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Fred C. Baker, Publisher
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Deprecate Disfranchisement.

The so-called liberty congress, having adopted a platform which appeals to the American people "again to declare their faith in the universal application of the Declaration of Independence," was consistent in adding thereto the following: "That in declaring that the principles of the Declaration of Independence apply to all men, this congress means to include the negro race in America as well as the Filipino. We deprecate all efforts, whether in the south or in the north, to deprive the negro of his rights as a citizen under the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States."

This will not be approved, however, by the leaders of the Bryanite party, among whom is Senator Tillman, who has boasted of the employment of violence and fraud to deprive the negro of his rights. It will not be approved by the "red shirt" democrats of North Carolina, who by terrorism and intimidation prevented both white and black voters opposed to the disfranchising amendment to the state constitution from exercising the right of suffrage. It will not be approved by the constituency of such papers as the Macon Telegraph, which recently said: "We of the south are contending for our own and we are going to have it. The negro has nothing that we want that was not taken from us by force and gives to would give us nothing but a right to help the government which was given wrongfully to him. When we take the ballot from him we leave him in a far better condition than he found himself when he came among us as a result of Yankee thrift and speculation." In short, the Bryanite democrats of the south will unqualifiedly condemn it and we confidently expect to see it denounced from that section in vigorous language.

Praise for American Soldiers.

The American soldiers and marines in China have acquitted themselves in a way to command the unstinted admiration of the other forces, gratifying testimony to which is borne in the letter of the British commander to Colonel Meade, who commanded the American forces at Tien Tsin. General Dordward writes in the warmest terms of praise of the fighting of our soldiers, who

formed part of the front line of the British attack and according to that officer had more than their share of the fighting that took place. He expressed his appreciation of the high honor accorded to him by having the Americans under his command and said: "The ready and willing spirit of the officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to expose positions which they displayed the result is soldiers of the highest class."

The report of Colonel Meade on the fighting at Tien Tsin July 13 shows that the praise of the British commander was fully merited. The proverbial gallantry and tenacity of the American soldier were conspicuously in evidence in that engagement, where the odds, so far as numbers were concerned, were largely against them. Notwithstanding the fact that the Americans had more than their share of the fighting and that a mistake was made by the British commander—which he frankly acknowledges—in the position taken by the Ninth regiment, there was no flinching and there were notable acts of individual bravery which General Dordward refers to with the hearty commendation of a true soldier.

The Imperialism Graft.

Major E. Graff, acting commissioner of education for Porto Rico, who has been on the island two years, has submitted some observations on the conditions of the islanders which should induce those who favor imposing upon the Filipinos the task of self-government in their present state of unpreparedness to consider the inevitable consequences. After reviewing the improvements in sanitation which resulted in the extinction of smallpox, by which Porto Rico was cursed, Major Graff details numerous other vital improvements made by the Americans. He tells of the establishment of new schools and says standing armies are not needed, as the insular police are adequate. The distress among the poorer class of natives, while due directly to the devastating hurricane of a year ago, is superinduced and intensified by the pitiable condition of helplessness and dependence of the natives as a result of the Spanish system of government. "They have so long lived under bad laws and unfavorable economic conditions," says the major, "that now in their extreme poverty and ignorance they do not know enough to draw their food from the earth." This is indeed an impressive statement when the fact is recalled that the soil of Porto Rico is very rich and its climate genial. If the Porto Ricans, with the help of American money and her beneficent laws, are so unfit for the task of bread-winning and self-government how much more so would be the ignorant, misguided Filipinos if turned foot loose to battle with exceedingly worse conditions than those of their brothers in the Antilles. It is indeed a most preposterous proposition which the Bryanite leaders make, that of turning the horde of uncivilized natives in the Philippines loose to murder, pillage and all sorts of license. If the most intelligent of them did not have sense enough to know that the United States was their friend how could the others expect to know how to conduct themselves without the counsel of enlightened men and the restraint of law and order? The absurd imperialism cry of the Democracy is the greatest graft which the issue grabbing party has ever tried to work on a sane public. There is not, never was and never will be any such thing as imperialism on the part of the United States, yet the Bryan party is in the ridiculous attitude of using the paradoxical conclusion as a fact and warning the people with all the vehemence of the untrained hound who has treed a cat.

Li Hung Chang has a fortune of \$200,000,000. The old heathen might come to this Christian country and acquire a stack of white chips in the Montana senatorial game.

Race Riots, North and South.

As long as riots between whites and negroes were confined to the southern states the wisecracks could knit their brows and speak of prejudice and intolerance and hot blood with impunity. Now that several conflicts between the races have occurred in the northern states, notably those in New York city, the sages are looked to for amended explanations. The troubles in New York, both as to origin and scope, bear a most striking resemblance to those which occurred a few weeks ago in New Orleans. Both originated in an effort of police officers to arrest negroes for violating the law, and in both instances a police officer was killed, which incensed the whites so in both cases that they gathered in mobs and proceeded to attack every negro they could find. Notwithstanding the fact it is impossible for a mob in New York to find as many negroes in a given time and space as can be found in New Orleans, the casualties in the former were greater than those in the latter. It is self-evident by the same token that the provocation for an attack on negroes is not as great in New York as there is in New Orleans, where the proportionate number of negroes is twenty times as great. It is clear then that the disgrace of the outbreak in the northern city is much greater than the one in the southern city. This recalls the fact that southern states no longer hold the monopoly of the custom of lynching negroes. The northern press and persons who have been pleased to severely criticize the southern temperament which they alleged made such disgraceful occurrences possible are furnished an opportunity for retrospection. We make no apology whatever for the deplorable state of affairs in the South, and certainly no defense of persons of either race or any section who indulge in these outrages, but we read so much about the mote in the southerner's eye it was not prepared for the appearance of the beam in such size and force and awaits with expectancy the further comment of those newspapers whose acrid criticisms of the southern people on this score have been the burden of many editorial leader. Verily, Uncle Remus was "thinking again," when he said: "It all 'pends upon whose hogs is eaten' de corn, and whose corn dey is eatin'."

Secular Shots at the Pulpit.

A Boston preacher has become a tramp to gain new impressions. If some energetic railroad man ever catches him stealing a ride at least one of the impressions is likely to be that of a boot heel.

Rev. R. Heber Newton has come to the conclusion that there is no fixed eternal condition of the soul after death different from its mortal state. At the same time it should be born in mind that Rev. R. H. Newton knows no more about it than the next man.

A Massachusetts clergyman served three months as a deck hand on a canal boat for the purpose of studying human nature in some of its toughest forms. He got home alive and deeply impressed with the lurid and forcefulness of the canal boat vocabulary, but otherwise not greatly enlightened.

When we read that a couple of Brother Dowie's missionaries were once more chased out of Mansfield, O., under threat of bodily violence we cannot but rejoice that the "Boxers" do not read the American newspapers. If they did we can readily conceive that they might say some mean things about our advanced and enlightened civilization in the treatment of missionaries.

At a "mothers' congress" held in Chicago, Mrs. Lida Hardy told the assembled matrons "how Christ would have brought up children." Mrs. Hardy hails from Topeka, where she has been pulpit assistant to the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of "how Christ would edit a newspaper" fame. It is about time the pretense that direct telephone communication with heaven is to be had behind that pulpit would come to an end. It was never anything but offensive and becomes increasingly so.

A preacher in Hackensack, N.J., complained in his sermon because many wo-

men had taken to coming to church bare-headed. He thought the women should cover their heads, for Paul said in one of the epistles to the Corinthians: "Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dishonoreth her head." Still it seems a trifle absurd in this day and age to declare that fashions or customs in clothes can make any difference in the worship of god. In scolding the bareheaded women of his congregation, the rev. gentleman should not be surprised to see the prominent members "golfing" on Sunday.

Oregon Coal Fields.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The coal fields of Oregon have several times been explored by representatives of the Geological Survey, and a number of reports on their extent, character and quality have been printed from time to time. The geologist most familiar with those fields is Professor Joseph S. Diller, who, by the way, is now making researches in Oregon. One of the reports of Professor Diller dealt with the coal fields of Western Oregon, including those of Nehalem, Yaquina and Coos Bay, and from this report the following extracts are made: "The coal fields of Oregon, so far as yet known, all lie west of the Cascade Range, and north of Rogue River. Most of them are among the mountains generally known in Oregon as the Coast Range, but others occur at the western foot of the Cascade Range. Four fields will be noticed—the Upper Nehalem coal field, in Columbia County, the Lower Nehalem coal fields, in Clatsop County; the Yaquina coal field, in Lincoln County, and the Coos Bay coal field, in Coos County. Traces of coal have been found in many other parts of the state.

LOWER NEHALEM COAL FIELD. "The Lower Nehalem coal field is situated north of the Nehalem, near the county line between Clatsop and Tillamook. "In section 16, tp. 3 N., R. 10 W., occurs an 18-inch bed of coal lying between beds of clay. It is near the south foot of Nehalem Mountain, and is inclined at an angle of 30 degrees south-westward. A short distance farther down the slope is another exposure of coal. It can be traced for 50 feet along the strike and ranges from five inches to 14 inches in thickness. It dips at an angle of 30 degrees to the northwest, nearly at right angles, to that in the other exposure. There may be two beds of coal here, but considering the softness of the associated strata and the difference in position of the coal out-crops, it is not improbable that the lower exposure is only a slide from the upper.

"On another branch of Hodge Creek, about 250 yards to the eastward from the locality just noted, two tunnels have been driven by Mr. J. G. Gerritz for Mr. S. F. Pearson. In one of them a 2-foot pocket of brilliant homogenous, fine-looking coal was found.

"On Old Creek, in section 2, Tp. 3 N., R. 10 W., is an 18-inch bed of coal which lies between shales and strikes northeast and southwest, dipping to the northwest at an angle of 50 degrees. The coal resembles that from section 16, of which it may be a continuation, for a coal of the same character, 22 inches in thickness, is reported by Mr. Frank Steinhauser, from section 10, which lies between, and a similar if not identical lustrous, black 10-inch coal occurs in section 36 of the next township to the north. It lies between sandstone (above) and shale.

"Sections 16, 10, 2, and 36 are all in a line extending northeast and southwest, and the coal exposed in them may all belong to the same bed. The coal field, so far as known, has a length of about five miles. The quality of the coal is good, but its thickness, so far as yet known, nowhere exceeds 22 inches. It occurs in strata so soft as to render timbering generally necessary, and is inclined at a considerable angle. In view of these facts, notwithstanding its good quality and nearness to tide water, above which it rises only a few hundred feet, it can not be regarded as promising commercial importance."

There are some things Bryan can never induce the people to forget and among them are the hard times and the soup houses of four years ago. Hatless girls, horseless carriages, c. at less men, what next? Less seems to be getting more.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office: Opposite Court House,
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

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Company, Notary Public.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
August 18, 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 28, 1900, viz:
ELMER HALL,
H. E. No. 10215, for the Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 and Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4, sec. 21, Tp. 1 S., R. 10 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Axel Nelson, of Tillamook, Ore.; John Hodgdon and Joseph Kodak, of Netarts, Ore.; John Heagney, of Tillamook, Ore.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned, sheriff of Tillamook county, Oregon, under and by virtue of a writ of execution dated the 10th day of July, 1900, 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, 1900, in the action of Claude Thayer, as plaintiff, vs. H. Hudson and Oak Nelson, as defendants, will on Monday, September the 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.

H. H. ALDERMAN,
Sheriff of Tillamook County Oregon.
Dated of first publication, August 9th, 1900.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Eric Peterson, deceased, has filed a true and correct account of his final account as such administrator, and that Tuesday the sixth day of November, 1900, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing of objections to said account and the settlement thereof.
FRANK EKROTH,
Administrator of the Estate of Eric Peterson, deceased.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County.
George E. Wittington, plaintiff,
vs.
A. P. Wilson and Susie A. Wilson, defendants.

To A. P. Wilson and Susie A. Wilson, the defendants above named:
In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to-wit: on or before Thursday, October 4th, 1900, and if you fail so to appear and answer for want hereof plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein. The relief demanded is that you may be required to set forth the nature of your claim to the land described in the complaint he in, said real property being situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, and described as follows: To-wit: The West one-half of the Northeast quarter and the Southeast quarter of T. 1 N. 10th quarter of section fourteen and the Southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of section eleven, all in township one, North of Range ten West of Willamette Meridian, and that all adverse claims of you, the said defendants, may be determined by a decree of the above-entitled court; that by said decree it be declared and adjudged that you, the said defendants, have no estate, title or interest whatever in or to said described real property, or any part thereof, and that the title of plaintiff thereto is good and valid; that you and each of you be forever barred from any claim or demand for estate or interest whatsoever in or to said described real property; and that plaintiff's title thereto be determined by said court, and judgment against you for his costs and disbursements hereon.

This summons is published in the Tillamook Headlight by order of Hon. G. W. Sear, County Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, made and dated August 22nd, 1900, the time prescribed in the order for publication being August 23, 1900; the first publication being August 23, 1900; September 19, 1900; September 27, 1900; and October 4, 1900, the last being the date of the first publication of this summons, and said several publications being on Thursday of each week.
MILTON W. SMITH & B. L. EDDY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1879.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.,
July 28, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1879, 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, FRANK FAMME, of North Yamhill county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5235, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Section No. 32, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 2 West, 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 Monday, the 1st day of October, 1900. He names as witnesses: Christopher Zimmerman, William Merritt, Lycurus Jones, August Famme, 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 1st day of October, 1900.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
July 28, 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 19, 1900, viz:
LUCIA J. HUNT,
H. E. No. 10560, for the E 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and E 1/2 of Sw 1/4, sec. 28, Tp. 2 S., R. 7 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Walter J. Smith, Edward I. Severance, of Wilson, Oregon; Morrison Mills, of Tillamook, Oregon; Kattie Mills, of Wilson, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
July 28, 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. 10527, for the Sw 1/4 of Nw 1/4, sec. 3 and Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4, sec. 4, Tp. 3 S., R. 10 W.
She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
John J. Hudson, Webster Hudson, Joseph L. Jones, of Woods, Ore.; Henry Dawson, of Cloverdale, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

INSURE WITH Claude Thayer,

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