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**The Tillamook Headlight**

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

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 Six months..... 75  
 Three months..... 50

**Condition of Workingwomen.**

The current Massachusetts labor bulletin contains an exhaustive treatment of social statistics of workingwomen within the state, dividing them into groups and handling the various advantages and disadvantages of differing lines of employment dispassionately and based purely on the statements of the employes themselves. The report says: "It appears that houseworkers have less free time and fewer vacation privileges than the women in the other groups; that these employes are generally foreign born; that they have had fewer educational opportunities than the others. . . . They are dependent on the conditions prevailing in the families in which they are employed and are largely governed by the will of their employer; and their content of life must be correspondingly affected."

This is the old servant girl problem in a statistical form. The figures seem in-terminable and cannot be touched upon, but in comparison with other lines of employment, housework is given a statistical black eye.

Let us see about that. Even the report admits that housework is more healthful than shopwork, and that the food and environments are better than in the other cases; that the wages are higher, making allowance for board and lodging. There are other considerations. The woman who prefers shopwork to housework bases her preference on the advantage of greater freedom. But is she free? Is she not subject to absolutely binding hours, regulations and conditions of service?

The shopgirl has a home, such as it is, and spends her weekly earnings supporting herself in probable poverty—sometimes in abject penury and want. The housegirl has a home—a real home—and in nine cases out of ten receives just as much care and attention as if she were a member of the family. In fact, so long as she is in the house she is so regarded, the line being drawn only just this side of service, since social requirements must be met.

The shopgirl falls ill. Her salary stops. She has medical attendance for which to pay, and possibly insufficient or badly prepared food retards recovery. The housegirl undergoes the same experience, save that she is cared for solicitously in the home of her employe, medicines are generally supplied, her salary does not stop, and when she recovers she has her position, while the shopgirl probably finds her place filled by another.

A position in a well regulated family is as permanent as the character of the service makes it. A good servant girl is a jewel. She has a home and an income for life. The shopgirl, with a general tendency, unfortunately, to frivolity and disregard of duty, may lose her position, and may be idle for months. But her expenses are not idle. They keep running, and often she is compelled to meet them at the cost of her honor.

There is no such an emergency for the housegirl. She is guarded carefully by her employer, who has a deep interest in her personal welfare. She is absolutely safe, her position is certain, her salary is better. In every way she is more fortunate than her sisters in the factory, in the shop, in the store.

**Whipping Post in Delaware.**

A negro who poisoned baked beans in Wilmington, Del., has just been given the extreme penalty of an old law applying in such cases. He was fined \$5,000, sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory and given sixty lashes at the whipping post.

In the pillory and whipping post the supersensitive will at once discover relics of barbarism. But if they examine the records they will also become aware of the efficacy of such punishment, especially of the whipping post, which is used in several states for wife-beaters. Some idea of the punishment may be taken from the statement of a boy who was

sentenced to the post and for whom Governor Hamm interceded. He declared that he did not mind the pain of whipping, but dreaded only the disgrace.

It is not human to desire to inflict bodily pain under any circumstances, but here is an instance of positive salutary effect of the institution which is by many condemned. The chances are that if this boy is given to understand that a repetition of his offense will lead him to the whipping post he will never repeat it in Delaware. As long as there is a spark of manhood or self-respect in the person inclined to violate laws affecting the moral standing of the community he will steer clear of the whipping post.

It has been tried in Delaware and found effective. Perhaps the people of Delaware lack judgment, but then perhaps they appreciated certainty of protection. At any rate the whipping post and the pillory seem to work wonders.

The discovery of oil wells in California and Texas promises to have an important and beneficial influence on the railroad industry in the whole southwestern portion of the United States. Shortly after the striking of oil in California the Atchison road began using crude oil as fuel on its locomotives in that region. It was a complete success, saving nearly one-half the former expense for coal. Since the beginning of 1901 no coal has been used as fuel on the Atchison lines in California. Now the same company is equipping the engines on its Texas lines for the purpose of using the oil from the Beaumont wells. The oil necessary to do the work of a ton of coal costs about \$1 less than the coal and the cost of installing oil burners on the locomotives is only about \$250. It is estimated that the substitution of oil on a single Texas branch of the Atchison system will cause an annual saving of \$180,000 and if the supply continues it is probable that the whole system will ultimately discard coal altogether as fuel on its engines. The Atchison is so situated that its coal costs only \$1.68 a ton, while the Southern Pacific must pay \$4.03 a ton because of the scarcity of that article west of the Rockies.

Frederick M. Sawyer, an Englishman who has resided in the Philippines for fourteen years, has published the results of his observations in a volume entitled, "Inhabitants of the Philippines." The New York Sun's book reviewer devotes nearly a page to a summary of the author's observations and conclusions, some of which are particularly instructive to Americans at this time. A noteworthy feature of Mr. Sawyer's work is his favorable estimate of the inhabitants. He says he found his clients punctual in their payments, and his employes, whether workmen or servants, skillful, industrious and grateful. As regards the accusation of their being savages and incapable of civilization—accusations made by American politicians for campaign purposes—the author reminds us that the Tagals treated their prisoners of war, both Spanish and American, with humanity, and in that respect may challenge comparison with the conduct of more pretentious nations.

The army canteen question appears to be on the tapis again, for even temperance people are at loggerheads as to the propriety of doing away with them. As we stated before recent elections westate again, that we consider of the two evils the army canteen is less harmful to the army than the saloon, and we believe that all fair minded persons will admit this before very long. True it was that the W.C.T.U. took a hand in knocking out the army canteen, so did the liquor interests if reports are authentic, so with that combination it is not surprising that it succeeded. Prohibitionists do not view it in this light, for a large number of them take the extreme view and ignore altogether conditions which have to be met—that of the appetite for strong drink.

A New York jury rendered a verdict for \$25,000 damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway company for running into and killing the driver of a grocery wagon. This is the second largest verdict of the sort rendered by a New York court, the largest being \$37,000 assessed against the same company for causing the death of Captain George B. Rhoads of the Seventh regiment.

The Astoria Herald says that for monumental nerve and colossal gall, A. B. Hammond is the chief. Now that is unkind to talk of him in this manner, for the Astoria newspapers have for the past four years looked upon Hammond as the man who would work out salvation for that city. But, alas, it's been his policy to bleed the people as much as he could, and now the Astorians are kicking themselves that they were fools enough to allow Hammond to unmercifully bleed them to death. If ever Hammond tries the same dodge in Tillamook when he extends his line from Seaside he'll find a different class of people to deal with, for they are too independent and will not run over one another to get into Hammond's favor.

With this issue the HEADLIGHT enters upon the 14th year of its publication, and having grown in years it continues to hold its influence and to mould public opinion in the county. The mission of the HEADLIGHT, as the first issue stated, was to zealously guard the interests of Tillamook and its citizens and to promote the development of the county. How far the newspaper has and is fulfilling this mission is for others to judge. We thank those who have stood by the HEADLIGHT through many vicissitudes, and although we cannot all see eye to eye on things of public policy the newspaper be just as aggressive in the future as in the past.

One of the most extraordinary officeholders ever heard of has turned up in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He is one of the county commissioners, whose pay is \$3.50 a day for every day actually devoted to official duties. The commissioner in question does not believe that the services are worth any such amount and the other day he turned over to the county treasurer one-half the pay he had drawn for the year.

The hired man of the farm to-day, getting his \$25 or \$30 a month, board and washing and the keep of a horse, has a decided advantage over the dry goods clerk who gets but \$25 a month and has to board himself, while he works fourteen hours a day.

It is believed that President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, has resigned. It is known that he handed in his resignation four weeks ago, when he thought Hill had control. When this looked doubtful it is said he withdrew it.

Of course our democratic friends profess to be greatly disgusted with the decision of the supreme court in the insular cases. Well, they've got excited before, so it don't amount to much.

Russell Sage has won his suit giving him title to 30,000 acres on land in Minnesota. It makes a number of people homeless, but what of that?

Oil, Herefords and cotton bid fair to become the three staple products of the state of Texas.

**School Matters.**

[TO EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.] There seems to be some misunderstanding among some school officers and teachers as to the length of the present school year and consequently the keeping of the records. Hence a word of explanation will not be out of place at the present time.

The current school year will begin on the first Monday in March, 1901, and end on the third Monday in June, 1902. It is noticeable, therefore, that the current school year will be more than twelve months long. All reports, records, etc., should be kept upon the basis of the school year extending from the first Monday in March 1901, to the third Monday in June, 1902.

The next annual school meeting will be held on the third Monday in June, 1902. All school officers whose terms, under the old law, would expire on the first Monday in March, 1902, will hold over until the third Monday in June, 1902.

G. B. LAMB,  
 County School Superintendent.

By unanimous vote, although with small attendance, the American Medical Association at St. Paul adopted a resolution asking for the re-establishment of the army post canteen.

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**KING & KERREMANS.**

**HALF A BILLION.**  
**World's Financiers Offer \$585,000,000 for a Mine.**

There have been many stories told of the wonders of the United Verde mine of Jerome, Ariz., the property of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, and it has been known that Senator Clark has refused offers of thirty, of fifty, and of sixty million of dollars for the property, but the first accurate idea of the enormous value of this wonderful mine has just been made known.

This story, given in the exact words of Mr. Flintham, has brought out the fact that negotiations have been made recently started for the purchase of the property for the enormous sum of \$585,000,000.

A gentleman has verified the figures given by Mr. Flintham, stating that he knew them to be absolutely correct and that a syndicate has been formed which includes many of the wealthiest financiers in the world, which proposes to secure the mine if terms can be made with Mr. Clark, and has agreed to pay the sum mentioned above for the property.

The only omission made in the story as told by Mr. Flintham is that there has been a systematic exploration with diamond drills of the virgin ground lying below the present workings and that as fast as development progresses in the lower levels diamond drill holes are put down, proving up the ground thoroughly and showing conclusively the figures given in Mr. Flintham's interview.

**Wonderful Ore Deposits.**

Mr. Flintham said: "The United Verde has discounted all my previous ideas of a mine, and when I went through that property and heard Mr. Giroux explain its conditions I felt that the best mining men in the world could learn something from the United Verde."

"I was told, though not by Mr. Giroux that fifteen years ago the mine went begging for \$30,000, and that Senator Clark bought it because he thought he could make a mine of it. Today it is the estimate of the best engineers in the country that it is not only the greatest mine in the United States, but that the ten next greatest mines in the country would represent but a fraction of its probable value. The price of the principal metal—copper—may be reduced one-half, but still it would be a great mine, as about one-half the value of the ore is in gold and silver and as it carries \$75 per ton in all values, the loss of one-fourth would still permit the mining of ore at a profit that most men would regard as magnificent."

**Some Figures That Stagger One.**

"The mine, as far as it has been developed, including the explorations of a diamond drill below the present workings, shows an immense ore chimney 400x600 feet across that has been explored by

shafts, tunnels and drill holes to the depth of 1,400 feet.

"How far it will be possible to work the mine before reaching the heat limit it would be impossible to say, but a reasonable estimate is 3,000 feet; but, without trespassing on the future, the proved ore bodies contain values that almost stagger belief. The mine, to the depth of 1,400 feet, contains 336,000,000 cubic feet of ore, and, estimating eleven cubic feet to a ton, which is a liberal allowance, there are 33,000,000 tons practically in sight, which, at \$75 a ton, which I am assured, is the average of the ore represents more than \$2,500,000,000, with more than half the available ore body yet untouched.

"These are not fancy figures, but represent the actual production of the property and can be verified at any time. It has been frequently asserted of late years that Senator Clark has refused \$50,000,000 for the property. Of this I have no knowledge, but I know how engineers are treated who come to look at the property. They are given carte blanche to take measurements and sample and examine the books and when they get through they are ready to make a report to their principals which effectually disposes of their hopes of ever becoming the owners of the United Verde."

The cold wave which swept over Eastern Oregon did great damage to fruit and vegetables. From the Brunt river and Eagle Valley districts, where the best fruit and vegetables in the State are grown, the report comes that a greater part, if not all, the fruit is destroyed, and that most of the garden produce is ruined. In some places the temperature was as low as 23 above zero. In Baker City the Weather Bureau thermometer went down as low as 24 degrees above zero. The entire fruit crop in Baker City and immediate vicinity is said to have been killed.

E. H. Paige, photographer, Davenport, Wash., has filed a claim of \$20,000 against the Government of Spain for the death of his brother, Frederick Paige, who was one of the victims of the ill-fated battleship Maine. Mr. Paige's brother was 24 years old at the time of his death, and was the recipient of a number of medals from the United States for fine marksmanship and bravery.

Andrew Carnegie signed a deed transferring \$10,000,000, in 5 per cent United States Steel Corporation bonds to trustees for the benefit of the universities of Scotland. The amount becomes immediately available.

"A general boycott of American goods will be started in Switzerland," says the correspondent of the Daily Mail, "if the threatened watch trust is formed."

**Real Estate Transfers.**

William H. Busby to L. A. Campbell, tract in lots 4 and 5, sec. 23, tp. 3 N, R. 10 W.

Mogens Sommer to E. E. Webb, Nw ¼ of Nw ¼ of sec. 21, tp. 3 S, R. 10 W.

F. B. Herrington to M. E. Joyce, 30 acres on N. side of Wilson river in sec. 19, tp. 1 N, R. 7 W.; same to F. R. and B. L. Beals.

W. G. and D. G. Rhude to Lee Laughlin, S ½ of S ½ of sec. 30, tp. 2 S, R. 6 W.

Frank R. Bromley to Nelson P. Wheeler, W ½ of Nw ¼, Ne ¼ of Ne ¼ of Nw ¼ and Nw ¼ of Ne ¼ of sec. 18, tp. 2 S, R. 7 W.

Tillamook Lodge, No. 94, I.O.O.F. to Morin Edward, lot No. 28, block N 1, I.O.O.F. cemetery.

George and Violet Schlegel to James D. Wood, Ne ¼ of sec. 30, tp. 5 S, R. 10 W. U.S. to Stephen Scovell, W ½ of Ne ¼ and E ½ of Nw ¼, sec. 12, tp. 3 N, R. 10 W.

Mary A. and Wm. Schlotter to the Wheeler Lumber Co., W ½ of Ne ¼ and E ½ of Nw ¼ sec. 12, tp. 3 N, R. 10 W. U.S. to Chauncey A. Nash, Nw ¼ of Se ¼, N ½ of Sw ¼ and lot 3 of sec. 9, tp. 3 N, R. 8 W.

B. J. Sykes to John E. Dubois, S ½ of Ne ¼ and N ½ of Se ¼, sec. 16, tp. 3 N, R. 6 W.

State of Oregon to Adaline Morrison, 1.23 acres tide land. U.S. to Walter Macy, W ½ of E ½ of sec. 22, tp. 2 S, R. 7 W.

Josiah Biggs to H. McDermott, lots 7 and 9 in block 1, town of Tillamook.

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