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We carry the Largest Stock of Hardware in Tillamook County. Before buying Nails, Windows, Doors and Sashes call and get our prices.

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The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year	1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.50

Office at corner of Main and 2nd streets.

PASSING REMARKS.

Brigham Roberts, as was expected, was excluded from the house of representatives last week and Mormonism receives another nail in its coffin. This is as it should be, for there is a moral side of the question to be considered as well as that of a constitutional.

We stop to ponder, in looking at the vote to exclude Brigham Roberts from the house, and ask this query: Which is worse, to marry and live with three wives or to live a double life unbeknownst to one wife? But we will not pursue this subject, with the exception of making one remark: Now that congressmen have practically cast their ballots for a higher moral standing of living and for social purity, let them, as representatives of the people, live up to the standard of morality implied by their votes.

Strange! When Brigham Roberts was pleading for his seat in the house, it was women in the galleries who loudly applauded him. Now if the women honorize him with as much vim as they did to circulate petitions against sending him Roberts has a tough road to travel.

Headings in the morning papers stated that Roberts had lost his seat. We are to remark that he is better fixed than a good many popocratic calamity howlers whose avocation run in the line of chewing the rag and whittling wood, for Roberts has three wives to patch his seat when it wears thin.

Aspirants, ready to jump into Congressman Tongue's shoes, are cropping up like so many mushrooms. From all appearance each of these aspirants are doing some wire-pulling, and when it comes to the tug of war who is to receive the nomination in the first congressional district for representative some of these aspirants will find that they are not such big toads in the political puddle as they imagined. We fail to see any just grounds upon which the republicans in this district can turn down Congressman Tongue, so we have no hesitation in saying he should be re-nominated and re-elected. Why go back upon him now that his influence at Washington will have great weight, particularly as a member of the river and harbor committee? It would be a suicidal policy, as far as this state is concerned in securing government appropriations, to elect another person in Mr. Tongue's place, and for that reason the Headlight will support and back Mr. Tongue against the field. Another reason why we advocate his re-election is because Tillamook county is directly interested in having appropriations granted for the improvements of the bars and bays, and as Mr. Tongue is heading the matter in the right direction, it is to the interest of Tillamookers, especially to the enterprising producers and manufacturers who believe in local development and expansion, to stay with. We have pointed out on more than one occasion that it is of vital importance to the industrial development of Tillamook county to have the bars and bays improved, and when this is done Tillamookers will be in a position to laugh at the monopolists who have monopolized the transportation service and who have still further designs upon this county to fleece the citizens of blood money. Now there's a bright prospect in view, after a number of years of patient waiting, to secure the necessary appropriation through Mr. Tongue's efforts, we feel we should be a traitor to Tillamook county if we did not give him our loyal support in the coming struggle, and we hope every Tillamooker will come to the same conclusion about Mr. Tongue's re-election as we have come to. So many men, for personal reasons, want to pull down but have nothing to offer in its place, and this is where, perhaps, Mr. Tongue's enemies might make it unpleasant for him, but belonging to the unprogressive, disgruntled class we fail to see

where they can defeat Mr. Tongue at the republican convention or at the polls.

It is reported from a reliable source that no appointment will be made to supersede Receiver W. Galloway at the Oregon City land office until after the June election.

The testimony brought out by the investigation of the Montana senatorial election has been an eye opener to the American people and affords the most powerful argument in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people. Millionaires can buy up a legislature, but they cannot buy up the people of a whole state.

The house of representatives has passed a bill providing for the printing of the census volumes by the government printing office. Before the bill reaches its final form it might be well to insert a clause insuring the completion of the publication before the 1910 census.

Men employed in revising the dictionary must go to Montana for the latest thing in the way of definition. The idea of what constitutes a falsehood out in that state is fully as unique as the conception of the honor of legislators.

When reading the proceedings of the United States senate remember that the senator who talks loudest and appeals most strenuously to popular favor is in nine cases out of ten the one who is nearing the end of his term and seeking reelection.

The United States has declared absolute neutrality in respect to the South African war. Whatever the nature of popular sympathy in this country—and there is no doubt that it is very largely pro-Boer—the government has announced that it will observe complete impartiality between the belligerents. It has given assurance that it will do nothing that can give "aid or comfort" to either side, but will stand entirely aloof, insisting only that its rights as a neutral shall be respected by both. It was unquestionably its duty to take this position. International obligations imperatively demand it. Our own interests, present and future, require it. The United States is friendly with Great Britain and with the South African republic. It has no direct political interest in the conflict between them. Its commercial interests in that quarter may be unfavorably affected, but that is an inevitable incident of war and so long as American commerce is fairly treated there can be no reasonable complaint.

The California judge who ruled that husbands are not obliged to furnish their wives with plans and timecards of their route when they stay out of nights and therefore dismissed a divorce suit, the ground for which was that the husbands nocturnal absences were not properly explained, was first hailed by the beneficiaries of the land as a friend in need.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature providing for the compulsory tagging of lobbyists. Shades of the Sacred Codash, has it come to this? Are Bay state lawmakers so dull blind that they must tag their friends? Better tie a can on the saloons.

It is stated that Miss Eleda Wilbur, the young lady who has lain in an unconscious condition in her San Francisco home for nearly two years, is showing symptoms that lead her physicians to believe that she will soon awaken from her slumber.

Two years or more of sleep. Think of it for a moment. In what unknown realm has her mind been wandering? Will she "wake and remember and understand," and will she be able to tell the story of these eventful two years in which her soul abided in one land while her body was in another?

While sleep may indeed be a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body, it does not follow that it is so of the mind. Else there would be no dreams and no recollection of flights to realms in which the soul is sorrowful or happy according to the environments surrounding it and the angel presence ac-

companying it. For sleep is not always Shakespeare's "Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course, chief nourisher in life's feast." Oh, no! do we not often awaken, troubled in mind, scarce conscious of the cause save that it came to us while the touch of the angel of sleep held down our eyelids?

When the lady awakens will her two years of slumber be as an hour to her, as it was to the sleepers in Tennyson's legend or to the seven sleepers in that older myth of Ephesus, who "but yesterday fled into a cave of Mount Celion to escape the cruelty of King Decius," and behold, they talked with those who lived 300 years after the cruel king had gone to his own place?

If not, and memory be not as a blank page, what a strange story may be hers to tell. But others, like her, have slept and, waking, were as "infants, empty of all thought." The mystery of sleep is still as great as that other and more solemn mystery of death. Silence, with fingers upon sealed lips, sits evermore at closed gates when body and soul pass into slumber-land.

It is not the use, but the abuse of a thing that condemns it; else many things held good would be consigned to the limbo of delirium. In the new dispensation coming all things good will be held fast to. The "cup that cheers, but does not inebriate" does affect some as powerfully as would liquor; but shall coffee be banished from the table because of it? Shall we prohibit corn-growing because a juice is extracted from it that makes some men's legs wobble?

This is the way the account of a recent marriage winds up: The wedding took place at 7:30 in the evening and after partaking of an elaborate dinner, the bride went to her lodge the Maccabees, and the groom joined the Elks to announce the happy event. So they parted at the altar when the marriage vows were said, and their footsteps did not falter though they to queer places led—to begin a wedding journey.

When Mrs. Blake of the New York Woman's Suffrage league got to the end of her talk on "Marriage, Children and the Grave," at a meeting held last week, there rose up one Miss Kyser, who commented upon it in a way that did surprise her, for she said: "I would like to say that I am struck by the fact that spinsters are left out of all of these difficulties. I never rejoiced quite so much before that I'm in single blessedness until this afternoon, when I heard what troubles you have when you marry."

Then Miss Kyser sat down and silence in the place of sound reigned in the audience chamber of the women suffragists. And, worse than all, the connection between women, children and the earthly receptacle did not appear. If she had said cradles we could have caught on to it.

Twentieth Century Religion.

Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court has devoted some of his spare time and profound thought to a study of the religious progress of the world. In an address on "The Religion of the Coming Century," delivered in one of the churches at the national capital last week, the learned jurist reviewed the marked changes that have taken place in the past century in worship, Christian fellowship and dogma, and predicted that the twentieth century would be noted for Christian unification. "Looking backward on the progress of religion two marked features are notable. One is the struggle about creeds. The clearer, stronger and more profound one's convictions the more earnest and zealous he is apt to be. But something more than creed is essential to religion. It is not a question of intellectual advancement so much as one of moral growth. Religion that spends itself in creeds does not ripen into character. The present century has been one of denominational rivalry and strife. The next one will be one of Christian unity. It is not unworthy of notice that the ancient enemies, Catholicism and Protestantism,

are drawing closer together; the prelates and members of the two churches do not hesitate to affiliate in a thousand forms of labor. The time is past when the Protestant should look back upon the horrors of the Inquisition and denounce Roman Catholicism on account thereof, or the Catholic, on the other hand, to look back at the burning of the witches or the persecution of the Quakers and denounce Protestantism therefor; but each should shake hands and join in a common effort to further the cause of a common Master."

This is by no means the vaporing of a visionary, but of a man endowed with a well-balanced intellect, polished by constant friction with problems and principles that underlie our system of government and require solution by the application of the golden rule, which should be at the base of all man-made laws. That the twentieth century will witness a broadening out of all the humane instincts and an extension of the tolerance between creeds on the lines laid down by the Master there can be no question. While principles are eternal and immutable, the wall that has separated religious sects, having one origin, must gradually give way to the progressive spirit of the age.

A \$200,000 Speech.

The old saying that talk is cheap has found a contradiction in the case of a certain Nebraska lawyer, whose profession brought him shall returns, but who has amassed a fortune in a few years by a continuous performance of his mouth. While the quality of his talk has been cheap enough, it has been expensive for those who have paid to hear it.

Although Mr. Bryan's usual compensation has been in the neighborhood of \$200, and is growing smaller on account of reputation, we believed that he has never received more than \$2,500 as his share of the gate receipts at one of his performances. His late opponent at the polls has just been offered the immense sum of \$200,000 for a single speech, and the announcement must make Mr. Bryan green with envy. If President McKinley will open the national campaign in Pittsburg on April 27 the American club of that city guarantees \$200,000 for his services. To be sure, President McKinley does not receive the money himself. It is to go to the Republican national campaign fund. Under the financial system of the Democratic national committee McKinley would be entitled to 12 1/2 per cent of this contribution, that being the commission allowed to solicitors for Senator Jones' salvation fund; but the Republican committee has not established a rake-off feature in connection with its treasury department.

The remarkable offer made by the Pittsburg Republicans illustrates the difference in value of the words of a man who talks all of the time and of the man who "saws wood." President McKinley does things, while Mr. Bryan talks about doing things. Mr. Bryan has exhausted himself, while President McKinley has an immense treasury in reserve. Whenever the latter speaks his words are worth hearing. He does not believe in cheap talk any more than in cheap money. The unlimited coinage of words debases their value just as the unlimited coinage of money decreases its purchasing power. No one would offer \$200,000 for one of Mr. Bryan's speeches, because the country is already flooded with them and they are about as valuable as Confederate treasury notes.

Pacific Cable Projects.

There are three distinct propositions before congress for a Pacific cable. One of these provides for a cable to follow the route already surveyed by the navy engineer and to be laid by vessels and officers of the navy, in order to reduce the cost. When completed the cable is to be put in charge of the postmaster general to operate. Another bill wants the government, through the postmaster general, to bargain with a company to lay a cable, the government to pay \$400,000 a year for twenty years as a compensation for transmitting official messages, the cable to be the property of the company and at the expiration of the twenty years government messages to be sent at one-half the rates charged private individuals. A third

bill is a compromise, proposing a government commission authorized to contract for laying a cable by the lowest responsible bidders, the cable to be under the control of the commission.

It is said that the first of these measures, introduced by Senator Hale, is most favored, the general feeling in congress being that a Pacific cable should be a government affair. This is also the view of Secretary of the Navy Long, who was before the committee on naval affairs Tuesday. A company has been organized for the purpose of laying a cable from San Francisco to Guam and the Philippines and it proposes that the government give it a subsidy of \$400,000 per annum for twenty years, during which time the company will carry all government messages free and after that period will charge only half commercial rates. This would make a total payment to the company of \$8,000,000, or enough to indemnify it practically for the entire cost. The Hale bill contemplates an appropriation of \$15,000,000, the estimated cost of a cable to the Philippines, and that it shall be entirely a government enterprise.

It is quite probable that this plan will prevail, though it is not unlikely that there will be some controversy as to the route, there being advocates of a line from Alaska which they claim would cost less than by the proposed route surveyed by the navy and would have other advantages. There is no doubt a Pacific cable will be laid and the present indications are that it will be done by the government.

Thoughts for Thinkers.

George E. Newell, in the American Cultivator, puts several things together in a clear, terse manner as follows:

A good dairy region exists where there are good dairymen.

Well fed cows do not have to show up pedigree to establish a milk record.

There is more money for the average dairyman in keeping his pasture fences in repair than in looking after political fences.

Talking about farm wages, how much does the average dairyman's wife usually receive?

A "practical dairyman" is one that makes a profit out of his cows.

If your cows shrink in milk yield during stormy weather it shows that you have not given them sufficient protection from the elements.

A cow, like a man, is known by the company she keeps. Don't let her get poor by allowing sheep to eat grass from under her nose.

You cannot perpetuate good meadows and let cows graze on the rowen.

The maker who uses his or her finger for a thermometer was never yet known to produce regular supplies of good butter and cheese.

There are other and better ways of encouraging a cow to give down her milk besides kicking her in the ribs.

The most nutritious grass grows on the best prepared soil.

The man with a well defined silo usually takes precedence when it comes to a profitable farm and neat, substantial buildings.

The hardest cow to milk is usually left to the hired man.

Teachers' Examinations.

Notice is hereby given that the County Superintendent of Tillamook County will hold the regular examination of applicants for state papers at his office in Tillamook, on February 14, 15, 16 and 17, as follows:

Commencing Wednesday, February 14, at 9 o'clock a.m., and continuing until Saturday, February 17, at 4 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY.—Penmanship, history, spelling, algebra, reading, school law.

THURSDAY.—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, book-keeping, physics, civil government.

FRIDAY.—Physiology, geography, mental arithmetic, composition, physical geography.

SATURDAY.—Botany, plane geometry, general history, English literature, physiology.

G. B. LAMB,
County Superintendent.

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 intent 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, Ne 1/4 of SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 14, Tp. 2 S., R. 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: Walter J. Merritt, O.; John T. Doughtney, of North Yamhill, Ore.; John T. Doughtney, of North Yamhill, Ore.; John T. Doughtney, of North Yamhill, Ore.; 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, December 30th, 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, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5132, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of SW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Sec. 34, in Township 2 N., Range 7 W., and will offer proof to show that he has acquired title to said land by purchase, and 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 Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1900. He names as witnesses: Walter J. Merritt, of Wilson, Ore.; John E. Tuttle, of Tillamook, Ore.; J. J. Seeverance, 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 19th, 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. 5144, for the purchase of the SE 1/4 of Section No. 32, in Township No. 2 S. 4th, 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, Oregon, on Thursday, the 22nd day of March, 1900. He names as witnesses: William E. Merritt, of Washington Territory; E. Lampan and Curtis Jones.

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 28th, 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,

IRA MESSNER, of North Yamhill, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5145, for the purchase of the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 and E 1/2 of SE 1/4 of Section No. 24, 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, 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, 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.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, November 28th, 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,

FLORA B. FLETCHER, of Dayton, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5145, for the purchase of the NE 1/4 of Section No. 24, 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 6th day of February, 1900. She names as witnesses: John W. Fletcher, of Dayton, Ore.; Albert E. Cook and John Kusa, of McMinnville, O.; Luther J. Fletcher, of Dayton, Ore.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of February, 1900.
 CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, January 17th, 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,

EMMA L. C. M. BAUER, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5146, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of Section No. 11, in Township 6 S., Range 20 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 Monday, the 6th day of April, 1900. He names as witnesses: John Wessinger, of Portland, Ore.; Frank Bissett, of Bannock, Ore.; Stephen Bauer, of New-Cowart, Ore.; Michael Graveling, of Emma, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of April, 1900.
 CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.