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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year.....	\$1.50
Six months.....	75
Three months.....	50

Figures Don't Lie.

As misstatements were made at the recent meeting of the Farmers' Congress at Salem about Tillamook, when it was stated as a fact and reported in the daily newspapers that the dairymen of Tillamook county did not milk their cows in the winter months, it is only natural that the manufacturers and dairymen of this county should take exception to Mr. Weeks' remarks. To more fully contradict this erroneous impression, Mr. J. B. Delsman, secretary of the Tillamook Creamery Company, furnishes us with figures and facts to show that dairymen in Tillamook county do milk their cows in the winter months. Similar statements can be obtained from all the other factories now in operation, but this one will suffice to show the average amount of milk the factories receive in the winter months compared with the spring, summer and fall months.

Following is the statement furnished by Mr. Delsman, giving the amount of milk received each month and the butter fat it produced at the Tillamook Creamery Company last year:

1901.	Pounds milk.	Pounds butter fat.
January.....	19,729	882
February.....	23,052	929
March.....	64,252	2,329
April.....	154,959	5,573
May.....	319,798	11,142
June.....	350,306	12,691
July.....	343,550	12,654
August.....	281,992	10,216
September.....	167,014	6,998
October.....	152,924	6,880
November.....	109,941	5,150
December.....	52,039	2,508
Total.....	2,030,586	77,952

The amount of milk received at the Tillamook Creamery Company during the past four years is as follows:

Pounds milk.	Pounds butter fat.
1898.....	2,270,907
1899.....	1,375,979
1900.....	1,660,834
1901.....	2,030,586

The reason of the falling off in the milk from 1898 to 1899 in this factory was that in 1898 it received all the milk in the district, while in the following year six new factories were erected and operated in the same vicinity. These are all now in operation manufacturing either butter or cheese, and although this reduced the output of the Tillamook Creamery Company for 1899, it can be seen by the above figures that this factory is now receiving almost as much milk annually as it did in 1898, with six new factories as competitors and all doing an increasing volume of business. What can be said of this district can also be said of other locations in Tillamook where there are factories, and this gives some idea of the growth of dairying in the county, and goes to show that the dairymen are wide awake as to winter dairying.

Trying to Head Off the People.

The demand for the election of United States senators by popular vote has at last assumed definite form. Seven states have made formal demand upon congress for an amendment to the national constitution that will enable the people to elect senators without the intervention of the legislature, and their example will doubtless be followed by other states until the requisite two-thirds of the whole number of states have spoken.

The states which have thus far served official notice on congress demanding a submission of the proposed amendment, under article 5 of the constitution of the United States, are Colorado, Michigan, Montana, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada. The legislature of Nebraska, at its session last winter, also passed a similar resolution, which has not yet reached the secretary of state.

The demand for the election of United States senators by popular vote is not a populist freak nor a socialist scheme. It has been publicly discussed and advocated in every section of the country by some of the ablest and most conservative leaders of the great political parties, and has repeatedly been voiced through legislative memorials to congress. More

than thirty state legislatures have formally declared in favor of the election of senators by the people, but the resolutions have been presented to the senate and house of representatives of the United States without result. While the house of representatives has several times adopted the proposed constitutional amendment by the requisite two-thirds vote the senate has invariably refused to concur.

And now we are told that the recognized leaders of the senate have taken alarm and organized for the purpose of heading off the movement by delegating to the senators representing states whose legislatures will be in session this winter the duty of warning their people against further agitation on this question. They propose to head off the movement that threatens their tenure of office by the assertion that the calling of a national constitution convention would have a disastrous effect upon business and will put a check upon existing prosperity. Irrespective of the truth of the assertion, the declaration is to be made that the calling of a convention for an amendment to the national constitution means disaster. This announcement is expected to be sufficient.

We apprehend, however, that the American people cannot be frightened so easily when they have determined upon a needed reform. It would be just as difficult for the grave and potent senators who desire to head off the demand for the secret ballot. There is only one way in which the United States senate can head off the movement for a national constitutional convention that is passing the amendment demanded by the people. That and that alone will prevent the other thirty-eight states from joining with the seven states that have already spoken.

Even if the recognized leaders of the senate should succeed in blocking the passage of the resolutions in all the states that hold legislative sessions this year, they would be impotent to do so when the issue is brought squarely before the people in campaigns when members of the legislatures are chosen within the next two years. Inasmuch as there is no limit to the time when the requisite number of states shall file their demand for a constitutional convention the movement will continue from year to year until the necessary two-thirds of the states have spoken.

The scandals that have attended senatorial elections in Nebraska and in Delaware, in Pennsylvania and Montana, in Kansas and in California, to say nothing of the disgraceful hold up of the Oregon legislature, and in many other states, have made an indelible impression upon the popular mind. Revolutions never go backward and reforms demanded by the people cannot be headed off by false alarms when public sentiment is once thoroughly aroused.

Joe Simon, Ye Lied.

The Sheridan Sun sends Senator Simon to the corner for lying to the President about G. W. Bibee thus:

Joe Simon has lowered himself in the estimation of a great many people in Oregon, for having meddled with G. W. Bibee's appointment, of the Receivership of the Oregon City Land Office. Think of a man in Simon's position preferring charges of incompetency against a man, and then not sustaining them. The President says: "I find from outside sources that Mr. Bibee is a competent man, and will appoint him at once." Of course Mr. Bibee is a competent man, as everybody knows, and Joe Simon knows it himself. Joseph, get yourself "together" and go "back in the corner and sit down."

Sugar Trust Hypocrisy.

The Peksniffian hypocrisy of President Havemeyer of the sugar trust in his pretended solicitude for the interests of the consumers of the United States will deceive no one. His sanctimonious anxiety that the people shall be allowed to save \$85,000,000 that he alleges is now paid on tariff duties and for the protection of the sugar planters will only provoke laughter.

Mr. Havemeyer should have read the ancient fable of the wolf in sheep's clothing before making such a transparent plea for free raw sugar as he did in his annual report to the trust. Really, the most surprising part about his plea is the fact that he dares to make it at all—especially in view of his own knowledge that the people have not forgotten when the trust was squeezing them in the most high-handed manner not so many years ago.

The attempt to influence public opinion through this appeal to their pocketbooks

shows how hard the once overhearing trust is being hit by the new beet sugar industry. So long as this new, but already mighty, rival shall receive moderate protection from paper products, it will grow stronger and stronger, and the day will soon come when sugar will never again sell ten pounds for a dollar. If, on the other hand, beet sugar can be strangled now by free raw sugar, the trust will soon make up its losses. But the people know what is best for them and they will not chime in with the hypocritical plea of the pirate trust.

Carnegie's Colossal Gifts.

Even in this day of colossal fortunes and unexampled benevolences, the giving away in one single year of \$10,200,000—as Andrew Carnegie is credited with having done in 1901—is so amazing that few can form any adequate conception of the magnitude of the gifts. When to this is added the fact that the ironmaster proposes to bestow on the world each year as much or more of his vast fortune, the matter approaches the incredibly marvelous.

Before the war of the rebellion, not one man in all America had a total fortune ever approximating the amount Mr. Carnegie has donated in one single year. To-day, in this country of unexampled wealth, there are not more than a score of fortunes as vast as the gift itself. In Great Britain, Cecil Rhodes and the duke of Westminster are the only ones credited with more than that wealth. On the continent of Europe, the Rothschild family mutually may have as much wealth as Mr. Carnegie but no one of them has as much as has given away. The czar of Russia has probably as great wealth as our plain American, but he stands alone among Europeans.

Mr. Carnegie evidently proposes to carry out his avowed purpose not to die comparatively rich. He is already the most generous giver in the world's history. When he shall have completed his titanic scheme of benevolence he will have set a mark for the generous of all future time to aim at. No matter what criticisms may be made concerning the source of his wealth, no one can find fault with the incomparable manner in which he is giving it back to the world.

The world will hail with gratitude and affection the anonymous philanthropist who has given \$1,000,000 in England to fight consumption. Hundreds of thousands are killed annually by that disease, yet it could, by proper vigilance and intelligence, be stamped out as completely as the black plague, which swept away in one year more than half the population of Europe. The problem of the black plague, or black death, like that of leprosy, was a problem of cleanliness. Vast populations, living in misery and filth, kept alive leprosy and the plague. The giving of a million in England to the fight against consumption must have a splendid effect in stirring up fresh interest, fresh speculation and fresh discoveries. It will be especially valuable if it shall awaken generous rivalry in some one of our wholesale American givers. There are many able and willing to make the demon consumption sit up and think, if money can make him afraid.

Trade statistics present some curious conditions. Hides are now 49.4 per cent higher than they were fourteen years ago, but leather is only 4.3 per cent higher, and stranger still, shoes are actually 8.3 per cent cheaper. These discrepancies represent the great revolution in processes of manufacture and tell the story of the supremacy of American manufactured products in other lands.

A trust company is being organized to loan money to farmers on grain warehouse receipts. This might have been a good thing a few years ago, but just at present the western farmer is not looking for some place to borrow money—he has money to loan.

A dispatch from Cairo says that in view of the approaching visit of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to Egypt, workmen are engaged in screwing down the pyramids and hobbling the front feet of the sphinx.

The senate evidently did not find the same objection to Governor Shaw that Mr. Bryan did. But then, the Nebraska statesman is not the "power behind the throne" in Washington.

Edward Everett Hale advises every young man to talk each day to some one who is his superior in intellect. Some young men do not think the superior intellect could be found.

That was a cruel thing the robbers of the stockyard's bank did to one of the watchmen. They gagged him with a printer's towel. The watchman is recovering slowly.

Several Iowa papers are warning the legislature against "Pool legislation." The time to guard against that is at election when it is in order to leave the "fools" at home.

Luck is all right but it is not worth half so much as a clear brain and a willing hand. The lucky man is the man who is plucky and smart and healthy.

Since Senator Tillman has found that the charge of party treason is not sufficient to get McLaurin out of his seat he might try a bayonet charge or a charge of giant powder.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree and order of sale rendered in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, on the 11th day of November, 1901, in the suit of F. Boteffuhr, doing business as F. Boteffuhr & Co., plaintiff, vs. Charles H. Smith and Helen Smith, defendants, and of an execution duly issued out of the said court in the said suit on the 22nd day of November, 1901, I will expose for sale, and sell as the law directs at the Court House door of said county, in Tillamook City, Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., the real property described in said decree and order of sale as follows, to wit:

Se 1/4 of Ne 1/4, section 8, and the N 1/2 of Nw 1/4, section 9, township one South of Range 8 West of the Willamette meridian. All of the interest of Helen Smith, as heir at law of G. W. Fearnside, deceased, in and to the following described real property; commencing at low water line of Nehalem river, at a point 50 feet up said river from North point of a lot formerly owned by C. P. Ve, thence following said low water line up said river 59ft, thence in a north-westerly direction 100 feet, thence in a south-westerly direction 59 feet, thence south-easterly to Nehalem river to point of beginning, all lines and angles in said description to conform to lines and angles in survey of the town of Nehalem in lot 5, sec. 23, tp 3 N, R. 10 W. All the interest of the defendant, Helen Smith, as heir at law of G. W. Fearnside, deceased, in and to lot 3, sec. 16, tp 1 S, R. 10 West Willamette Meridian; lots 3 and 4, block 1, Tillamook City, less 20 feet of South end; and what are known as reference tide lots number 3 and 4, in Tillamook City, according to map recorded on page 64, of Book "B" of record or deeds for Tillamook county, Oregon.

Dated, Tillamook City, Oregon, Dec. 24th, 1901.

H. H. ALDERMAN,
Sheriff of Tillamook County,
State of Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
January 22d, 1902.

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.

PHILIP M. CONDEY,
Of Seaside, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 557, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Section No. 9, in Township No. 1 North, Range No. 9 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1902. He names as witnesses: Thomas Mitchell, William Luce, of Seaside, Oregon; Frank M. Wakeley, Herbert Alley, of Nehalem, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
November 22d, 1901.

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.

EMILY D. SHELDON,
Of Hobsonville, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 556, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of Section No. 1, in Township 2 South, Range No. 7 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1902. She names as witnesses: George H. Williams and W. S. Cone, of Bay City, Oregon; Josephine D. Parker, of Hobsonville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
November 22d, 1901.

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.

JOSEPHINE D. PARKER,
Of Hobsonville, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 555, for the purchase of the Lots 20 and 21, Sec 14, of Section 1, in Township 2 South, Range No. 7 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1902. She names as witnesses: William Riefenberg, George H. Williams and W. S. Cone, of Bay City, Oregon; Emily D. Sheldon, of Hobsonville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

J. S. LAMAR,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

I have the largest and best assorted stock of old Wines and Liquors that has ever been imported into this City.

Whisky, \$2.25 to \$8.00 per gal.
Wines, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per gal.

Don't drink cheap doctored stuff when you can buy it pure and unadulterated from me.

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Agents O. R. & N. R. Co., Portland.
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M. H. LARSEN, Proprietor.

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Cash paid for HIDES and PELTS and FURS, Etc.

FAT HOGS WANTED right away to pack down.