

The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

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Editorial Comment.

The ministers attending the M.E. conference at Grant's Pass were tendered a watermelon feast. That's where the clergy shine, and we are wondering if there were any watermelons left in that section of the county after they got through.

It is freely commented upon that considerable road improvements and graveling have been done in Tillamook county the past few months, in which every road district have come in for a share, consequently we are pleased to say there is no kicking because the lion's share of the road fund is being used up in a few districts, as in previous years.

Governor Geer is reported as having packed in his winter's wood at the executive building at Salem. We would like to do the same thing. Fire wood is so scarce in Tillamook this fall it begins to look as though the editor would like to make a raid on the governor's on his neighbor's wood pile. And yet hundreds of cords of slab wood are being burned up every month at the Hobsonville saw mill. Surely this could be made a paying business if someone would equip themselves with the proper appliances to bring the wood to this city.

It appears to us that Portland's efforts to raise enough money to present Admiral Clark, who commanded the battle ship Oregon during our unpleasantness with Spain with a sword, has about as much procrastination as building a railroad to Tillamook. Clark may or may not get a sword, but some day—it may be in the far future—Tillamook will get a railroad, but when we do we do not believe we shall have to thank Portland or her mossback, shortsighted capitalists.

J. Pierpont Morgan is reported to be opposed to the president becoming the nominee of the republican party in 1904. No one will be surprised to hear this, for this is what everybody expected, since it is plain that Roosevelt is determined to force the trust question to the front and make it tropical for those who are protected with high tariff. Probably before the next presidential election some of the big trust companies will have the watered stock squeezed out of them and will begin to totter, and then the people will be inclined to think that Morgan is not such a wonderful man after all, so his opposition to the president would be considered more of a help than otherwise.

Whatever may be said about the tariff question in relation to trusts it is plain to see there is a difference of opinion in regard to revising the tariff, especially amongst republicans. Those who are in any way connected with monopolies are trying to convince the people that it is not necessary to do so. Take for instance Senator Hanna, when he says: "I believe the tariff is good enough as it is. If the time comes when the tariff needs revision, it will be done by the men who made the tariff, and if the men whose wisdom contributed to its construction see that conditions require a change they will change it. There are too many interests involved to change the tariff."

It begins to look as though Mayor Williams as being hoodwinked in Portland in his endeavor to close up the gambling houses in that city. He practically confesses himself that the statements of those who know what is going on behind the scenes point out most conclusively that gambling is still being carried on to a large extent in Portland, known by and with the sanction of the police department of that city. Mayor Williams is beginning to find out that it is no easy matter to stop gambling, since it has impregnated itself so firmly in such a large number of people. And the longer it is allowed to continue harder it will be to weed it out, as Mayor Williams is beginning to realize to his dismay.

It is proposed to ask the state legislature for \$500,000 for the Lewis and Clark Centennial, whether it can legally make such an appropriation or not. One thing is certain, if the proposition is to be successful the committee must have more money, and lots of it. Valuable time is gradually slipping away without much being done commencing work, and it looks to us if this is to continue it will end up in a hurry, scurry fashion and nothing will be completed by the time it is to be opened. As we have remarked, the committee must have a lot more money, and that soon, and as the proposition is a state affair, surely there should be no objection to the state blowing herself for once, and if \$1,000,000 is required, why by all means let that sum be voted, for we do not believe in starting an expedition like that which is proposed and then make a failure of it. It is time, however, to be making a start, for further

delay is dangerous. Get a move on, gentlemen.

The army canteen question bobs up again in a manner which the W. C. T. U. will not appreciate, for it was the crusade they made on the army canteen which resulted in its being abolished. What they will say to refute Brigadier-General Funston's denunciation of the anti-canteen law remains to be seen. The general's convictions are worthy of consideration, especially as it was claimed that doing away with the canteen it would bring about much good. If Funston is to be relied upon, the opposite is the case, for he declares in his annual report of the department of Colorado, that the recent anti-canteen legislation of Congress has lowered the discipline of the Army, ruined scores of good soldiers, and enriched saloon-keepers, gamblers and dissolute women. His report announces a deplorable increase in offences, particularly desertion, attributed to the abolition of the canteen and garrison life restrictions of men returning from field service.

Looking over some of the burned sections of timber we think it would be a good idea for the owners to get together and decide to log the burned timber as soon as possible, for a large amount of it is not materially injured for milling purposes. A little competition in the logging business is what is wanted, as it would not only meet the local demand, but it would be an inducement for others to manufacture and ship lumber from Tillamook. In fact, if those who have timber which was burned by the recent fire want to make money out of it, they will act wisely by having it logged as soon as possible. Probably the fire may be the best thing that could have happened to Tillamook, especially if it is instrumental in starting up new logging and mill companies, for it is plain to everybody, when seasoned lumber cannot be obtained for the local demand, that a favorable opening presents itself to bring about a little more competition and expansion in the logging and lumbering business.

Whoever it may be that are aspirants for the senatorial toga, they must pledge themselves to move heaven and earth to secure an appropriation for the improvement of Tillamook bar. Tillamook people have waited patiently long enough and endured their "hotbed" condition without much complaint, so they think it is time to force their claims upon the national government well to the front, and on that account the aspirants who want to succeed Simon in the United States senate had better be getting a big hustle on and acquaint themselves with what the people of this county have so long prayed for—Tillamook is a bigger toad in the political puddle now than she has ever been before, and will play, as in the previous election, a prominent part in the next. Come over and see us, brethren, and be convinced that harbor improvements are absolutely imperative to set a great lumber industry in motion, which would not only add to the wealth of the state and make Tillamook a nice commercial port, but it will hasten the day when Tillamook will be transformed and made the garden spot of Oregon.

The Headlight makes this prediction, that the respectable, law-abiding people of Tillamook City will pull together at the next city election and elect men who will pledge themselves to close down on the gambling and a wide open town. And it should have been done long ago, for when men come to this city to pay their sore bills and to buy the necessities and comforts of life for their wives and children, are continually losing all their money at the gambling tables, women, who have helped their husbands save the money, will say, and say rightly too, that Tillamook City is a danger place to send your husband to trade. Business men should wake up to theirs and the city's interests, for the gambling institutions are nothing but "grafts" ready to work anyone who may come to this city with a little money and who lack the moral courage to resist the temptation which the citizens of Tillamook City allow to be run "wide open." As we have said before, no one can blame the gamblers for carrying on their "sure thing" money making games, but it is the people of Tillamook City who are practically responsible for allowing gambling, and people who come to this city being fleeced.

The Southern Oregon fruit growers are accusing the Portland commission houses of sharp practices. This is verified by those who have sifted the matter to the bottom with this result: One Josephine grower shipped 40 boxes of choice peaches to a Portland commission merchant and received a check for \$250 in return. Another shipped 35 boxes of peaches and got six cents in return. These things seem almost incredible, yet it is the exact condition of things. Disgusted with his returns and possessing a desire to ascertain the real condition of things, a prominent Josephine fruit grower spent four days in Portland recently making a quiet investigation. He said he found that the quotations sent out by the commission men to the shippers and growers were of the lowest grade of fruit handled. For instance, peaches would be quoted at 50 cents. This would be the figure sent the shipper and his returns would

be based on this, less the 10 per cent commission, the loss in handling, and the freight charges. As a matter of fact the commission men would sell the lowest grade of them for 50 cents, while the greater portion would go at 60 cents, 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.20. The shipper would have to be content with anything the commission man gave him. "I saw some of my own fruit and some of my neighbors' sell for \$1 per box that we only got 30 cents a box for," said the man who investigated things. "A shipment of pears that I sent in and which I had been informed were shipped East and had been lost I found in Portland stores. I know their boxes by their mark and could have sworn to them. Those pears sold for a good price, yet I didn't get one copper cent for them. I found also that much of this loss in handling, by rotting, boxes breaking, etc., is all made up."

Here is where Portland has a bad reputation, and it is no wonder that the producers of the state prefer trading in other cities. Tillamook had a little experience in this line when the wholesale merchants of Portland notified the cheese manufacturers of this county that they would not handle Tillamook cheese for a cent a pound, but wanted a cent and a half, or about as much as it costs to manufacture it. Wholesale merchants in the east handle cheese for one third or one fourth of a cent a pound. The Tillamook cheese manufacturers did not propose to have the graft worked upon them by the Portland commission merchants, consequently other markets were found where the commission house did not gobble up the lion's share of the dairymen's product, or when cheese was sent to Portland from here it was paid for or contracted for at a certain figure that prevailed at other markets than Portland. It did not take the Tillamook cheese manufacturers long to decide what to do, and that was to give Portland the cold shake and find other markets for their product, and evidently the Southern Oregon fruit growers have come to about the same conclusion, and refused to be fleeced and buncoed any longer.

GEO. R. VOSBURG LIBELED.

Owners of C. H. Merchant Sues for \$10,000 Damages. When the steamer Geo. R. Vosburg arrived at Astoria from Tillamook on Wednesday last week she was arrested on a libel filed in the United States Court at Portland for \$10,000 damages by the owners of the schooner C. H. Merchant, which went ashore on Nehalem bar some two months since when she was being towed to sea by the Vosburg, but the bar being too rough, the captain decided to put back. In turning, and at a time when the steamer had no control over her, the wind struck her and she was carried on the spit, where she stuck fast and was sold by the underwriters to the Nehalem Lumber Company, who loaded and owned the lumber on the vessel. Although the vessel was in a bad position had the weather come on rough, she was eventually floated after the deck load had been taken off. Now the owners of the schooner think they are entitled to damages from the Nehalem Transportation Company, so have libeled the company's tug for the above amount. The arrest of the steamer was anticipated, and she was immediately released on bonds of 12,500.

Steamer Harrison Damaged.

ASTORIA, Sept. 27.—The steamer W. H. Harrison returned to port this morning in a leaking condition, after an ineffectual attempt to reach Yaquina with a cargo of cannery supplies. She left out from here at noon on Thursday and got down the coast before the storm struck her. The gale was of unusual severity, but Captain Latham kept the steamer's head into it until within 11 miles of his destination, when it was found that she was leaking so badly that all her pumps could just keep her clear. He then decided to turn and run before the storm to Astoria again, which was reached in safety.

The Harrison is an excellent sea boat, and with a good jib to steady her is perfectly safe, but the one she had was old and could not be used when the gale was at its height, for fear that it would be blown away. The cause of the leakage is not yet known, but it is believed that her seams opened, or some of her keel or rudder bolts worked loose. As soon as her cargo is discharged she will be placed on the beach and examined.

Complaints are made by American shippers that piracy is increasing on the Shan Tung Coast, and it is said there is a prospect of great losses in junk cargoes being sustained. United States Minister Conger will ask the authorities to use the Chinese warships now idle at Chee Foo, in the Shan Tung Province, to clear the coast of pirates. If this is not done, Minister Conger says the loss of \$280,000 worth of oil is imminent.

United States Senator Lodge addressed the Massachusetts Republican Editorial Association at a dinner on Friday. The burden of Senator Lodge's speech was that the tariff should not be tampered with at this time. He declared that an attempt to revise the tariff now would be to injure business to a degree that could not be possibly compensated by any advantages that might accrue from tariff revision.

Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to Aug. 25 eighty-seven percent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fuiton Company, 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me to pay their accounts to B. L. Eddy, attorney-at-law, at Tillamook City, Oregon. Prompt settlement is requested. Respectfully,
NELS. THOMPSON.

Six men passengers on a westbound freight, who left the train in the O. R. & N. yard at The Dalles on Friday, were held up on their arrival by three thugs, who, at the point of a pistol, compelled them to give up their money, which consisted of over \$300. The men were hardest hands, who had lately been paid off in the Palouse country, and were returning to their homes in the Valley. The police claim to have a clue to the identity of the robbers, although they have not been apprehended.

A trio of monkeys belonging to a showman who is to be at the Washington State Fair broke loose from their cages at North Yakima, in the baggage-room at the railway depot and made things merry before they were captured and returned to their prisons. One was a good sized baboon, which happened to get hold of a stick and strike a man named Johnson, who was in the attacking party, a severe blow. It cost an hour's work to get the animals back into their cages.

The Lake George committee, representing the Anti-Imperial League, upon the request of Judge Advocate-General Davis, has submitted some testimony in substantiation of its charges against the army in the Philippines. The testimony submitted is of a volunteer soldier who served in the Island of Payane in December, 1900. He alleges that the water cure was administered to natives by order of the officers. The testimony is similar to much of that taken by the Senate committee at the last session of Congress.

Sewing Machines.

Now is the time to buy a new Sewing Machine for \$22.00, with drop head and all the latest improvements at MCINTOSH & MCNAIR'S. It is the BONITA SEWING MACHINE, and they range in price from \$22 to \$35, with ball bearings. They are little beauties, perfectly made and something new on the market. These machines are a better article than the peddlars are charging \$65 and \$75 for.

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