

# HARDWARE AND DAIRY UTENSILS.

## STOVES & RANGES.

Large Line Charter Oak Stoves.  
Star Estate Ranges,  
Umpire Air Tight Heaters,  
Doors, Windows & Glass,  
Churns & Butter Workes,  
Milk Cans,  
Paints & Oils.

## HARDWARE.

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

## GROCERIES.

We carry a First Class Stock of Groceries and Provisions,  
Canned Goods, etc., which will be found complete in every line.  
We want your trade and will do our best to give satisfaction in all  
transactions.  
We keep in stock a nice line of China, Crockery, Glass,  
Tinware, etc.

## CHINA & TINWARE.

# McINTOSH & McNAIR. Tillamook.

Ob: 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.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

"President McKinley's name was hissed and hooted and the mention of Bryan's name brought forth cheers." This is what the Boer sympathizers did at the big meeting in New York to inflame the prejudices of the Irish and Dutch in that city, so as to make political capital out of the war in South Africa. All honest Americans should feel ashamed of such proceedings when the executive of the United States is strictly complying with international customs and the only course it can pursue with dignity and honor. Instead of being a discredit to President McKinley to be hissed on such occasions it is more of an honor, for the United States has no more right to interfere in the war in South Africa than England would have had she interfered with the labor riots in Idaho last year. The United States can look after her own affairs, and it would be presumptuous of England to meddle in them, and the same thing applies to this country and the trouble in South Africa. How ungrateful some people are and how soon they forget that England was the only friend the United States had in our late war with Spain, when England practically said to the Continental powers, "Hands off," and they were wise enough to keep their hands off when England took such a firm stand in favor of the United States. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that President McKinley did send an ultimatum of England to stop the war in South Africa, what would be the result? It would be taken as an insult by England and would be looked upon as such by other nations. No matter at what cost and at what sacrifice the present war is to England the strong sentiment in that country is to carry it to a successful issue, and England is doing more than this, she has made and is making preparations to meet opposition from other powers which may likely interfere by making vast naval preparations, and should they do so England, with her preponderance of fighting ships and naval resources, she could make it mighty interesting. England is now in no frame of mind to be dictated to any more than this country was when we rushed to arms to fight Spain. The Anglo-Saxon blood and courage were stirred in the United States then as it is in England today, and under such circumstances it won't do for any other power to step in. Would it be right, would it just, in view of England's friendship to the United States in the Spanish war, for President McKinley to take upon himself the first step to involve this country in a war with England? We say emphatically it would not, and this is the opinion of all reasonable and intelligent Americans who love justice and fair play. To come right down to facts and reading between the lines, these Boer meetings in this country are gotten up for the purpose of boosting Bryan, and we do not know, with the aid of the Irish and the Dutch in New York but what they will be able to carry that state at the next presidential election, which may be instrumental in landing Bryan in the White House easier than most republicans have any idea of.

The announcement that under the new currency bill a great many state banks will take out charters under the national system is not surprising, as the inducements offered by the measure to change from state to national institutions are strong. The refunding provision for a 2 per cent bond, available as security for circulation, together with the reduced taxation which the bill provides for and the fact that circulation may be issued to the par value of the bonds deposited as security, will enable state banks to go into the national system with reasonable assurance of profit. The movement, therefore, is likely to proceed vigorously as long as the low-priced bonds are to be had, but

it is doubtful whether the addition to the number of national banks will be as great as the reported estimate of New York bankers. At all events there is certain to be a considerable inflation of national bank currency, though we do not think it will be so large as to be dangerous as an incentive to wild speculation. That it will have the effect to somewhat simulate values is altogether probable, but this is not a matter which the opponents of the national banks can reasonably find fault with. No one can foresee with certainty just what the effect of the new legislation will be so far as the banks are concerned, but we are unable to discover any reason for apprehending results dangerous to the general welfare.

The Oregonian, in drawing a comparison between the civil war and the war in South Africa, had this to say of President Kruger and conditions which will exist after the war is over: "Today the poor whites thank God for the victory of the Union, which secured for them political emancipation and social progress. The old-time blue-blood Southern Bourbon in many instances has lost his plantation as well as his slaves, and in every instance he has ceased to be a potential political force against the leaders of the masses who were once the poor white class of the South. The patrician has been forced to the wall by what he once would have stigmatized as the proletariat. The day will come, after the South African republics are merged with Cape Colony, under the British flag, when the Boers will be glad that they were beaten, and will wonder why they should have rushed to arms at the call of an artful old politician who has made himself rich out of extortionate taxation and corruption, who, while pretending to be a patriot, has really been nothing but a speculator, who prays fervently with his lips but steals swiftly with both hands while he prays."

The democrats are in a bad way and appear to jump at any old thing for the purpose of making political capital. The latest move in this direction is their cry for the United States intervention to stop the war in South Africa. What presumption, to be sure. When Uncle Sam began spanking Spain badly in our late unpleasantness with that country, England did not attempt to interfere, and taking the cue from England all of the European powers kept unusually mum. If democratic leaders want to make fools of themselves and place the United States in the wrong light, no doubt they will find plenty of adherents to work on the prejudices of the Dutch and Irish in this country, seeing that it is a presidential election year. Any old thing for political excitement.

If there is really any serious dissatisfaction with American rule in Cuba, the explanation can be readily believed that it arises from the franchise restrictions. It is said that fully 60 per cent of the Cubans fail to come up to the requirements fixed by General Wood. The United States will make a mistake if it attempts to establish a Cuban republic on any but a universal suffrage basis. That would only be inviting revolution, for the disfranchised majority would certainly assert itself as soon as the hand of the United States was withdrawn.

A St. Louis judge has bravely come to the defense of his downtrodden sex by declaring that a husband who pays the rent has a right to break down the door to get in when his wife locks him out. He is determined that the inferior male shall have some rights which even an enraged American female is bound to respect. It will be noticed, however, that, with a strictly masculine sense of justice, this right to break down doors is to be employed by the outraged husband only if he pays the rent.

Wars are expensive luxuries. The people of this country realize it every time they turn around, by the presence of stamps on documents and wares and sundry other outlays. The people of England, too, are having an object lesson, which is likely to stay with them long after the present enthusiasm has worn off. A loan of \$160,000,000 must be floated in addition to what has already been expended, and no one is able to say how much more may be needed

before the war is ended. It will take the profits of the gold mines for several years to pay the bill.

It would be interesting to learn what the republican leaders in and out of congress think of the contractors of the government, who are constructing military railroads, paying a wage of 3 cents an hour, or 30 cents for the labor of a ten-hour day, to their Porto Rican employes. It might be similarly interesting to learn what our workmen here at home think of their government making all the money it can out of Porto Rican workmen by levying unconstitutional taxes upon them, upon the one hand, while on the other it pays them 30 cents a day on which to pay the taxes and sustain life.

The War department has given out some details of trade with the Philippines for the three months ended with September last. It appears that Great Britain is taking much of the export trade of the islands and that Europe altogether commands over two-thirds of this trade; while of imports into the islands Europe contributed \$2,295,520 and North America only \$331,475. And yet we understood that trade follows the flag.

It would be surprising if the trusts did not own some of the newspapers of the country and include others under their influence, but that they do not own or influence the majority of them was shown by the large vote, 244 to 64, by which the National Editorial association, in session at New Orleans, adopted resolutions denouncing them and calling on congress to take action against them. As a body the newspapers of the United States stand by the people.

Eugene Debs proposes to run for the presidency as the candidate of his newly organized social democratic party. Debs need not waste any time between now and election day studying up what he will say in his inaugural address and he is perfectly safe in making any kind of a promise to be redeemed after he is inaugurated.

Paste this in your hat. The republican national convention will meet in Philadelphia June 19; the populist national convention in Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9; the middle-of-the-road populist will meet in Cincinnati on the same day; the prohibitionists in Chicago June 27; and the democratic national convention will meet in Kansas City July 4.

Russia has borrowed \$25,000,000 of American capital and the best part of the transaction is that it will spend the whole amount in this country. Any nation that likes Uncle Sam's goods can get the money from him to buy them with on depositing the necessary collateral.

Twenty thousand men who work under the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers will get a raise in wages. The wages to be paid are the highest in force since 1880. Are these 20,000 workmen anxious to return to democratic times when wages were not only small, but work was scarce?

The United States is doing fairly well these republican times. During the last month the public debt was decreased \$6,715,167. This is another instance in which the republicans have reversed democratic policy for the good of the country.

The late President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, is on the run, like Aguinaldo, and establishing his "government" in every city he finds it safe to remain in over night and where he can hang his hat without fear of it being riddled with British bullets.

The Iowa legislature has voted down the proposition to submit a woman's suffrage amendment at the coming election. The people of Iowa are of the opinion they have had troubles enough without offering a premium for others.

We notice that the Boers who talk so much about fighting to the death are those who keep several hundred miles between them and the firing line.

### Maxims of Abe Lincoln.

[TO EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]  
Dear Sir,—According to Clifton M. Nichols, on the life and biography of our illustrious Lincoln, and who says "his is the gentlest memory of our nation," the immortal Lincoln addressing the National Union League before his second election to the presidency, said: "I do not allow myself to suppose that either the convention or the league have decided to conclude that I am either the greatest or the best man in America; but, rather, they have concluded that it is not best to swap horses while crossing the river, and have further concluded that I am not so poor a horse but that they might make a both of it trying to swap!" So we conclude, that the Philippine and Puerto Rico acquisitions and the momentous questions as to how shall they be governed, pending in Congress, and Congressmen Tongue and Moody and Senator McBride, all being in the "thickest of the fight," and on important committees in both houses, would it not be the rankest folly "to swap horses while crossing the river?"

"HIT OR MISS INSTRUCTIONS."  
"Some simple remark that some of the party might make would remind Mr. Lincoln of an apropos story. Mr. Chase happened to remark, 'Oh, I am so sorry that I had to write a letter to Mr. So-and-so before I left home!' Mr. Lincoln promptly responded: 'Chase, never regret what you don't write; it is what you do write that you are often called upon to feel sorry for.'"

Here is another: Mr. Stanton said that just before he left Washington he had received a telegram from Mr. Mitchell, in Alabama, asking instructions in regard to a certain emergency that had occurred. The secretary said that he did not precisely understand the emergency that had occurred, as explained by General Mitchell, but he had answered back, "All right, go ahead. Now," he said, "Mr. President, if I have made an error, I do not understand him correctly, I will have to get you to countermand the order."

"Well," exclaimed Mr. Lincoln, "that is very much like the occasion of a certain horse sale I remember that took place at the cross-roads down in Kentucky when I was a boy. A particularly fine horse was to be sold, and the people gathered together. They had a small boy to ride the horse up and down while the spectators examined the horse's points. At last one man whispered to the boy: 'Look here, boy, hint that horse got the splints?' The boy replied, 'Mister, I don't know what the splints is, but if it is good for him he has got it, if it ain't good for him he ain't got it.' Now," said Mr. Lincoln, "if this was good for Mitchell, it was all right; but if it was not, I have to countermand it."

So I beg your indulgence, Mr. Editor, that we are warranted in concluding that, if the so called "imperialism" is good for us we have got it, if it ain't good for us we ain't got it; and we may conclude, also, that if President McKinley sees fit to "countermand his order" on H. R. 8245, and approves the bill, and we thus reap a goodly sum of over \$2,000,000 on dutiable goods from rich syndicates, who are patrolling the corridors of Congress trying to get free trade for their exclusive benefit in the case; and if congress sees fit to endorse the recommendation of the President (whose acts in this matter and in all other matters, disproves he wants to be an emperor or a despotic ruler, an imperialist, or a tyrant as alleged for political purposes for campaign thunder) and kindly returns all duties thus collected from Porto Rico, and allows them to retain the duties from goods shipped from the U. S., as well for their poor famine-stricken peoples, storm swept by hurricanes, and for educational purposes as alleged, yea, if that is "imperialism," give us more of it, in large alopathic doses, for these poor people cannot live on Constitution, for our U. S. Supreme Court has already said "they ain't got it" yet.

Bay City, Or. 3-13-00. H. B. H.

The moral crusade against a certain play in New York is such a success financially for the actress that her managers are cancelling all outside dates to satisfy local demands. When a town that idealizes a Seelye dinner is attacked with moral epizootic some one is sure to harvest a fat bank account.

### DIRECTORS AND CLERKS

#### Of School Districts in Tillamook County.

The following is a list of school directors and clerks in Tillamook county, compiled by Superintendent G. B. Lamb, the first named director in each district being the person who was elected at the last annual school meeting, while the last named director is chairman of the board. The list also includes the post office address of the directors and clerks:

No. 1.—Clerk, Henry Kunze; directors, Jonas Olsen, Chas. Kunze and Hy. Leach.—P. O., Tillamook.  
No. 2.—Clerk, R. W. Lyster; directors, F. M. Lamb, J. B. Delsman and C. S. Wells.—Tillamook.  
No. 3.—Clerk, J. W. Jennings; directors, T. Haugue, W. B. Elliott and T. Elliott.—Bay City.  
No. 4.—Clerk, J. G. Kennedy; directors, A. J. Rhoades, O. A. Bailey and Joseph Smith.—Woods.  
No. 5.—Clerk, Mary Snyder; directors, Dan Cronen, Herman Tohl and Wm. Finley.—Nehalem.  
No. 6.—Clerk, A. W. Atterbury; directors, William Redberg, W. H. Christensen and A. M. Commons.—Oretown.  
No. 7.—Clerk, Geo. W. Phelps; directors, C. T. Desmond, W. C. O'hara and Jas. Tone.—Netarts.  
No. 8.—Clerk, Alva Finley; directors, J. R. Finley, J. D. Wallace and A. W. Bunn.—Beaver.  
No. 9.—Clerk, Thomas Coates; directors, B. L. Eddy, A. McNair and H. G. Davies.—Tillamook.  
No. 10.—Clerk, F. D. Vincent; directors, N. G. Boquist, G. Wickland and Andrew Anderson.—Tillamook.  
No. 11.—Clerk, H. V. Alley; directors, J. L. Gray, N. P. Alley and C. L. Alley.—Nehalem.  
No. 12.—Clerk, C. W. Cassler; directors, B. W. Turner, I. H. Moore and Wm. Schlotter.—Nestcott.  
No. 13.—Clerk, J. R. Lowrance; directors, W. W. Conder, G. W. Bodyfelt and N. P. Hansen.—Hebo.  
No. 14.—Clerk, Chas. A. Johnson; directors, Chris. Peterson, L. M. Alley and F. P. Hobson.—Garibaldi.  
No. 15.—Clerk, W. H. Hoskins; directors, Frank Crane, Martin Ripley and John Hickey.—Foley.  
No. 16.—Clerk, B. S. Clark; directors, N. A. Miles, R. C. Magarell and J. F. Weatherly.—Woods.  
No. 17.—Clerk, — Wilkes; directors, C. L. Smith, Duglass Bryan and Jas. Sappington.—Trask.  
No. 18.—Clerk, Fred Scherenger; directors, Albert Bowman, J. W. Hellenbrand and Chas. W. Goves.—Neskowin.  
No. 19.—Clerk, Geo. T. Potec; directors, J. K. Craven, J. C. Foster and Samuel Foster.—Oretown.  
No. 20.—Clerk, P. H. Baxter; directors, Mrs. Anna Hill, H. V. Hill and G. T. Baxter.—Dolph.  
No. 21.—Clerk, Daniel Atkinson; directors, W. C. Wolf, Alice Hoyt and D. Billings.—Saudlake.  
No. 22.—Clerk, J. A. Dawson; directors, G. E. Tucker, G. S. Nelson and Wm. Rhoades.—Cloverdale.  
No. 23.—Clerk, F. L. Buell; directors, Hy. Lederer, T. H. McCormick and Hy. Rogers.—Tillamook.  
No. 24.—Clerk, A. C. Daniel; directors, N. Nelson, Wm. Woods and Wm. Easom.—Balm.  
No. 25.—Clerk, M. D. Reading; directors, S. M. Dailey, G. Munson and E. Dailey.—Tillamook.  
No. 26.—Clerk, H. A. Ely; directors, Herman Gessner, T. R. Wilson and I. W. Himer.—Spruce.  
No. 27.—Clerk, M. A. Cady; directors, Eugene Rowland, H. E. Chapman and J. T. Moon.—Blaine.  
No. 28.—Clerk, Ada Morrison; directors, Fred Zaddach, Herman Tubbersen and Fred Kebbe.—Nehalem.  
No. 29.—Clerk, Lena Nystrom; directors, Louis Nystrom, Nuit Lesly and Johan Bolin.—Nehalem.  
No. 30.—Clerk, H. E. Palmer; directors, J. M. Morgan, C. B. Wiley and Robt. Jackson.—Netarts.  
No. 31.—Clerk, H. B. Hendricks; directors, W. D. Wood, Robt. Watt and M. B. Petteyes.—Bay City.

No. 32.—Clerk, J. J. Ford; directors, Wm. M. Bays, N. N. Smith and C. A. Smith.—Beaver.  
No. 33.—Clerk, I. C. Quick; directors, Kasper Schlappi, John Niger and Peter Norberg.—Tillamook.  
No. 34.—Clerk, Theodor Arndt; directors, J. T. Weckert, Joe Altenburger and Nic Afotter.—Emma.  
No. 35.—Clerk, Alice Smith; directors, J. P. Rheer, W. J. Smith and W. B. Smith.—Wilson.  
No. 36.—Clerk, Mary Hayes; directors, J. G. Gove, Henry Hayes and Nellie Hayes.—Spruce.  
No. 37.—Clerk, B. P. McArthur; directors, D. P. McKinley, J. D. Wilson and A. L. Miller.—Dolph.  
No. 38.—Clerk, J. Wm. Gilmore; directors, John Zuercher, Louis W. Glaser and Geo. Geinger.—Bay City.  
No. 39.—Clerk, Mary Julia Boyakin; directors, D. H. Vedder, H. Schallhaeger and S. Lundberg.—Nehalem.  
No. 40.—Clerk, Carrie A. Hauxhurst; directors, J. A. Biggs, G. W. Hunt and G. W. Boyington.—Barnegat.  
No. 41.—Clerk, E. A. Chamberlain; directors, H. M. Farmer, O. R. Chamberlain and J. Kays.—Woods.  
No. 42.—Clerk, W. A. Gage; directors, H. H. Miller, A. H. Gage and D. T. Werschkuel.—Cloverdale.  
No. 43.—Clerk, A. Nelson; directors, Robert Eichinger, John Helgney and Jos. Kodad.—Tillamook.  
No. 44.—Clerk, Helen McClane; directors, Chas. McClane, Aug. C. Kautz and Chas. Biscomer.—Dolph.  
No. 45.—Clerk, C. N. Johnson; directors, Jas. Christensen, Robt. David and E. T. Coulson.—Beaver.  
No. 46.—Clerk, Mary J. Bowles; directors, T. J. Bowles, Anna Peterson and L. L. Smith.—Hobsonville.  
No. 47.—Clerk, May Burton; directors, M. T. Burton, Wm. Calkins and Chas. Read.—Neskowin.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., February 24th, 1900.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Oregon City, Ore., on April 10th, 1900, viz:

ISAAC M. DONKEL.  
H. E. No. 11651, for the lots 3, 4 and 5 and S 1/2 of N 1/4 sec. 2, T. 3 N., R. 8 W.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Del Springer and Jacob Mundschenk, of Misha-waka, Oregon; John Coocan, of Vine Maple, Oregon; C. A. Nash, of Oregon City, Oregon.  
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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SIMON P. DONKEL.  
H. E. No. 11788 for the lots 2 and 12 and S 1/2 of N 1/4 sec. 2, T. 3 N., R. 8 W.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Del Springer and Jacob Mundschenk, of Misha-waka, Oregon; John Coocan, of Vine Maple, Oregon; C. A. Nash, of Oregon City, Oregon.  
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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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 P. D. Newell, U. S. Commissioner, at Nehalem, Or., April 28, 1900, viz:

SAMUEL M. BATTERSON.  
H. E. No. 11976, for the S 1/2 of N 1/4 and S 1/2 of N 1/4 sec. 2, T. 3 N., R. 8 W.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Simon P. Donkel and Isaac M. Donkel, of Vine Maple, Or.; Del Springer, of Jewell, Or.; C. A. Nash, of Oregon City, Or.  
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., March 10th, 1900.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Ore., on April 21st, 1900, viz:

JACOB MUNDSCHEK.  
H. E. No. 11622 for the lots 9, 10 and 11 and S 1/2 of N 1/4, Sec. 2 and N 1/4 of N 1/4, Sec. 11, T. 3 N., R. 8 W.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Simon P. Donkel and Isaac M. Donkel, of Vine Maple, Or.; Del Springer, of Jewell, Or.; C. A. Nash, of Oregon City, Or.  
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

#### ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

Belonging to the Estate of William Smith, deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of William Smith, deceased, by virtue of an order of the County Court of Tillamook county, state of Oregon, dated March 6th, 1900, will sell at private sale, at the Court House door, in Tillamook City, Tillamook county, State of Oregon, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real property, to-wit: Lots 2, 7 and 8 in block 21 of Claude Thayer's addition to the town of Tillamook, now Tillamook City, in Tillamook county, State of Oregon. Terms, cash only.

NANCY N. SMITH, Administratrix.  
I. T. MAULSBY, Attorney for Administratrix.