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We carry the Largest Stock of Hardware in Tillamook County.
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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.

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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.
To Recognize the Industries.

Not a few influential and successful manufacturers of Oregon argue, and with a good deal of logic, that the state should be represented in the state and national legislatures by those who represent the manufacturing industries to a larger extent than heretofore. The future of Oregon depends largely upon the introduction and maintenance of industries, and it is a wise suggestion that those who are identified with manufacturing interests should also become prominent figures in the body politic and the industrial advancement of Oregon. Political conventions rarely ever give it a thought that the manufacturing interests are deserving of some kind of recognition. No doubt this is on account of those engaged in manufacturing pursuits having no time to monkey with politics, consequently those who are able to pack primaries and control conventions generally succeed in getting themselves forced to the front.

Let us forget our party prejudices for a few minutes and look at the situation intelligently. In looking over the list of state legislators it is plain that the manufacturing interests of Oregon are poorly represented. The same may be said of our representatives at Washington, not that we wish to say one word of disparagement of those who have been placed in honorable positions by popular vote. How then are the manufacturing interests to be recognized? Will the next state legislature consider this when it proceeds to elect a United States senator? We hardly think so, unless the matter is agitated. Of the candidates who aspire to that position it may be stated that one is a banker, three belong to the legal profession and one is a saw mill man. Now if a person representing the manufacturing interests was wanted the latter would be the logical candidate. It is no doubt owing to the fact that Mr. R. D. Inman is a successful manufacturer that he was elected senator for Multnomah county at the last election, thus proving to some extent that the trend of public sentiment is growing in favor of those who manufacture and give employment as against political wire-pullers. Men of Mr. Inman's industrial ability, perseverance and faith in Oregon's future are deserving of commendation, no matter what their political affiliations may be. As an instance of this did the Inman, Poulson & Co.'s saw mill close down when the hard times and business stagnation was on. No, it kept right along; but it was not generally known that the company week after week and month after month had a deficit to meet until it assumed a debt which most men would have staggered and fell under. Those were times which brought to the front men who had unbounded faith in Oregon, and all honor to Mr. Inman and his grit for keeping the wheels of industry moving. Another thing, it is not in Mr. Inman's make up to throw men out of employment and make them suffer because business appears to look unpromising. Men who give profitable employment to a small army of workmen, thus making a weekly pay roll, are wanted in every city in Oregon. Mr. Inman may or may not be a senatorial or gubernatorial possibility, but if he is it must be on account of those who think the time has arrived when the manufacturing interests of Oregon should be represented in congress and that Mr. Inman is the person upon whom they would like to see the honor fall. When looked at from a non-partisan standpoint it would be a fitting tribute to the industries of the state, besides having industrial ability, Mr. Inman is admitted to be a keen reasoner, intelligent, wide-awake, and vigorous, having a host of staunch friends all over the state who appreciate his worth to Oregon. Now to look at it politically. The predominant party in the state is republican, and on joint ballot in the state legislature the republicans have 55 votes, or a majority of 29 over all other parties. As Mr. Inman is not exactly

affiliated with the republican party, how can he secure enough votes to elect him United States senator? The defeat of the republican legislative ticket in Multnomah county last June was a great surprise, and there may be another surprise when it comes to electing a United States senator, for, from all accounts, the factional fight in the republican party will be just as uncompromising and embittered as heretofore, and in all probability will remain so as long as Senator H. W. Corbett is a candidate and his henchmen want to be the whole thing in the republican party. Should it eventually transpire—that it is to be a choice between Mr. Corbett and Mr. Inman, would it surprise anyone that a number of republicans voted for the latter? If there was no factional fight in the republican party, Mr. Inman's chance of election would be mighty small, and it is the persistence with which an objectionable candidate is being forced upon the republican party which makes Mr. Inman a formidable candidate, coupled with the fact that he has for a number of years been heart and soul identified with Oregon's industries, manufacturing the state's resources and shipping them to all parts of the world, thus helping in some measure to make Oregon prosperous.

Nation's Liberal Pension Policy.
Most people have no adequate conception of the liberality with which the United States government has treated the union soldiers. The pension figures that will appear in the forthcoming report of the commissioner of pensions—an advance statement of which The Bee has received—are eloquent testimony to the nation's gratitude to its defenders. They also effectually dispose of the charges in regard to the discrimination of the pension office under the present administration against the old soldiers.

It appears that on July 1, 1900, the number of pensioners on the rolls was 993,529, an increase for the year ending at that date of 2,010. There were dropped during the year 43,334, of which number 35,809 were caused by death. The number of pension certificates issued during the year under the head of original was 40,645 and under restoration 4,699, making a total of 45,344. Of the original pensions granted, 1,511 were for services in the war with Spain and 16,778 were to widows. Including the increases, reratlings, etc., the total number of certificates issued was 105,591, against 89,654 for the preceding fiscal year. The number of cases of all kinds pending on July 1, 1900, was 437,194. This is a less number than for several preceding years, showing the groundlessness of the allegation that Commissioner Evans has not been pushing the work of his office with the same expedition as marked its administration in previous years.

The increase in the pension list is shown by a comparison of the amount now annually disbursed with that disbursed during the administrations of Grant and Hayes. In the first four years of the former's administration the aggregate pension payments amounted to \$116,136,275 and they were nearly \$2,000,000 less in his second administration. During the four years of President Hayes the pension disbursements aggregated \$145,322,489. The annual average from 1869 to 1881 was \$31,321,176. For the three years ending June 30, 1900, the total disbursements were, in round numbers, \$421,469,000, which exceeds the entire payments made during the twelve years preceding 1881 by \$46,000,000. The amount paid out annually during the three years of the McKinley administration was as follows: 1898, \$144,651,879.80; 1899, \$138,355,952.95; 1900, \$138,462,172.54. The pension account for the last fiscal year was 24 per cent of the total revenue receipts for the year. The high water mark for pensions was reached in the last year of the Harrison administration, when there was paid out \$156,806,537.94. In June, 1893, under the Cleveland administration, a board of revision was created, the action of the previous administration was reviewed and thousands of cases were reduced and dropped, so that for the year 1894, the first year of that administration, there was paid for pensions \$139,

986,626.17, or a reduction of \$16,819,911.87.

The total amount paid for pensions since 1866 reached the enormous sum of \$2,528,373,147 and these figures do not include expenses for medical examination and administration of the pension bureau and its several agencies, for which there was paid during the last thirty-five years about \$85,000,000. In addition to the more than two and a half billion dollars paid out for pensions and incidental expenses of disbursements between 1865 and 1900, there was also expended, in round numbers, \$48,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers. The aggregate appropriated for these homes for the current year is nearly \$4,000,000.

Certainly these statistics must impress everybody with the boundless liberality of the government to the union soldiers and must be accepted by all fair-minded persons as a complete answer to the charges that the veterans are not being properly provided for and justly treated.

Fighting Fire With Fire.
The embattled farmers of Kansas are about to enter upon a novel campaign in their own interests. They propose to organize a corporation with \$20,000,000 capital, divided into \$10 shares, for the purpose of establishing warehouses in various large eastern cities through which their farm products can be handled and sold in competition with the grain elevator trusts.

The wheat crop of Kansas this year will, it is estimated, aggregate 78,000,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 bushels more than is needed for home consumption. The proposed farmers' combine is said to be justified by the chief promoter of this agricultural trust on the following grounds: "The fight of the farmers against the trusts has proved a failure and it is now time for them to change their tactics. They should form a combination leaving out the evil features in a plain business way, adopting business methods that will benefit the toiling masses."

In other words, the farmers of Kansas have decided to fight fire with fire. This is by no means a new idea. The farmers' alliance of the 80s proposed to eliminate the "middleman" by dealing directly with the consumer. Grange stores and alliance warehouses were erected and operated for a time, but the experiment was only a partial success. A similar scheme has succeeded better with dairymen and with fruit growers in California and in some other sections of the country, but it yet remains to be seen whether any co-operative combination that has thousands of members to consult can be successfully maintained for any considerable length of time.

At \$10 per share it would take 2,000,000 shareholders, but if every shareholder were to subscribe for ten shares it would still require 200,000 shareholders to made up the \$20,000,000 of capital. That surely would be a very unwieldy concern. The success of the industrial trusts has been chiefly due to the fact that the ownership and will power were consolidated. Usually the owners of competing manufacturing interests have pooled and consolidated under one management and operated their plants under one "general" industry. All vital questions of expansion and contraction are determined by a board of a half dozen directors, who rarely diverge sufficiently to create a break in the general policy.

The farmers' trust, with 1,000,000 or even 100,000 shareholders operating at long range between the prairies of Kansas and seaboard cities, would find it difficult to compete successfully with elevator trusts buttressed by railroad managers and in close touch with transatlantic steamship lines that thrive on rebates and milk the farmers through long-distance pipes that lead through the stock exchange to the grain exchange and from the grain exchange into the bank vaults.

The prohibitionists are planning for a campaign train to take their presidential candidates and speakers across the country. The buffet privileges on that train will not be worth much.

Fifteen Cents a Day for Food.
Chicago university has recently been having a discussion as to the question of how a man and wife may attend college and live on \$300 a year. President Harper of the university has taken up the subject and proposes to demonstrate that 15 cents a day per capita will provide a family table with sufficient wholesome food. He will try the experiment upon his own household until he becomes hungry for a two-inch porterhouse steak and broiled spring chicken.

It is a much easier proposition for a family to live on 15 cents a day each than for a single individual to do it. For a family of six, this means almost \$1 a day, and \$1 will purchase a considerable amount of wholesome food if properly expended. One of the young women at Chicago university has given the results of her own experiment in cheap living. She conducted the household affairs for a man and wife and two children, and her figuring shows that the family of five lived comfortably on an outlay for good of 55 cents each week. Some of the married students at the university have found 30 cents a day sufficient for two persons, and tested bills of fare have been submitted to show what has actually been done. The following is a sample: Breakfast—Fried cornmeal mush with syrup; baked potatoes. Dinner—Potato soup, baked liver, boiled rice, with cheese, baked. Supper—Scalloped beef, with hominy, bread and butter, stewed prunes.

Swift Punishment.
The profession of train robbing has never been a profitable one in the west, neither is it conducive to longevity. The short but decisive battle between officers of the law and the outlaws on the Kansas-Colorado border proves the holdup business to be an excellent means of committing suicide. One train robber shot to death while attempting to escape, the other cremated in his refuge, briefly recounts the fate of the desperadoes who added murder to robbery in their raid on a Kansas Pacific train a week ago.

The relentless pursuit and adequate punishment meted out of these robbers are characteristic of the Union Pacific. In the four notable instances in which its treasure has been attacked and the lives of its passengers imperiled, the company has shown tireless energy in pursuing and punishing its assailants. It did not stop to count the cost nor stint its limitless resources to bring the marauders to justice. And in every instance succeeded so well that in a few cases only were the courts called upon to go through the formality of a trial.

The policy of pursuit to the death was inaugurated by the company twenty-three years ago, when six hold desperadoes looted a treasure car at Big Springs, Neb. Within ten days four of the six were sleeping under the hillsides of Kansas and the other two settled down in like manner further south. Eighteen years later an express car was dynamited near Brady Island and within ten days the lone robber, failing to show fight, was in the state penitentiary. The raiders of a train on the Wyoming division a year ago were not as expeditiously disposed of. But the tireless energies and vigilance of the company's officers and assistants could not be overcome or avoided in the fastnesses of the Big Horn mountains. Three of that gang were put to sleep in the sombre yales of Jackson's Hole and the fourth is doing time in the penitentiary. Four days served to dispose of the raiders run to death near the Kansas boundary.

This record is disposing of "gentlemen of the road" commends it to other railway companies similarly annoyed. It has the merit of disposing of these gentry in the most effective manner and for all time and deprives them not only of the enjoyment of the loot, but the notoriety of a trial.

For Sale, Cheap, for Cash.
For sale, for cash, on W. R. Keefe's place, one mile east of the Limer school house, a few farming utensils, household furniture, buggy and harness. 12 stands of bees, etc.—Apply to Mrs. H. J. Keefe on the premises.

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HEADLIGHT
and
WEEKLY OREGONIAN
One Year for \$2.25.
TWO LIVE PAPERS.

SHERIFF'S SALE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned as sheriff of Tillamook county, Oregon, under and by virtue of a writ of execution dated the 16th day of July, 1899, issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook county, to enforce the judgment made and entered in said court on the 16th day of July, 1899, in the action of Claude Thayer, as plaintiff, vs. H. Hudson and Oak Nolan, as defendants, will on Monday, September 18th, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, of said day, at the Court House, at Tillamook, in said Tillamook county, Oregon, sell at public auction, for cash in U. S. gold coin, to the highest and best bidder, the following described tract of land, to-wit: South one-half of Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in Block No. 2, in Tillamook City, State of Oregon, and the building thereon, to satisfy the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars (\$290.00) and the costs of this sale.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
July 14th, 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 Co., at Tillamook, Oregon, on August 24th 1900, viz: REUBEN WILLIAMS, H. E. No. 11493, for the E 1/2 of E 1/2, sec. 14, tp. 4 S. R. 10 W.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
July 14th, 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 Co., at Tillamook, Oregon, on September 3rd, 1900, viz: JOHN S. SLONAN, H. E. No. 12120, for the S 1/2 of E 1/2, sec. 9, E 1/2 of E 1/2, sec. 8 and N 1/4 of N 1/4, sec. 17, T. 7 S. R. 10 W.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
July 25, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook, Oregon, on September 12, 1900, viz: LUCIA J. HUNT, H. E. No. 11560, for the E 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and E 1/2 of E 1/2, sec. 29, Tp. 2 S. R. 10 W.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
July 30th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook, Oregon, on Sept. 27th, 1900, viz: ELIZABETH J. REDWINE, H. E. No. 11527, for the S 1/2 of Nw 1/4, sec. 3 and S 1/2 of E 1/2, sec. 4, tp. 5 S. R. 10 W.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.,
July 3rd, 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,

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and Lancashire Fire Insurance
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