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The Tillamook Headlight.
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.
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One year..... \$1.50
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H. W. Scott Not a Candidate.

The Oregonian, on Sunday, contained the announcement that Mr. H. W. Scott was not a candidate for United States Senator, in this manner:
A very cheap little parasitical paper printed in Portland says: "Mr. Scott, as a candidate for Mr. Simon's seat in the United States Senate, is not an impartial judge of Mr. Simon's acts." In the first place, it is not Mr. Simon's seat, but a seat belonging to the State of Oregon, which the people of Oregon will have opportunity to fill soon, as they may think fit. In the next place, Mr. Scott is not a candidate, actual or possible, for it. Finally, the Oregonian will exercise its right of judging as to public men and public measures without asking the consent of any politician or boss, or of the little organs that may be hired for any paltry service. As for Mr. Simon, if the people of Oregon want to return him to the Senate, they will have full opportunity to do so. He now puts himself directly before them as a candidate for that position, and asks that a Legislature be elected on that issue. He never has done this before. All his efforts in that behalf hitherto have been made by indirection. It is to be a plain, straight issue now, and the Oregonian thinks the people of Oregon have a right to all information about it. If, upon full consideration, it shall appear that they desire Mr. Simon's election for another term, he will be entitled to it. But let us have things done in the open.

The HEADLIGHT is pleased to note that Mr. H. W. Scott has declared himself. A few weeks ago we gave Mr. Scott's picture and stated our reasons for being in favor of him for senator. This is soon retold, for no man knows and understands the needs of Oregon better than he does, and having devoted his best energies for a number of years to the development of the state, its industrial and commercial interests, it would be right and proper for the people to honor him, and this could not be more appropriately done than by making him one of the United States senators from Oregon. Another thing, he knows Tillamook County's "bottled up" condition and could talk more intelligently than most men when an appropriation is asked to relieve the situation. We do not despair of seeing Mr. Scott United States senator, for this is an instance where the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

Specious Plea for Cuba.

Tremendous pressure is being brought upon congress to expedite reciprocity with Cuba. The most specious arguments for placing Cuban sugar and tobacco on the free list are advanced and the most dire predictions are indulged in as to the terrible things that will ensue unless congress shall come to the relief of the Cuban planters and the Sugar trust.
The New York Tribune, one of the leading champions of the Cuban cause, presents the situation in a most lurid light. It says "Cuba prostrated by war is just getting upon her feet again. The first good crop of sugar cane in seven years has been produced and is ready for milling; if it is milled and the sugar is sold a large measure of prosperity will be restored to the island; if not, prostration and distress will continue and in many cases be intensified. But the case cannot be ground unless a market is found for the sugar and the only market possible is in this country. This market must be opened by reciprocity and this must be done within the next month or two, otherwise the relief will come too late. A year's delay will mean the spending of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 of Cuban money in Europe, all of which under Spanish rule would come to the United States. There are other dangers even more serious. Another year of industrial and commercial stagnation will gravely imperil the peace of the island. Industrial and commercial grievances were the cause of the Cuban revolts against Spain. There is the peril of a change of Cuban sentiment toward this country. If we condemn the Cubans to the same evils as those they suffered under Spanish rule it will be only natural for them to regard us with distrust and animosity. In order that our war with Spain shall not have been fought in vain reciprocity with Cuba ought to be established and ought to be established now."
It's a very touching appeal if it were based on substantial facts and did not pervert the truth of history.
The immediate enactment by congress of a law removing the duties on Cuban products exported into the United States under conditions of reciprocity would doubtless enrich the Cuban planters and the Sugar trust magnates, but would it materially benefit any other interest or

class? How much of the profit on sugar and tobacco, under reciprocity, would go to the wage-working classes of the island, whether on the plantations or off the plantations. If it is true that Cuban sugar and tobacco in the raw state and Cuban cigars can only be marketed in the United States, where is the danger of losing \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 of Cuban trade? Would the Cubans sell their products in America and buy their merchandise in Europe just because they had to pay tariff duties on their exports? Would they not in any event sell in the dearest market and buy in the cheapest?
The United States has been for generations the best market for Cuban raw materials and it will continue whether Cuban sugar and tobacco is put on the free list or required to pay an import duty the same as tobacco and sugar imported from other countries.
If it were true that the Cuban revolts against the authority of Spain were inspired chiefly or wholly by a desire to redress industrial and commercial grievances, then our war with Spain, waged in the name of humanity against military despotism and tyranny, was utterly unjustifiable. Were the Cuban patriots who staked their lives and fortunes in the revolution against Spain inspired solely by a desire to sell sugar and tobacco on more profitable terms than the Spaniards were willing to concede? Was not the battle cry for free Cuba raised because of the indescribable cruelties of Weyler and his Spanish soldiery? Was not the distress that prevailed in Cuba prior to and during the rebellion against Spain caused by the levying of a crushing tribute upon the impoverished population of the island to feed, clothe and maintain a Spanish army of more than 250,000 men? Has not this country done enough for Cuba by emancipating its people from the galling yoke of its taskmaster and restoring it to peace and prosperity.
Is not the plea for immediate reciprocity legislation by congress merely a ruse to assist the speculators who own and control the enormous sugar crop that is waiting to be milled for export and the Havana syndicate of cigar manufacturers who hope to recover by one single act all they have lost during the Spanish war?

Preventions of Collisions.

The example set by Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad company in deciding to adopt the latest electric improvement intended to reduce the danger of collisions to a minimum is one worthy to be followed by all the railroads of the country. Indeed, it is surprising that one or more of the greater systems—notably the New York Central that only recently suffered from a disastrous and costly collision—has not already put the idea to practical test.
The plan of supplementing the present block system with an automatic electric warning in the cab of the engine itself would seem to be eminently satisfactory at least in theory. Whether it will accomplish the desired ends in practice or fail as ignominiously as did the torpedoes when tested by the authorities of New York City in the tunnel immediately after the disaster, is yet to be determined. Certainly, however, it would seem to be the most feasible scheme yet devised to prevent at least rear-end collisions.
Inventors of the United States should not, however, intermit their efforts to devise the perfect means of preventing collisions. The Eastern Illinois idea may work excellently or it may not. The railroads themselves, to which each collision means losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars in damages, ought to be eager to test all devices. Whether they shall do so or not of their own volition, the traveling millions of America will demand it and they have inevitably had their way sooner or later.

The Nestucca Valleys.

The land in the vicinity of Tillamook is said to be worth from \$100 to \$125 per acre, which is a very good price to pay for dairy farms; it is a better price than is paid for the same kind of land anywhere else in the county. The reason of it is doubtless found in the fact that it is nearer a good shipping point where transportation facilities are good, and people can dispose of all their produce at a good price without having to haul it a long distance. The same kind of land can be bought in the Nestucca valleys for about half the amount of money that the Tillamook lands sell for. The land in these valleys will produce as much feed and keep as many cows to the acre as the Tillamook lands and should be worth as much, and would be if transportation was as good. Tillamook butter and cheese are always in demand at the best prices going. The same quality of dairy products are made in the Nestucca valleys and bring the same prices after they reach the markets. But there is where the trouble comes in, and the reason that Nestucca lands are cheaper. We have a very good harbor and boats can come in here about as easily as to Tillamook and they would come if they could not get our trade without it.—Ocean Wave.

How to Bridge Nehalem River.

We understand a petition is to be presented to the county court praying for a ferry to cross the Nehalem river. It is admitted by all that something should be done so that the Nehalem river can be crossed. When the Headlight advocated some time ago raising the assessment on timber claims, we had in mind's eye a practical system of raising the money to build bridges across the Nehalem, the Wilson and the Trask rivers. We still think that this is the wisest move that can be made to procure more bridges and better roads without the county going into further debt. As the timber land is held by non-resident speculators who do not wish to improve the county, at the low assessment of these lands it would not be an injustice to raise it. Those who oppose it offer no suggestions where more money can be obtained to build more bridges and better roads, and thereby they are content to allow every improvement made on a farm to be taxed. A ferry across the Nehalem river would be of some advantage, but a bridge should be the aim of settlers in that section. If anyone has a suggestion to offer different from that which the Headlight to bridge the Nehalem we shall be glad to hear from them.

Outline of Tax Law.

At the last session of the legislature a new law was passed in regard to the collection of taxes, which took effect on December 1st, 1901, and its substance is as follows:
1. If you pay your taxes on or before March 15 you will be allowed a rebate of 3 per cent.
2. If you pay your taxes between March 15th and up to and including the first Monday in April, there will not be any rebate neither will there be any penalty or interest added.
3. If your taxes are not paid on or before the first Monday in April, they become delinquent, when there will be added a penalty of 10 per cent, and the tax will also draw interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum in addition to the penalty. If you pay one-half of your taxes on or before the first Monday in April, then the remaining half may run up to and including the first Monday in October following; but if the last half of tax due is not paid by the first Monday in October, it becomes delinquent, and there will be added to such balance, a penalty of 10 per cent, and in addition, to balance will bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the first Monday in April until paid.
4. On all personal property taxes, if one-half is not paid on or before the first Monday in April, the law compels the sheriff to levy upon and collect the same after May 1st, hence to prevent a levy upon personal property after May 1st it will be necessary for one-half to be paid as above stated.
5. The law compels the sheriff to sell all lands on which taxes have not been paid, and the sale shall not be later than March 1st of the year succeeding the year in which the tax levy was made.
6. The property will be sold to the person bidding the lowest rate of interest, and certificates will be issued therefor, and deeds given to such property sold unless redeemed within three years from the date of such sale.

The New York Democrats who are

talking about Hill as a possible candidate for their party for 1904 ought to bear in mind that the ex-senator has two powerful enemies in his own household—Bryan and Croker, says the Globe Democrat. Bryan would fight Hill in the convention if his name should be proposed. He would probably fight him in the caucus if he should be nominated. Croker would destroy the very faint chance which Hill would have of carrying New York, and Bryan would see to it that Hill would be far behind the Republican candidate in the prairie states. Hill's chances are decidedly poorer than they were in the early 90's of the recent century, when he was having his snap conventions and taking his swings round the circle in the South.
There is considerable mystery about the delay in the canal consideration at the present time, but it is understood that Senator Morgan is utilizing the time in preparing a report upon the new phases of the situation as developed by the supplemental report of the commission. It is also understood that various members of the Canal Commission are to be summoned before the Senate committee on interoceanic canals, and will be requested to produce the documents and papers upon which it founded its supplemental report, and show why its views changed from Nicaragua to Panama.
Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster appeared before the Senate committee on immigration and spoke in opposition to the Chinese exclusion bills, which have been introduced in Congress. His remarks were directed more particularly to the Mitchell or Pacific Coast bill, which he said, is a plain violation of our treaty with China. Mr. Foster said our Government had four times asked China to modify existing treaties in the interest of American citizens, and that in every

instance China had acceded to our request.

Lord Kitchener has authorized General Vilomel, a surrendered burgher, to raise an additional Boer corps of 1500 men. General Vilomel has written a letter to ex-President Steyn, warning the latter of his intention to form such a corps, and adding that the Boers in the concentration camps are tired of the mess-struggle and are determined to help the British end it.
Re: Admiral W. S. Schley on Saturday at Chicago thrice declared that he has no intention of entering politics. His remarks were calculated to set at rest for all time the political ambitions which some of his admirers have entertained for him. He said that no office, however high, would tempt him to jeopardize the love which the people of this country have expressed for him.
Two ships that crossed the Atlantic last week in opposite directions conversed with each other by wireless telegraph for three days, and report that the instruments worked remarkably well. All doubt of the practicability of the new invention has disappeared.
The treaty of cession of the Danish West Indies from Denmark to the United States was signed at the State Department on Friday by Secretary Hay and Constantin Bruun, the Danish Minister. The treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification immediately.

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

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, January 24, 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.
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, N. 1/2, W. 1/2, Sec. 10, T. 20 N., R. 2 W., 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. Coxe, 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.

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

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, November 23rd, 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 1 and 2, W. 1/2 Sec. 1, T. 20 N., R. 2 W., 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. Coxe, of Bay City, Oregon; Emily D. Sheldon, of Hobsonville, Oregon.
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United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, January 13th, 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.
LAURA E. NICHOLS, of Nehalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 551, for the purchase of the S. 1/2, N. 1/2, W. 1/2, Sec. 2 and 4, of section 1, T. 20 N., R. 2 W., 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: John C. Bryan of Clatskanie, Ore.; Erich S. Brynt, Coleman H. Wheeler and Cora E. Wheeler, of Nehalem, Ore.
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.

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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 for Kopp's Brewery, the Brewer of the Finest Beer in the Northwest. Strangers can find here a place to write, attend to correspondence, privately confer upon business or social matters and generally feel at home.
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Agents J. O. R. & N. R. R. Co., Portland.
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DEALER IN
Fresh and Cured Meats, Hides, Wool, etc.
Shop next door to Larsen's Hotel, Tillamook.

L. N. BARNES,

At the NEW
MEAT MARKET,
Is still here and expects to remain.
Thanking you for past favors and a continuance of your trade
Cash paid for HIDES and PELTS and FURS, Etc.
FAT HOGS WANTED right away to pack down.

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