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**"THE NEXT ISSUE."**

**Base Insinuations Hurlled at President Roosevelt.**

**A FEW WORDS OF WARNING.**

**The Herald calls Roosevelt an "Honest John Type" of Politician who Would Avoid the Trust Question if it Served his Purpose.**

In discussing "The Next Issue" last week, or to be more explicit, the trust question, the Herald undertook to cast a nasty reflection upon President Roosevelt in the following ingeniously worded paragraph:

"Roosevelt has impressed himself as the figure of an absolutely fearless, independent man, a politician of the Honest John type, but he has not neglected to carefully play the political suits in the hands that have been dealt him. He undoubtedly climbed San Juan hill, but he has never shown any indication that he would not as willingly have gone around could he have achieved all of his ends."

It is undeniable that the Herald holds President Roosevelt in low estimation by this public expression. At first, we thought we would not call attention to it, but on second consideration we came to the conclusion that it was proper for the Headlight to do so for fear that this may be taken for the sentiment of republicans and the republican party in Tillamook county. We resent the insinuations, for it is ungentlemanly and ungallant to call President Roosevelt's moral courage, convictions and bravery at San Juan hill into question in such a flippant, sneering manner. What was the underlying motive which prompted the Herald in casting such base reflections upon the president? We wish to state that republicans in Tillamook are loyal to President Roosevelt almost to a man and hold no such opinions as those which the Herald gave expression to last week. Republicans in Tillamook not only admire President Roosevelt's fearless conduct in grappling the trust question in the face of strong opposition, but they desire to see him succeed himself in the White House, for they have implicit confidence in him, not as an "Honest John type" of politician, but as a safe, reliable leader of the fearless, aggressive type. And as Tillamook county is looking to the present administration for an appropriation to improve Tillamook bar, it is certainly absurd to hurl such insinuations at the president. Another thing, give the above paragraph to the members of the river and harbor committee to read at a time when Tillamook is praying for favors, and what will the result be? Tillamook will get the cold shake just as surely as Portland did over the transport service when the Oregonian in the same sneering fashion referred to the late President McKinley. Let the Herald keep up that lick, and we will make this prediction that it will be used by those who oppose harbor improvements to keep Tillamook county "bottled-up" indefinitely. And on that account we feel justified in calling public attention to it and to sound a note of warning.

The Herald makes the assertion that "Roosevelt has impressed himself that he is a politician of the Honest John type" and would not scruple to dodge a question by going around some other way if he could achieve his ends. By way of parenthesis, let us remark that if the writer of that article bore some of the "Honest John" characteristics he would not be hurling such insinuations at the president. Let us see whether President Roosevelt is the man the Herald has made him out to be and is ready to dodge the trust question. Probably it will be well for the Headlight to allow the President to defend himself in his own language and to refute the insinuations hurled at him by the Herald, and in doing so we take a few extracts from the President's speech on Saturday when he

was talking on the trust question. They are as follows:

"In dealing with the big corporations we intend to proceed, not by revolution but by evolution. We wish to face the facts, declining to have our vision blinded by the folly of those who say there are no evils, or by the more dangerous folly of those who either see or make believe that they see nothing but evil in all the existing system, and who, if given their way, would destroy the evil by the simple process of bringing ruin and disaster to the entire country. The evils attendant upon overcapitalization alone are, in my judgment, sufficient to warrant a far closer supervision than now exists over the great corporation."

"Whenever a substantial monopoly can be shown to exist we should certainly try our utmost to devise some expedient by which it can be controlled. Doubtless some of the evils existing in or because of the great corporations cannot be cured by any legislation which has been proposed, and doubtless others which have really been incident to the sudden developments, the formation of corporations of all kinds, will, in the end, cure themselves. But others will remain that can be cured if we only set about curing them with sanity. The surest way to prevent the possibility of curing any of the evils is to approach the subject in a spirit of violent rancor complicated with total ignorance of business conditions and of fundamental incapacity or unwillingness to understand the limitations of the power of all law-making bodies. No problem, and least of all so difficult a problem as this, can be solved, if the qualities brought to its solution are panic, fear, envy, hatred and ignorance."

"And there can exist in a free republic no man more wicked, no man more dangerous to the people than he who would arouse these feelings in the hope that they may rebound to his political advantage. Corporations that are handled honestly and fairly, so far from being an evil, are a natural business evolution, and make for the general prosperity of our land. We do not wish to denounce corporations. We wish to make them subservient to the public benefit; all individuals, rich or poor, must be subject to the law of the land; and the Government will hold them to a rigid observance thereto. The biggest corporation, like the humblest private citizen, must be held to strict compliance with the will of the people as in the fundamental law. The rich man who does not see that this is in his interest is indeed shortsighted. When we make him obey the law we insure for him the absolute protection of the law."

"If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in very few cases does the so-called trust really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation which controls, say, something over half the products of a given industry. Surely, in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation, it would be necessary to consider the interests of its smaller competitors which control the remaining, and which, being weaker, would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers, for, of course, the tariff must be made light or heavy for big and little producers alike. Moreover, such a corporation necessarily employs very many thousands of workmen, and the minute we proceed from denunciation to action it would be necessary to consider the interests of these workmen. Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected, and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or, at most, very lightly so. The Standard Oil Company offers a case in point, and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output offer another, for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal."

"We are now enjoying a period of great prosperity. This prosperity is generally diffused through all sections and through all classes. Doubtless there are some individuals who do not get some of it, and there are others who get too much. But this is simply another way of saying that the wisdom of mankind is finite; that even the best human system cannot work perfectly. The men

who propose to get rid of the evil of trusts by measures which will do away with this general well-being, advocate a policy which would not only be a damage to the community as a whole, but which would defeat its own professed object. If we are forced to the alternative of choosing a system under which most of us prosper somewhat, though a few of us prosper too much, or else a system under which no one prospers enough, why, of course, we will choose the former."

"A remedy too much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all articles which are made by trusts. To do this it will be necessary to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of this method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations, and that the changes in tariff are to be made with punitive intent toward these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish them, it should be changed so as to punish those that do ill, not merely those that are prosperous. It would neither be just nor expedient to punish the big corporations as big corporations; what we wish to do, is to protect the people from any evil that may grow out of their existence or maladministration. Some of these corporations do well and others do ill."

**American Invasion of Canada.**

Nearly 20,000 persons went from the United States to Manitoba and other northwestern Canadian territory in the year ending with last June and this American invasion of the Dominion still continues. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Winnipeg says that in point of desirability, if not indeed in actual numbers, the United States immigrants into the Canadian west are now by far the most important class. There can be no doubt of this in view of the fact that they have taken a great deal of money into that country and most of them buy their lands outright and proceed at once to improve them on a scale hitherto quite unknown there. The natural effect has been to materially increase the value of the land, which has more than doubled in price within the last two years, although still relatively cheap in comparison with productive land in the northwest of this country.

The reasons for the influx of settlers from the United States are said by the Post's correspondent to be both sentimental and practical. A considerable number of those who have gone to Canada are French Canadians who came to the United States years ago and who are influenced to a certain degree by sentimental considerations, but the practical fact that land is to be had so much cheaper in northwestern Canada than in this country is of course the controlling motive. What effect this American invasion will ultimately have in a political way is of course a question of some interest, but there are not likely to be any very important developments in this direction for some years. It is naturally assumed that these American settlers in the Dominion will favor closer trade relations with the United States. That would obviously be in their interest and they may be expected to join those who desire that the American market shall be opened to the free admission of the natural products of Canada. It is very improbable, however, that this element will exert much influence upon the reciprocity question, although they may be backed by certain interests here which would be benefited by reciprocity.

It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty how long this emigration from the United States to the Dominion will continue. It is quite active at present, but it seems a reasonable conclusion that the movement must come to an end within a few years. As yet there is no indication that this loss of population to our northwest is seriously felt.

**TIMBER CLAIMS WANTED.**

F. J. Richardson,  
TILLAMOOK OREGON.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

Furnished by the Tillamook Title and Abstract Company.

Huldah Barnes to Wheeler Lumber Co. Sw 1/4 Nw 1/4, sec. 32, tp. 3 N, R. 9 W. \$5.00.

Samuel H. Kennedy to Sarah Hirschback and Jesse Kennedy, et. al. Will. Conveys lots 1, 2 and 4, sec. 29 and a part of lot 4, sec. 21, and lot 3, sec. 28, tp. 4 S, R. 10 W, together with other land out of county.

Francis M. Probstel and wife to Orlo R. Chamberlain. Deed to lot 6, block 1, town of Woods. \$50.00.

Charles Johnson and wife to Joseph Wilson. Quit-claim deed of correction to 26 acres in sec. 28, tp. 4 S, R. 10 W. \$1.00.

A. W. Wright and wife to Aaron T. Bliss, quit-claim deed to Sw 1/4, sec. 1; Sw 1/4, sec. 10, tp. 1 N, R. 8 W. Ne 1/4, W 1/2, Sw 1/4 and Se 1/4, Sw 1/4, sec. 19; Sw 1/4, sec. 21; entire sec. 25; N 1/2, N 1/2 and S 1/2 S 1/2, sec. 26; Ne 1/4, sec. 27; W 1/2, sec. 28; Se 1/4, Ne 1/4, W 1/2 Ne 1/4 Se 1/4 and W 1/2, sec. 30; W 1/2 Ne and N 1/2 Nw 1/4, sec. 31; Nw 1/4 and N 1/2 S 1/2, sec. 33 and Se 1/4, sec. 35, tp. 3 N, R. 9 W. E 1/2 Se 1/4, sec. 24; and E 1/2 E 1/2, sec. 25, tp. 3 N, R. 10 W. 3680 acres. \$1.00.

Aaron T. Bliss and wife to Hammond Lumber Company, contract of sale of the same land as foregoing. \$46,971.64.

State of Oregon to John F. Bowers, deed to 31.06 acres of tide land fronting on lot 9, sec. 26 and on lots 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7, sec. 35, tp. 3 N, R. 10 W. \$62.00.

U.S.A. to William H. Eberman. Patent. S 1/2 Sw 1/4 and S 1/2 Se 1/4, sec. 28, tp. 2 N, R. 9 W.

U.S.A. to Jacob Waldvogel. Patent. S 1/2, Nw 1/4 and N 1/2 Sw 1/4, sec. 28, tp. 2 N, R. 9 W.

Eli Goodspeed to Charles Burke. Warranty deed to tract covering blocks 18 and 19, Park addition to Tillamook and a part of lot 4, Goodspeed's park. \$800.00.

Orlo R. Chamberlain and wife to Rosamond Probstel. Warranty deed. 10 acres in Ne 1/4 Ne 1/4, sec. 12, tp. 3 S, R. 11 W. \$500.00.

Orlo R. Chamberlain and wife to Annie A. Hulbert. Warranty deed. 10 acres in Ne 1/4 Ne 1/4, sec. 12, tp. 3 S, R. 11 W. \$500.00.

Ezra B. Chamberlain to Nancy J. Chamberlain. Warranty deed. Block 4; lots 3 and 4 of block 5; lots 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7, block 6 and block 8 of Lookout City. \$1.00.

Nancy R. Simmons to James L. Simmons. Warranty deed. Nw 1/4 Sw 1/4, sec. 21, tp. 2 S, R. 9 W, reserving life estate in one acre. \$1.00.

Jacob Waldvogel and wife to Wright-Blodgett Company, Limited. Warranty deed. S 1/2 Nw 1/4 and N 1/2 Sw 1/4, sec. 28, tp. 2 N, R. 9 W. \$5.00.

Two mortgages to secure in the aggregate, \$850.00.

The Venezuelan Government has protested against the action of Great Britain in raising the British flag on the Island of Patos on the ground that the sovereignty is vested in Venezuela, and not in the British Government. The controversy over the island is old, similar protest having been made in 1859 and 1867. Great Britain claims the island by virtue of the treaty of Amiens, signed in 1802, according to which Trinidad was ceded to England. The British consider that the Island of Patos is tributary to Trinidad. Venezuela contends that the island was not mentioned in that treaty.

The Oregon Timberman well says: "The coming session of the legislature of Oregon should devise some legislation to more fully protect timber of the state from serious conflagrations. A suggestion has been made that a bill be framed with a view of instituting a fire patrol, under the direction of the sheriff of each county, the tax to maintain the patrol to be levied by a special tax on each district where the patrol is desired. The owners of timber lands would generally be very willing to pay a tax of this nature. If it were practicable to pass a bill restricting the time for lawfully burning a "slashing" from the month of October to the 1st of May, much danger of destroying green timber would be averted."

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