

For the Ladies! - New Fall Stock of Fashionable CLOAKS, CAPES and JACKETS just received.

Big Line of DRESS SKIRTS and Big Stock to Select from.
Long RAINY DAY RAGLANS from \$5.00 up. They are just splendid.

Our Splendid Stock of Boots and Shoes--the best in City.
Wear the LION BRAND OF HATS if you want the best goods in style and colors.

Compare our Goods, which are up-to-date, and Prices and convince yourself that we are the leaders in every line we carry,

COHN & CO., The Leading Merchants.

The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)
One year..... 1.50
Six months..... .75
Three months..... .50

Forest Fires.

Quite a number of ideas have been advanced since the forest fires to prevent their annual occurrence, most of which, however, we do not believe will accomplish much good. It is plain to most every person who is conversant with the situation that the next state legislature should enact stringent laws to prevent the willful destruction of so much valuable timber every year. But along what lines there is a wide difference of opinion. Some advocate more fire wardens, but from our observation they fall lamentably short of accomplishing much good, for the reason that the timber country is so extensive that it is impossible for them to cover territory assigned them. The two principal causes of forest fires are traceable to hunters and campers, and as long as they are allowed to roam through the woods and start fires on other people's property, we need expect no abatement of the danger which threatens property and life. We see no other way of grappling with the situation but for the timber owners to prohibit hunters and campers from entering upon their lands, and for the state legislature to make the penalty so heavy and the imprisonment so extreme that it would be a serious affair to those who did so. It is mostly the city people who cause the forest fires when making their summer outings—either hunting, fishing or camping—and it is at these times they endanger millions of dollars of timber by the careless manner in which they set out fire and go away and leave it upon people's property. So instead of more fire wardens, it is more officers to arrest the hunters and campers who enter upon land and set out fire. And when a few have been caught and made to pay a heavy penalty by fire and imprisonment in the state prison, then the nuisance and danger will be abated, not before. That is what must be done if the timber in Tillamook and other parts of Oregon is to be saved from further forest fires.

The Coal Strike.

President Roosevelt's commendable effort to end the coal strike in the East has failed, because the coal barons' hearts were so hardened to all sense of right that even a patriotic appeal by the President of the United States could not soften them. This is disappointing, for it is time that both sides came to an understanding. One thing is certain, it demonstrates once again the necessity for a national tribunal where all labor disputes can be settled. Employers are often too exacting, and on the other hand labor unions, when in control of the radical element, are as equally exacting and unreasonable as the employers. Labor troubles will continue to demoralize business, and may become more aggravating, if something is not done soon to end them in the courts or by arbitration. We are sorry that the President's efforts have failed, but that ought to have been anticipated, because the trust and monopoly companies have shown a nasty disposition to thwart the President because he recommends a change in the tariff where these companies are growing immensely rich on account of being protected by high tariff. Looking at it in that light, it is no wonder that the coal barons turned the President down and refused to settle the strike only on the terms they would agree to.

The Roumanian Note.

The appeal of our government to the European powers for just and humane treatment of the Jews in Roumania is not without precedent. As stated in the note, the United States in 1872 demonstrated against the persecution of the Jews under Turkish rule, a condition which the Berlin treaty of 1878 was expected to remedy and to an extent did remedy. Ten years ago President Harrison drew the attention of the Russian government to the effect on our immigration of the persecution of the

Jews in Russia, it being then pointed out that any internal policy which drove subjects abroad necessarily affected the countries these subjects sought, however little desire the land receiving these immigrants might have to interfere in the domestic affairs of another sovereignty.

The note of Secretary Hay takes a like position in regard to the persecution of the Jews in Roumania, expressed in somewhat stronger and more direct terms. This appeal of our government, which is in the interest of humanity, will be very generally approved by Americans. The facts in regard to the persecution of the Roumanian Jews show a most cruel and inhuman state of affairs. It is in the power of the European governments that are parties to the Berlin treaty, which gave independence to Roumania, to put an end to the deplorable situation by requiring the Roumanian government to respect the provision of the treaty which says that the "difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person" with reference to "civil and political rights," and there is reason to hope that the appeal of the United States will induce them to take the necessary steps to have this treaty provision regarded.

The Board of Trade Decision.

The decision of the Illinois district court in the Chicago Board of Trade case, wherein it is held that neither that body or any other set of arbitrators representing it can fix a settling price in speculative operations materially above the legitimate figure, strikes a blow at schemes for running speculative "corners." If the decision shall be upheld by the supreme court, it will be practical impossible to squeeze the losing side in such operations as has been the immemorial practice. There has been all the time abundant remedy at law against such arbitrary confiscations, if the subject could have been got into the courts, but the Board of Trade, which is an exclusive and close corporation, has heretofore contrived to cut its members off from legal remedy. By an elaborate and cunning system of regulations, ruthlessly enforced, the victims of corners who were injured and undertook to protest were cut off from the privileges of the board. The lower court at one stroke goes to the heart of the question by declaring that such regulations, although they may be buttressed by contracts, are against public policy. It holds that the only basis of settlements which such an organization as the Board of Trade may lawfully enforce is the normal value of grain or other subject of speculation as indicated by various markets of the country, the fair average level of prices, and not the artificial price arbitrarily dictated by overreaching and unscrupulous speculators in a local market—such a price, in short, as a court of law would sanction in a dispute submitted to its adjudication. The decision is sweeping and far-reaching. If nothing more were involved than the wrangles of two sets of mere gambling Board of Trade operators, there would be less occasion for public interest in the case, but many of the recurrent corners involve operations of gigantic magnitude and profoundly disturb general business. If the props are to be effectually knocked from under the fictitious superstructure which the Chicago Board of Trade has built up, a long step will be taken toward keeping the operations of the general business public within normal bounds and on a healthy foundation. But it will materially reduce the sphere and the profits of the Board of Trade clique and will be resisted by them to the uttermost.

Withycombe on Farming.

Dr. Withycombe, than whom no one in the state of Oregon is better authority on all questions pertaining to scientific farming in this state is entitled to every consideration, has in an interview with the Salem correspondent to the Telegram given the following pointers: "Inside of 50 years the farmers of Oregon will be raising more grain than at any time during the past 30 years. "Oregon will become the most densely populated agricultural district in the world. "Farmers in Oregon should not be in a hurry to sell their places. Their acreage in time will be as valuable as town property.

ASSESSMENT OF TILLAMOOK PROPERTY.

An Increase of Nearly Two Million Dollars in the Roll.

Assessor J. S. Stephens completed the assessment roll for this year on Friday, which shows an increase in the assessment of the property in Tillamook county of nearly two million dollars—\$1,972,580—over that of a year ago.

Acres of tillable lands	7047.48	\$303,995
Acres of non tillable lands	422,391.21	2,441,825
Improvements on deeded or patented lands	—	165,775
Town and city lots	6,322	127,070
Improvements on town and city lots	—	81,220
Improvements on lands not deeded or patented	—	11,390
Miles of telegraph and telephone lines	156	11,400
Steamboats, sailboats, stationary engines and manufacturing machinery	—	63,055
Merchandise and stock in trade	—	67,965
Farming implements, wagons, carriages, etc.	—	16,125
Money	—	16,325
Notes and accounts	—	42,790
Shares and stock	—	500
Household furniture, watches, jewelry, etc.	—	90,535
Horses and mules	1,078	30,860
Cattle	7,671	157,970
Sheep	1,137	1,460
Goats	588	750
Swine	656	1,075

Gross value of all property	3,633,125
Exemptions	220,550
Value of all taxable property	\$3,412,575

SUMMARY OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN 1901.	
Gross value of all property	1,612,080
Exemptions	172,085
Value of all taxable property	\$1,439,995

"Farming in Oregon today when conducted along practical and scientific lines, by men of brains, offers 25 per cent on the investment. It is a surer source of revenue for men of small means than offered by any of the mercantile lines.

"Stock raising and diversified farming is the best method of renewing the soil, which can be made to produce four times its present crop.

"Through educational training farming communities are being elevated to a social plane that will reverse the present order, in which the young men leave the farm for the city."

It looks as though Mayor Williams, of Portland, in his effort to suppress gambling in that city has taken hold of something which is going to be a source of trouble to him, because some of the councilmen and the police are standing in with the gamblers, and are showing a disposition to make it tropical for the mayor. Is the mayor beginning to relent?

The swift and solid improvement which has taken place in the President's condition will gratify the country. Probably his Western trip will not be renewed this year. His condition for the next two or three weeks will hardly allow any such severe strain on the President's vitality as a lengthened tour, with five or six speeches a day, would entail. Moreover, the meeting of congress is only a little over two months away. The chances are that the President will be kept in Washington pretty steadily now for several months. After the close of the congressional term next March, however, he will have a little leisure once more, and the trip which was recently interrupted is likely to be renewed under favorable conditions. Next spring or summer the West will undoubtedly have a chance to see the President.

A writer in a popular agriculture journal gives this bit of advice to the dairying fraternity: I can produce a ton of butter, value \$350 and take less than \$1 worth of plant food from my farm. One ton of wheat, value \$18, takes \$1 worth of plant from my land. Butter is a condensed product and can be transported to market with less per cent than any article I raise. I can turn my product into cash every month and pay my store bills as I go. Constant remunerative employment all the time is better than forced idleness a part of the time, with its consequent demoralizing influences.

No exclusive crop for my boys if you please. Skill and thought pay in breeding and feeding and I enjoy exercising care and attention to the details of my work when it brings me hard cash in return. A cow that I buy for \$30 will bring me an income of \$60 per year, and when she cannot be milked profitably I can sell her to the butcher for as much as I gave. Money invested in dairy cows is safe.

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.

New Use for Refined Paraffine Wax.

A new and important use for Refined Paraffine Wax seems to have been discovered by a prominent resident of Ohio, living near Lancaster, who had two trees badly damaged by storm, one being a maple and the other an apple. In each case a large limb was broken down from the trunk, but still attached to it. The limbs were propped up and fastened securely with straps, very much as a broken leg might be fastened with splints, and then melted refined wax poured into and over all the cracks. The "surgical operation" was entirely successful. The Paraffine prevented the escape of the sap, kept out the rain and moisture which would have rotted the trees, prevented the depredations of insects, and the limbs seem thus far to be perfectly re-attached to the trees.

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

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.

Steamer Geo. R. Vosburg
Will Run Between
Tillamook and Astoria.
Freight in 5-ton lots and over \$3.50 per ton.
Freight in less than 5-ton lots, \$4.00 per ton.
Passenger rate, \$3.50.

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

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
E. C. LAMB, Agent, Tillamook Oregon.
O. R. & N. R. Co., Portland.
Agents J. A. & C. R. Co., Portland.

J. S. LAMAR,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
I have the largest and best assorted stock of old Wines and Liquors that has ever been imported into this City.
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.

Centrally Located. Rates, \$1 Per Day.
LARSEN HOUSE,
M. H. LARSEN, Proprietor.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.
The Best Hotel in the city. No Chinese Employed.

CASE & FOWLER,
PROPRIETORS
Tillamook Iron Works
General Machinists & Blacksmiths.
Boiler Work, Logger's Work and Heavy Forging.
Fine Machine Work a Specialty.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.