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 Star Estate Ranges,  
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 Churns & Butter Workes,  
 Milk Cans,  
 Paints & Oils.

### HARDWARE.

We carry the Largest Stock of  
 Hardware in Tillamook County.  
 Before buying Nails, Windows,  
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 our prices.

# UTENSILS.

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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.

The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year	\$1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.50

Office at corner of Main and 2nd streets.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

#### Do you Want to Change from Republican Prosperity to Democratic Hard Times?

It is now nearing the time when the citizens of Tillamook will be called upon to cast their ballots. The issues have from time to time been clearly and intelligently referred to in THE HEADLIGHT, and the question now confronting everyone is:

"Do we want to change?" This question should be carefully considered by every citizen. It concerns all classes of our people—the capitalist and the wage earner, the farmer and the manufacturer. Four years ago the country was suffering from one of the severest depressions in its history. Capital was without confidence, there was industrial stagnation, millions of people were without work. Domestic trade was enormously curtailed and our foreign commerce was greatly reduced. Never before was there such gloom and distrust in regard to the material affairs of the country as experienced during the period of the political campaign of 1896.

"Do we want to change?" It is unnecessary to make a detailed statement of what has occurred since. It is familiar to everybody. There has been during the last three years a most extraordinary industrial activity. The agricultural interest has prospered, the condition of labor has vastly improved, the wealth of the country has been enormously increased. Our domestic trade is to-day at least 50 per cent larger than it was four years ago and our exports, particularly of manufactures, have been greatly increased. Our financial resources have been so augmented that we are lenders to Europe. No other country is so strong in all the conditions that make for material progress and prosperity.

"Do we want to change this?" Do we want another experience with democratic policies? Do we want to try again the disastrous experiment of the last period of democratic administration? The party of Bryanism offers nothing more acceptable than it offered four years ago. It is still for free silver, still opposed to protection, still wedded to the fallacies and the revolutionary doctrines of the Chicago platform. Its principles and its purpose are reactionary. There is not a single policy for which it stands that would promote the progress and prosperity of the nation. The success of that party would mean retrogression. It would impair confidence and check enterprise and if we may judge from the attitude of some of its leaders it would be very likely to involve us in difficulties abroad. There is, in short, nothing whatsoever that this party promises which would promote the general welfare, while it is absolutely certain that its success would result in harm to nearly every interest.

"Do we want to change?" No one claims that the phenomenal prosperity enjoyed by the people of the United States is entirely the sequence of political causes or of economic policies. Famine in India and war in South Africa have doubtless created an abnormal demand for breadstuffs of which this country has been blessed with superabundance. But making due allowance for the extraordinary demand in foreign countries for American food products, no one can truthfully gainsay that the restoration of confidence, the stability of our financial system and the policy of reciprocity and protection have been potential factors in giving the impetus to commerce and industry that has raised the country within three years from the depths of industrial depression

to the highest point of boundless prosperity.

"Do we want to change?" The comparative statistical exhibits of American commerce and finance are almost startling. Between 1897 and 1900, European banks of issue gained only \$4,000,000 in gold while the United States during the same period showed a gain of \$319,000,000 in gold. This vast store of gold does not represent an accumulation of idle money, but the broad stream that has vitalized the arteries of commerce and industry and reopened the avenues of employment for labor. The prosperity of the wage workers is best reflected by the savings bank statistics, which show that the average individual deposit in 1894 was \$369, while by 1899 it was \$419. As a natural outgrowth of the prosperous conditions the use of luxuries has increased proportionately among Americans. During the first year of McKinley's administration, for example, only \$2,000,000 worth of diamonds were imported into the United States, when during 1899 the value of diamond importations had reached \$12,175,000. In nine states of the northwest more pianos were sold in the first six months of 1899 than during the entire six years previous. The beneficent effects of general prosperity are signalized by a marked decrease in crime due to lessened idleness. The army of the unemployed has disbanded and consequently gives less incentive to crime and vice, as is shown by prison statistics.

#### Contrasting Two Periods.

In the house of representatives a week ago Mr. Lacey of Iowa delivered a speech which is a valuable contribution to current political discussion. It contrasts the financial and business conditions in the United States from 1893 to 1897 with the conditions since the present administration came into power. While all intelligent people know that in the former period, under a democratic administration, there was general business depression and industrial stagnation, and that for the last three years there has been great activity in all industries and a larger business in every line than the country ever before knew, still it is well at this time, when a national campaign is approaching, to direct popular attention to this portion of our recent history and ask men of all interests—the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant and the wage earner—to thoughtfully consider the lesson it conveys.

Mr. Lacey presented numerous extracts from the speeches of democratic and populist congressmen in 1893, telling of the unfortunate conditions then developing and which grew steadily worse for the next three years. Mills were shutting down, the ranks of idle labor were growing, capital was being withdrawn from investment. The party of "tariff reform" had come into power and the industries of the country at once proceeded to get ready for the new policy. In due time it was put into effect and the record of its operation is one of the gloomiest chapters in our business history.

The campaign of 1896 was a period of perhaps the severest financial and commercial depression the United States ever experienced. Not only was the country suffering from the baleful effect of the democratic tariff, but also from the threat of currency debasement. Fear of the possible success of the free silver party utterly destroyed financial confidence and toward the end of the campaign it was with difficulty that business men obtained accommodations, so extremely cautious had bankers and capitalists become in presence of the danger of another democratic success, with its threat of cheap money and repudiation.

How sudden was the change when republican victory was assured. Fresh life was at once infused into the industries, financial confidence began to return, a demand for labor sprung up. The fear that for months hung over the country like a pall dispelled in a day. Even before the republican administration was installed hundreds of mills and factories that had been idle resumed operations. The business interests of the country knew that the promises made by the republican party—promises of protection to American industries and labor and of the maintenance of a sound currency—would be faithfully carried out

and they did not hesitate. What has been accomplished in the last three years in the industrial development, in increasing our domestic trade and our foreign commerce and in improving the condition of our people is familiar to all. It is a magnificent vindication of republican policy.

In view of this record and remembering that the party of today calling itself democratic is far more dangerous to the public welfare than was the democracy of 1892, it would seem that no one who is sharing in the prevailing prosperity and desires its continuance should support a party whose success would certainly produce reaction.

#### Plenty of Money Metals.

The adoption of the single gold standard in this country is by no means crowding silver out of use as money. The treasury statement of March shows 477,046,563 silver dollars practically in circulation, besides \$80,346,414 in halves, quarters and dimes. All the silver dollars not in actual circulation are represented by outstanding silver certificates, the holders of which can get them redeemed in silver dollars on demand. And under the new currency act, some \$25,000,000 more in halves, quarters and dimes is to be coined. When this is done, there will be \$582,000,000 of silver available as money, in addition of \$87,870,000 in treasury notes of 1890, which represent silver bullion. Of these treasury notes based on silver bullion, \$85,000,000 were in circulation in March, making the total of silver money \$670,000,000, which is fully one-third of our total volume of circulating medium. The increase in silver money within twenty years is shown by the fact that in 1879 the silver in circulation was only about \$68,000,000. This is a rate of increase that ought to satisfy even our silverite friends.

Our gold money has also increased, but not quite so much as our silver money. In 1879 the gold in circulation was \$96,262,850 and in March of this year the amount was \$612,333,489. This, however, was in addition to the \$232,225,336 of gold held in the national treasury. The total general stock of gold coin and bullion in the United States, in March, was \$1,025,825,162.

It will be seen that the country is rich in the precious metals. There is an ample metallic basis for our monetary system. While the volume of currency has reached the marvelous figure of \$2,000,000,000, the amount of gold and silver available as money is \$1,700,000,000.

And to this immense stock of gold and silver the mines are daily adding their immense output. The man who under these circumstances can see a scarcity of money metals ahead, must be a pessimist of a peculiarly lugubrious type, and the politician who, for partisan purposes, can preach the danger of a silver famine, must be a rank demagogue.

#### Secular Shots at the Pulpit.

The trustees of the Universalist church, in Washington, have decided that the sex of the Rev. Ida C. Fulton bars her from filling the pulpit of that edifice. The decision isn't quite as broad as the name of the denomination would lead us to expect.

The Methodist general conference is having trouble with its daily paper. Perhaps the brethren will thus obtain a sufficient insight into journalism to enable them to deal gently and charitably with the secular press—even the papers that persist in the wickedness of Sunday editions.

As the result of a church quarrel in a South Carolina church over some work on the sacred edifice, Rev. W. E. Johnson, Baptist minister, and William T. Bellinger, court stenographer and son of the lawyer, fought a duel at the parsonage door which resulted in Bellinger being almost instantly killed. The clergyman proved bullet proof. That's one advantage of being "anointed."

Rev. Dr. McArthur, of New York said: "No Christian ought to enter heaven during the next twenty-five years if he can help it; we are getting more heaven on earth now than ever we had. We have had more of it in the last twenty-five years than at any time since Adam fell into sin in the Garden of Eden." The

sweet vagueness of that paragraph will give much consolation to many who are on the other road.

The solitary woman delegate to the Methodist church conference in Chicago diplomatically withdrew before a squabble could be raised over her presence. No doubt her action will be looked upon as somewhat cowardly, but it appears that her friends were hopelessly in the minority. It will seem a little strange to some people that in a church where the women are so heavily in the majority that they are not permitted any representatives in the great councils of the denomination.

A Chicago minister has felt himself compelled to advertise for "100 consecrated men of Bible faith for aggressive Christian work." He complains that out of his congregation of 300 persons less than one quarter are men. He says there are just as many men as women in his church district, and he does not see why the sexes should be so disproportionately represented in the church. Many a minister has had the same problem to deal with, yet we never heard before of one who advertised his want in just this way. This may be the beginning of a new department in the want advertisement columns of the newspapers.

#### Blasts From Ram's Horn.

Calm seas make careless sailors. Man soon wearies of the worship of humanity.

Where the heart sinks the hand cannot succeed.

Failure is often but man's name for God's successes.

Religion makes the church and not the church religion.

When your foes laugh with you your friends will weep.

Death is an incident and not an interruption of life's progress.

The twentieth century will offer no greater wonder than that of the nineteenth—the saving power of the gospel.

Many a man puts a fine monument over the grave of his wife who made her get up and light the fire every morning.

The devil will not care who does the preaching so long as his plans are adopted for raising money to run the church.

When a man begins to put the rotten apples in the bottom of the measure how soon he begins to conclude that the bible is a fable.

#### The White Clover Cheese Factory,

Operated by T. S. Townsend, will begin on February 1st, working up the farmers' milk into cheese by the pound, or on the co-operative plan. Will guarantee first-class article and quick sale; also will guarantee the highest market price when sold. This change has been made at the request of several of my patrons. Call at factory for full information. Come one. Come all.

#### FIRE INSURANCE.

J. S. STEPHENS,  
 AGENT FOR THE  
 HOME MUTUAL AND LONDON &  
 LIVERPOOL GLOBE INSURANCE  
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Agent for North West School Supply Company, Notary Public.  
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON

#### Dressmaking Parlors.

MRS. J. K. SMITH  
 Has opened Dressmaking Parlors in the East half of the Watch Tower Building, where she is prepared to do dressmaking, both fancy and plain. Fit guaranteed.

#### Cordova Wax Candles

Nothing else adds so much to the charm of the drawing room or looking as the softly radiating light from CORDOVA Wax Candles. Nothing will contribute more to the serene success of the luncheon, tea or dinner. The best decorative and most elaborate fixtures—for candle or mantel. Made in all colors and the most delicate tints by STANDARD OIL CO. and sold everywhere.

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(Successors to L. Hiner)

## Practical Machinists And Blacksmiths.

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Agents for Kopp's Brewery, the Brewer of the Finest Beer in the Northwest. Strangers can find here a place to write, attend to correspondence, privately confer upon business or social matters and generally feel at home.

Tillamook City, Oregon.

## LEACH & JONES,

PROPRIETORS OF

## Tillamook Meat Market

DEALERS IN

Fresh and Cured Meats, Hides, Wool, etc.  
 Shop next door to Larsen's Hotel, Tillamook

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Stage leaves Tillamook daily except Sunday.

Stage leaves N. Yamhill daily except Monday.

Tickets must be secured the day previous from the Agents at North Yamhill and Tillamook.

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Fine Dressed Flooring and Finishing Lumber a Specialty.

Local Orders Promptly Filled. Well Stocked Lumber Yard near Court House.

Centrally Located. Rates, \$1 Per Day.

## LARSEN HOUSE,

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