

PASSING REMARKS.

The newspapers of the year 1800 were not as full of display ads or readers as those of to-day.

By the way, will there, think you, be any newspapers in the year A. D. 2000?

But how about the editor? Where will he come in? Will there be a Patterson-Coe-Hill-Tammen trust, having for the leading article in its corporation charter "Opinions Not Allowed?"

The year has crossed the borders of the present and entered into that limbo of the past from which there comes only an echo—that of memory.

Ashes. Of roses, and, alas! of rue, also. Suggestive of sweet and bitter thoughts. "God, pity us each and pity us all who vainly the years of the past recall."

Shall we ask the preacher? There are many in the land who seek to point out the way we should go and each has a different path.

The well-to-do farmer in Missouri, who went a-wooing as a tramp seeking for work up in Dakota, fell in love with the daughter of the farmer who employed him.

This method of wooing is not to be commended. It may indeed be true that in such guise the man is apt to get a glimpse of the true character of the woman; but is it fair to her to be thus submitted to espionage?

do not go a-wooing as did the one Tennyson tells us of; in stances are rare where the true gentleman disguises himself as a tramp to win affection.

What a mixed-up state of affairs matrimonial there would be were the ideas of "Better Life" carried out, by which "the young, before entering wedlock, should be examined pathologically, temperamentally, phrenologically, siognomically and sordogonomically by committees of medical men and women.

A soldier in New Mexico has just been married to a Kentucky girl by telegraph. All that is needed now, says the New York Press, is a system of engagements by mail, honeymoons by long-distance telephone and divorces by thought transference to make marriage an estate of beatitude—for those who don't do it.

For once the liberty bell in Independence hall, Philadelphia, failed to meet the emergency. It could ring out the year 1899 by one, eight, nine, nine strokes; when it came to ring in 1900 it was in a dilemma that puzzled more than the superintendent of the building.

If good old Benjamin Franklin is on the earth—reincarnated, of course—and has the pleasure of looking over the columns of the up-to-date weekly paper, he established one hundred and seventy-two years ago, we fancy he will be as greatly astonished at the marvelous change in its character as at the equally wonderful difference between his kite flying experiments with the lightning and those of Edison's electric developments.

The Washington Star a few days ago had an editorial headed: "Early Birds in New York," and the agricultural editor was at once interested.

While still on the topic of papers, it is a source of regret to note how pessimistic the veteran New York editor, E. L. Bodkin, is about them.

Would President McKinley have entered the war with Spain had the press opposed it? Was it not in advance of political public opinion until it had created a wave of sentiment that swept all before it?

The woman-suffrage women will be hot on the trail of the Moses who has been talking about them in Washington and saying naughty things as to the effect of their voting.

Bad man, this Moses, to talk so when away from home. Will it be any wonder if the women folks regret that—once upon a time—Pharaoh's daughter, walking on the banks of the Nile, discovered a Moses in the bullrushes and adopted him?

ALL ABOUT THE CENSUS. 1. Complete Federal enumerations of the people have been made regularly every ten years since 1790.

But we fancy if our modern American woman-suffrage princess should find a cast-off infant among the rushes on the banks of the Platte river, she would hesitate long before picking him up, for fear of duplicating this later Moses, who seems to know where he is at, even if the light is out.

2. The next census of agriculture will be taken in June, 1900, of the products of 1899. 3. Instead of recording several farms on one schedule, as heretofore, each farm will be accorded a separate blank in the Twelfth Census.

4. Each farm blank, as soon as filled will be enclosed in a Government portfolio for safe and secret keeping, and will not be seen thereafter, or its contents known, except by sworn officers of the Census Bureau. 5. Tax assessors, collectors, and equalizers can not serve as enumerators, or have access to the census returns or to the information therein contained.

6. There are more than 5,000,000 farms, plantations, ranches, stock ranches, and market gardens in the United States, all of which, for census purposes, will be designated as "farms" 7. A "farm" is all the agricultural land under one management, whether in a single body or in separate parcels.

8. The enumerator will ask for the size and value of each farm, the value of buildings, and the aggregate value of all machinery, implements, vehicles, harnesses, etc., used thereon; the color and race of the occupant, and the amount of land owned and leased, respectively, by said occupant. 9. He will also ask for the acreage and value of each crop, and the acreage of improved, unimproved, and irrigated lands.

10. The designation "each crop" includes all grains, cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, hay, clover, wild grasses, gathered forage, hemp, hops, peanuts, tobacco, seeds, nuts, tropical fruits, small fruits, orchard fruits, nursery and greenhouse stock, broom corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, all vegetables including the product of all family, truck, and market gardens, etc.; also new or unusual crops, when found. 11. The enumerator will ask for the number and value of the live stock on the farm June 1, 1900, which will be reported under a number of heads such as horses, colts, mules, asses, cows, heifers, steers, calves, bulls, ewes, rams, lambs, swine, goats, chickens (including guinea fowl), turkeys, geese, ducks, stands of bees, etc.

12. He will also ask for the milk, cream, butter, cheese, raisins, prunes, molasses, sirup, sugar, eggs, beeswax, honey, wool, wine, cider, vinegar, dried and evaporated fruit, forest products, poultry and meat products, and, generally, all articles made at home or for the home, from farm materials during 1899. 13. A person who moves from a farm between the end of the crop year 1899 and June 1, 1900, should leave a written record of the products and crops of that farm for 1899 where it will reach the enumerator.

14. Every farmer should begin at once to prepare a careful record of all the facts which the enumerator will be instructed to record in June, 1900. 15. In this preparation, the women and children of the farm household can afford material aid, especially with reference to the poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, fruits, vegetables, etc., consumed at home, or sold or traded to the local dealer, or to others. 16. The twentieth century will begin on January 1, 1901. Therefore, the pending Census will afford to future generations a measure of the strength and condition of the United States at the threshold of the new hundred-year cycle.

For that reason everyone should take an active interest in making it as nearly perfect as possible. If each farmer will make his own report perfect, the aggregated report for every community, and for the nation, will be perfect. Do you want first-class printed stationery in your business? Below will be found our prices: 1000 Bill Heads, 6s..... \$3 50 1000 Statements..... 3 50 1000 Envelopes, 6s..... 3 00 1000 Letter Heads, 1/2..... 3 50 All other job work at proportionately low figures at the Headlight printing office.

DEATH FOR ELOPING.

A Capital Crime Among the San Blas Indians.

Marriage with White Men Forbidden Under Their Laws—Strangers Are Excluded After Nightfall.

A strange race of people, with manners and customs stranger still, lives near the coast at San Blas, Colombia, South America. To the few traders who visit the spot for coconuts and vegetable ivory they are known as the San Blas Indians.

One thing is certain, that although friendly to the government of the United States and to foreigners who may enter or find themselves weather-bound in the harbor of San Blas, there is no record of their having ever been conquered or subjugated by any other tribe or power.

It is quite probable that they have descended from the ancient Toltecs, but what vicissitudes of tribal life they may have passed through will probably never be known.

Although inclined to be friendly they look with most jealous eyes upon any effort to cultivate a closer acquaintance than the necessities of trade require. No matter how many vessels may lie at anchor in the harbor, or how much trading may have been carried on during the day, every white man at sundown must go on board his ship, or at least quit the territory of the tribe until the following morning.

The maidens of this peculiar tribe are quite attractive, and many a jack tar has risked his life in the effort to win or capture a dusky bride. Love, as in other lands, occasionally overcomes all obstacles, but if the unfortunate girl is caught or returns to her people the punishment is death.

The young mate of an English bark lying in the harbor became enamored of a girl whose home was near the beach. The mate's attentions were persistent and his love was secretly returned.

One night, just before the ship was to sail, the Indian maiden secreted her sailor boy in the thickets until after dark, when they stole a canoe and started to paddle out to the vessel. But an awful tropical storm came up which caused the eloping couple to lose their bearings, and only with difficulty did they manage to keep afloat. When morning dawned they were washed ashore, almost exhausted. The enraged Indians seized both and made them captives, condemning the girl to immediate death.

The captain of the bark, anticipating trouble, sent a boat's crew ashore with a rescue party. A demand was made for the prisoner, whereupon the mate was released, but the girl was held for the death sentence.

Finding argument useless, the desperate youth, with a few sailors at his back, made a rush to rescue his sweetheart, and had almost accomplished it, when he was struck down by a spear thrust from the hand of the girl's father. She broke from her captors, crazed with grief, and, seizing the spear, drove the head of it into her own breast. The sailors managed to carry away their wounded mate, but were driven into their boat and away from the shore.

The territory held by the tribe is quite extensive, although its boundaries are not very accurately defined. It extends from cape San Blas far back into the mountains.

Coconuts are the source of the nation's wealth, which is considerable. Probably the largest groves in the world are just back of San Blas, and belong to these Indians.

A kind of commonwealth or cooperative system seems to exist among them, and each member of the tribe collects and carries each day his share of the coconuts and adds it to the enormous pyramid of them near the shore, which is the tribe's treasury. Millions of nuts are thus stored and in waiting for a profitable market. The average price for them is from eight to ten dollars per thousand in Colombian silver, or about 55 per cent. of that amount in gold. One-half of the pay is taken in cash and the other half in merchandise.

The nuts are carried from the "great pile" to the beach in palmetto bags. The natives with these loads, each weighing 50 pounds, travel at a brisk trot all day long and seemingly without fatigue. Although a slender, wiry race, they will accomplish with ease a task that would kill or prostrate Anglo-Saxons.

The Indians are excellent sailors, and even in the rough weather make the trip from cape San Blas to Apinwall in boats hollowed out of logs.

A coconut grove is a source of never failing revenue to its owners, as the tree from the fourth year of its existence bears indefinitely and has few if any enemies. The nuts intended for commerce are allowed to ripen and drop to the ground. Every one that falls is worth about half a cent where it lies.

All day and all night the owner of the estate may listen to his wealth dropping to the earth around him. In fact, it is necessary to exercise care in walking among the trees, to avoid having one's skull fractured by the descending fruit.—Boston Globe.

Photographed a Mirage. After taking a snap shot of Tenby church recently an English photographer was puzzled to find on his plate an image of a vessel dressed in bunting and upside down. He read in the newspapers next day of a launch at Pembroke, seven miles away, and concluded that he had photographed a mirage.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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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. 1028, 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, Tp. 3 S., R. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1900. He names as witnesses: Walter J. Smith, of Wilson, Or.; John E. Tuttle, of Tillamook, Or.; Joseph Severance, of Wilson, Or.; George Johnson, of Tillamook, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described land 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, December 24th, 1899.

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 30, in T. 3 S., R. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1900. He names as witnesses: Walter J. Smith, of Wilson, Or.; John E. Tuttle, of Tillamook, Or.; Joseph Severance, of Wilson, Or.; George Johnson, of Tillamook, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described land 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, Ore., 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 S 1/2 of Sec. 30, in Township 3 S., Range 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable 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 P. Merritt, Charles E. Lampron 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 land 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 Ne 1/4 and E 1/2 of Se 1/4 of Section No. 30, in Township 3 S., Range 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable 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 P. Merritt, William E. Merritt, Ollie S. Young and Curtis Jones, of North Yamhill, Or.

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, November 2nd, 1899.

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 land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

FLORA B. FLETCHER, of Dayton, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 515, for the purchase of the Ne 1/4 of Section No. 24, in Township No. 1 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, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1900. She names as witnesses: John W. Fletcher, of Dayton, Or.; Albert E. Cook and John Kuss, of McMinnville, O.; Luther J. Fletcher, of Layton, Or.



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TWO TRAINS DAILY FROM ALL POINTS EAST.

"FAST MAIL ROUTE."

Leaves for the East via Walla Walla and Spokane daily at 2:20 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.

Daily accommodation leaves daily except Sunday at 8 a.m. Arrives daily except Sunday at 4:30 p.m.

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

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

OCEAN DIVISION.—Steamships sail from Astoria 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; State of California sails October 8, 17 and 26.

COLUMBIA RIVER STEAMER 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 Almota leaves Riparian Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:45 a.m., a for arrival of train from Spokane and Portland Leaves Lewiston, returning, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 a.m.

Steamer Lewiston leaves Riparian 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. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent.

TWO LIVE PAPERS.

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