

**The Tillamook Headlight.**

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

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**The Tillamook Blackmailers.**

The Headlight has always considered the Telephone-Register a reliable, respectable newspaper for veracity and honesty, but we cannot think so any longer since it has become a tool in the hands of a dishonest ring of politicians and the worst element in Tillamook City, who have undertaken to hurl a lot of personal abuse at Mr. B. L. Eddy, the republican nominee for joint representative for Yamhill and Tillamook counties, and the other nominees on the republican ticket in this county. The correspondence from Tillamook in last week's Register, as everybody can readily see, is nothing but campaign lies, and personal abuse, and we are surprised that one of McMinnville's leading newspapers should belittle itself by consenting to become a cat's paw in the hands of those who want to air their personal spleen and who have not the courage nor manhood to sign their names to their communications. Therefore, the Register becomes a party to those campaign lies by aiding and abetting them. Probably it may plead ignorance of the situation in Tillamook county, for that is the only excuse we can offer for the Register falling into such a trap, unless it has been bribed to do so by selling so much space for a certain amount of money for black-mailing purposes. We can hardly think that the Register would have published the correspondence if it knew the naked truth and history of the whole affair. For the information of the voters in Yamhill county and the Telephone-Register, Mr. Eddy is known in Tillamook as a progressive, honest, outspoken gentleman—something that cannot be said about his traducers—and because of these characteristics a few big little men are showing their antipathy to him, and who are now trying to impress the voters in Yamhill county, through the columns of the Register, that Mr. Eddy is a bad man and responsible for all manner of crime, when, in point of fact, it is men, low down in the estimation of the community, instigators of crime and perpetrators of a graft system they have been instrumental in working upon the taxpayers, who are trying to denounce Mr. Eddy. Also for the information of the Register, the political fight in the republican party of this county was upon two things. A fight made by ex-Senator J. W. Maxwell to wrest the representativeship from Mr. Eddy, and the other upon purely county affairs which Mr. Eddy did not figure in, for, as everybody knows here, that was the Headlight's fight, but of these two issues the taxpayers expressed their sentiment at the primaries very pronounced. Although an abundance of whisky and money were used, when the republicans met at the primaries—the largest gatherings in the history of Tillamook county—it snowed the Maxwell faction so completely under all over the county that at the republican convention Maxwell's name was not even mentioned, consequently Mr. Eddy was endorsed by acclamation. As to the rumpus in the Tillamook precinct, it was a saloon keeper who started the fight, and who pleaded guilty at the last term of the circuit court to two charges out of three for assault and battery and was fined \$100. And because of this incident and the landslide, those who wanted nominations on the republican ticket and those who wanted to control the republican party and county officers, a few disgruntled, disappointed office seekers, assisted by the democratic wire pullers, have resorted to a political crusade of abuse. But there will be another avalanche in Tillamook in June, for if there was ever a time when republicans were highly indignant and ready to go on the war path to crush these personal abusers, it is right now. And now that these slanderers have obtained control of the Telephone-Register, the Headlight appeals to every honest, law abiding citizen in Yamhill county, and especially every republican, to resent these abuses which these slanderers are hurling at the republican nominees, and by doing so they will assist the taxpayers in Tillamook county to wipe out the dirtiest lot of grafters, political dead beats, and political bosses with their rule or ruin methods, who have worked politics for years for their own aggrandizements and who are now dying hard because the taxpayers will not stand it any longer.

**Blasts From Ram's Horn.**

No man can become greater than his own heart.  
He multiplies his troubles who runs to meet them.  
It takes a very small fool to commit great folly.  
Forbearance is sometimes nobler than forgiveness.  
God can only lead as long as we walk in the light.  
The self-satisfied man is pleased with a very little.  
A father's love is the best part of a child's inheritance.

**SMALLPOX NO LONGER DREADED.**

**A Few Interesting Points on Vaccination and How to Disinfect.**

Perhaps a little more information about smallpox and its relation to vaccination will not be out of place at this time, especially as Tillamook county, like all parts of the United States, is likely to be troubled with it for quite a while, although it may die out somewhat this summer, but it would not surprise us much to see it somewhat general next winter if proper precautions are not taken. We hope not, however, for it would be quite a serious state of affair if it should spread over the county like the mumps did, or the scarlet fever some time ago. As we have stated before the present epidemic of smallpox is in a mild form, but our experience with the disease shows us that a person can contract the disease from one suffering from it in its mild form and come down with it in its most serious form, or vice versa. For that reason, whenever the disease appears, a strict quarantine and a thorough fumigation of the premises for the purpose of destroying the germs, should be insisted upon by both county and city authorities, otherwise they may have to build pest houses to grapple with the disease. We do not think we are at all pessimistic, nor do we want to impress others with that feeling, but although we are glad to know that the disease has died out somewhat rapidly in Tillamook county, we look for its reappearance under favorable conditions.

Small-pox has not only historic interest. It is on the road to extinction, and may occur in our day in epidemic proportion only in uncivilized lands. The most modern text-books of medicine, if they describe it at all, disposed of it, as of the pest and other plagues of ancient times, in but few words. Small-pox, as we see it, occurs in the modified form known as varioloid. Cases of true variola become rarer and rarer every year. Since the general introduction of vaccination small-pox has lost all its terrors for those who recognize its absolute protection. In many parts of Europe small-pox patients are no longer isolated in pest-houses, but are received into the general wards of the hospitals, other inmates being protected by, if necessary, fresh vaccination. The dreadful character of the disease in former times is evidenced in our day in no way better than by the fear inspired, the panic created, by the knowledge of the existence of a case in a community. Watson said of it—the disease may not be studied without reference to the old masters—"The horrible aspect, disfiguring consequences, and fatal tendency are so strongly marked that its appearance has always been watched with fright by mankind in general, and with intense interest by the philosophic physician."

The havoc which the disease has made in the past is apparent in the holocaust effected in Mexico and in the veritable slaughters in India. In the two years as late as 1874-75 half a million people in the presidencies of Bombay and Calcutta alone fell victims to the small-pox. In 1865, 7000 natives died in less than two months. It constituted 7 to 9 per cent. of the total mortality in England in the seventeenth century, and nearly 9 per cent. of that of the city of Berlin in 1783-87. In France during the whole of the eighteenth century 3000 people died annually of small-pox. Whole races of men were carried off in Brazil, one-third of the population in Iceland in 1707, two-thirds of that in Greenland in 1734. It is computed of the century preceding vaccination that fifty millions of people died in Europe of small-pox. The human race was beaten down until men became resigned to the disease. Macaulay called it the most terrible of all the ministers of death. The danger to life and disfiguration of the living, especially loss of sight, made it, to a degree of which we can have now no conception, the most dreadful of all diseases. "There is no contagion so strong and sure as that of small-pox," Watson writes, "and none that operates at so great a distance."

The contagious principle has singular tenacity of life. It sticks especially to bedding and clothing, which, if kept secluded at a warm temperature, may remain infectious for months and even years. The body and bedding of a patient affected with small-pox is surrounded by the infectious matter as by a cloud or halo. In a large, well-ventilated apartment the danger of infection on account of dilution and diffusion of the poison is much reduced. It is certain that the disease has been contracted by an individual who has approached a patient no nearer than three feet, and it is well established that the disease may be conveyed by third persons and by things. The contagion is given off from the body at all periods of the disease, and also for some time after death, at least up to decomposition, but not so long as to account for the case recorded by Dr. Franklin, when he relates that "several medical men who assisted in London at the dissection of a mummy died of amalygmat fever, which it was supposed they caught from the dried and spiced Egyptians."

Small-pox is a very uniform disease. In modified form, however, it presents many irregularities. Varioloid distin-

guishes itself by abnormalities in every stage of the disease. As most of the cases are due to incomplete protection by vaccination, the various irregularities are mentioned by Morrow when he says that "vaccination denaturalizes small-pox, deranges the original order of the disease, and effaces its most distinctive features."

It is generally assumed that the modification of symptoms is apparent in the initial stage of the disease. This view, however, is by no means correct. The disease begins with its usual train of symptoms, and as a rule with its original violence. The difference concerns duration rather than degree. The initial stage is often cut short a day or two, so that the eruptions may appear by the end of the first or second day. The various initial eruptions occurs also in varioloid—the petechial as an exception—the erythematous as a rule. It is a common observation that a pronounced erythematous eruption or scarlatiniform rash betokens varioloid rather than variola. Curschmann declares that we may predict, in spite of the severe depression of the general system, that the form of the disease, if erythematous, will be mild, while petechiae will nearly always be followed by variola vera, which is not infrequent confluent.

Vaccination, if it could be enforced, would render superfluous all other prophylaxis, including isolation. Inoculation, which it substitutes, has only historic interest. Vaccination and revaccination, if they could be made compulsory, would eventually eradicate the disease; thus but a single fatal case of small-pox has occurred in the German army during the past fifteen years. Unfortunately, however, vaccination cannot be made compulsory in our country, "when the cry of infringement of personal liberty is the shibboleth of the demagogue" (Foster), so that patients must still be isolated and sick-rooms disinfected. A temperature of 40° F. is fatal to small-pox. The organism of the disease are destroyed by sulphur in sufficient concentration. That this process may be properly brought about, it must be done by health authorities. All combustible material should be consumed if it may not be subject to the antimycotic action of live steam; walls should be rubbed down with bread, and floors scrubbed with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1:1000; doors and windows should be closed, and sulphur, 4 pounds to every 1000 cubic feet of air, should be burnt to bring about perfect fumigation: at the end of two days the chamber may be thrown open and thoroughly ventilated for two weeks. Bedding, clothing, curtains, etc., after subjection to superheated steam, should be suspended in the air day and night for a week. The dead body should be subjected to immediate interment, as infection is disseminated from its surface up to the period of decomposition. In the interval between death and burial the body should be enveloped in a sheet saturated in the solution of corrosive sublimate, 1:1000. Transportation should be permitted only when a body is put in an air tight metal case. In the experience of the writer an endemic was once developed at a distance in a country town by neglect of this precaution.

If seen early the patient should be vaccinated at once. Vaccination in the early stage of the disease modifies variola. After the fourth day vaccination is useless. Marson puts it positively: "Suppose an unvaccinated person be exposed to small-pox on Monday: if he be vaccinated as late as Wednesday, the vaccination will be in time to prevent small-pox being developed; if it be put off until Thursday, small-pox will appear, but will be modified; if the vaccination be deferred until Friday, it will be useless; it will not have had time to reach the stage of areola, the index of safety, before the illness of small-pox begins." Curschmann does not subscribe to these views. He declares that he has seen cases in which vaccination was practised that infection with variola and small-pox pustules developed side by side. He doubts whether vaccination can render the disease even milder in its course. Nevertheless, so long as there is doubt the patient should have the possible benefit of early vaccination.

They only rule who scorn all ridicule. Narrow thoughts are never high. A man has never failed utterly so long as he has friends left him. You cannot expect God to honor your drafts when you refuse Him your deposits.



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J. A. TAFT CO.  
HAVE ON HAND  
**DRY FLOORING, CEILING,**  
Finish Rustic, Wainscoting, Mouldings and Ship Lap.  
Also all Sizes of ROUGH LUMBER.

**Interstate Commerce Legislation.**

The prospect for legislation to strengthen the interstate commerce act is not favorable, although the advocates of such legislation are pressing the matter. The bill introduced by Senator Elkins has been referred to the Interstate Commerce commission or a report on its provisions and considerable interest is felt in regard to the reply the commission will make. It is expected that the measure will be approved in part, but an objection to it is looked for because not enough power is provided for the commission.

The Elkins bill provides for giving the Interstate Commerce commission authority under certain conditions to fix railroad rates, legalizing pooling and abolishing imprisonment as a method of punishing offenses against the law. The provision with reference to the fixing of rates authorizes the commission to hear complaints of discrimination made against common carriers and directs that any definite order made by the commission after such hearing, declaring a rate regulation or practice to be just and reasonable, shall become operative and be observed by the party or parties against whom it is made within thirty days after notice. The section in regard to pooling provides that it shall be lawful for any two or more common carriers to arrange between and among themselves for the establishment of or maintenance of rates and it also shall be lawful for such carriers to agree by contract in writing filed with the commission upon the division of their traffic or earnings, or both. Authority is given the commission to hear complaints against the fairness of such pooling arrangements and to make an order annulling the contract in the respects found to be unjust and unlawful.

The measure has encountered a number of objections, the chief of which is to the pooling provision, the unpopularity of the legalized pooling proposition being apparently as general and strong now as it has ever been. The hearings before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce have developed the usual diversity of opinions, the tendency of which is to confuse and thus necessarily to impair the chances of legislation. It is stated that Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission is rather pessimistic about the prospect of securing radical amendments to the interstate act and thinks that it is wiser to ask for such changes as will make the provisions of the act operative. This feeling on the part of the chairman of the commission was disclosed in the views he gave to the house committee, which it has been said did not produce an altogether favorable impression. Of course if all that may be necessary to make the law more effective cannot be obtained at once it would not be wise to refuse such changes as can be secured, but the advocates of strengthening the law should not weaken or abate their efforts so long as there appears to be a chance of getting what they believe to be essential. They should find encouragement in the fact that they are supported by a stronger public sentiment than ever before since the policy of railway regulation was instituted.

**Pointed Paragraphs.**

The best way not to obtain praise is to ask for it.  
Wine makes the head dizzy; power makes the heart dizzy.  
No man is ever too bad to ladle out a little good advice.  
Chicago News: Prejudice is the step-father of slander.  
What the average man needs is a censor for his conversation.  
Probably men and women who flirt act like fools because they are fools.  
A married man's idea of home comforts is a shirt that is made at home.  
It behooves those high in political power to provide themselves with parachutes.

**Pacific Navigation Company's Tariff List.**

The Pacific Navigation Company has revised its tariff sheet, and the new schedule, which goes into effect today and remain in force for six months, is as follows:

FROM	TO	Less than five tons per ton.	Five tons or over per ton.	Ten tons or over per ton.
PORTLAND.....	GARIBALDI, TILLAMOOK, BAY CITY, HOBSONVILLE.	\$4.50	\$3.75	\$3.50
ASTORIA.....	TILLAMOOK, GARIBALDI, BAY CITY, HOBSONVILLE.	\$3.50	\$2.75	\$2.50
SAN FRANCISCO	TILLAMOOK, GARIBALDI, BAY CITY, HOBSONVILLE.	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.00
BUTTER.....	TILLAMOOK to PORTLAND, 25c per box. Astoria, 20c per box.			
EGGS.....	" " Portland, 30c per case. Astoria, 25c per case.			
CHEESE.....	" " Portland, 15c per box. San Francisco, 20c per box. (Empties returned FREE.)			

15 per cent Rebate on New Settlers' Household Goods going in.  
PASSENGERS' FARE, between Tillamook and Astoria, \$3.50, which includes meals and berth while at sea.  
B. C. LAMB, Agent, Tillamook City.

**Steamer Geo. R. Vosburg**  
Will Run Between  
**Tillamook and Astoria.**

Freight in 5-ton lots and over \$5.50 per ton.  
Freight in less than 5-ton lots, \$5.00 per ton.  
Passenger rate, \$3.50.

Ship Freight by A. & C. Railroad in Care of  
**Geo. R. Vosburg,**  
**NEHALEM TRANS. CO.,**

**M. F. LEACH,**  
PROPRIETOR OF  
**Tillamook Meat Market**  
DEALER IN  
Fresh and Cured Meats, Hides, Wool, etc.  
Shop next door to Larsen's Hotel, Tillamook

**Pacific Navigation Co.**

STEAMERS—SUE H. ELMORE, W. H. HARRISON.  
ONLY LINE—ASTORIA TO TILLAMOOK, GARIBALDI, BAY CITY, HOBSONVILLE.

Connecting at Astoria with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. and also the Astoria & Columbia River R. R. for San Francisco, Portland and all points east. For freight and passenger rates apply to  
**SAMUEL ELMORE & CO.,** General Agents, ASTORIA, OR  
B. C. LAMB, Agent, Tillamook Oregon.  
Agents: J. O. R. & N. R. Co., Portland.  
A. & C. R. Co., Portland.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION  
United States Land Office,  
Oregon City, Oregon,  
March 10th, 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.

JAMES W. FISHERMAN,  
Of Dayton, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, statement No. 2668, for the purchase of the swamp 5 1/2 of E 1/4 of section No. 24 in Township 3 South, Range No. 7 West, and more valuable for its timber or 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 Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1902. He names as witnesses:  
W. Cain, of Dayton, Or.; O. Rhude, of McMinnville, Or.; N. S. Strutch and A. P. Slade, of Dayton, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of May, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

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WILLIAM CAIN,  
Of Dayton, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, statement No. 2666, for the purchase of the swamp 1/4 lot 1-2, Sw 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of Section No. 4 in Township 3 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1902. He names as witnesses:  
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