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What President Hadley Said.

The Candlelight club has just published in pamphlet form a full stenographic report of the proceedings of its meeting at the Windsor hotel on January 8. In order that President Hadley's expressions on that occasion may be credited to him in the exact form used by him, we reproduce the verbatim report of his language regarding social ostracism as a cure for corporate combination and monopoly. He said, in the beginning:

"Now, how are we to stop these large productive organizations from becoming monopolies and from using their power as monopolies to the detriment of the public? How are we to prevent the use of the forms of corporate organizations to do away with that time-honored and salutary legal principle that attempts to restrain trade when made by contract between independent individuals, are to be bound down and checked as far as possible by the courts? There are three ways of doing it, and, as far as I can see, only three ways. The first is to prevent the organizations from getting so large. The second is to use and apply more carefully certain of the old legal principles and see if we cannot thereby lessen the evils under which we suffer. The third is to aim at such a development of the public sentiment of the community as to impose on the leaders of these large trusts new conceptions of moral obligation in commercial dealings.

After discussing the first two propositions, he took up the third. Regarding the remedy of public sentiment he said: "The true medical treatment in the body politic, as in the human body, is the physiological one; to create a public spirit and a public sentiment which shall be adequate to deal with the new conditions. It must be understood that where business has been monopolized and is not subject to the control of competition a man has certain responsibilities that he does not have in dealing with his private business."

Continuing, he advocated social ostracism, as follows: "But someone will say, how are you going to make him understand? There are means enough. Don't invite him to dinner with you. Don't let him come to your house. Disqualify him socially. You may say that is not an operative remedy. This is a mistake. Whenever it is understood that certain practices are so clearly against public need and public necessity that the man who perpetrates them is not allowed to associate on even terms with his fellowmen, you have in your hands an all-powerful remedy. It reaches down a great deal lower than you think. There are not so many strata in society after all. We are really more democratic than we sometimes think we are. The power of public sentiment, when it can once be created, is very much larger, very much more overwhelming, than the mere superficial observer would think."

Outside the Constitution.

It is the opinion of the republican majority of the house ways and means committee that the constitution of the United States does not apply to the new possessions. It is held that the term "United States," in the clause of the constitution relating to duties, imposts and excises, means and is confined to the states that constitute the federal union and does not cover also the territory belonging to the United States, therefore congress has power to govern Porto Rico and the Philippines "independent of the limitations of the constitution." In the case of territories acquired for purposes of statehood, however, congress would be subject to the limitations of the constitution. The view of the memocratic minority is that the term "United States" means all the states and territories and consequently that the provisions of the

constitution apply to the new territory equally with the old.

Pursuant to the opinion of the majority a bill has been framed which provides that duties on merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and into Porto Rico from the United States shall be 25 per cent of the duties on merchandise from foreign countries. If this shall be adopted, as it probably will be, some relief will be afforded to the trade of Porto Rico, but it will still be a notification to the people of the island that they are not citizens of the United States, as they desired and expected to be, that none of the guarantees of the federal constitution apply to them and that they are subject entirely to the government of congress in which they will have no representation. The same principle will, of course, be applied to the other territory, though in dealing with the Philippines it may not be deemed expedient to adopt a similar tariff policy as with Porto Rico congress being free, according to the view of the republicans of the ways and means committee, to arrange the tariffs for the new possessions as circumstances shall dictate. There may be a special tariff, also, for the Hawaiian islands, unless it should be determined that they were acquired for the purpose of statehood, which is not at all likely to be done.

The constitutional question involved is of very great importance and it will be in controversy until a decision of the supreme court on it can be had, proceedings to secure which have already been instituted by American importers of Porto Rican products. Meanwhile it is quite possible that military government will be maintained in the new possessions.

Modern Dairy Methods.

The dairy business is in a sense a manufacturing business. The cow is the machine which converts the raw material represented by grain and forage into milk. All lines of business, including agriculture, have been compelled to adopt modern methods. The dairy business, however, requires a large degree of intelligence in that it is governed by natural laws which are not as constant as those governing the manufacture of iron and steel products. Success in dairying to-day depends upon two conditions: First upon the reduction of the cost of production, and second the improvement of the quality of the products. In the first instance the dairyman must thoroughly understand the feeding of cows, the milk and its care, the marketing of butter and cheese, the cow herself and must have a thorough knowledge of the various feeds needed.

The difference in cows is nicely illustrated by two cows at the New Jersey experiment station. During the past year these cows fed practically the same amount of feed—\$40 worth. They received precisely the same care and were looked after by the same attendant. One cow produced 12,000 pounds of milk, which sold for \$120, thus giving a profit of \$80 above the cost of the feed. The other cow produced 4,500 pounds of milk, which sold for \$45 and returned a profit above the cost of feed of only \$5, a difference of \$75 in favor of the first cow. The amount of milk, however, is not the only consideration. The 12,000 pounds of milk produced by the first cow contained only 4 per cent of butter fat, which, if made into butter would have been worth \$140, the profit being \$100. The other cow's milk contained 6 1/2 per cent of butter fat, which, if made into butter, would have been worth \$85 and left a profit of \$45. This illustrates the necessity of choosing a cow of maximum capacity for milk or butter.

The matter of feeding cows is a very complicated one. As a general thing a balanced ration is best, but it is best only when it is cheapest. A wider ration will answer when it will produce butter cheaper than a narrow ration. It has been found that a ration consisting of a nutritive ration of 1.7 was much cheaper than one consisting of silage, bran, corn and cotton-seed meal with a nutritive action of 1.5-4. The basis of this ration was the food values only. In tests at the New Jersey experiment station it was found that good corn silage, being more palatable, was from 10 to 18 per cent

more valuable than the same amount of corn fodder.

The second consideration, that of making a high-grade product, is of very great importance. Uniformity of milk and butter is absolutely necessary to a business success. A few years ago the New Jersey experiment station began dairying in a small way with grade cows under conditions as found on the ordinary farm. The milk sold reasonably well, but at the end of the first year there was an increase of not more than 5 per cent in the amount consumed.

The second year, a modern dairy house was erected where it was possible to handle the milk properly. The cows were also well cared for and well fed and bedded. At the end of the first six months of the second year, the sale of milk had increased 30 per cent and 20 per cent more during the second six months. At the end of the fourth year a further increase of 15 per cent was noted. Not only this, but a cash business was done and the milk is now selling for 8 cents per quart, while ordinary milk brings only 4 cents. Not only did the sales increase, but the families who first bought increased their consumption 15 per cent.—Orange Judd Farmer.

"Whoso Sheddeth Man's Blood."

Verily, it may be said of Kentucky, as of Judah, that "the land is full of blood." The cowardly assassination of Senator Goebel was the climax in a series of tragedies that have disgraced the state of Kentucky whose bluegrass has become soaked with the blood of its sons. The shooting of Goebel, while indefensible, seems to be a fulfillment of the Scriptural injunction that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Four years ago Goebel was a member of the state senate, and quarrelled with Colonel Sanford, a Covington banker, over a bill then before the legislature. He viciously attacked Sanford in a local paper, in a manner that meant, in that land, a personal encounter. The next day Goebel saw Sanford and crossed the street to meet him. When he came up to Sanford the latter said: "Senator Goebel, do you stand by your language in that article?" Goebel made two replies, almost simultaneously. One was with his lips, which said, "I do." The other was with his revolver, which said, "Death." Sanford died in a few moments, but, while on the ground, he managed to fire one shot, whose only effect was to give Goebel a color for his plea of self-defense. Goebel had crossed the street prepared to kill Sanford, for over his left arm was thrown an overcoat, in which his revolver was ready to be quickly drawn with his right hand.

Although Goebel was acquitted, his act was denounced as murder, and Sanford's friends vowed that they would punish him. Colonel Sanford was an ex-Confederate and a most popular man. During the campaign last summer a most bitter war was waged against Goebel by men of his own party, its personalities being so pronounced that it was considered remarkable that the campaign concluded without bloodshed.

One of Colonel Sanford's friends, who did not join in the revolt against Goebel, was Senator Joe Blackburn, who forgot his enmity toward Goebel in order that he might secure his own election to the United States senate through a coalition with the Goebel forces, which were in the majority in the party. When Colonel Sanford was buried, Senator Blackburn stood over his grave and declared: "My friend has been murdered. It shall be my office to avenge his death." But it eventually transpired that the office to which he most aspired was a seat in the United States senate.

The assassination of Senator Goebel may never be apprehended. But if he is discovered, it is not unlikely that it will be found that he is one of Goebel's Democratic enemies, who had not forgotten the murder of Colonel Sanford.

An impecunious member of the Montana legislature who switched over and voted for Clark for senator and suddenly acquired a bank account explains his rise to affluence by saying that he won the money playing poker and fargo. That is the worst slap yet. The idea that a country member could clean up any such sum from the card sharks of Montana's capital city!

High Grade Cheese.

The quality of the cheese, other things being equal, is governed by the amount of butter fat in the milk from which it is made: In almost any community a local or home trade can be built up in first-class cheese in a limited way at least, says an exchange. The indifferent demand for cheese in most communities comes from the fact that so much poor cheese has limited the consumption. The consumer, being compelled to use a poor grade, concludes that all cheese is unpalatable. By securing good milk with a moderately high percentage of butter fat, taking good care of it and being careful in the manufacture a good cheese will always result. Experiments show that the best temperature for the curing room is about 60°. After it comes up to 70 the flavor is sure to be affected. Not only will a higher grade of cheese be made from milk rich in butter fat, but the quantity is also much larger. This has been demonstrated conclusively. As a rule 100 lbs. of milk will produce cheese as follows: Skim milk, 6.8 lbs.; 3 per cent. milk, 3.67 lbs.; 4 per cent. milk, 10.8 lbs.; 5 per cent., 12.6 lbs.; 6 per cent., 14.6 lbs.—The Dairy World.

An octopus is all right with the pops, if it is their octopus. After all, their fight is not upon octopuses in general, but upon those they do not train in their crowd. If any old octopus, even Andrew Carnegie, bows his knee to Baa!, from that moment it becomes whiter than snow.

In the opinion of the republican members of the house ways and means committee the island of Porto Rico is not an integral part of the United States and therefore that the provision of the constitution which requires that all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States does not apply to that island. If this view shall be sustained by congress tariff duties may be levied on imports into this country from Porto Rico and our exports to that island will pay duties there, the proposition being to make these somewhat less than the existing duties. The president in his annual message recommended that free trade be established between Porto Rico and the United States, but the agitation of American interests against this, together with the fact that it would create a precedent for other possessions that might prove embarrassing, produced a change of sentiment the expression of which is contained in the opinion of the republicans of the ways and means committee, the chairman of which had introduced a bill granting free trade to Porto Rico. It is probable that the house will sustain this view and the senate may also concur, though it will meet the opposition on the ground that it would necessitate a colonial system, which in the judgment of many cannot be established without disregarding the constitution. It is a question of far-reaching importance.

It has been claimed that the Democratic party will be in a stronger position this year than it was in 1896, because while then silver was the only issue, now the party has a number of issues to choose from, say, it can even take them all, silver, anti-trust, anti-expansion, and with three issues, can meet the demands of every section. This would offer an attractive program were it not for the fact that many of the men who favor one of these issues are unalterably opposed to the others, and vice versa. For instance, Bourke Cochran is a gold Democrat who sturdily fought silver in 1896; but he is willing to allow silver in the platform if the principal issue is anti-imperialism. Senator Morgan, on the other hand, is a silver Democrat, but he is a strong expansionist, and he believes that any other course that a declaration for expansion would be the costliest of mistakes. Henry Watterson is a gold Democrat who says free silver is done for; but he urges expansion as a Democratic policy and as a national necessity. Chairman Jones and Senator Pettigrew are both silver men and ardent anti-expansionists. Senator McLaurin sees in expansion a necessity for the South. These men are leaders, and they are not to be fooled into seeing one issue used in one part of the country and another in a different section. It appears that the work of organizing the various discordant elements of the Democratic party into an harmonious unity is herculean indeed, if not quite impossible.

L. HINER H. HUDE

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North Yamhill and Tillamook.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
January 27th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 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.

EVA 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 Section No. 34, in Township 2 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, Olie 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.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Or.,
January 27th, 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 County Clerk of Tillamook county, at Tillamook, Or., on March 21st, 1900, viz: JOSEPH SEVERANCE, H. E. 1195, for the S 1/2 of Sec. 29, T. 2 N. R. 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walter J. Smith and William Hingworth, of Wilson, Or.; Charles Himes, of Tillamook, Or.; Frank B. Herrington, of Wilson, Or. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE OF HEARING OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that whereas, W. F. Balmer, administrator of the estate of MARGARET BALMER, deceased, having filed his final statement in the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, January 18th, 1900, for said estate, and as per an order made by said Court bearing date January 19th, 1900, Monday the 5th day of March, 1900, at two o'clock p. m., the said Court will hear any objections legally made to the final statement of said administrator as filed aforesaid. This notice is to be published four weeks (5 issues) in the Tillamook Headlight, at Tillamook, Oregon, as per order of the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon.

W. F. BALMER, Administrator;
By H. B. HENDRICKS, his Attorney.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County.
Jane Conklin, Plaintiff,
vs.
Andrew Conklin, Defendant.
To Andrew Conklin, the above named defendant, in the name of the Stat. of Oregon.
You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause and court on or before the 9th day of April, 1900, said date being the first day of the next regular term of said court, and if you fail to appear and so answer in default thereof an order will be made in said court, and a decree as prayed for in said complaint, to wit: That the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and plaintiff be dissolved, and for such further or other relief as he court may deem to be just and equitable and for costs of this suit.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof, in the Tillamook Headlight, by order of the Hon. G. W. Appington, judge of said Tillamook county, Oregon, and made in the absence from said county of all the Honorable Circuit Judges of said court. Done at Chas. here in Tillamook city, in said county and state, this 5th day of February, 1900.

A. W. SEVERANCE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
First publication, February 5th, 1900.

INSURE WITH
Claude Thayer,
Agent or Fireman's Fund and Londo and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies.

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, Or., on February 28th, 1900, viz: JACOB JOSS, H. E. 1093, for the S 1/2 of Sw 1/4, Ne 1/4 of Sw 1/4 and Se 1/4 of N 1/4 of Sec. 12, T. 2 S., R. 7 W., O. A. Range 7, of McMinnville, Ore.; Pat Doughney, of North Yamhill, Ore.; John T. Clink, 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,
December 30th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 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. 513, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sw 1/4 and S 1/2 of Sec. 30, in Township 2 N., 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 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 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, Ore.,
January 9th, 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 Section No. 32, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 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. Lammpan 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 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 State of Idaho, 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. 546, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Section 11, in Township 6 S. Range 18 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, O. on n. Monday, the 13th day of April, 1900. He names as witnesses: John Wessmberger, of Portland, Or.; Frank Riess, of Emma, Or.; Stephen Bauer, of Newcowan, Or.; Michael Grindeldinger, of Emma, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of April, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.