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We have just received the Largest and Most Elegant Stock of CROCKERY that has ever been shown in the city. Full Dinner Sets, as well as a very large variety of single pieces. GLASS WATER SETS in all Colors. We have added to our already large stock a complete variety of LAMPS—Banquet Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Parlor Lamps—in different designs, such as must be seen to be appreciated. We have by no means forgotten our lady friends, for we have an elegant assortment of TAFFATA SILKS, DRESS SILKS, etc., also a fine assortment of BLACK DRESS GOODS in Mohair, Broad Cloth and Ladies Cloths.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Seth Low, president to Columbia college, believes that women should devote themselves especially to "teaching and philanthropy." He says: "In some lines of specialization women can never hope to compete with men. But their strong emotions and natural gifts incline them especially to teaching and to philanthropic effort." In our humble opinion it is foolish to discuss men and women separately. What man can do or what woman can do is not a question of importance. The great question is: "What can the human race achieve? What can be done by men and women combined?"

The touch of Uncle Sam's political hand seems to have had a vivifying effect upon the Hawaiian islands. Not only has trade been greatly stimulated, but a large number has been added to their population in the last four years than in the previous ten years. There are more people in these islands now than at any other time since they were known to civilization and three times as many as there were at the period of their greatest depression in 1872.

A Kansas legislator, a member from the short-grass belt, will introduce a bill for the establishment of an experimental station to cross the Belgian hare with the jack rabbit. It is such freak legislation as this that reminds the country that all the Pops have not yet been exterminated in Kansas.

The latest name invented to describe a malady which is akin to smallpox is "The Cuban Itch." The doctors may be relied upon to keep pace with the times in manufacturing new names for old diseases. No matter what they call it, the usual precautions against contagious disease should be observed.

Emperor William has made it plain to President Kruger that the two will not drink out of the same stein. Oom Paul brought his pipe along and can go to Holland and smoke in peace, but if objection is made he will be permitted to trek to the United States and take up a homestead with Uncle Sam.

We shall be obliged to accept the Rev. Sheldon's statement that Jesus would not play football, because in the discussion of these theological questions it is only the clergy who are permitted to tread upon such dangerous ground and be regarded as immune from the germ of sacrilege.

Secretary Wilson sounds a warning to the enthusiastic raisers of Belgian hares. The English sparrow, the mongoose and other pests brought from foreign shores should certainly caution people to be careful in such matters.

Phillips, the young man who showed all the old-timers in Chicago a few tricks on the manipulation of the corn market, cleaned up \$300,000 on the deal and now announces he will take a vacation. The victims will probably keep an eye out for his return.

The estimated increase of the wealth of the country the last decade is \$26,000,000,000, bringing the total up to \$91,000,000,000, which means an average of \$1,195 to each inhabitant—an increase of \$337 during the decade.

A Buddhist priestess has come to this country to preach her doctrine and secure converts if she can. It remains for America to show that it can treat missionaries more gently than the Chinese have done.

The blowing of the cornet at an Ohio church social was the cause of a murder. Ohio should borrow the old Montana sign, "Do not shoot at the musicians; they are doing the best they can."

The man who is subject to hay fever wants to avoid grass widows.

Forest Preservation.

Not the least interesting feature of the annual report of the secretary of agriculture is that which relates to the growth of forestry work. This, the report says, continues to be thoroughly practical and direct. The relations of the forestry division of the department with practical lumbermen and tree planters have become closer and more useful during the past year than ever before and Secretary Wilson notes a great increase in the demand, both public and private, for the services of the division of all parts of the United States. These demands have not been fully met through lack of resources, thus hindering the progress of practical forestry in the country.

The secretary says: "Public interest in forest matters is just now not only keener and wider than at any time heretofore, but it is growing with a rapidity altogether without precedent. To fail to use this unequalled opportunity for the protection and preservation of our forests would, I believe, be of the nature of a real misfortune." The expediency of promoting this public interest in forestry is so obvious as not to require any argument and liberal provision should be made by congress for doing this. The question of protecting and preserving the forests has been agitated for years, with the result of finally arousing a general recognition of its great importance. This should not be permitted to decline, but rather should be further stimulated and whatever additional resources the forestry division of the Agricultural department may require in order to foster this interest it should be given. The secretary makes no specific recommendations in his report, but will doubtless in due time submit to congress the needs of the division.

The government can afford to be as liberal in this matter as are foreign governments that provide for the protection and preservation of forests and every dollar judiciously expended in this way will be many times repaid. The west is peculiarly interested in this subject and the representatives in congress of this section should give it their earnest attention.

The Need of Rest.

Prof. Eustace H. Miles, formerly lecturer at Cambridge university, England, and the head authority on athletics in that institution, contributes to the Saturday Evening Post a leading article on "Fallacies About Training." In the course of it he writes: "A serious evil in the modern training system is the constant tension of the nerves and muscles. At Cambridge I used to watch my athletic pupils and none of them seemed to have acquired the power to repose. They were always on the stretch. When the time came near, for instance, for the university boat race or the foot ball match, the tension reached an extreme, and the men seemed quite unable to be at their ease. It is strange that, while the trainers perpetually teach their men to exercise, they never teach them to rest. The whole of nature seems to work on the principle of alternations; first work, then rest. We see it in day and night; in breathing out and breathing in. I need not give other instances, many of which can be found in one of Emerson's essays. What I wish to insist on here is that, while we teach men to exert themselves, and to strive, and to tie themselves up into knots, we seldom or never teach them to relax themselves, to be at rest, and to undo their nerves and muscles. It is Americans especially who need to relax, to smooth themselves out, and, for example, to let their arms and hands hang limp and heavy. If the business man were to give up only three minutes each day to standing with his knees bent and with his arms and hands hanging down quite loose and limp and with a contented smile on his face and with his mind as empty as possible, the difference in his state of feeling during the day would be almost beyond belief."

INSURE WITH
Claude Thayer,
 Agent or Fireman's Fund and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies.

GROUT BILL PASSED.

House Disposed of Oleomargarine Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The house today passed the great oleomargarine bill by a vote of 196 to 92. The substitute offered by the minority of the committee on agriculture, which imposed additional restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine, to prevent its fraudulent sale as butter, and increased the penalties for violations was defeated by a vote of 113 to 178.

The bill, as passed, makes all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, transported into any state or territory for consumption or sale, subject to the police power of such state or territory, but prevents any state or territory from forbidding the transportation or sale of such product when produced or sold free from coloration, in imitation of butter. The bill increases the tax on oleomargarine, colored in imitation of butter, from 2 to 10 cents per pound.

A long and interesting debate preceded the vote, in the course of which those who favored the Grout bill claimed that the additional tax on colored oleomargarine was the only effective remedy for preventing fraud upon the public, while those who opposed it contended that fraud would be prevented by the substitute, and that the real purpose of the Grout bill was to destroy the oleomargarine industry.

Grout produced figures to show that oleomargarine cost less than 9 cents per pound, and is worked off on the public by the retailer at from 18 to 30 cents per pound. He gave a practical illustration of the manner in which oleomargarine is sold by having brought into the House a box full of packages of what looked like butter. Each was wrapped in brown wrapping-paper. The packages were passed around, and after they had been examined Grout defied anyone to tell whether they contained butter or oleomargarine. Then he turned up a corner of the wrapping-paper, which had been apparently carelessly folded down, and displayed the sign, "oleomargarine."

A PRACTICABLE SCHEME.

Mr. Reid Thinks Doubting Thomases Should Now Be Convinced.

Mr. W. Reid writes to the Oregonian as follows:

It is with pleasure I notice your article in this morning's Oregonian saving the Scientific American recites that the plan I advocated for carrying coal in barges from Nehalem Bay to Portland was so eminently successful in Boston that 98 per cent per year of all the coal consumed in that city for 10 years past has been carried thereto in seacoast barges with tugboat. Surely this fact will at last satisfy the doubting Thomases of Portland how practicable and economical was the plan I suggested in that respect by sea and river combined.

If Portland is in earnest to have coal of the very finest quality produced on the Pacific Slope carried to her doors cheaper than from Seattle, all that is necessary is to send coal experts to Nehalem Bay to examine the measures and question of water transportation to Portland.

Pardon me saving I not what I suppose must be an error in your article of today. You therein say 150 tons of coal in rough weather. It ought to be 750 tons in rough, and 800 or more tons in smooth weather, on barges drawing 9 to 9½ feet, between Nehalem Bay and Portland, via the Columbia River and Astoria.

To this the Oregonian refers editorially: According to the best information at hand, the Lower Nehalem coal field promises to supply Portland with an element of commercial success that has been lacking here—cheap fuel. It appears that the coal is there, but it must be brought to this city, and a railroad to the coal measures is necessary for this purpose. The development of an adequate coal supply so accessible to Portland would be a great factor in the growth of the town. We might wait for some benevolent corporation to build such a road, but while we should be waiting the world would go right along. Would it not be a good thing for Portland capitalists to put their hands in their pockets and build a road to the Nehalem? Then we would get coal and

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