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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 politician proposes but the logic of events fixes the issue of political campaigns. The paramount issue in the campaign of 1900 will be trade expansion and no amount of discussion of other questions will put it to one side. On that issue the Republican party has taken high and broad grounds. The party has ever been the party of progress. It has had the wisdom to grasp new ideas and the courage to accept them and espouse them. It has never attempted to bolster up a cause that the people did not want. On the contrary, the Democratic party has been known as the "against" party, because it has resisted the progress of the country. He has and has always waited to find out which side of the policy the Republican party espoused before defining its position, and then it is found opposing anything the republican party supports. On the policy of expansion there is no doubt the majority of the people of the country are in sympathy with the views of the Republican party. Commerce is the life blood of a nation. So long as the tide of trade is flowing freely and strongly the people are happy and prosperous. It is only when trade becomes stagnant and the wheels of industry cease to move that the people become dissatisfied and resort to experiments to change their lot.

THE year 1899 will be the banner one in the history of American railroads. The receipts of the leading transportation companies up to date already exceed those for the full year 1898, which held the record up to that time. The number of tons of freight moved largely exceeds that of any preceding year. The only decrease shown is in grain, which is about 20,000 cars behind the movement of a year ago. The explanation of the falling off is decreased exports. November was one of the lightest months of the year, the deliveries at Chicago to the Eastern lines being only 15,742 cars, a decrease of 16,440 cars compared with the preceding month. The decreased movement in November was due to disinclination on the part of farmers to sell their grain owing to low prices. Early in the month, when a demand existed the prices were higher, cars were not available. Later, when they became more plentiful, the demand had subsided. The decreased grain movement was more than offset by the excessive merchandise and other tonnage, which pay a higher rate than grain. Railroad managers express the opinion that there is more tonnage in sight than ever before at this season of the year, and that the companies are assured continued big business at profitable rates during the winter and spring.

WHILE the English people have been intensely depressed by events in South Africa and there are anxiety and mourning in every portion of the United Kingdom, the determination to prosecute the war has not abated and the general voice is that England shall employ every resource, if needed, to conquer the Boers. The patriotism and loyalty of the English people are being so manifested as to command admiration, whatever we may think of the cause to which they are giving men and money. There are influential men in England who believe there was no justification for going to war and who before hostilities freely expressed their opinion, but they are saying nothing now that might embarrass the government. The leading newspapers are unanimous in urging the government to put forth its greatest efforts to win the war as soon as possible.

prevail in the event of a continuance of reverses it is impossible to say, but the proverbial British pluck and persistence are not easily shaken and will withstand much severer experiences than those of the last two weeks, bitter as they were.

Every Christian home in the union will learn with deep regret the death of Dwight L. Moody. Few men in this generation have won a warmer place in the hearts of the American people. He has worked unremittingly for the betterment of his fellows and his influence seemed to grow and spread with the lapse of years. History will accord to Mr. Moody one of the highest places among the world's greatest evangelists.

A federal judge in Colorado has decided that the copyright law does not protect photographs of natural scenery or other objects not the product of the artist's originality. The photographer who wants to copyright such pictures will have to work up plates of the fake order in the line of the composites with which the public is periodically buncoed. It takes art to make them and they can be copyrighted.

RAILROAD MANAGERS complain that the farmers are holding their grain instead of shipping it. The farmer smiles when he thinks that a few years ago he was not able to hold his grain until the price suited him, but was forced to sell at the earliest possible moment. The farmer is having his share of current prosperity.

The next president of the United States will be named at Philadelphia, June 19, 1900. The nomination is practically made already, but in press parlance "must be held for release" till the republican national convention assembles.

It turns out that Colonel Bryan's telegram of congratulation to Colonel Goebel was premature. The only way for Goebel to get even is to congratulate Bryan now on his election as president in 1900.

#### Labor and the Trusts.

No class of people are more deeply concerned in the trust problem than working men and their position regarding it, particularly the attitude of organized labor, is of importance. Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was a witness before the Industrial commission at Washington a short time ago and in his statement said that organized labor views trusts simply as employers. That has been cases, he said, in which labor organizations had been benefited by organization of capital. It was too early to decide whether men would be more steadily employed by the trusts than by other employers.

In his report to the convention of the Federation of Labor, in session at Detroit, Mr. Gompers refers to the trust question and his utterance as the leader of organized federated labor will receive wide attention. He said that there is considerable difference of opinion as to what is regarded by many as an intolerable evil, "but organized labor looks with apprehension at the many panaceas and remedies offered by theorists to curb the growth and development or to destroy the combinations of industry. We have seen those who know little of statecraft and less of economics urge the adoption of laws to regulate interstate commerce and laws to 'prevent' combinations and trusts and we have also seen that these measures, when enacted, have been the very instruments to deprive labor of the benefit of organized effort, while at the same time they have simply proved incentives to more subtly and surely lubricate the wheels of capital's combination." Reference is clearly had to the anti-trust state legislation, which has so generally proved futile and to which Mr. Gompers said: "For our own part we are convinced that the state is not capable of preventing the development or the natural concentration of industry. All the propositions to do so which have come under our observation would, beyond doubt, react with greater force and injury upon the working people of our country than upon the trusts." He pointed out that so far as labor is concerned it has nothing to expect from

the various expedients that are proposed for dealing with industrial combinations, but will find its protection in organization, by which it may secure the best possible economic, social and material improvement in its condition. The trade unions, he declared, wield a more potent weapon than any other power to penetrate, disrupt and, if necessary, crumble the whole trust fabric, but this he said, will not be necessary, nor will it occur, "for the trade unions will go on organizing, agitating and educating, in order that material improvement may keep pace with industrial development, until the time when the workers, who will then form nearly the whole people, develop their ability to administer the functions of the government in the interest of all."

These utterances are fairly to be regarded as an authoritative presentation of the views of organized labor and they are highly significant. They show that in the combined organizations, having a membership of nearly 800,000, of which Mr. Gompers is president, there is no general opposition to trusts and combinations of capital. A large majority of the workmen in the Federation of Labor are employed in industries controlled by trusts. They look upon these combinations simply as employers and are not disposed to antagonize them so long as they get good wages and are well treated. Particularly significant is the statement that organized labor regards with apprehension the many panaceas and remedies offered to curb or destroy combinations of industry, for the reason that they would probably do more injury to labor than to the trusts. Intelligent workmen are studying the trust problem from their own point of view and the politicians who are expecting that they will be found generally hostile to the industrial combinations are very likely to be disappointed.

#### A Flimsy Defense.

There is no defense so cowardly as that by which it is attempted to excuse a crime with the plea that some one else has committed deeds just as bad. That some other person is a liar, a thief and a murderer does not give one a license to go out and lie and steal and kill.

In attempting to hold his seat in congress on the plea that he is no worse than some others, Mr. Roberts has weakened his own case. He should remember that he is on trial and no other. His claim that it is the Mormon church that is being attacked in another weak and impolitical defense. The Mormon church is no trial only if it wishes to be considered in the light of a defender of polygamy. This it will hardly do, and if Mr. Roberts is not careful he will find that he has driven the church into opposition to his cause by an attempt to drag it to defense. The church must protect itself and in order to do this it may find it necessary to abandon Mr. Roberts to his fate.

It is already pretty certain that Mr. Roberts will be deprived of his seat in the lower house. This depends, of course, on whether the charges against him are proven or not. If they are proven neither the fact that he is a Mormon will save him. And when he goes out he will find he has fewer friends than when he went in if he continues his defense on the lines he has laid down for himself.

If Mr. Roberts had stuck to the manly plea that he had married his wives before the statute relating to polygamy became effective and did not propose to desert them now he would have won the respect of at least his opponents, if not their sympathy. As it is, he is likely to leave Washington with neither. And he will be lucky if his own people do not abandon him.

#### From the "Timberman."

The illustrations in this issue of Tillamook spruce is through the courtesy of Editor Baker of the Tillamook Headlight, one of the most progressive and ably conducted papers on the Pacific coast.

D. H. Cook, a leading lumberman of Pennsylvania, was a pleasant caller on THE TIMBERMAN recently. Mr. Cook in connection with N. P. Wheeler, Endeavor, Pa., owns 14,000 acres of timber in Tillamook country. Mr. Cook

says ten years more will see the suspension of lumbering in his section of Pennsylvania.

Himpel & Wheeler of Nehalem have submitted plans and specifications to shipbuilders for a tug and barge which they will have built for use in connection with their mill at that place. They propose to put their mill in first-class condition, and don't propose to depend on outside vessels for freighting their lumber to market. They expect to resume operations at the mill some time in March.

#### Dwight L. Moody Dead.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 23.—Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, died at noon today. It was not expected until yesterday by the members of Moody's family and his immediate circle of friends that death would be the result of his illness. The cause of death was a general breaking down due to overwork. Moody's heart had been weak for a long time, and the exertions put forth in connection with the meetings in the West last month brought on a collapse from which he failed to rally.

This week the patient showed a steady gain until yesterday, when he showed symptoms of nervousness, accompanied by weakness which caused the family much anxiety. This morning the weakness continued, and at 8 o'clock Mr. Moody called his wife and children, telling them that the end was not far off. The family remained close by the bedside all forenoon. The evangelist was almost free from pain and occasionally talked with apparent ease. About the last words he was heard to utter were:

"I have always been an ambitious man, not to lay up wealth, but to find work to do."

Just before 12 o'clock the watchers saw that the end was approaching, and at exactly noon the great preacher passed away.

#### Fighting the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Chairman Burton has raised a storm about his ears in determining, in advance of a meeting of the committee on rivers and harbors, that there shall be no bill from this committee this session. Nearly every member of the committee is anxious to have a river and harbor bill, while hundreds of other men desire a bill for personal and political reasons.

It is believed that Burton is controlled by the element fighting the Nicaragua canal. It was Burton who stood out so long to prevent Nicaragua canal legislation in the last river and harbor bill. He probably thinks that the same methods will obtain in the short session of congress. He and the opponents of the Nicaragua canal fear that if a river and harbor bill is passed by the house, the Nicaragua canal will be made a part of the bill in the senate, and with unlimited time at their disposal, the friends of the Nicaragua canal will not allow an adjournment until the legislation is passed.

Speaker Henderson's Attitude. If the speaker is opposed to the river and harbor bill, it will be somewhat difficult to get it through, but if he keeps his hands off there is no reason why a majority of the committee will not report, and the house pass such a bill, in spite of the chairman.

Burton holds this place as chairman of the committee by the votes of the committee, who turned down Cooper of Wisconsin, in the last congress, and he may find himself practically, if not wholly, deposed from the chairmanship if he continues to fight river and harbor improvements.

The attempt to pass a shipping bill, which will mean an expenditure of nearly \$100,000,000 in 10 years, and not provide sufficient harbors and navigation for these ships, will cause a great deal of trouble between the majority of the party and the advocates of the Hanna Payne measure. Already there is considerable growing under the breath against the subsidy bill, although it seems to be a part of the policy of the majority to put it through.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1898.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 9, 1897.

JENNIE BAILEY, of Tillamook county, Oregon, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 310 for the purchase of the E 1/4, 1/4 W 1/4 of Section No. 28, in Township No. 2 S., Range No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore. on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1900. She names as witnesses: Charles A. Bailey, John W. Tuttle, W. C. Bay, Joseph Severance, of Tillamook county, Oregon, and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said day of January, 1900.

CHAS. E. MOORE, Register.

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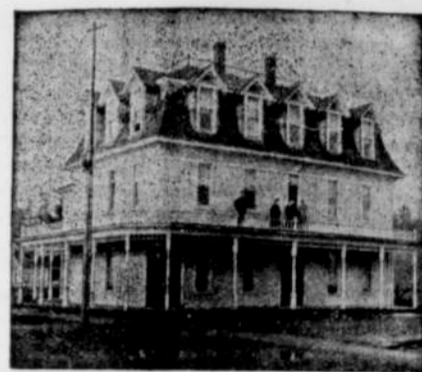
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#### CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon.

Nov. 27th, 1899.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by GEORGE B. LAMB, contestant, against Homestead Entry No. 1125, made August 13th, 1894, for W 1/4, Sec 3, and E 1/4 Sw 1/4, Section 24, Township 2 S., Range 7 W., in which it is alleged that "said Anna A. Steiner during the year 1895, wholly abandoned said premises described in said homestead entry and changed her residence therefrom, and that she has not resided upon nor cultivated said premises since said year 1895, and that said Anna A. Steiner is not now residing upon, nor cultivating said premises in any manner, whatever, and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to her employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, a sailor or marine during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States was engaged," said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 15th, 1900, before the County Clerk of Tillamook county, at Tillamook, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 22nd, 1900, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Oregon City, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed Nov. 27th, 1899, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, Receiver.

#### NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts or contracts entered into or incurred on account of any of my interests in Tillamook county, by any person whatsoever, unless the same be authorized in writing by me.

SAMUEL ELMORE

Dr. J. W. Vogel, Specialist for Refraction and Defects of the Eye.

Will visit TILLAMOOK every three months. PORTLAND, OREGON. OFFICE: 132 FIRST STREET. RESIDENCE: 529 SHERMAN STREET.