rise up and help them, but they rose up in the same way the colored troopers in Luzon will rise. When they rise it will be time for the Filipinos to move.

The anti-expansionists never knew they were carrying such a load until after the elections were made known. We predict the "antis" will now want to drop the anti-expansion bugaboo as though they had a fire brand in their hands.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Myo Coffman Gets off with a Light Sentence.

Circuit court convened in this city on Monday, with Judge Burnett presiding in department No. 1. Judge Boise was not on hand to hold court in department No. 2, consequently he will have to call a special session to dispose of the cases on the docket. The last term of court the jurymen had nothing to do, and the same state of affairs existed on Monday, for at noon time they were discharged.

Judge Burnett disposed of the cases on the docket for his department in the following way: M. F. Johnson, plaintiff vs. W. A. Butler, defendant. Action for money. There being no appearance by or on behalf of either party to this action, it was ordered by the court that the case be dismissed for want of prosecution.

State of Oregon vs. William Tatton, defendant, for selling beer without license to Wm. Ten Eyck. T. B. Handley, attorney for defendant. Continued until the next term of court.

State of Oregon vs. Clara Oskalwis, defendant. Lewd and lascivious cohabitation. T. B. Handley, attorney for defendant. Continued until the next term of court.

J. S. McDonald, plaintiff, vs. Otto Johnson, defendant. Action for money. W. H. Cooper, attorney for plaintiff. It appearing to the court that this case had been settled, it was ordered dismissed.

C. & E. Thayer, plaintiff, vs. the Netarts Bay Lumber Co., a corporation, defendant. Action for money. A. W. Severance, attorney for plaintiff. This case having been settled the judge ordered it dismissed.

George N. Johnson, plaintiff, vs. Netarts Bay Lumber Co., a corporation. Action for damages. Handley & Handley, attorneys for plaintiff and B. L. Eddy for defendant. This case came on for hearing on defendant's motion for a postponement to the next regular term, and it being agreed by the parties in open court that for the purposes of said motion the allegations of defendant's answer shall be denied, whereupon the court having heard counsel, ordered it continued, giving plaintiff until and including Nov. 23 to file his reply.

The case of William Squires, bound over from Justice Goynes's court, charged with cutting the rope connecting boom sticks, went by default, the district attorney quashing the case.

Myo Coffman, who was bound over from the justice court on a charge of attempted rape upon Rhoda, the nine year old daughter of John E. Embun near Fairview last month, pleaded guilty to common assault. On account of the age of the boy the district attorney did not want to press the more serious charge, which would send Coffman to the penitentiary, so he accepted the plea of guilty to common assault to give the boy a chance. Judge Burnett sentenced Coffman to four months in the county jail, and in doing so warned the prisoner how near he had come being sent to the penitentiary, at the same time seriously cautioning Coffman as to his behavior in the future.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

The cases remaining on the docket for Judge Boise to decide are as follows: R. D. Peckham, plaintiff, vs. Wilson River Boom Toll Road and Improvement Co., a corporation, et al, defendants. Receivership. Continued. A. W. Severance, attorney for plaintiff.

W. M. Ladd, C. E. Ladd and John Wesley Ladd, plaintiffs, vs. William and Jacobine Olsen, defendants. Suit to set aside deeds. Continued. C. Thayer attorney for plaintiffs, and J. J. Daly for defendants.

Martha J. Walling, formerly Martha J. Hull, plaintiff, vs. William Trevor, et al, defendants. Suit to set aside deed. Plaintiff to file reply. Continued. Daly & Hayter and N. L. Baller, attorneys for plaintiff, M. J. MacMahon and C. Thayer, attorneys for defendant.

R. D. Peckham, plaintiff, vs. Charles L. Challerton, Olive Challerton, F. R. Beals, A. G. Beals and G. W. Pettit, defendants. Foreclosure. At issue. Continued. A. W. Severance, attorney for plaintiff; G. O. Nolan for defendant.

T. J. Lucy, plaintiff, vs. C. G. Cutting, J. J. Daly as attorney for said C. G. Cutting, J. W. Hellenbrand, Fred Scherzinger, A. Arstall, the Dallas City Bank, M. E. Ellis and R. E. Williams, defendants. Injunction. Leave to amend complaint and injunction extended to new parties. Continued. T. H. Goynes and B. L. Eddy, attorneys for plaintiff.

W. P. Book, plaintiff, vs. Jehiel Forest, defendant. Foreclosure. B. L. Eddy, attorney for plaintiff.

J. N. Huntsinger and Emma Huntsinger, plaintiffs in error, vs. L. Short ridge and A. Shortridge, defendants in error. Writ of review. H. B. Hendricks and W. J. May, attorneys for plaintiff; W. H. Cooper for defendant.

Otto Johnson, plaintiff, vs. F. Tomlinson, defendant. Suit to quiet title. B. L. Eddy attorney for plaintiff and Handley & Handley for defendant.

J. F. Tomlinson, plaintiff, vs. Andrew Zuercher and John Zuercher, defendants. Injunction. Handley & Handley attorney for plaintiff.

Alice Kiger, plaintiff, vs. John J. Pye and Elizabeth Pye, defendants. Foreclosure. A. W. Severance, attorney for plaintiff.

Bertha Nodine, plaintiff, vs. John Nodine, defendant. Suit for divorce. A. W. Severance, attorney for plaintiff.

John K. Lester, plaintiff, vs. Frank F. Fairhurst and Lina F. Fairhurst, defendant. Suit to quiet title. Handley & Handley, attorney for plaintiff.

Real Estate Transfers.

October 7.—Susie Comer to Alex. Campbell, lots 3 and 4, in block 8, in James Fuller's add. to Bay City.

Nov. 8.—U. S. to John Murphy, W 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and Nw 1/4 and W 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 22, in tp. 1 S, R 7 W.

Nov. 9.—U. S. to B. W. Viets, Se 1/4 of sec. 9, tp. 6 S, R. 9 W.

Nov. 9.—J. C. Comer, to Christ Pater son, five acres in sec. 22, tp. 1 N, R. 10 W.

Nov. 11.—U. S. to Oliver D. Boatman, E 1/2 of Ne 1/4 and E 1/2 of Se 1/4 of sec. 11, tp. 2 S, R. 8 W.

Nov. 13.—Nellie and M. V. Stillwell to Wm. Carter, a tract in sec. 25, tp. 1 S, R. 10 W.

Nov. 13.—Eugene Jenkins to Fairview Grange, No. 273, lot 15, block 7 in Miller's add. to Tillamook city.

Nov. 13.—C. O. Erickson to John Murphy, Se 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 34, tp. 1 S, N 1/2 of Ne 1/4 of Nw 1/4 of sec. 3, tp. 2 S, R. 9 W.

Ordinance No. 117.

An ordinance to regulate the use of bicycles in Tillamook City, and to repeal ordinance No. 80 of said city.

The people of Tillamook City do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1.—Every person or persons who shall ride any bicycle on any of the sidewalks within the limits of Tillamook City, shall dismount therefrom when at a distance of not less than thirty feet from any person or persons who may be standing upon or traveling on foot along such sidewalk.

Sec. 2.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to ride any bicycle upon any street, alley, highway, or side walk within said city after night without having attached to every such bicycle a good lighted lantern or lamp.

Sec. 3.—Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2.50, nor more than \$5.00, and in default of the payment of such fine shall be imprisoned in the city jail for such a period of time as will liquidate such fine at the rate of \$2 per day.

Sec. 4.—Ordinance No. 80, entitled: An ordinance to regulate the use of bicycles in Tillamook City, is hereby repealed.

Passed first reading Nov. 7th, 1899, at 7:42 o'clock p.m., read second time Nov. 7th, 1899, at 7:55 o'clock p.m. Rules suspended and read third time at eight o'clock and five minutes, Nov. 7th, 1899, and passed by unanimous vote of Council. W. H. COOPER, Recorder.

Approved Nov. 14th, 1899.
B. L. Eddy, Mayor.

The grand jury Chicago has returned an indictment for criminal libel against the editor of one of the Chicago papers and several co-authors of an attack upon the editor of another paper. The grand juries in Illinois evidently believe because a man is a newspaper man affords no good reason why he should be made a target for vilification or falsehood.

The window glass manufacturers outside of the trust have formed a combination of their own. When the two trusts get fairly started on their war the public will probably have a little more light on the trust question.

The English are getting unusually ravenous. It is reported they will challenge for the American cup next year and if unsuccessful then will fire in another challenge for 1901. They must be getting hot in the collar.

If you run across any of the popocrats feeling blue over the result of the elections last week don't sympathize with them by prescribing anti-expansion medicine.

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