

The Tillamook Headlight.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Rev. Frank E. Coulter, pastor of the First United Brethren church in Portland, who spoke in that city a few Sundays since on "Socialism and the church," has set church people thinking, especially along the lines where the fraternal orders are doing the work of the church in caring for the sick and providing for the widow and the orphan. Here the church has been practically dormant for years, and when the idea of fraternal life insurance came to be discussed and understood such orders as the A.O.U.W. had a wonderful growth. We have not the latest figures, but what we can remember the A.O.U.W. pays about a million dollars every month to widows and orphans! What are the churches doing, for it is the duty of the church to care for the sick and the destitute? It allowed the fraternal orders to usurp one of the fundamental principles of Christianity from it through its own indifference and cold hand of charity, with the result that a large number of men would—and do—attend lodge rather than church. This is a somewhat broad statement to make, but we want no better proof to show the truthfulness of this than the empty pews and so few men in our churches. Let us see what a "Workingman," writing to the Oregonian, has to say: "Great credit is due Brother Coulter, of the United Brethren church, for his declaration that it ought to be the duty of the church to look after even the material welfare of man. If a minister of the church has not as much influence in the community as a ward politician, or almost any man, what is the minister good for, and what is his influence worth? If any man is without employment, what use has he for the church? Can he enjoy anything there? It is strange that the churches want the man's dollar but do not care if he can earn a dollar or not."

The Boers and their sympathisers in this country are trying to bore the horse and mule industry, and they are testing the right of Great Britain to obtain a supply of horses and mules for South Africa in the United States. High prices for these animals have prevailed for two years, so much so that every section of the country have been called upon for horses to supply the demand. This will give some idea of the magnitude of the business among dealers in horses and mules. There were shipped from this country to Africa during the eight months ending with February, 21,342 horses, valued at \$1,998,670. In the same period there were shipped, principally to Africa, 27,594 mules, valued at \$2,060,900; in February alone the shipments of horses to Africa were 2950 and of mules to all points assumed to be chiefly to Africa 3980. It does not appear that any of these horses and mules went to the Boers, but it is maintained that there would be no objection to selling to the Boers if they wished to buy and were willing to take chances in having their cargoes captured on the way out. The effect of these great shipments of horses and mules has been to run the prices for these animals up far above the usual rates. The United States Government has had to pay the prices established by the British demand. The railroads and the dealers in horses and mules are perfectly satisfied. The Illinois Central Railroad is reported as having sent to New Orleans during the year more than 70,000 horses and this was only one of many roads carrying animals for shipment to Africa. It may be mentioned that the numbers of horses required by the British seem large to the War Department, which was staggered by the demand for 10,000 horses to be sent to the Philippines.

All reports from Japan show that both in official circles and among the people the warlike spirit is strong. The feeling appears to be general that the time has come for a rupture with Russia and that it would be a grave mistake to defer it. The Japanese believe that in a war at this time with Russia single-handed they would have a decided advantage and there is no question as to this so far as their naval power is concerned. Japan is superior in force to Russia in Asiatic waters. The fleet of the latter in Asia available for service against Japan numbers thirty-one vessels, exclusive of torpedo boats, while the Japanese fleet, exclusive of torpedo boats, number fifty-two vessels. Not only is Japan's fleet more numerous, but she has some ships of very great power and the promise of great efficiency. Russia's fleet available for service against Japan includes some large ships, but her battleships are smaller and older than those of Japan. Further, more there is reason to think that the Japanese are as good if not better sea-fighters than the Russians. The military strength of Russia is of course greatly the superior, but it is a question whether Russia's forces are effective or ready for use and they are certainly no better sol-

diers than the Japanese either in courage or discipline. But while war is possible, it will probably be averted, practically since Russia disclaims any purpose to permanently occupy Manchuria.

Every once in a while we come across a person who is contemptible enough to wriggle out of paying their subscription, when they find they have not paid for it for several years. This is dishonest, dishonorable and ungentlemanly, no matter who it is that resorts to dead beat tricks to avoid paying what they owe on back subscription. Evidently the editor of the Clatskanie Chief has run across a newspaper dead beat, for this is how he sizes him up: "The Chief staff works 52 weeks per year; that's labor. Now and then some one pays for the paper; that's capital. And once in a while some sun of a gun of a dead beat runs up a bill and venishes without paying it; that's God-fried Muller. But later on justice will overtake the last named creature, for there is a place where he will get his just deserts; that's hell."

While Germany imported last year, most of the United States, over 3,000,000,000 pounds of corn, according to German statistics, this cereal is scarcely known as a human food in most parts of the empire. Consul Harris at Mannheim suggests the establishment of corn kitchens in some of the large manufacturing cities of Germany, similar to the Paris corn kitchen, which he believes would tremendously increase the demand for American corn. The best use for American corn is home feeding and the exportation of the resulting finished product, still there is enough good corn land in the United States to enable us to pursue this policy to an unlimited degree and at the same time furnish 100,000,000 or 200,000,000 bushels a year for German consumption.

When Yamhill and Tillamook counties elected B. L. Eddy as their joint representative, they made no mistake. He carefully scrutinized every measure that came up, and being a ready and forceful debater, if he favored a bill was a power in championing it, or if he thought it unjust, was equally effective in opposing it. Mr. Eddy was clearly the leader on the floor of the house.—Valley Transcript. What a long time it takes Yamhillers to catch on to anything, for that is a matter discussed months ago and disposed of in Tillamook, leaving only a re-nomination or Mr. Eddy to become once again a leader in the house.

The Board of Fish Commissioners has determined to make no effort to enforce the Sunday closing provision of the Oregon law, and that Fish Warden Van Dusen has been given instructions to that effect. The Oregon law is rendered impracticable because of the failure of the Washington legislature to enact a similar provision, and, realizing that endless difficulty would result from an effort on the part of this state to prohibit Sunday fishing, the Oregon board decided that it would be better to pay no attention to the section in question.

By the way a number of bills passed by the recent state legislature have been criticised and said to be unconstitutional it gives one the impression that some of the bills did not receive the consideration which they should. But even if the election of a United States senator was the paramount issue, there is no reason why in the hurry and flurry of the last few days of the legislature bills should be passed without due consideration. It is an unbusiness way of doing business.

The only consolation connected with the failure of the Grout bill to become a law is the fact that the river and harbor bill and Hanna's ship subsidy graft bill failed also. If an existing fraud could not be stopped it is some satisfaction to know that at least another was not perpetrated. The dairymen must wait. Old Bossy will be heard from at the next session.

Iowa proposes to meet its distinguished citizen, Major Conger, minister to China, at the border line and give him a fitting welcome home. Iowa has always shown itself appreciative of citizens who have accomplished something, and it has many of them. Minister Conger is among the most worthy and the entire country joins in doing him honor.

Another surprise. In answer to questions propounded to him by Secretary of State Dunbar, Attorney-General Blackburn has rendered an opinion in which he holds that the act of the last legislature authorizing the payment of a \$2 bounty on seals, sea lions, shelldrakes, etc., is practically inoperative.

Tillamook County is a dairymen's paradise—a land of milk and honey. And yet the numerous homeseekers coming to the Northwest are attracted by rustlers in other states who gobble up the new comers so fast that but very few reach Oregon. No wonder that the population of Washington is running ahead of that of Oregon.

An accurate census of India gives a total population of 294,000,000, an increase for the decade of 7,000,000, notwithstanding the terrible havoc wrought

by cholera and famine.

A Washington state bug professor says the chances are excellent for the army worm to survive the winter and hatch out in millions in the spring with awful appetite for growing grain.

Now it is stated that Biger Hermann is to be retained at the general land office, which calls into question the veracity of the Oregonian's Washington correspondent.

The preacher who prides himself on the use of the whip usually slashes the outside sinners while he truckles to the traders in the temple.

The man who seeks to pillow on popular applause finds it hard to sleep for fear the bubble will burst.

Secular Shots at the Pulpit.

A Boston clergyman in praising conjugal fidelity referred eloquently to the fact that Adam had but one Eve. But it is doubtful if Adam deserves any special credit for this, seeing that there was no other Eve on earth at the time.

The Oshkosh clergyman who contends there is no personal devil is disposed to insist that the burden of proof is on the other preachers. "Which of you," he argues, "has ever met him? He might have been alive 1,900 years ago, possibly, but who knows he is now? Trot him out." It is no sin, the Chicago Tribune trusts, to hope the Oshkosh preacher may be right.

The Methodist preachers who, at a meeting last Monday blamed the newspapers for the present "meagerness" of the contributions of money to missions for the propagation of Christianity in "heathen lands," sought to shift the responsibility from facts to the reports of facts. Actually the falling off in these contributions is due to proceedings in China which newspapers could not conceal without faithlessness to their public duty. Undoubtedly during the last year the religious fervor upon which such missions depend for their support has received the greatest chill it has ever felt since the organized Protestant movement for the conversion of the "heathen" was begun. Of all religious meetings the most enthusiastic formerly were the missionary meetings, at which crowded congregations burst forth with Heber's famous missionary hymn:

Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high;
Shall we to men be lighted
The lamp of life deny?
Salvation, O Salvation
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has heard Messiah's name.
Then there was no "meagerness" in the contributions, and it was beyond the power of any newspaper to chill the spirit which sang:

Waft, waft, ye winds, His story,
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole.

When now people read of terrible vengeance wreaked on the Chinamen by armies of Christendom, of outrage and looting and of beatings at the demand of Christian states, they are disposed to question whether, after all, it is the "lamp of life" which is carried to "men be lighted" in the most famous of the missionary fields. The reports, it is true, are printed by new papers, but they are reports of facts.—New York Sun.

Open Air Telephones.

William Gray, of Hartford, who is the inventor of the famous telephone booth, has more recently designed an open-air telephone, which will undoubtedly prove a popular convenience. Fifty of the machines are now being put together by the Gray Telephone Pay Station company, says the New York Sun. One will soon be put up for trial on one of the street corners in New Haven. If the device proves as successful as its inventor imagines that it will, the introduction of the machine throughout the United States will depend only on the consent of the municipal authorities.

This outdoor telephone is of the height and shape of a police or fire alarm box. The slender iron post that bears the box and the box itself have a white aluminum finish. The sides of the box bear the blue bell, the emblem of the telephone pay station.

This door can be unlocked by dropping a cent in the slot, and the coin can be recovered upon the opening of the door. Inside the box is the mechanical pay station telephone with the slots for dimes, nickels, etc., and on the inside of the door hangs a telephone directory.

The receiver is attached to the back by a short arm, and beside it hangs the transmitter. Connection with the central office is made in the usual way, and when central gets the person wanted and the money is deposited, conversation may proceed.

The door of the box is on beveled hinges and shuts itself by gravitation after the telephone has been used.

It is apparent that such street stations will make telephoning so easy that there will be a general demand for the introduction.

It is suggested that the telephone call box may supplant both of these and make them no longer necessary, as it is intended to permit the police to use the

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