

SANDLAKE.

H. M. Farmer has the contract for furnishing the rough lumber for our new school-house.

We are to have a three months school, to begin at once.

L. C. Hoyt had a pleasant party at his new house on new year's.

Many of our settlers will work out their subscription work on the new plank road this month. Everybody seems willing and anxious to help the road along, now that the county officials are ready to saw the plank for us.

We think the editor of the Herald would do well to pattern after the Boers, and shoot some plum pudding into the enemies camp. It would beget better feeling, and be more pleasant reading to an outsider. Certainly it would come nearer to being what the people are paying for when they subscribe for his paper.

A few sports from Woods have been making things quite smoky around the Lake the past two weeks. They seem to be loaded with time and ammunition, and if the settlers succeed in getting a duck, it is generally one of the has-beens. That is, it has been somewhere near the sports' camp and is quite fishy.

BARNEGAT.

Bert Biggs' place was visited last Monday by his friends and neighbors, when a dance followed, which all enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hauxhurst were visiting in Barnegat last week.

A. W. Quick and son are spending a few days at Barnegat this week.

Miss Florence Biggs visited her cousin, Miss Clara Biggs, at Barnegat last week.

Bert Biggs and Ezerah Hauxhurst made a flying visit to the Hub last week.

WILSON RIVER.

Peter Heisel has been entertaining Mr. Nelson, of Nehalem, as a welcomed guest for the past few days.

Mr. Young realizes that where there is a will there is a way. We are proud to have such wide awake citizens for our neighbors.

Miss Amelia Freeman, who has been attending Philomath college, is expected home ere long.

We understand there was a party of hivale seekers out on the beach last Tuesday. The lateness of their return caused an uneasiness on the part of their half.

It seems there are persons who cannot read an item but what they are offended and imagine they are the victim. All the correspondent has to say is, "If the shoe fits please wear it, whether it is a case of cattle-swindling or any other case of minor importance."

The settlers on Wilson river wonder whether there will be any action taken toward the opening and improving of their road.

ORETOWN.

The school term closed in this district yesterday and with it a bone of neighborhood contention.

The people are tired of looking for the Steamer Elmore, but are in hopes she will arrive here before spring.

The protracted meetings being held at the schoolhouse are well attended, and it is hoped that much good will result therefrom.

It is understood that the court has ordered road work stopped for the winter in this locality. This is as it should be. Working in mud puddles is a waste of time and labor.

NEHALEM.

Still the cry is. No boat! Coal oil scarce, people are falling back on candles.

Should the river continue to rise, it will interfere with the up river fishermen. Fishermen complain of the seal preying upon steelheads after they are gilled.

The opening of the schools has reduced the attendance at the literary society.

Arthur Beals and Geo. Higgenbotham were visitors on the river, the latter part of last week.

W. Blackburn and Geo. Cox have been falling fir for wood, and hauling the logs to camp with the donkey engine.

Dr. Tatom, the dentist, is located temporarily at the Larsen House.

Albert Zimmerman, who was injured on his trip down to 'Frisco, has been unable to work since, and will return home. We are sorry for Albert, who missed a lucrative position by the accident.

BLAINE.

Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Coulson visited their parents at Coulsonburg last week.

Mr. M. A. Cody hauled hay for P. R. Coulson.

Candy party at Mark Carl's Saturday night and a pleasant time is reported. Come again Thim and give us another taffy party.

Mrs. Dave Coulson is visiting her parents at Coulsonburg.

In Japan there is a proverb among the medical fraternity that "when the twin enemies, disease and poverty invade a home, that he who takes ought from that home even though it be given him, is a robber." Accordingly no doctor ever thinks of asking a poor patient for a fee.

CRANBERRY PRODUCTION

To be Investigated by the Census Office.

Mr. L. G. Powers, the chief statistician in charge of the agricultural investigations of the twelfth census, is making an especial effort to insure the adequate and complete representation of all branches of agricultural industry by the statistics which will be collected under his direction. At the same time he has not considered it advisable to place upon the general agricultural schedule which will be placed in the hands of the enumerators, very detailed inquiries concerning crops, the production of which is strictly localized. Such products will be provided for in special schedules, which will be distributed in the localities only in which the crops to which they relate are grown.

Among the industries to receive treatment of this character cranberry culture is one of the most important. The special schedule to be used in this investigation has been prepared, and will be distributed soon after the first of January, 1900; at which time it is believed that nearly the entire production for the year 1899 will have been marketed.

The main dependence in this investigation will be upon schedules to be transmitted and returned by mail, and therefore its success will depend very largely upon the interest manifested by cranberry growers. If they co-operate cordially with the census office, the importance and extent of their industry will be fully represented in the report on agriculture, and its rank among the special agricultural industries will receive suitable public recognition. If they fail to do so, however, their industry cannot but appear unfavorably, as compared with those which are more fully represented in the census statistics.

The inquiries to be made will include questions concerning the ownership of each plantation or bog, as it is of course desirable to show what proportion of the total acreage is cultivated by those who own the land, and what proportion by tenants. An attempt will be made to segregate the area in natural vines from that in planted vines, and an inquiry concerning the number of vines planted during the last three years has been framed in order to ascertain the number of young vines, and thus indicate in some degree the probable future progress of the industry.

There will also be two inquiries concerning the quantity produced during 1899, so as to show separately the production from natural and from planted vines.

The net value of his cranberry crop of 1899 will be asked of each producer, and care will be taken to exclude from this value the cost of packing and marketing. It is desired also to ascertain the amount paid for labor and for fertilizers during the crop year, and in accordance with the desire of many of those engaged in the industry, estimates will be requested of the extent of any reduction in the crop, below what may be regarded as the normal production which may have occurred during 1899 on account of blight, early frosts or other causes.

Probably every one understands at this time that the work of the census office is in no way connected with taxation or the various agencies for assisting taxes, and no one will now hesitate on account of erroneous impression to the contrary, to furnish information asked. The census office also emphasizes the fact that there will be no disclosures of the private business of any individual; that aggregates only will be shown in its reports, and that all information received in the schedules will, as far as individual reports are concerned, be regarded as strictly confidential.

The census office has had extensive correspondence with the officers of the various cranberry growers' associations, with individual producers, and with others who have manifested an interest in this branch of agricultural industry, and has made every effort to frame its schedules in accordance with their desires. It is to be hoped that these efforts will be appreciated by those who may be directly benefited by them, and that they in turn will do all in their power to assist the census office in conducting its inquiries.

As it is essential, if the industry is to be completely represented, that the census office should have a complete list of those engaged in it.

School Report.

Report of the Beaver school for the term ending December 15th, 1899:

Enrolled, 30; average attendance, 26.

The following names were placed on the roll of honor for the entire term: Lella Bixby, Lena Bunn, Eddie West and Howard Bunn.

Not tardy or absent the first month: Lella Bixby, Lena Bunn, Eddie West, Howard Bunn, Lesta Finley and Grace Finley.

The second month: Hattie Bixby, Lella Bixby, Lena Bunn, Howard Bunn, Eddie West and Philip West.

The third month: Hattie Bixby, Lella Bixby, Lena Bunn, Ralph Bunn, Howard Bunn, Eddie West, Philip West, Frankie Farley and Bertha Farley.

The fourth month: Lella Bixby, Hattie Bixby, Bertha Farley, Frankie Farley, Myron Armstrong, Lena Bunn, Ralph Bunn, Howard Bunn, Eddie West, Philip West and Grace Finley.

School will be resumed again either the 15th or 22nd of January.

E. WELLS WOLF, Teacher.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The government disbursed for army and navy pensions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, over \$138,000,000. The secretary of the interior says in his annual report that the probabilities are that the pension roll will, by reason of the late war with Spain, not only increase in amount, but in numbers during the fiscal year 1900. Up to the close of the last fiscal year there had been filed 17,560 army and navy claims on account of service in the war with Spain, of which only 303 had been allowed. Notwithstanding this assurance of an increased pension expenditure a disposition is being shown in congress to swell this account enormously through new legislation. A number of bills have been introduced for extending the pension laws which if enacted would require nearly the entire revenue of the government to meet the demands of the pension office. Some of these bills introduced "by request," will probably receive no consideration, but others have strong influences behind them and will be persistently pressed by the congressmen who introduced them. One measure proposes to remove all limitation upon the payment of arrears of pensions, which the pension office estimates would be good for \$500,000,000. Another bill provides for a service pension, which is estimated would add nearly \$100,000,000 annually to the expenditures. Still another provides that every soldier who enlisted in the army after April 19, 1861, for three years and who served until honorably discharged, by reason of having re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer, and who received from the United States a bounty of \$100 for his first term of service, shall be paid an additional bounty of \$100. If the soldier is dead, then his widow, minor children or parents are to be paid the second bounty provided for. It is estimated that there are 98,000 who are eligible under this bill, which would call for an appropriation of \$9,800,000. But the most extraordinary of all these bills is the one that provides for extending amnesty to men who deserted during the war of the rebellion and making them eligible for pension from the date of application following the proclamation of amnesty. It is said there are 160,000 names born on the army rolls as deserters, of whom a considerable number are known to have been bounty jumpers. This is one of the measures that were introduced "by request" and which the senator who presented it has said he did not examine.

The war in South Africa has naturally evoked much sympathy in the United States for the two Boer republics. The instinct of every lover of republican institutions the world over is favorable to all republics engaged in a life and death conflict with a powerful monarchy. There is, however, such a thing as slopping over and carrying sympathy to a point where it becomes damaging instead of helpful. It will not help the cause of the Boers for their friends in America to indulge in demonstrations or outbreaks that would compel the president and the authorities at Washington to give forcible proofs of our neutrality. So long as the United States is at peace with Great Britain its paramount duty is to prevent any acts of hostility on the part of its citizens. Whatever may be the sentiment of the president or his cabinet toward the respective belligerents their imperative duty in international law is to observe and enforce the existing treaties between Great Britain and the United States with all the authority vested in them. The organization of men whose purpose is to exhibit their sympathy with the Boers by a threatened invasion of British colonies is in violation of the existing treaty and any serious attempt on the part of American citizens or aliens residing in America to create such a diversion in favor of the Boers would compel the president to patrol the borders and cause the arrest and punishment of all so foolhardy as to seek to

embroil this country in a war with Canada and England. American sympathizers can help the Boers in only one way and that is by observing the law and abstaining from acts calculated to force the government into furnishing the Canadians and other English subjects with a military guard.

While it is not probable that congress will take any action in regard to an isthmian canal pending the report of the commission that is investigating the several routes, some of the advocates of the Nicaragua canal seem anxious that something shall be done. It is said that Representative Hepburn is disposed to favor legislation without waiting for the report of the commission and this is shown by the fact of his having introduced a bill similar to the one which he urged at the last session. This authorizes the government to acquire ownership of the territory along the Nicaraguan route and to proceed through competent engineer officers to the construction of the canal. It is reported that Mr. Hepburn will endeavor to have this bill considered by the committee on interstate commerce soon after the holiday recess and it is understood that he will have the support of several members, but the probability is that a majority will be found unfavorable to any action until the commission authorized by the last congress and now prosecuting its investigations shall have completed its labors and submitted its reports thereon. That this is the proper course there ought to be no question. Perhaps a majority in both the house and the senate are firmly convinced that the Nicaragua route is the most desirable on every account and this may be the judgment of the commission, but having appointed a body of capable engineers to thoroughly investigate all routes congress should wait until the results of the investigation are before it.

Among the diplomatic achievements of the present administration one of the most important is that of obtaining from the European powers having territorial possessions in China assurances that they will observe the "open door" principle. It may be doubted whether any other country could have secured the assent of Russia, Germany and France to the suggestions submitted to those nations by the United States and it is therefore a distinct and most significant evidence of the commanding influence of this republic. There was of course never any doubt as to what the response of Great Britain and Japan would be. The former has long been the exemplar and champion of the open door and the observance of that policy in China is of the highest importance to Japan. It has also been well understood that Germany was favorable to the policy. The only apprehension was in regard to Russia and France and more particularly to the latter. Those powers had shown no disposition to accede to Great Britain's views and it is entirely reasonable to assume that but for the position taken by the United States neither Russia nor France could have been induced to agree to observe the open door in China and without these Germany would not have assented to it.

It is rather interesting if not amusing that the Irish volunteers and the Clan-na-Gael of New York are much excited over the news of the capture of a German steamer by a British man-of-war. This is perhaps the first record in all history of anything in common between the Clan-na-Gael and the country ruled by the grandson of Queen Victoria. Politics and war make strange bedfellows.

Before Christmas we had news from Manila that Aguineldo's wife and child were captured. Then came the announcement that the child had died, followed by another that Aguineldo's wife was dead. Now we have another dispatch announcing the capture of Aguineldo's wife and

sisters. The question is, How many wives does Aguineldo sport and support?

It's enough to make George M. Pullman turn over in his grave to think that the executors of his estate received \$450,000, which makes quite a little fortune in itself.

If it be true that the United States is becoming a nation of beefeaters the prospect for a rise in the value of Oregon farm land is very encouraging.

One of the grounds on which Miss Lillian C. Morris of Pittsfield, Mass. brings suit for \$50,000 damages against the Winchester Arms company for the loss of two fingers of her left hand while operating one of the company's machines, is that before the accident she was an accomplished piano player and thus met many people socially and that now being debarred from such opportunities her chances of meeting anyone suitable for a husband will be very much less.

Cordova Wax Candles advertisement with image of a candle.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., January 6th, 1900. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Oregon City, Ore., on February 24th, 1900, viz: JACOB JOSS, H. E. 10233, for the S 1/2 of SW 1/4, NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 14, T. 2 S., R. 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. A. Rhude, of McMinnville, Ore.; Pat Doughney, of North Yamhill, Ore.; John T. Clark, of Waterford, Wash.; Mary Leonard, of Portland, Ore. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, January 6th, 1900. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, 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 4, 1892.

ABEL W. SEVERANCE, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 535, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of SW 1/4 and Lots 3 and 4, of Section 39, in Township 2 S., Range 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore., on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1900. He names as witnesses: Walter J. Smith, of Wilson, Ore.; John E. Turley, of Tillamook, Ore.; Joseph Severance, of Wilson, Ore.; George Johnson, of Tillamook, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of March, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, January 6th, 1900. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, 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 4, 1892.

WILLIAM S. JONES, of North Yamhill, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 544, for the purchase of the SE 1/4 of Section No. 32, 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore., on Thursday, the 22nd day of March, 1900. He names as witnesses: William E. Merritt, Ostrom, F. Merritt, Charles E. Lampan and Curtis Jones, of North Yamhill, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of March, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, January 6th, 1900. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, 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 4, 1892.

ERA MESSNER, of North Yamhill, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 545, for the purchase of the SE 1/4 of No. 10, and E 1/2 of SE 1/4 of Section No. 31, in Township 2 S., Range 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday the 22nd day of March, 1900. He names as witnesses: Ostrom F. Merritt, William E. Merritt, Ollie S. Young and Curtis Jones, of North Yamhill, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of March, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TWO LIVE PAPERS. The regular subscription price of THE HEADLIGHT is \$1.50, and the regular subscription price of the Weekly Oregonian is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for THE HEADLIGHT and paying one year in advance can get both the

HEADLIGHT and WEEKLY OREGONIAN One Year for \$2.25.

The MCKINLEY CLUB.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Court House in Tillamook City, on Friday Evening, January 12th, 1900, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of re-organizing the McKinley Club.

All who believe in Protecting the American Laborer, Maintaining American Currency, and Sustaining the American Flag, are invited to participate.

A. W. SEVERANE, Chairman, County Cen. Committee. T. B. HANDLEY, Member State Central Committee.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Boers were Repulsed in an Attack upon Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 8.—3:45 P. M.—The war office has just published the following bulletin from General Buller:

"Frere Camp, Jan. 8.—The following is from White, dated 2 P. M., yesterday: 'An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesar's camp and Wagonhill. The enemy was in great strength, and has pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy. Some of the entrenchments on Wagonhill were three times taken by the enemy, and retaken by us. The attack continued until 7:30 P. M.

"One point in our position was occupied by the enemy a whole day, but at dusk, in a heavy rain storm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet in a most gallant manner by the Devons, led by Colonel Park. Colonel Ian Hamilton commanded on Wagonhill, and rendered valuable service. The troops have had a very trying time, and have behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the queen.

"The enemy was repulsed everywhere with heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Further news of General White's victory is anxiously awaited, as it is generally realized today there was little warrant for the exultation which followed the announcement of his repulse of the Boers. The remarkable revelation in Boer tactics has been another complete surprise to the British, who had not reckoned on the weakened garrison of Ladysmith being subjected to such a courageous assault, and it is realized that General White's troops cannot be expected to greatly prolong such arduous defense. In some quarters it is considered unaccountable that Buller did not press a passage of the Tugela while the Boers were engaged northwards, and comments on his apparent supineness are now complimentary.

From Boer headquarters it is reported that Buller in constructing a subsidiary railroad from the main line to Colenso westwardly in the direction of Potgieter's drift. Advices from Modder river say the Boers continue to extend their works and it is estimated 30,000 men were required to defend them.

A dispatch from Frere camp last Sunday night said all was quiet there, thus dispelling the widespread hopes that Buller had followed up his demonstration before Colenso with an effective move elsewhere.

[Up to the time of going to press, no news of importance has been received from South Africa.]

O. R. & N.

Union Depot, Sixth and J Streets.

TWO TRAINS DAILY FROM ALL POINTS EAST.

"FAST MAIL ROUTE." Leaves for the East via Walla Walla and Spokane daily at 2:30 p.m. Arrives at 10:15 a.m.

Leaves for the East via Pendleton and Huntington daily at 8 p.m. Arrives via Huntington and Pendleton at 7:20 a.m. Dallas accommodation leaves daily except Sunday at 8 a.m. Arrives daily except Sunday at 6:30 p.m.

THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST Water lines schedule subject to change without notice.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE OCEAN DIVISION.—Steamships sail from Astorwharf dock at 8 p.m. For San Francisco Geo. W. Elder sails October 4, 11, 20 and 29; Columbia sails October 5, 14 and 23; Columbia sails October 8, 17 and 26.

COLUMBIA RIVER SUMMER SCHEDULE DIVISION. PORTLAND, ASTORIA AND THE COAST. Steamer R. R. Thompson leaves Portland daily, except Sunday, at 8 p.m., on Saturday at 10 p.m. Returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 8 a.m.

WILLAMETTE RIVER ROUTE. PORTLAND AND SALEM Steamer Ruth, for Salem and way points leaves Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a.m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:15 a.m.

YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE. Steamer Modoc, for Layton and way points leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m. Returning, leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

Steamer Almoda leaves Riparia Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:45 a.m. a ter ar rival of train from Spokane and Portland Leaves Lewiston, returning, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 a.m.

Steamer Lewiston leaves Riparia Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1:45 a.m.; after arrival of train from Spokane and Portland. Leaves Lewiston Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m.

W. H. HURLBERT, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE. To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is here by 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