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The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year.....	1.50
Six months.....	75
Three months.....	50

Mr. Tongue's Death.

The death of Representative Thos. H. Tongue, coming with such suddenness and surprise to his family and friends on Sunday, is to be deplored also from a public standpoint, for he served his constituents with zeal and ability, and at the same time proved himself to be an honor to the Oregon delegation in Washington. All recognized, who have watched his career since his election to the houses of representatives, that his ambition was to put forth every effort in behalf of Oregon. That he succeeded and was instrumental in wielding considerable influence was plainly seen when Oregon, and especially the Columbia river, fared so well in the river and harbor bill. That was but one of Mr. Tongue's successful efforts at Washington, but it is enough to prove that he was a zealous worker and had the confidence and respect of his colleagues by his untiring energy. Sad to relate, he is stricken down in harness and at a time when the State could ill afford to lose him after attaining to such influence and prominence. His death is a loss to Oregon, and especially to his own congressional district, and it is on that account that people of all shades of politics deeply regret and mourn his death. But such is life and the uncertainties thereof when the grim reaper gathers in one here and there, for we know not who will be next.

As far as Tillamook is concerned, the death of Mr. Tongue puts a totally different phase upon securing an appropriation in the next river and harbor bill. For this reason, after March the Oregon delegation will have three "green," untried members in it, and it is safe to predict that it will be a long time before either of them will attain to the position and influence that Mr. Tongue had, and who will as thoroughly conversant with our "bottled up" condition and anxious for the improvement of Tillamook bar as he was. We do not wish to take a gloomy aspect of the situation, but with Tongue gone from the river and harbor committee, and at a time when his influence and intelligent appeals in behalf of bar improvements for Tillamook were being confidently relied upon, it certainly is a question in our mind whether, under the circumstances, we shall succeed in getting an appropriation for that purpose. We consider Mr. Tongue's death a greater loss to Tillamook than to any other county in his congressional district, for, becoming thoroughly familiar with the rapid development of the dairy industry and the crippled condition of the lumber industry on account of the bar, he saw that it was only just that Tillamook bar should be improved. He set about doing everything that was necessary, and, no doubt, would have succeeded had not his death occurred. We owe Mr. Tongue a debt of gratitude for what he has done and was going for Tillamook, and that is probably why so many people in this county consider his death a direct loss to Tillamook.

In the death of Mr. Tongue the editor has lost a friend and the Headlight a constant reader. We deplore his death from private and public reasons.

Have a Commission, Gentlemen.

The Headlight advocates that if the city is to be bonded for any considerable sum for a water system, it should be placed in the hands of a commission of about a dozen of the most successful and largest taxpayers in the city to build and manage. The bill prepared by the city attorney, by request of the council, and sent to Representative B. L. Eddy as an amendment to the city charter, places the matter in the hands of the city council, or, to be more explicit, under the control of those who can manipulate city politics for their own aggrandizement. True it is the city council had a petition before it to amend the charter, giving the city authority to bond the city for \$6,000,

but for all that we think that a meeting of taxpayers should have been called and the bill submitted to them before it was sent to Salem. Therefore, we think the city council erred in judgment on Friday evening when it decided to send the bill off before even the general public had an opportunity to know whether they disagreed or agreed with all its provisions. Strange as the bill may appear in giving the referendum to the city, the referendum was ignored in respect to the bill itself in amending the city charter.

The County Levy.

The county judge and commissioners on Friday, in grappling with the tax levy, had a bonded indebtedness of \$5000 and a big deficiency in the road fund, with requests for new bridges and improved roads, staring them in the face. Under those circumstances they proceeded in a business way to figure out what money was required to place the finances and the roads of the county in better shape, consequently they levied a tax with that object in view. Of course, it will make taxes somewhat higher, but if the board can, within a few years, reduce the county's indebtedness and place it upon a cash basis, we believe it is good business judgment to do so, for interest on outstanding warrants eat up considerable tax money in the course of a few years. We think this is a wise course, for one can never tell when warrants will drop below par again, so the best way to avoid this is to get the county out of debt before the next financial crash takes place on account of the inflated value of the stock in most of the big corporations and monopolies. The demand upon the board at the present time for new bridges and improved roads is far in advance of the money that will be available for that purpose, so it is safe to predict that it is going to be impossible to please everybody. With what money is available, however, each district should come in for an equal share of road work, and as this no doubt is the intention of the county judge and commissioners, they will make the money at their disposal go as far as possible without placing an unbearable burden upon the taxpayers by trying to pay off the indebtedness and carrying out all the improvements at one sweep, for, as Judge Conder and Commissioners Parrish and Bodyfelt figured out last week, they would be compelled to levy a tax of over 110 mills. This would stagger even the most enterprising citizen and advocate of good roads, while it would bring a premature and untimely death to the chronic kickers, who will kick anyway—even when they're under the sod they'll not forget their kicking characteristics.

The Nation's Wealth.

Ninety-four billion dollars, in round numbers, was the wealth of the nation when the census of 1900 was taken. It is greater than that now by at least \$6,000,000,000 if the rate of increase in the ten years preceding the census has been maintained during the past two years and it is not to be doubted that such is the case. The United States has more than doubled its wealth in twenty years and there seems no reason why the progress made during that period, which it is needless to say has never been equalled in any other country, should not go on for the next 20 years. The resources of the country are practically boundless, its producing capacity can be developed to an almost unlimited extent, it can sustain a population five or six times as large as it now has. In view of what has been accomplished in material advancement during this last two decades, it does not appear extravagant to estimate the wealth of the United States a quarter of a century hence at \$200,000,000,000 with a vast increase in industries and commerce.

This country is now the world's leading banking power. Taking European estimates of the banking power of various countries, the comptroller of the currency has made a comparison of the total with the present banking power of the United States, showing that in this particular this country is twice as powerful as Great Britain, nearly twice as powerful as all continental Europe and almost equal to the whole mass of foreign countries enumerated. Nowhere else does the concentration of floating capital and the extension of the credit system approach such a degree of

development as in the United States. This demonstrates conclusively that this country is now the money power of the world and it is steadily growing stronger in this position. It is interesting to note also that in comparison with the public debts of other great nations that of ours is small in amount.

Such facts are well calculated to encourage optimism among the American people and to stimulate their enterprise. There will undoubtedly come periods of depression, retarding for a time our progress, but there is no reason to fear that this nation will go backward or will fail to retain a leading position in the world race for wealth and industrial and commercial power.

Senator Hoar's Anti-Trust Bill.

The bill prepared by Senator Hoar for the supervision and regulation of combinations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce is the most practical and comprehensive measure that has been proposed for dealing with this subject. It supplements the interstate commerce act and the Sherman anti-trust law, both of which it provides shall continue in force and be in no wise limited or restrained. The bill goes to the farthest practicable extent in requiring publicity. Under such a law the enormous overcapitalization of combinations that now exists, and which is the most dangerous element in them, could not be effected. The public would be given the fullest information in regard to their financial condition when organized and from time to time, as the attorney general of the United States might require, respecting the conduct of their business.

The provisions of the measure for the supervision of the combinations seem to be ample and adequate. The books and papers of every corporation to which the bill applies are to be subject to inspection by the attorney general of the United States, or any agent he may designate, at such times as he shall prescribe. Not only this, but the attorney general may require such further returns, properly verified, as he may deem necessary. Thus that official may institute the most complete and thorough investigation of the affairs of a corporation. An excellent provision is that for the protection of competitors against any contract, combination or conspiracy for the purpose of driving any person out of business by underselling or other expedient now commonly practiced by the combinations. The familiar methods by which the combinations have crushed out competition would, if resorted to under the proposed law, constitute a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or by both.

The penalties prescribed for violations of the act are sufficient and they apply to the officers of corporations individually. It is manifestly most desirable and necessary to any plan or trust regulation that officials shall be held personally responsible for their acts in contravention of the law. If a corporation manufacturing or producing an article habitually sold beyond the state in which it is manufactured violates the act it is to be excluded from commerce with foreign nations or among the several states, and any corporation twice adjudged by a court having jurisdiction to have violated the provisions of the act, shall no longer be allowed to engage in foreign or interstate commerce, unless the attorney general of the United States shall be satisfied that such corporation will desist from violating the act. In the case of a corporation or association whose business is such that its absolute stoppage would be an injury to the public—as, for example, the anthracite coal combination—the attorney general may in his discretion refrain from proceedings to obtain a decree absolutely preventing the continuance of such business and apply for a limited or conditional decree for the enforcement of the act.

Senator Hoar is understood to have consulted with President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox in the preparation of his bill and it shows most careful and thorough consideration. It will command public interest and attention to a greater extent than any other bill introduced in the present congress, and we think it safe to say will have the very general approval of those who believe there should be additional legislation for the regulation and supervision

of the great combinations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. It should be enacted into law by the present congress.

For the life of us we cannot see what claim ex-Governor Geer has upon the senatorial toga when he sowered at presiding at a Furnish meeting and hid himself off to the soldier's home. That was bad grace and bad politics, but Geer has the satisfaction of seeing a democratic governor jump into his shoes because he was one of the rule or ruin politicians of the Joe Simon stripe.

Senator Mitchell, William H. Clark and H. W. Scott called at the White House to see the President on the subject of his intended visit to the Pacific Coast, with the further view of requesting him to be present and have participation in ceremonies at the beginning of active preparations for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. The President said it was his intention to visit the Pacific Coast, extending his trip from California to Oregon and then to Washington, and return by one of the Northern routes.

The American Jersey Cattle club has selected the fine 280-acre farm two miles west of Jerseyville, Ill., owned by Aaron O. Auten, as the assembling place for the Jersey dairy cows in making a preliminary test for the St. Louis world's fair in 1904. The cows will be assembled during the coming May, acclimated and taken through a scientific test for a period of six months, preparatory to the contest between the dairy breeders at the world's fair. Mr. Auten offers the use of his estate without compensation. He is a member of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture from the twentieth district.

International reciprocity between Canada and the United States was the theme of an interesting conference at St. Paul between Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, and a committee of Minnesotans representing the National Reciprocity League. The committee came out flat-footed in favor of reciprocity, and some of its members went a step further and advocated free trade between the countries. Mr. Sifton said that, when the reciprocity committee went away disappointed from Washington five years ago, it was a sad blow to reciprocity, sentiment in Canada. He thought that an educational campaign must first be undertaken in America before public sentiment would be aroused to a point where the matter could be urged forward to a definite conclusion.

As King Alshonso, Dowager Queen Christina and the court were returning from church Saturday afternoon a man who afterwards gave his name as Felto fired a pistol at one of the carriages in the royal procession. The bullet went wild and no one was injured. The King heard the shot and put his head out of the carriage window, but he was immediately dragged back into his seat by his Queen-mother. The escort of civil guards threw themselves upon the would-be assassin and overpowered him.

Price of Lumber in Tillamook City.

The price of Lumber to be in force from January 1st, 1903, is as follows:

Common Rough, from six inches up	\$10.00
Common Rough, from under six inches	11.00
Rustic, Ceiling and Common Finish and Lap Siding	20.00
Vertical Grained Flooring and Stepping	22.00
Shiplap	12.00
Molded Casing.....lineal foot	1 1/2c.
Window and Door Jambs, per lineal foot.....	2c.
1x3 and under, Clear, dressed 4 sides, per lineal foot, plain	1c.
All Lumber above 28 feet extra, at the following prices:	
28 to 36 feet, \$16 per M., Rough.	
36 to 40 feet, \$20 " " "	
40 to 50 feet, \$30 " " "	
Extra price on Lumber over 16 inch wide.	

TILLAMOOK LUMBER CO.,
By F. S. WHITEHOUSE, pres.
YELLOW FIR LUMBER CO.,
By EDW. G. E. WINT, pres.
TRUCKEE LUMBER CO.,
By J. E. SIBLEY, Manager.

"C." BEN RIESLAND.

Dairy Farms, Timber Claims,
Home Locations, Town Property,
Insurance, Loans.
Financial Agent.
Houses Rented and Taxes paid for non-Residents.
Tillamook City, Oregon.

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LET US FIGURE WITH YOU

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Fishing Twine, Stoves and Ranges,
Sewing Machines, Fine Cutlery,
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Farm Implements, Hardware,
Empire Cream Separators, Paints and Oils.

FOARD & STOKES CO.,
Astoria, Ore.

John A. Smith's Gloriatonic.

Cures all Kinds of Rheumatism and Blood Diseases.

It works out all impurities out of the blood that causes rheumatism. A package of 50 tablets is twelve days treatment, for \$1.00; or two packages \$1.50. Will send testimonials with all orders.

For the Gloriatonic sent by mail remit by postal money order addressed to Mrs. C. GIBSON, 2727, Court St., Baker City, Or

Our Clubbing Rates

Headlight and Oregonian	\$2.25
Headlight and Examiner	2.35
Headlight and Twice-a-Week World	1.75
Headlight and Hoard's Dairyman	1.60