

The Tillamook Headlight.
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)
One year..... 1.50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

Thorough Inspection Wanted.

Just to show what a skim milk kind of an annual visit the State Dairy and Food Commissioner made in Tillamook, we have ascertained the time that Mr. I. W. Bailey spent in a few of the factories. So we will take his visit to the Tillamook Dairy Association's factory at Fairview as a criterion. This is probably the largest creamery in the State of Oregon, for the milk it handled this summer amounted to about 14,000 pounds daily. Mr. Bailey sacrificed twenty minutes visiting this factory! Was he able to ascertain in that length of time whether or not the product manufactured at that factory was pure and free from microbes? Not much. What Mr. Bailey will report about Tillamook in his annual report after making such a superficial inspection of only a few of the creameries in the county is hard to tell. This is the position that the Headlight takes, if the creameries are to be inspected by state officials, let it be done thoroughly and scientifically so as to ascertain the purity and cleanliness of the milk received at the factory, sanitary arrangements of the factory, and the purity and wholesomeness of the butter or cheese manufactured. The idea of calling a junketing outing an inspection of creameries is all foolishness, and if the state legislators want to benefit the dairying industry in this state they will pass a law making inspecting of creameries thorough and by a person scientifically qualified to do so. Government inspection of creameries in Canada, cheese makers who come from there tell us, is thorough, and unless we can have some thorough system in Oregon, we would advise the state legislature to pay the State Dairy and Food Commissioner to stay home in the future to throw a few more and larger bouquets at Tillamook.

A Religious Graft.

The Oregonian has raised the question of the seeming connection of the Divinity School at Eugene with that of the State University, and rightly so, for it is plain enough that the Divinity School students are getting part of their education for which the Divinity School authorities does not pay. To put it plain, the Divinity School has grafted itself onto the State University. That is conclusive, or it would have provided teachers to instruct its students the same as any other college. But that is not all, it looks to us that it savors of dishonesty on the part of the Divinity School authorities when they establish an institution like that and depend upon the state to provide instructors for the students. It is a religious graft, and nothing that we have read in the controversy has made us change our opinion after reading the Oregonian's first editorial on the subject. Another thing, we believe, if the Oregonian sited the matter down a little more it would find that in previous years that the University and Divinity Students have not assimilated, and thereby a spirit of antagonism was discernable, to such an extent that the Divinity School students have been favored in a number of instances because they belonged to the Divinity School "ring," much to the annoyance of the University students.

A "Kill and Burn" Hero.

Somehow we have an idea that General J. H. Smith, who had command of the Samar campaign in the Philippine Islands, and issued the orders to "Kill and Burn," for which he was tried by court martial, found guilty and retired by the president, is not deserving of the censure which is being heaped upon him. It is easy enough to home and far away from the fighting line to criticize, but when one has to deal with half-civilized, treacherous people, as General Smith had, it is a totally different affair. For that reason we think he should not be unjustly condemned. Probably he sized up the situation and saw that it was wise to be cruel, and he adopted that method of warfare when all others had failed. General Smith is too advanced in years to be considered reckless or indiscreet, as a younger man might be; and, another thing, we cannot believe that an American officer, holding the position that he did, would issue such orders unless he saw that it was absolutely necessary and wise to do so. The yellow journals and the antis have done much to lower the moral character of American soldiers in the sight of the world, but they have purposely refrained from taking into consideration the treacherous, half-civilized people they had to fight. As we said before, it is easy to find fault, but war is war, and it is a foolish notion for people at home to think that it can be carried on on the strictly humane plan when different conditions have to be overcome. War is blood, murder and destruction, anyway, and the army that can do the most carnage in the quickest time is about as humane as one can expect it to be, for that is what it is equipped for with all the latest fire arms and implements of war. We think this was General Smith's idea after he sized up the situation at Samar and gave his orders to

"Kill and Burn," but this appears to have shocked the sentimentalism of some people that they have stirred up a tempest in a tea-kettle, with the result that the general has been made a kind of scapegoat to satisfy the foolish public clamor of the antis and those who imagine that their fine feeling have been outraged.

We have not forgotten the Abyssinian, Afghan, Zulu and Burmah wars in which England was engaged in with savages and half-civilized people and religious fanatics, and generals in those wars had to be cruel to be kind in order to bring about a termination of hostilities and a better civilization. It did not shock the English people, for they know from experience that General Smith's plan of war with those people is the only humane way of dealing with them. No matter how hard it is for him to bear the disgrace, when the American people once realize what he had to contend with they will come to the conclusion he acted about right, after all. If the war in the Philippine Islands had been carried on more after the "Kill and Burn" plan, peace would have followed in a few months after the American army arrived there, but generals like Otis were such molly-coddles to undertake drastic measures. We have no patience with those at home who seem to think that the American army ought to have been a little missionary army. It was sent there to fight and carry on a bloody war, and if one general saw that it was necessary to make the war a little more bloody than common, then give him credit for his good judgment and not turn round and abuse him, as the antis are. In our estimation General Smith is as much an hero as any general who commanded in those islands, for he knew the kind of medicine that would cure a treacherous, blood-thirsty, half-civilized people.

A Better Plan.

The Astorian desires to reply to the following from the Tillamook Headlight: "The body of the escaped convict Merrill was taken to Salem for burial and if Salem could manage to kill off some of the hoodlum politicians who infest the state capitol during the state legislature and bury them with the notorious outlaw, that city would be entitled to the thanks of the whole state."

We do not think this is advisable, for then they would have to destroy the quorum; it would include every man from the speaker to the door-keeper. But better yet, let every county elect as good a representative as B. L. Eddy, of Tillamook, and then all will be well.—The Astorian.

The Headlight acknowledge the logic of its esteemed contemporary's plan, and is well aware that Tillamook did the right thing when it elected Mr. Eddy, for it meant one nail driven into the coffin of the political boodlers. What we had, however, in mind's eye when we penned the above paragraph was the lobbyists who go to the state legislature with a sack to work a "graft." One in particular, concocted at Astoria, is enough to prove the Headlight's contention. In recent years the pilots have sent a number of political wire-pullers and a big sack, containing as much as \$20,000, to Salem to defeat legislation or pass laws which put a lot of money in their pockets, and as the state legislature generally contains some members whose eyes are always bugged out to find the man with the sack, it is not strange that the pilots easily got them tangled up in their seams, traps and pots. The Headlight move that the political boodlers from Astoria be the first to be decapitated.

Who is to be president of the senate? That is the question which is troubling some of the politicians, as it is a question who will wield the gravel, because it is thought Senator Fulton will not be an aspirant, as he will figure in the fight for United States senator. As to the speaker of the house, from what information we can gather from pretty reliable sources it is about conceded, even by the several aspirants, that Representative B. L. Eddy will be honored with that position in recognition of the ability he displayed at the last session of the state legislature.

It is a rare thing to hear people kick and complain in Tillamook, but we occasional run across some this time of the year, but it is a complaint that their barns are not large enough for their hay crop, for, as usual, the crop is heavy and well cured and put away in good shape for Old Bossy next winter.

The British Government is investigating a mysterious disease, which was first observed about 15 years ago in native villages along the Congo, known as the sleeping sickness. The cause of the malady is not understood, nor has a cure been discovered. White men seem to be safe from its attacks, but the victims among the natives are numbered by many thousands. The commission sent out by the British Government will study the disease in that region. The malady is painless, but usually fatal. The only symptom apparent to the medical missionary is an irresistible impulse to sleep. The patient may go to sleep in the midst of a conversation or while he is eating his dinner. This unnatural slumber does not refresh him, but he slowly grows weaker. The periods of sleep become more frequent and of longer duration, and the patient usually dies in one of them.

TRACY BOBS UP AGAIN. But is Going at the Rate of Thirty Miles a Day.

Spokane, Aug. 1.—A Waterville special to the Spokesman-Review says: George McCann has just arrived with a report that at 9 o'clock this morning, about 15 miles west of Bulee City, he passed a man answering Tracy's description. He had the horses supposed to have been taken near Wenatchee. Deputy Sheriff Friel and City Marshal Deyers left last night to intercept Tracy at Moses Lake, the only route that could be taken if he is headed for the mountains. Deputy Sheriff Sedgwick, of Coulee City, has been directed to follow up the clew reported by McCann. Tracy crossed the Columbia at 5 o'clock this morning, and could easily have covered the distance between the ferry and the point where McCann met the man answering his description.

Tracy has declared that he wants to hold up a bank or rob an express car. He says he has promised to give the sum of \$5000 within one year to the parties who helped him escape from the Oregon Penitentiary. He is making his way to the "Hole-in-the-Wall," in Wyoming. When there, he declares, he will be a "thief among thieves," and will be safe.

Wenatchee, Wash., Aug. 2.—Further details have been secured concerning the movements of Convict Harry Tracy, who crossed the Columbia River at Moses Coulee ferry, 18 miles south of Wenatchee, yesterday morning.

Just how Tracy arrived at this vicinity is not certain, but it is supposed that after escaping from the Sheriff's posse near Palmer he came over the mountains by the Snoqualmie trail. Thence he must have turned north along the road via Blewitt, which leads into Wenatchee Valley. How he managed to evade recognition is a problem, as this road is the main thoroughfare over the mountains, and he must have been seen by many persons. When he arrived here he was mounted on a good saddle horse, and was leading a pack horse, with a complete camp equipment. Such an outfit, however, is so common that Tracy would really pass as a shepherd or prospector, without question.

It was about 10 o'clock yesterday morning when City Councilman W. A. Sanders, who was spending the day at the farm of his son-in-law, Sam MacEldowney, was approached by a man who had just ridden up on horseback. Sanders was helping to pack fruit in a packing shed. The man had the appearance of a shepherd, such as passed the farm frequently, and Sanders, without raising his eyes from his work, nodded and said "Good day."

As has been told, Tracy introduced himself. This was taken by Sanders as a pleasantry, and with a smile he responded: "Help yourself to apricots, Mr. Tracy." "I see you don't believe me," said the stranger, "but perhaps this will help you to realize that I am telling the truth." With the word the man pulled his gun and leveled it at the astonished Sanders. "I shall want you to give me a little assistance," he continued, "and you must do just as I tell you."

Then Tracy told him to keep still and for two hours rested in the packing shed. Sanders now had time to observe him closely, and saw that the convict had been carrying his revolver strapped to his leg, while his rifle had been ever ready in his hand. Tracy was worn and very nervous, talking almost continually, from sheer nervousness, and at times his hands could be seen to twitch. While he talked much, he was careful not to throw out any hint of the road over which he had come. He seemed in fairly good spirits, however, and showed no sign of suffering from wounds.

As 12 o'clock approached Mr. MacEldowney came to the shed to call Mr. Sanders to dinner. Seeing a stranger talking to his father-in-law, he hospitably invited him also to come in and eat. "Mr. MacEldowney," said Sanders, "this is Mr. Tracy."

MacEldowney did not catch the name, and, nodding acknowledgement of the introduction, turned to go.

"Stop, Sam," said the convict, "I see you don't remember me."

MacEldowney, who formerly lived near Portland and had known Tracy before his conviction, whirled back like a flash and looked at him keenly.

"My God!" he exclaimed, "It's Harry Tracy."

Tracy, with perfect coolness, now took charge of all proceedings. The trio went to the house, Sanders and MacEldowney in the lead, and Tracy and his ever-ready gun following. In the house the family gathered for dinner, together with two farm hands. They were just taking their seats in their usual position when the three entered.

place on the premises, he directed all to group themselves under the trees and on the porch while he pre-empted one end of the porch himself, and stretched himself at his ease. The afternoon dragged through slowly. As supper time approached Tracy allowed Mrs. MacEldowney to prepare the meal, which was eaten under the same arrangements as before. Tracy's nervousness showed strongly during the long afternoon wait. He would lie down and then jump up and pace up and down like a caged animal. He talked rapidly, almost hysterically at times, but with it all he showed great cunning in avoiding all reference to his past or future course.

Supper over, the convict began to show signs of activity. He ordered his horses unsaddled and looked them over critically. They were good horses, one a bay and one a buckskin, but they showed signs of having been ridden far and hard. There were no other horses in sight, however, and the convict ordered them resaddled and announced that he was going to take MacEldowney with him as guide and hostage. At this announcement Mrs. MacEldowney, whose nerves were already strained, broke down and began crying violently. The little children joined in chorus with their mother. Then, under cover of Tracy's gun, MacEldowney secured three horses belonging to a neighbor. Tracy looked them over carefully. They were well shod and in good condition. Tracy ordered them saddled, and then made MacEldowney mount each in turn, and show its paces. Satisfied that the horses were trustworthy, Tracy at last mounted and rode away.

"KILL AND BURN" GENERAL. His Work Has Not Been Properly Appreciated.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The San Francisco Examiner gives Gen. Smith's side of the Samar campaign. Smith refuses to be interviewed but his side, Lieutenant Shields, states the following can be considered authoritative:

Samar, except for a narrow strip of level land along the coast is a mass of narrow river valleys and impenetrable wilderness. The natives who are barbarous and uncivilized, were all insurgents or sympathizers at the time of Smith's arrival. Religious fanaticism prevailed and the people believed they had charms against bullets. They would lie and wait for the soldiers in jungles and fight till one or the other side was killed out. Even children of 8 years were regularly found in these attacking parties. In October General Smith issued a proclamation notifying the natives that if they did not surrender by November 15 they would be treated as enemies whenever encountered. He intended to force all the natives to return to their homes in the coast towns. A line of 14 forts to prevent the furnishing of supplies of the insurgents, and a regular patrol were established.

His policy was to make the towns so attractive and the interior so unattractive as to thus force the natives to return to the towns. Only after repeated instances the treachery was the order issued to "kill all armed enemies over 10 who were encountered." It was not, as has been frequently stated, to kill all persons over 10. When the time limited expired a systematic plan of operations were carried out which resulted in the capture of Lakban, and the disarming of his forces. But each expedition brought in so many prisoners that they became a burden and couldn't be taken care of. An order to take no more prisoners was then issued, not an order to give no quarter. The order was intended and understood to mean that not everybody who was seen was to be brought in but not to prevent the capture of armed insurgents.

In going to Samar Smith faced the difficult problem of subduing an island of insurgent savages which for two years had foiled all the efforts of the American troops and on which the Spaniards had hardly dared set foot. In four months this was accomplished and civil government was established on May 18.

Lieutenant Shields says it is worthy of note that no stories of water-cure came from Samar, General Smith having issued strenuous orders against it.

President Lederle, of the New York Health Board, has decided to wage systematic and scientific warfare against mosquitoes. He will assign 17 inspectors to go all over the territory in the malaria districts of Greater New York. They will make maps of ponds and indicate wherever there is a pool of stagnant water. Twenty-five barrels of oil will be placed on the water in Central Park.

Information received in Pueblo, Colo., leads to the conclusion that in case John W. Gates secures control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at the Company at the coming election, the steel trust will erect a gigantic Western plant, to be a formidable rival of the Colorado Company. Vast coal and cokefields owned by the United States Steel Company in Indian Territory are being developed worked. Supplies of iron ore controlled there by the steel trust are said to be inexhaustible.

A nun who was expelled from the religious home at Nice by the governmental enforcement of the law of associations, became insane and jumped from a second-story window, crying, "I'm flying to heaven." She was picked up unconscious.

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Unjust Accusations Proven False.

State of Oregon, County of Tillamook, S.S.
I, John Ek, being first duly sworn, say that certain stories which were in circulation during the last winter and spring, reflecting upon the character of my son-in-law, Mr. S. M. Batterson, as a man and as a husband, were reported by me as given me by others; that I have made a full investigation of said stories and am satisfied that the same were absolutely false; that I have obtained both direct and circumstantial evidence of such falsity; that I am satisfied that my said son-in-law has been absolutely innocent of any ill treatment of my daughter, his wife; that I make this affidavit in order to clear Mr. Batterson's good name from these unjust accusations, and in order to undo the wrong that I have done him in repeating such accusations.

JOHN EK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of July, 1902.
D. L. BOYAKIN,
Notary Public for Oregon.

Weather Report for July.

July	Temperature, Max.	Temperature, Min.	Temperature, Mean.	Rain, fall
1	59	49	54.0	0.40
2	58	48	53.0	0.60
3	56	52	54.0	0.72
4	60	52	56.0	0.34
5	58	49	53.1	0.35
6	60	46	53.0	0.35
7	62	41	51.1	0.00
8	65	42	53.1	0.00
9	66	44	55.0	0.00
10	63	43	53.0	0.00
11	65	42	53.1	0.00
12	65	45	55.1	0.00
13	65	43	54.0	0.00
14	67	45	56.0	0.15
15	62	54	58.0	0.70
16	67	45	58.0	0.00
17	72	45	58.1	0.00
18	72	49	60.1	0.02
19	70	51	60.1	0.00
20	65	56	60.1	0.00
21	67	51	59.0	0.00
22	67	47	57.0	0.02
23	69	48	58.1	0.00
24	75	46	60.1	0.00
25	79	48	63.1	0.02
26	88	51	64.1	0.00
27	65	53	59.0	0.00
28	65	48	56.1	0.00
29	65	46	55.1	0.00
30	67	51	58.0	0.00
31	65	54	59.1	0.42
Sum.	2049	1489	1771	4.09
Mean	66.3	48.1	57.4	0.00

SUMMARY.—Mean temp., 57.4; Max. temp., 88.0; date, 26th. Min. temp., 41; date, 7th. Total precip., 4.09 inches; snowfall, 0 in.; number of days clear, 11; partly cloudy, 7; cloudy, 13. Date of frost—Light, 0; Killing, 0. Dates of hail, 0. Sleet, 0; th. storm, 31st, 1 a.m.; auroras, 0. Prevailing wind—Direction N.W.
CAPT. JOSEPH J. DAWSON,
Voluntary Observer.

The Boers generals, Botha, Dewet and Delaney will be received in an audience by King Edward on their arrival in England. Lords Kitchener and Roberts will be present at the interview.

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