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The Tillamook Headlight.
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Editorial Notes.

It is stated that the large coasting steamers are driving the small lumber schooners out of business. Then it ought not to be much trouble to get vessels that are suitable for the Tillamook lumber trade. But then there is the uncertainty of a tow boat for Tillamook bay. And so one thing follows another to prevent this becoming a manufacturing center for lumber.

Hundreds of saw mills have started up in Oregon and Washington the past few years and the outlook is good for hundreds of more. Tillamook county is not participating in this immense business on account of the need of bar improvements and the need of a permanent tow boat in Tillamook bay, but the time will come when the immense body of timber in Tillamook County will commence to be manufactured.

Forest Grove has now a Board of Trade to look after the business interests of that growing town. If we could only get down to first principles and do likewise in Tillamook City how much better it would be for the city. The business men should get together every once in a while and talk over matters which are not only of vital importance to themselves, but take up matters that will induce industries to locate here.

It is reported that a new field is developing for Oregon box lumber, which gives promise of becoming the greatest of all markets for that product. There has been a very pronounced scarcity of box lumber in the Eastern states, and it is said by those who are interested in this business that many inquiries are being received for the odorless class of wood, and the outlook for the box business never looked so good as it does now. This is encouraging, for Tillamook has a large amount of spruce and hemlock which can be used for that purpose.

It is plain to see that large timber syndicates have been allowed to gobble up large tracts of timber lands by placing script upon it, while in the case of individuals the land department is drawing the line more closely by compelling those who take up timber claims to comply with the letter of the law, and where they fail to do this their filings are being rejected. Considering that the timber syndicates have now in their possession the best of the timber in counties like Tillamook, there should be no objections raised to the settlers getting what timber claims the timber syndicates culled out, even if it is their intention to dispose of them when they make proof. This is the Western idea of taking up timber claims, but the syndicates can gobble up as many as they can get script to place on without any fuss, while the individual who files on a claim is compelled to advertise and is put through the "sweat box." That is where the land laws are defective.

Let us hope that the Oregon delegation will not be turned down when an appropriation is asked for the improvement of Tillamook bar this winter. As a number of other points along the Oregon coast have their lightning rods out for harbor improvements and appropriations to carry them out, this makes it more necessary that the people of Tillamook should leave no stone unturned from now on to get all the influence to bear at Washington. Senators and representatives from other states should be asked to lend their influence, and, if it is thought the proper thing to do, as we suggested last week, let a delegation of two or three of the ablest and most influential citizens be sent to Washington to lay the situation before the river and harbor committee. We believe that this is a proper thing to do, seeing that it is more than probable that it will be difficult for the Oregon delegation to get all the appropriations that the Coast points are demanding. Another thing, it is only every two years that a river and harbor bill is prepared, and if Tillamook should happen to be turned down on account of the large appropriations that other parts of Oregon may be asking for, we all know that it will stop the development of this county until such time as the river and harbor committee sanctions this long prayed for and meritorious project. The people of Tillamook have subscribed to all manner of things in the past, and we do not think they could subscribe to anything that would bring greater results to Tillamook than to pay the expenses of the gentlemen who may be selected—that is if it is decided to send a delegation to Washington from Tillamook.

Interest in Crop Reports.

At the present time there is undoubtedly more interest in the crop reports than in any other matter which commands serious attention. Why this is so everybody understands, since the possible outcome of the crops is beyond all considerations the most important factor in the question of our material prosperity. It is a simple matter to say that we are making progress and that all the indications are in favor of a continuance of progress and prosperity, but it is absolutely necessary to measure up the conditions that are essential to the continuous promotion and advancement of our prosperity.

In making such a calculation there can be no doubt that the crop possibilities constitute the most important consideration. What the crops of the nation are to be is undeniably the commanding question of the time, which is being most thoughtfully considered in every portion of the country. As now presented there is nothing discouraging in the crop outlook. There may be disappointments in some directions. The hopes of certain localities will not be realized. This is the case in almost every year and the present season is not wholly extraordinary. But what is to be still reasonably hoped for is a fair crop, with prices quite up to if not a little beyond the average, which means that our farmers will at least be as well repaid for their labors as in past years.

This assurance ought to be satisfactory to our people, since it means that there will still be enough for our own wants and for whatever demand there may be from abroad, and that prices will be remunerative. The foreign advances of an authentic character are to the effect that crops are considerably less than ordinary in most of the European countries, which necessarily means a larger demand upon this country for breadstuffs. This may not involve an increase of price for what we sell abroad, but it seems to at least assure a maintenance of the present prices, which at least would guarantee to our producers a continuance of existing profits.

Thus the situation, as now presented, is from every point of view, one of most satisfactory and encouraging promise to our agricultural producers and therefore to the country at large, since the prosperity of the farmer is the basis of the general prosperity.

Money to Move the Crops.

Among the most plausible arguments in favor of currency inflation is the assertion that a large addition to the volume of currency is imperative in order to supply the demand from the west and south for money to move the crops. It is this plea, doubtless, that has the most weight with President Roosevelt in allowing the impression to be created that congress may have to be convened in extra session to meet the emergency.

As a matter of fact, no such emergency has arisen and is not likely to arise so long as the country remains as prosperous as it is now. A liberal estimate of the aggregate amount of currency required for moving the crops is \$35,000,000, but a much larger sum is now deposited in New York banks to the credit of western and southern banks. It goes without saying that the New York banks are amply prepared to meet this demand and in case of emergency to replace the money withdrawn from their vaults with currency from the national treasury.

In the first place an enormous increase of available money has taken place within the past year. Between August 1, 1902, and August 1, 1903, there has been an increase in circulation of \$122,000,000, of which about \$55,000,000 is in national bank notes. There has also been an increase of \$72,000,000 in gold certificates against a loss of \$11,000,000 in gold coin \$10,000,000 in treasury notes of 1890. While the treasury officials do not assert that a greater volume of currency is imperative to prevent a money stringency in the crop moving season, they say that they are in position to offset the prevailing sentiment for the repression of credit and speculation, which usually follows a plentifulness of money without currency legislation.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the impending drain on the New York banks for moving the crops is gradual and will cover a period of fully four months. The money disbursed among the farmers in the west and south for moving the new crops is not absorbed like water poured upon the sand. Western farmers do not hoard money so long as they have confidence in the stability of the banks. They will either pay out the money realized from the sale of crops to cancel existing mortgages, purchase additional land, or farm machinery and betterments, or place it on interest in banks, and in due time the money that moved the crops will find its way back to the New York depositories.

It is sheer folly, therefore, to assume that the demand for money to move the crops must either precipitate a panic in New York or create such a strain upon New York banks as seriously to imperil their solvency.

Shot Guns, Air Guns, Pop Guns and the Mamous, 30-30 Rifles, at Ralph Ackley.

LIE, OR LOSE LAND.

Timber-Land Claims in a Tight Box.

OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 17.—Under the revised regulations governing the making of final proof on timber land locations, it is practically impossible for the applicant truthfully to prove up and acquire title to the lands upon which he has located. When the applicant at the Oregon City Land Office has now filled out the usual form of blanks and made the customary affidavits, he is taken in charge by a special Government inspector, Mr. Hobbs, who subjects the applicant to a most severe cross-examination.

Among other questions that are propounded, the claimant is asked if he expects to sell or in any way dispose of the land upon which he has located at a price in advance of what it has cost him to acquire title thereto. If the applicant answers affirmatively, the applicant is summarily rejected.

"Under such proceedings," said a land office attorney today, "the applicant must willfully perjure himself or make the apparent admission that he is a fool."

The form of cross-questioning the applicant by a special Government officer, explained an official of the Land Office today, is required under instructions of the Department of the Interior. The true purpose of the severe examination in this regard is that the spirit and letter of the law controlling timber land locations may be complied with. Under the construction of the statutes, the applicant is supposed to acquire the lands for his personal use and benefit, and not for purposes of speculation.

Within the last few weeks, or since the new order has been in operation, a great many applications at the local office have been rejected. A number of these cases have been appealed to the Department of the Interior and the ruling of the Government officials is anxiously awaited.

While the enforcement of the order of Secretary Hitchcock in reference to the making of final proof in timber land locations, will have the effect of exacting strict compliance with the statutes on the subject, it is intimated that the rejection of the numerous applicants will pave the way for the gobbling up of the same lands by large corporations and extensive timber land owners who hold script that is to be exchanged for lands included in the recently created forest reserves in this state.

It is a well-known fact that the applications that are being rejected daily at the Oregon City Land Office under the new ruling of the department represent much of the most desirable and valuable timber lands in the state. The bulk of the timber lands in Oregon of any value have been located upon, and in many instances final proof made before the present stringent rules were devised.

Some cautious people are already looking ahead to the beginning of another period of business depression or "hard times." We do not see it in sight and surely there is no quicker way to bring it than for everyone to talk about it. Some faint-hearted members of the Apple Consumers' League say that when "hard times" come again people will stop buying apples because they are luxuries and only necessities go in "hard times." Why, bless your heart, can you not see that we can raise apples and milk to the dignity of "necessities" if we keep at it? That is just what we are supposed to do in carrying out our pledge. We will make 50,000,000 people believe they cannot live without eating apples in some form every day!—Rural New Yorker.

A company has been formed in Massachusetts to establish a great goat dairy and a sanitarium. These goats will be of the Maltese breed, who are superior milkers. Many of its stockholders are doctors. The doctors will test the milk for tuberculosis patients, as it is said to be a perfect diet for them.

At last some use has been found for grasshoppers. Over in Utah a state law makes them worth 1 cent per pound dead and worthless alive. Farmers in Sanpet county, that state, have harvested and been paid for fifty four tons of the pests at \$20 per ton. It is claimed that this just about pays the expense of capturing them. The plan has been very successful, however, in clearing large sections of the pest that would otherwise have been ruined.

A Boy's Wild Ride for Life.

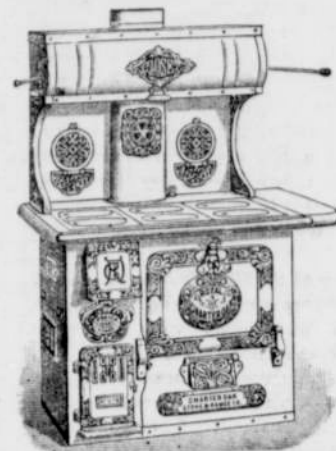
With family around expecting him to die, and a son, riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Grip prove its matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 40c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Chas. I. Clough's drug store.

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