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The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

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Favorable Industrial Conditions.

In a recent issue the New York Commercial Advertiser published a state ment relative to business conditions, made upon a careful ascertainment of facts from various authentic sources, and the conclusion drawn from the investi gation is highly satisfactory and en couraging. Considering present condi tions in the light of past experience, that paper says that it does not follow that general business now will follow the course it took in 1880 and other years when there was a market decline in stock values, as at present.

It points out, very correctly, that there is a great deal of difference between the existing situation and those times in the past when the demoralization of the stock market was the forerunner of a general breaking down of values and a general process of liquidation. Refer ring to the adverse conditions of the past, when there was panic and general financial and business disturbance, the Commercial Advertiser remarks that this year none of these adverse condi tions, excepting possibly the high prices, appears above our horizon. It views the facts regarding trade as justifying hope rather than despondency and concludes that the outlook for the current fiscal year is singularly bright. This is in ac cord with the judgment of the most careful and conservative observers. The course of the stock market represents a situation that is quite apart from the legitimate business interests of the coun try and as now appears is not likely to have any serious effect upon those in terests.

Daybreak in Manchuria.

Again the United States and the world learns that the Manchurian question has been disposed of satisfactorily, and again there will be rejoicing. China is to open two or three additional ports to the trade of the United States and for the rest of the countries, and St. Petersburg has as sured Washington that she will not in any way oppose such action. This, of course, means that the ports referred to must be in Manchuria, for that is all the Chinese territory that Russia has any decisive voice in. There is an intima tion that one of the ports to be opened is Monkden and another is Ta Tung Kao. The former is the most important inland port in Manchuria and the latter is at the mouth of the Yalu river. It is easy to believe the report which comes from Washington that "the state department is highly gratified at this outcome, feel ing that it has secured, not only for American commerce, but for the com merce of the world at large, a very sub stantial gain."

Many persons will be skeptical about the present settlement. They remember that one or two adjustments were made which did not stay adjusted. The open door was promised permanently by Rus sia and all the other countries which have territorial interests or ambition in China, but these promises were always followed by threats or menaces that the door, either in Russia's sphere of influ ence or in that of some of the rest of them would be barred in the near future. It was Russia from whom the trouble was, in most instances, to come. All these stories as regards Russia were ac companied by disclaimers on that coun try's part of any intention to depart from the letter or the spirit of such pledges as had been made. Japan and England had been suspicious of Russia for a long time, and some of this distrust began to be shared by the United States recently, for reasons which seemed good to the government at Washington. The change in the situation which is now an nounced will, for many reasons, be very pleasing to the American people.

If the settlement which has just been reported stays settled, the American govern ment will have scored a brilliant tri umph in European and Asiatic politics. The thing which has been accomplished now, or which is said to have been ac complished, was attempted long ago by England and Japan, and each failed. The maintenance of the equality in com mercial privileges in China has been an object with these two countries for many years, yet no assurance were obtained from Russia, France and Germany which were satisfactory. When the United States went to work to obtain these pledges it met with success, or what seemed to be success, from the start. There was praise for American diplomacy from London, Paris, St Petersburg and the rest of the great capitals, but somehow every few months something would occur which would make Americans and others skeptical about the permanency or reality of the promises. This time there is a cir cumstantiality about the assurances which will give them weight, not only in

the United States, but in England and the rest of the world. If the present ad justment sticks, a very notable triumph will be gained by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay. It is a triumph which is rendered all the more creditable and conspicuous by the fact that the concessions which America has obtained for itself it has obtained also for the entire world.

The Policy Toward Canada.

There is no doubt that one of the most important matters which the United States must consider seriously in the near future is that of commercial rela tions with Canada. It is steadily grow ing in interest and commanding more and more attention in both countries. In Canada it is the subject of paramount importance, taking precedent of every other question. Prominent statesmen and newspapers of that country are con tinually discussing it and Canadians con tribute to the columns of the American press arguments in behalf of reciprocity, urging that such a policy would be of great advantage both to this country and to Canada. We have here organiza tions whose object is to promote closer commercial relations between the Do minion and the United States and which are working industriously and zealously in this direction.

All this shows that the subject is one of very great importance and that it must be dealt with sooner or later. It may be postponed, but it cannot be dis missed. The proximity of the two countries and their common continental interests make it inevitable that the ques tion of their commercial relations will have to be determined either in a way to draw them closer together or effect a separation that will amount to practical commercial hostility. There is an element in Canada that is not unwill ing to have such hostility created. The manufacturers of that country would raise the tariff on American goods to the prohibitive point. They have no sym pathy with the reciprocity idea of the agricultural producers who want free access to the great American market. In this country the opposition to reci procity with Canada is chiefly on the part of those with whom the natural products of the Dominion would come into competition. These people have in mind the effect of the reciprocity ar rangement of 1854, under which the ag ricultural producers of Canada benefited at the expense of American producers. That one-sided treaty is still remem bered and there is no disposition to re new it. Canadian producers were greatly benefited by that arrangement and to the extent that they profited the American producers lost. Would a simi lar condition result from a like treaty at this time? There are some who assert that it would not and claim that on the contrary the value of American prod ucts would improve if there was reci procity. This is most improbable. The reasonable view is that the reciprocity wanted by the Canadians would force down the prices of American farm prod ucts and injure our agricultural prod ucers to the extent of many millions of dollars annually. It seems quite impos sible that it could fail to have this ef fect. The Canadian producers are not seeking free admission for their prod ucts into the American market with the idea that it would benefit American prod ucers.

Our Canadian commerce is large. It is a more profitable trade than we have with all of South America. It is desir able to retain and cultivate it. Neighbor hood considerations plead for closer commercial relations. But these must be based upon perfectly fair and equit able conditions and as yet Canada has not offered such conditions. Her aim is to secure the same advantage she en joyed under the treaty of 1854 and so long as she adheres to this reciprocity is out of the question. Our policy toward Canada is not one of hostility, but very properly gives first consideration to the interests of our own people.

A correspondent of the Headlight, an outsider who went over the southern stage line and came out by the Wilson river road to Forest Grove, roasts both roads in royal shape and says the roads are responsible for turning away scores of people who would come in there to settle if the roads were kept in decent shape. It is hardly to be expected that a road so little traveled as the Wilson river line would be macadamized and made like a national highway, but per haps it does deserve some of the roasts the correspondent gives it.—Forest Grove Times.



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Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Fureka Harness Oil. It restores the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Sittles do not break. No rough sur face to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Fureka Harness Oil.

Sold everywhere in cans of all sizes. Made by Standard Oil Company

BIG MONEY IN TAX.

Eddy Law Will Yield \$80,000 This Year.

SALEM, July 23.—Secretary of State Daubar to-day filed with State Treasurer Moore a list of the corporations which complied with the terms of the Eddy corporation law. This list contains the names of all domestic corporations that had filed their annual reports by July 15, or have been incorporated since May 21, and of all foreign corporations that have filed declarations of intention to transact business in this state. From this list it appears that out of some 8509 companies that have been incorporated in this state only 1063 are now authorized to transact business as corporations. The other 7000 and more have either abandoned their corporate existence or have neglected to comply with the Eddy law and their corporate powers are suspended until they do so.

It also appears from the list filed by Mr. Daubar to-day that the 1063 domestic corporations which have filed statements and 32 new corporations have a total capital stock of \$329,830,271. The annual license fees upon this total will be \$46,785. This must be paid to the State Treasurer by August 15. The largest capital stock is that of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Com pany—\$35,000,000. The smallest is that of the Hub Land Company—\$50.

Declarations have been filed by 46 for eign corporations which have paid \$7500 in filing fees and license fees. Foreign corporations have until August 16 to file their declarations, and it is expected that nearly 50 more will make their filings, thus doubling the revenue from that source.

As stated above, the list compiled by Secretary of State Daubar does not contain the names of domestic corporations which filed their statements after July 15, when the list, according to law, must be made. Since that date some 100 corporations have filed statements, and the license fees due from them will aggregate \$4000. From the facts now at hand it is therefore evident that the state is certain of a revenue of \$50,000 from domestic corporations, and \$15,000 from foreign corporations, this year. It is also clear that a large number of domestic corporations which have not yet complied with the law will later in the year find that they must do so in order to do business, and these will prob ably add another \$15,000 to the revenue. This will make an income of \$80,000 under the corporation license tax law the first year. The framers of the law estimated the annual revenue at \$100,000, and it is probable that next year the receipts will nearly reach that amount.

Cattle Industry in Cuba.

A number of large companies have been formed in Cuba since the Spanish evacuation for the purpose of cattle rais ing. "The native grasses of Cuba, fer tilized by the abundant rainfall of the Cubanian ranch, constitute a fine forage upon which cattle can be raised and finished complete for market. There is large profit in the industry. Cattle can be laid down by shipload in Cuba for \$20 and \$25 a head, turned onto the bottom lands and savannas (in Cuba we speak of the savannas when we mean the higher lands) and be fattened to a value of \$40 to \$45. The difficulty is to secure enough cattle. Considerable ship ments are arriving from Porto Rico, but, of course, this source of supply is limited. The Cuban demand for fresh beef is strong, as the cattle supply has not been recently replenished since the war's devastation, when practically the entire cattle industry of the island was destroyed."

If the Treasury Department can bring sufficient influence to bear on Congress at the coming session, the Yaquina cus toms-collection district of Oregon will either be entirely abandoned or a new provision will be made for the pay of Collector at that port based on the amount of annual receipts. The annual report of the auditor for the Treasury shows that the salary of this official has been \$1000 a year, and yet his yearly collections for customs have averaged just 40 cents. There are a number of other instances of this character on record where the Government is paying out considerable in salaries of Collectors and is deriving practically no revenue from abandoned or unimportant ports. The entire system is to be attacked, and in all probability all these collection dis tricts will be consolidated with adjoining districts where receipts justify the ex penditures in salaries.

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. Johana Tomlinson, from this date, who has deserted my home. Tillamook, Or., July 23, 1903. S. C. TOMLINSON.

For Sale.

Second hand wagon in good con dition.—G. E. Payne, Spruce.

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Short horn yearlings from dams that have made over \$50 a piece for several years; also some yearling steers.—J. F. Martin, Long Prairie.

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Electric Baths nicely fitted up. Good for persons suffering with rheumatism.

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Ladies' Shoes.

Embrace every feature of style, grace beauty and durability. They wear well, look well.

Price from \$1.50 to \$3.50.


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GENTLEMEN:—Thanking you for past favors, I beg to say that I have moved into my new store next to C. Ben Riesland's. If you wish to see all the choice line of Suits and up-to-date Pant ings to choose from kindly give me a call. All Suits cut and made in the shop at Tillamook.

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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 machi nes are a better article than the peddlars are charging \$65 and \$75 for.

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