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Fred C. Baker, Publisher.
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One year	1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.50

Office at corner of Main and 2nd streets.

Our Spanish war was neither a great conflict nor of long duration and the Philippine rebellion, which followed it, has never risen to the dignity of a great struggle. Fighting at long range, even when there is a little real fighting to be done, is expensive, however, and the figures furnished by the various departments at Washington show that war, even on a small scale, comes high. The total cost to date, including the \$20,000,000 paid for the Philippines, of the combined military and naval operations since the outbreak of the Spanish hostilities, is \$355,000,000, of which the lion's share, or \$255,000,000, has been spent on the army. Of the \$69,000,000 expended upon the navy a goodly portion at least may be classed as an expenditure of permanent character which will have a future value. The vessels purchased or built, with the armaments, constitute an important addition of our naval equipment.

The committee appointed by Hon. John Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, for the purpose of drafting a bill for congress providing for the leasing of the arid lands, has a stupendous task before it. If they should succeed in preparing a measure that will be acceptable to all of the live stock interests of the arid and semi-arid states, they will have performed a miracle. But assuming that they will be fairly successful, the lively opposition of the advocates of open and unrestricted grazing united to that of the unwilling east, will make the question of passage an extremely doubtful proposition. Interest in the committee's work will grow as they proceed and it is hoped that the evidences of progress will not be withheld from the public, but given out from time to time as agreements are reached.

More than 20,000 Japanese immigrants arrived at Hawaii last year. The flow continuing unabated, with the prospect of a still larger influx for the twelve months to come. There is no fault to be with this increment to our provincial population, except that it is, perhaps, too generous. The Japanese are good workers, peaceful, orderly, thrifty, and we are on the best of terms with them in their own country and elsewhere. But in view of the advancing tidal wave of them threatening to submerge the islands, which are of rather limited area all told, it seems desirable that a definite plan of government and administration should be provided for them without delay or the interposition of unnecessary congressional obstacles.

The wisest policy, the safest for us, the best for the civilized world, the perfect neutrality of the canal under the guarantee of all the maritime nations of the earth as a waterway which shall be open at all times, in war as in peace, to ships of any kind under any flag, is embodied in the treaty before the senate.

Our investment in an interoceanic canal will be as safe without fortifications as with; under a guarantee of neutrality from all the leading powers it will no more need defending than do the Straits of Magellan or the Suez canal; and it should, like those great waterways, be a highway of commerce for the uninterrupted benefit of all. That it could not be this it fortified and sometime the scene of bombardment is obvious.

There is a movement on foot in Ontario to prohibit the exportation of tan-bark cut on crown lands, with a view to forcing its use for manufacturing purposes in the province. On the same ground it would be logical to prohibit the exportation of any raw material which might be worked up in home manufactures. Should the order embarrass any of our American institutions it might become a subject for diplomatic negotiation.

The railroads have presented all their arguments on the point whether charges for live stock should be by the pound or by the carload. The method of arriving at the proper charge is not the real point. It is the amount the shipper has to pay which is material. If the rate per hundred was fixed so it would not work an advance over the amount formerly charged for a fairly loaded car the shippers would not be complaining.

The report that life insurance companies will hereafter refuse to take risks on Kentucky politicians is doubtless premature. The only residents of that state who are barred are those who call other people liars. For them the expectancy of life is too short to warrant taking the risk.

Bryan declines to discuss the desertion of Sewall, his late running mate. It was not so long ago he stated in an interview that he had yet to find a man who supported silver in 1896 who did not support it now. It was really unkind of Mr. Sewall to shatter the colonel's silvery dream in such a rude manner.

Edison, who was reported seriously ill, is getting better. He has several important inventions up his sleeve yet which he proposes to bequeath to the public before he makes his final exit.

Now we are told that since 1896 William J. Bryan has traveled 92,790 miles. But he has not yet reached the White House. William McKinley must have taken a more direct route.

We give below a few newspaper clippings in regard to the proposed treaty between the United States and England to enable this country to construct the Nicaragua canal:

It is very sweet and commendable in the British diplomatists to hold up the neutrality of the Suez canal as an object lesson as to how this nation should neutralize the Nicaragua canal—but it is also devilish sly and crafty.

Either we have the right to construct a canal across the isthmus, or we have not. If we have not, no European nation can give it to us. If we have, there is no occasion to ask England's permission to exercise it. Let us at least be dignified!

The report of the New York State bureau of Labor Statistics for 1899 gives these interesting facts, remarks the World: At the end of December, 1898, 27.2 per cent of all the working people in all trades were unemployed. At the end of March, 1899, the unemployed amounted to 18.6 per cent. At the end of June the percentage was 10.9. At the end of September it had sunk to 4.7 per cent. At present it is inecakably small. How much these simple figures mean of prosperity! How much they mean of happiness in the home lives of hundred of thousands! How much they mean of welfare for the country! What a warning they hold for politicians who would start another "calamity" campaign!

Senator Dewey drove Pettigrew of South Dakota into a tight place when he placed the South Dakota where it was a question of veracity between Pettigrew on one side and Dewey and Schurman on the other. Aside from the character of the men, Dewey and Schurman have no interest in telling anything but the truth, while Pettigrew's political future depends upon discrediting the administration. One trouble with the South Dakota senator is that he talks so much he has no time to ascertain the truth or falsity of his assertions.

It remains to be seen whether a sufficient number of the United States senate will vote to ratify any "amended treaty" that would prevent this nation, if it should build the Nicaragua canal at its own cost, from exercising exclusive control thereof in time of war. It remains to be seen, also, whether congress will authorize the Nicaragua canal plan at all, long as it has been before the American public. "Doubtful things are mighty on astringent."

What is a Democrat?
 Futile Efforts to Solve a Present Day Problem.

The remarkable evolutions of Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania within the last two weeks, together with certain incidents in the careers of other public men, seem to call for a definition of the word "democrat."

Congressman Sibley declares himself for imperialism, for protection, against free silver, and is a democrat.

Senator Clark is for imperialism, for protection, and for free silver, and is a democrat.

Senator Morgan is for imperialism, for free silver, and against protection, and is a democrat.

Mr. Richardson, who as democratic leader in the house might be supposed to serve as the type, is for free silver and against both other issues.

The disadvantage to the democratic party in this singularly wide range of opinion within its ranks is that the scoffers of a different party faith always support their views on any of the issues of the day by alleged democratic utterances.

Perhaps a compensating advantage is that it shows the democracy to be a broad, tolerant and liberal party—unless it is judged by one standard set up by an excellent orthodox. New England lady, who, on being told that the Universalists believed everybody would be saved, remarked with a disapproving sniff: "Haow bigoted!"

Dairy Wisdom.

A cow must be a hearty eater to be a good producer.

Driving cows in a hurry is a money losing operation.

A scrub farmer keeps scrub cows. Scrub cows will make a scrub farmer.

The best dairy cow is the one that produces the most butter fat every twelve months on the least feed.

Cows do not eat alike nor act alike, and the wise dairyman will make due allowance for all peculiarities.

Keep a cow waiting for her feed or to be milked and she worries, and a worrying cow is not profitable. Be on time with milking and feeding.

Farmers who think dairy methods of their fathers good enough for them had better not attempt dairying in these days. Up-to-date dairying only is profitable.

Select the cows for a special purpose. A man starting a cotton factory does not purchase machinery for manufacturing woolen goods. If you expect butter from cows secure butter producing cows, not beefy ones.

In many cases a man may have good cows and not know it, because he has always fed them just enough to get a poor yield. Before condemning a cow, thoroughly test her by increasing the quantity and enhancing the quality of her feed.

Notice.
 To the Patrons of Husbandry of Tillamook county.—There will be a convention at the Allen House, in Tillamook City, on Saturday, the 3rd day of March, 1900, at 1 o'clock p.m., to elect one representative to the State Grange.

Republican State Convention.

Republican congressional convention, first (Tongue) district—McMinnville, Tuesday, April 10, at 10 A. M.
 Republican state convention—Portland, Thursday, April 12, at 10 A. M.
 Republican congressional convention, second (Moody) district—Portland, Friday, April 13, at 10 A. M.

The foregoing dates were fixed by the republican state and congressional committees for holding the conventions of the party. The state committee recommended that primaries be held March 21, and county conventions March 29; and the congressional committee of the second district that county conventions send different sets of delegates to the state and congressional conventions instead of the same delegates to both. However, these are only suggestions and county conventions may do as they please with them.

The second week in April will be a lively one in Oregon politics. Beside the republican conventions, the democratic state conventions met in the same city on the same day.

The ratio of representation in the republican conventions will be one delegate at large for each county, one for every 150 votes cast for Geer for governor in 1898, and one for fractions of 75 or over. This ratio was adopted by the state committee.

Real Estate Transfers.

Peter Langhardt, et ux to B. Merz. S 1/2 of Sw 1/4 and W 1/2 of Se 1/4 of sec. 8 of tp. 2 N, R. 9 W.

George Luce et ux to Wm. and Katie Crawford. W 1/2 of lots 5 and 6 of block 6 of town of Nehalem.

Clemens P. Albert to Mary A. Albert. E 1/2 of Se 1/4 and lots 3 and 4 of sec. 17, tp. 2 S, R. 10 W.

U.S. to Arthur Proovost, N 1/2 of Ne 1/4, Se 1/4 of Ne 1/4 and Ne 1/4 of Se 1/4 of sec. 17, tp. 1 S, R. 8 W.

Nellie M. and M. V. Stillwell to Embert Marolf, part of D. L. C. of James and Anna Quick in sec. 32. tp. 1 S, R. 9 W, about 16 acres.

Wm. G. Rhude et ux to Gideon Somers, all of lots No. 1 and 2 in tp. 2 S, R. 7 W.

Mary E. Boyd and husband to the Astoria Company, W 1/2 of sec. 16, tp. 3 N, R. 7 W.

W. L. Page to J. H. Cook et al, E 1/2 of Ne 1/4, Sw 1/4 of Ne 1/4 and Nw 1/4 of Se 1/4 of sec. 30, tp. 2 S, R. 9.

Charles H. Smith, by sheriff, to Blefulr & Co., N 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and Sw 1/4 of Nw 1/4 of sec. 9 and Se 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 8, tp. 1 N, R. 8 W.

Republican County Committee.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., on the 3rd day of March, 1900, at my office in Tillamook City, Oregon, for the purpose of fixing the time of holding republican primaries and the date of the republican county convention, and to apportion the number of delegates each precinct will be entitled to in the county convention.

Dated February 20th, 1900.
 A. W. SEVERANCE,
 Chairman Republican County Central Committee.

C. N. DRISK, Secretary.

Hermann McDonald and Arthur Hariman, of the Dalles, two youthful trappers, are the possessors of a natural curiosity in the shape of a pure white coyote, which they found in one of their traps a few days ago. This coyote is alive and well, also well behaved. Unlike others of her kind, she allows poultry the freedom of her range, never attempting to disturb them.

All the time the great railway magnate had sat silent, listening. At last he spoke. "Young man," he said, "I am not sure I understand you. Please be a little more explicit."

"I am asking you, sir," said the young man, redsiening, "for the hand of your daughter."
 "Oh, is that all?" rejoined the magnate. "Why, certainly. If she has no objections I haven't. I thought you were striking me for a pass."

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 J. P. ALLEN,
 Proprietor

First class accommodation at second class rate.

BEST MEALS IN THE CITY.
 Tillamook, Ore



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 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.

W. A. MESSNER, of North Yamhill county, 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 Sec 14 and E 1/2 of Sec 14 of Section No. 30, in Township 2 N, 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 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.

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. 1199, for the Se 1/4 of Sec. 29, Tp. 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 the Se 1/4 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 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 P. Merritt, Charles E. Lamman 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 California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

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. 535, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of Sw 1/4 and Lots 3 and 4, of Section 30, in Township 2 N, Range 7 W, and will offer proof to show that he had 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. Smith, of Wilson, Or.; John E. Tuttle, of Tillamook Or.; J. Seth Sevrance, 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, Oregon, January 27th, 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 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, 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 South, 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 P. Merritt, Charles E. Lamman 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 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 24th, 1900, viz:

JACOB JOSS, H. E. 1063, for the S 1/2 of Sw 1/4, Se 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, viz:

O. A. Rhude, of McMinnville, Ore.; Pat Dougherty, of North Yamhill, Ore.; John T. Cook, of Waterford, Wash.; Mary Leonard, of Portland, Ore.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

INSURE WITH Claude Thayer,

Agent or Fireman's Fund and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies.