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Star Estate Ranges,  
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We carry the Largest Stock of  
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We keep in stock a nice line of China, Crockery, Glass,  
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## CHINA & TINWARE.

# McINTOSH & McNAIR. Tillamook.

**Tillamook Headlight**  
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.  
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION  
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)  
One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
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Office at corner of Main and 2nd streets.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

**THE WAR ON OLEOMARGARINE** is interesting to Tillamook dairymen because it comes into competition with pure butter manufactured in this county, not that we think it injures to any great extent the market price of the well-known brands of Tillamook butter. But to glut the market with oleomargarine and palm oil off for pure butter—as a great number of people do—may have a tendency to do so. Perhaps very few of the dairymen of this county have visited slaughter house and know exactly where the fat comes from to make bogus butter, yet they know full well it is not procured by the neat-pulling process. One has only to visit the large slaughter houses and watch the process of picking up and saving every particle of fat from among the gore to feel sick at the stomach when told all this refuse is manufactured into butter. Naturally one will ask the question, is bogus butter, commonly called oleo, manufactured from fat collected in slaughter houses—surplus fat stripped from the entrails—wholesome and fit for human food? This is how a reputable analytic chemist answers the query: "All bogus butter is unwholesome if not absolutely poisonous. If you are an oleo-margarine eater, your doctor must not prescribe calomel for you; bogus butter converts calomel into corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, causing Bright's disease, diabetes and stomach and bowel trouble." Many people in the large cities use oleo and do not know it, and it would puzzle a number of the dairymen and buttermakers of Tillamook county to detect it, for the counterfeit in some cases is so perfect that only experts can detect the difference without an analysis. As originally made, only clean and wholesome materials were used in its manufacture, but greed for gain has led manufacturers to use not only unclean fats and other substances, but such as are positively poisonous and loaded with disease breeding germs. It is an uncooked fat and extremely dangerous to persons in ill-health and with weak digestions, while pure butter is assimilated by the weakest stomach. It has been proven by exhaustive tests by hospitals and asylums of Europe and America, that its use invariably raised the death rate among patients, in some instances as much as 30 per cent. Oleomargarine being uncooked in manufacture, and the substances from which it is composed being impregnated with many contagious germs, these germs exist in goods on sale in virulent condition. Another thing the packers and stockmen must refute. They assert that if the fat of the entrails—they do not make it known that the fat is taken from entrails, which often burst in stripping—can be used for oleomargarine, the cattle demand \$3 to \$4 per head more than if it goes for tallow. In the first place, this is untrue, but since the manufacture of oleomargarine was started on an extensive scale in this country, tallow has naturally gone skyward and soap is higher than formerly.

**REGARDING** the bill providing a tariff for Porto Rico, which is now being freely discussed all over the country, from a strictly practical or business standpoint, the imposition of a small duty may be defensible, but there is involved a grave constitutional question of far reaching importance. This is whether the territory acquired from Spain is to be regarded as an integral part of the United States, entitled to all the rights conferred by the constitution upon the states and territories of the union, or shall be treated as provinces and colonies, subject to such laws and regulations as congress may prescribe. The question has been most comprehensively and ably discussed in congress and a majority of the house republicans have pronounced in favor of the proposition that this acquired territory is not an integral part of the United States and therefore does not come with

in the limits of the constitution, although it must be admitted that a large number of republicans voted that way at the best of the president and who wished now that they had not done so, for opinion is greatly divided in the republican party. Doubtless the question will have to be settled by the supreme court of the United States and steps have already been taken to get it before the courts. A Porto Rican has instituted a suit in the United States court of claims to recover custom duties paid on goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States, on the ground that he is a citizen of this country under the treaty of peace with Spain and the federal constitution. What the fate of the tariff bill will be in the senate cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. It is said to be the intention of Senator Foraker, chairman of the committee on Porto Rico, to substitute for it his bill providing a form of government for the island, which includes a provision to make the tariff on commerce to and from the island and the United States 25 per cent of the rates in the Dingley law and send the bill to conference.

**THE UNITED STATES** investor takes a very positive position against the provision of the conference financial bill regarding a refunding of a portion of the national debt. It says the provision is to be condemned on broad grounds. It is the height of folly, says that journal, for the government to surrender for thirty years the right to extinguish its debt. "The sole aim of the government should be to pay the outstanding bonds as they mature." It declares that "so far as the ability of the government to meet these payments is concerned, there is not the slightest occasion at this time for such a measure as has recently passed the senate," the provision incorporated in the conference bill. It further says that the outlook is very favorable for the retirement of the debt at maturity out of the treasury surplus, provided the refunding proposition is not sanctioned. In any event, says the investor, there is no likelihood that a period of thirty years will be required to pay off the bonds that fall due in the next few years. "The treasury surplus, after deducting the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, now stands at about \$196,000,000, or nearly 25 per cent of all the bonds that mature between now and 1908. There have been long periods in the past when the treasury was burdened with redundant revenues and the same experience is quite likely to recur in the near future. The presumption is that before 1908 the requirements for bond retirement purposes could easily be met."

It looks as though the war in South Africa in speedily drawing to a close when President Kruger could not induce the fleeing Boers to stop in their hurried retreat from Lord Roberts. It was freely stated by those who were in a position to know at the commencement of the war that after the first serious defeat of the Boers it would demoralize the army that it would be impossible to hold it together afterwards. By the sudden exit of the Boers from their mountain strongholds it is evident they are terrorized by the mobility of the English army and the havoc it is making in the Boer ranks. It is now a foregone conclusion that the war cannot last much longer, and it is only the talk of fanatics who shout to continue it to the death—the Boers are not built that way. President Kruger's prayer for Divine help has not come in the way he expected, but it will be a Divine blessing when the Boers and the Free States are under the dominion of Great Britain.

It looks as though the opposition to Congressman Tongue's re-nomination is not so serious after all. When sizing up the different aspirants besides Tongue, there is not one with the ability, standing and force that he has. Why then try and down a congressman who is working energetically for the state for the purpose of boosting some political knave who would be a green horn as to accomplishing anything for a long time at Washington for the state. Tongue is doing well enough.

The senate committee on manufactures has submitted to the senate a report on

the extensive investigation it has conducted into allegations that many important articles of food and drink are adulterated so as to be either a serious detriment to the public health or, where the adulterant is not injurious to health, a fraud on the purchaser. Adulteration is getting to be too prevalent, and to check it stringent legislation must be enacted, for it is nothing but a base deception and fraud to purchase articles of food which have been "doctored."

There are tons of printed matter carried in the mails every day at a loss to the government which has no claim to favorable consideration. Publications which are printed only for advertising purposes and have no regular subscription list are distributed by millions of copies at postal rates far below the cost of the service. Were this abuse reformed and the franking privilege confined to reasonable limits there would be no deficit of postal revenues.

If Mr. Quay is seated in the United States senate the next legislature will not elect a senator. Mr. Quay will not have enough votes in that body to elect him, but he may have enough without spending several hundred thousand dollars to prevent the election of any one else, and at the end of the session Governor Stone can appoint him again. And that is exactly what is now in contemplation.

During the debate in the Virginia legislature which resulted in the defeat of the bill to punish wife-beaters in that state, one of the representatives created more or less of a sensation by declaring that in his district there are few wives who do not systematically chastise their husbands. All the women have clubs and whips and know how to use them, he says.

The treasury bureau of statistics has issued a detailed statement with regard to the imports and exports of the first month of the new year. Our foreign commerce is still growing, and the end of the fiscal year will show a heavy balance in our favor. There has been a notable increase in our imports, however, and conditions may be regarded as rather more normal. The prosperity of the people has naturally led to greater purchases of foreign goods.

Doctors at the front in South Africa, commenting on what they pronounce "a war of wonderful wounds," say the only wound that is necessarily fatal is penetration of the heart. Ninety per cent of the wounded in Buller's army have recovered.

The flour trust mixed its paste too thin and as a result it refused to stick. Water is a good thing, but a flood of it, even in trust stock, is bound to produce disaster.

South Dakota bankers are in a hard way. They have money in plenty, but borrowers are scarce. If this thing keeps up the bankers will have to join the calamity party.

### The Press and the Porto Rico Bill.

It is folly to try to help Porto Rico by restricting its trade, even though we donate to it the entire proceeds. Encourage its trade and it will be able to help itself.

It was peculiarly appropriate that the members who saved the Porto Rican tariff bill were taken from sick beds to the house. It's a piece of sickly business all the way through.

What is the matter with the legislators at Washington? Are the threats of a few timorous "industries" more potent than the mandate of the American people? The appropriation of \$1,250,000 for further relief of Porto Rico is charity and will do much good, but it does not answer the cry for justice.

This scheme to make poor, unfortunate Porto Rico rich by taxing its trade both ways is a good deal like the attempt of the man to lift himself over the fence with his bootstraps and it will work pretty nearly as well.

The bill violates the constitution. It imposes upon the Porto Ricans the tax

tion, against which our forefathers rebelled. It violates the promise of General Miles to the inhabitants, never disavowed by our government.

President McKinley said in his last message: "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give its products access to our markets." A plain duty should not be evaded for mere mercantile or pecuniary reasons.

### Some Bloody Battles.

Reports from the battlefields of South Africa and the stories of heavy losses to the British forces has aroused considerable interest and discussion on the subject of casualties in war. Men who went through the civil war are not inclined to look upon the conflict on the other side of the globe as a very bloody one up to date and stories of slaughter in the war of the rebellion bear them out in their view of the present war. The records show that more men were reported as killed, wounded and missing in a single fight during the civil war than have been engaged in any of the fights in South Africa.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the civil war, Antietam the bloodiest. At Cold Harbor, however, for the time the conflict raged the slaughter was the heaviest. At Gettysburg no less than 43,000 men were killed, wounded and missing in three days' battle. Of this number the Union forces lost 23,000 and the confederates 20,000. Of these, 5,500 were killed outright and 27,000 wounded, thousands of them mortally. At Antietam in the one-day fight the total loss was 25,000, equally divided between the union and confederate forces. At Chickamauga the records show that not less than 33,000 men were killed, wounded and missing. The loss here was equally divided.

Cold Harbor was a costly one for the union army, while the losses to the confederates were comparatively light. No less than 12,737 union men were reported as killed, wounded and missing, while the confederate loss was only slightly in excess of 1,300. And the real fighting did not last more than fifteen minutes, according to some authorities. The union army lost almost ten men to one on the confederate side. This was fighting.

Our deadly battles thinned the ranks of the union army. At Spottsylvania the union loss was 18,000; at Chancellorsville, 17,000; at Fredericksburg, 12,000; at Manassas, 14,000; at Shiloh and Stone River, 13,000 each, and in the assault on Petersburg 11,000. These include killed, wounded and missing.

On the confederate side the heaviest losses aside from those named were Fort Donaldson, 16,000; Shiloh, 10,000; seven-days' battle in Virginia, 20,000; Stone River, 10,000; Second Manassas, 9,000; Chancellorsville, 13,000.

The deaths in the United States army during the war of the rebellion reached the enormous total of 349,994, of which 67,000,058 were killed in battle, 43,012 died of wounds and 199,720 of disease, while 40,154 died in rebel prisons or from accident.

The total confederate casualties could not be learned, but it is known that at least 133,000 died in the service of wounds and disease, while 30,000 died in Northern prisons. The same number of union soldiers died in Southern prisons.

This is a ghastly record and makes the wars of the present day look tame by comparison.

### Publicity for Trusts.

The industrial commission has reached the conclusion, from the mass of testimony and opinion it has heard in regard to the trusts, that corporations or industrial combinations "which look to the public to purchase or deal in their stocks or securities should be required to furnish full details in regard to their business necessary for safe and intelligent investment." It would have the public made acquainted with the nature of the business of such corporations or combinations and the powers of the various officers; it also would require that the financial condition of the combinations be reported to their members, together with other conditions for the protection of members. The commission further recommends that the larger corporations

should be required to publish annually a properly audited report, showing in reasonable detail their assets and liabilities with profits and loss, such report and audit to be under oath and to be subject to government inspection.

The principle of publicity in respect to the trusts is generally regarded as a very essential part of their regulation and if the recommendations of the industrial commission could be carried out the effect would undoubtedly be good. The public would be advised as to the actual value of the stocks or securities of the combinations and the misleading methods of the trust promoters, from which investors have within the past year lost hundreds of millions of dollars, could not be successfully practiced. The tendency would be to prevent over-capitalization, because it would be necessary for the corporations of combinations, in order to have an assured market for their securities, to show that the securities had a substantial basis of value. The application of this plan would undoubtedly have prevented the organization of the combinations that have gone to pieces in the last two or three years as well as some that are still in existence, but may tumble to ruin at any time. The proposal that trusts be required to furnish their members with information regarding their financial condition would also have good results if strictly carried out.

For the purpose of regulation, therefore, the recommendation of the committee are judicious. What it proposes would doubtless remedy some of the trust evils. The question is whether congress has the authority to provide such regulations, especially as to industrial combination not distinctly engaged in interstate commerce. In view of the admitted limitations upon the power of congress to deal with the trusts, it must be obvious to all intelligent persons that what is needed is an amendment of the constitution that will enlarge the authority of congress in this direction and without this it is very greatly to be doubted whether any efforts to control or regulate the monopolistic combinations, to say nothing of suppressing them, will be to any large extent effective. The practical failure of both federal and state anti-trust legislation certainly warrants such a doubt. A constitutional amendment, giving to congress ample power to deal with all forms of monopoly, is the only sure remedy for the trust evil. Meanwhile the subject should receive the earnest attention of the present congress, from which some action regarding it is expected by the country.

### Blasts From Ram's Horn.

True patriotism always begins at home.

Restraint is the secret of happiness in pleasure.

The time you spend with your children is never wasted.

The man who does not know is always readiest to tell.

Men may save money, but money will never save them.

Too many Christian soldiers are of a retiring disposition.

Prayer secures the divine endorsement to the checks of faith.

The furrows of affliction become flames for the flow of mercy.

The most important work for the present is that of the future.

He who buys popularity at the price of character is robbing the world of manhood.

If the stars went out of business because they were not suns the night would be drear.

### Short-sighted People.

Parents who quarrel before their children.

Those who talk about their troubles to strangers.

Those who think that gaining riches will make them happy.

Parents who permit their children to grow up in idleness.

The young woman who does not make a confidant of her mother.

The father who tells his children to go one way, while he walks another.

### Republican County Convention.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the Republican County Convention will be held in Tillamook City, Oregon, on Saturday, March 31st, 1900, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating such county officers as will be voted for at the next regular state election, and to elect delegates to the state and congressional conventions, and for such other purposes as may properly come before the convention. The various precincts will be entitled to one delegate at large, one for every ten and a fraction of five over, of the votes cast at the last general election for the Hon. T. T. Geer, for governor, and that upon this apportionment the different precincts will be entitled to the following number of delegates in such convention:

Barneget.....	2	Bay.....	7
Beaver.....	3	Blaine.....	3
Carnahan.....	3	Dolph.....	3
Fairview.....	8	Foley.....	2
Garibaldi.....	4	Hebo.....	3
Hoard.....	7	Little Neck.....	4
Nehalem.....	6	Netarts.....	3
Sand Lake.....	3	South Prairie.....	5
Tillamook.....	10	Union.....	5

And it is hereby recommended that the primaries be held on Saturday, March 24th, 1900, at the hour of 1 o'clock p.m., and besides electing the number of delegates as above specified, each precinct will nominate one road supervisor for the road district embraced in such precinct, and will also elect a precinct committeeman, who will be a member of the County Central Committee.

A. W. SEVERANCE,  
Chairman Co. Central Committee.  
C. N. DREW, Secretary.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook.

In the Estate of Edward Senke, deceased.  
To Lena Bahme and Hugo Senke, and all other unknown heirs of Edward Senke, deceased.  
You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 26th day of February, 1900, there was duly filed in the above named Court the petition of Otto W. Merritt, for the partition of said estate, praying for an order of this Court directing the sale of the following described real property, to-wit: Lot 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 92