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*Cohn & Co. carry a Full Line of Groceries and Provisions, which for Quality and Price cannot be Equalled in the County.*

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**COHN & CO.,**  
**LEADING MERCHANTS,**  
 JUST RECEIVED THE  
**LARGEST STOCK of GOODS**  
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CALL IN AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK OF  
 Ladies' and Gent's WOOLEN UNDERWEAR, Splendid  
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 By far the Largest and Best Stock to select from in the County.

**BOOTS and SHOES.**

*Ladies' Fancy Shoes.  
 Gent's Dress Shoes.  
 Children's School Shoes.  
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**HEADLIGHT PIRATE.**  
**Doles Out the Gems of Current Topics.**

A WASHINGTON dispatch furnishes the world with the cheerful information that with the completion of the vessels now under contract the United States will rank third among the nations of the earth as a naval power. This estimate is made on the size of the ships, armament, etc., and the valor and intelligence of the American gunner and commander are not taken into consideration. The first thought that suggests itself is the lesson this will be to foreign countries that were inclined to join Spain in characterizing us as shopkeepers and people of Bohemian tendencies. When the Cuban question was being discussed in congress, before the blowing up of the Maine, one of the members of that body remarked in the course of an address that so far as naval power was concerned it was a race between Spain and this country to see which could claim fifth place in the international naval scale. Then followed the destruction of the Maine and that left this country with no choice but to take sixth place, for one of her most formidable fighting machines was gone. During the war it was very conclusively shown that the figures of the naval authorities on the size of vessels and armament might be accepted, so far as a mechanical estimate was concerned, but they had no force as a comparison in time of action. Now that they estimate on the same mechanical basis that this government will be third as a naval power, where would she be placed when marksmanship, valor and intelligence are considered as factors in connection with the others? Uncle Sam knows no such a word as failure when the question of war is under consideration, for back of his righteous demands are a loyal people and back of his people are resources without limit, and back of these resources is the patriotic sentiment that says: "In time of war you can take my all."

The Methodist church appears to be allying itself on the side of expansion, and, as a matter of fact, it has not been said so far that any of the great church bodies are inclined against it in this country. The Rock River conference in Chicago, which embraces a greater part of the church strength in Illinois, recently passed the following resolutions: "We rejoice that a wise Providence through the incidents of war, has opened vast fields for the free and ready advancement of Protestant Christianity in the West Indies and the islands of the far East. It is our conviction that the United States should permit none of these islands to revert to Spanish rule, but should guarantee to all their inhabitants just and humane government, free educational and religious institutions, a free press, an open Bible, and a protected pulpit until they are capable of self-

government. Thus will the United States maintain its integrity and secure the praise of all as a nation that drew the sword for the weal of others and not for selfish acquisition of territory." After all there may have been more of a providence in the war than was at first manifest. The first intention was to free Cuba and place her people in a position where they could enjoy the rays of the sunshine of civilization and feel the influence of a new humanity. Later events showed that in some mysterious way the efforts of the navy were directed to the Philippines and in the end this country found herself the guardian of a strange people on the South and on the West. The churches will be an important factor in the civilization of this newly acquired territory and it is cheerful indication to see them all joined in the effort.

The continued aggressions of American trade interests upon the market of the old world have, according to the statement of the distinguished English journalist, William T. Stead, caused universal alarm upon the continent. Developments brought about by the recent war with Spain have opened the eyes to the real power and possibilities of American commerce and American competition, and they are now for the first time seriously contemplating a problem, the existence of which they have not heretofore fully realized. "In Europe and in all parts of the continent," writes Mr. Stead, "the apprehension has been excited by the steady and ever-increasing pressure of American competition in the markets of the world. Opinions differ widely, but the best informed are the most alarmed. American competition in food stuff has long since established itself as the most formidable factor with which the European agriculturist has to deal. They are now beginning to wake up to the fact that American competition is likely to be not less formidable in manufactured goods. American watches have long ago driven Swiss watches out of Belgium, but as a good Belgian remarked, that concerns the Swiss, not the Belgians. But in the iron and steel trades the shadow of American competition looks dark on the horizon."

There is too little attention paid to the matter of preserving the forest area of the country, and this lax sentiment is probably the result of the fact that we have never as yet been obliged to undergo the misfortunes that follow such a loss. Russia, France and Germany are now spending millions of dollars to reforest the vast regions that they permitted carelessly to become devastated. The same process that deprived these countries of their forests is at work in Oregon to-day, and for that reason the question becomes an important one.

If ANYONE asks you what is the matter with France you will be justified in replying, "She's all riot." Every day finds that unfortunate nation mixed up in a tangle of some kind, and the wise ones do not hesitate to remark that the repu-

lic is riding a rough sea. There are several lessons that this country can take from that one, which in the future might aid it in avoiding the breakers. In the first place, it is claimed that there is too much caste in France to insure her perpetuation as a republic. In this regard it is in a finished state to become a monarchy. In some ways the same feature is already showing its effect in this country. The appointment to high rank of sons of distinguished fathers during the recent war was one of the most flagrant evidences of the approach of the disintegrating force. The first theory of government under a Republican form is that of equal justice to all. A man's birth, his capital stock or lineage can have no place in such a government—he must be measured by his real worth and treatment accordingly. Perhaps France might learn a lesson from the elevation to the presidency of Abraham Lincoln and others in this country who have been lifted up from humble surroundings. Pigmies are often born in palaces and the thatched roof may cover the head of the giant.

DEMOCRATS as well as Republicans appear to think that the next Senate will be controlled by the Republicans. A gain of two or three seats will put that body in Republican hands. The chances are that the Republicans will maintain their hold on the House, although their majority, which is now in the neighborhood of fifty, may be diminished slightly. The congressional caucus thus far has not been active on either side. Still, a good deal of interest is likely to be aroused before election day comes. Confidence prevails at the headquarters of the Republican campaign committee. The confidence, too, is supplemented by earnest and intelligent work. Effective efforts will be made to get the full Republican vote out. This means victory. Whenever a heavy vote is polled throughout the county the Republicans win. On a heavy honest vote the Republicans have been in the majority in the United States constantly since 1860.

It has been generally assumed that hostilities with Spain are over, but the first rumors from the treaty commission, especially those from Madrid, do not foreshadow a speedy end to the negotiations. Our demand will soon be made known, but the disposition of Spain will be disclosed by a process of subtleties peculiar to its conduct to foreign relations. The effort to frame a treaty at Paris may fail. It is important to remember that since the protocol was signed, and we hold no Cuban territory that was not in our hands at that time. The Spanish in Cuba have construed immediate evacuation as equivalent to inertia for several months. Several thousands Spanish troops have been withdrawn from Porto Rico, but the army there was comparatively small and the island in any case is not defensible. Spanish resistance in the Philippines is broken down, but it is there

that Madrid will play its most cunning cards. The situation requires care and readiness. We know from recent events the value of preparation. It is the part of wisdom to keep our military resources in shape for immediate use.

The coming session of congress will be asked to make an appropriation for the erection of a national soldiers' home and sanitarium at Hot Springs, S. D. The project has the indorsement of the national body of the Grand Army of the Republic, which at its recent encampment at Cincinnati passed strong resolutions urging upon members of congress that they vote for the measure. The policy of providing for the care of the soldiers of the nation at the expense of the public, where they are unable to care for themselves either wholly or in part, is a fixed one in the United States. No one questions the statement that the country owes it to itself to provide for those who offered their lives, if fortune so willed, in the service of the country in its hour of need. The only question on which there could be a difference of opinion is as to the best method of caring for those who are in need.

ONE of the papers that has been making the most noise about alleged misconduct of the war remarks that General Wheeler must have been too busy fighting to see all that his correspondent saw. This doubtless hits the nail on the head. The yellow correspondents were instructed to see things and of course they saw them in their dispatches to the papers whether they existed or not and every molochism was exaggerated into a mountain. But General Wheeler saw the Spanish enemy and he probably saw everything else there was about him worth seeing.

It is said the Hawaii commission will recommend a property qualification for the exercise of the suffrage in our mid-Pacific territory. Property qualifications have been required in state legislation, but the tendency has been almost steadily away from them in this country. Such a departure in the new territorial government would be the establishment of a practical oligarchy under the authority of the United States, for it would disfranchise the great majority of the natives and make the white residents the governing class. The suggestion is sure to rouse a vigorous discussion when it reaches congress in the shape of a report from the commission.

The lesson of the great victories over the Spanish army and navy at Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila must have been lost on the foolhardy Minnesota redskins, who seem to want another demonstration of the invincibility of Uncle Sam's arms.

An elaborate scheme for furnishing the people of Great Britain with American dressed beef has just been inaugurated by Armour & Co. The plan is to offer a daily service of dressed beef shipments from New York to London. This service

will furnish American beef to the English markets direct from refrigerator cars without the intervention of wholesale houses or special agents.

The average American citizen will not enlist as a private in the regular army. This has been proven by the practical impossibility of keeping up our little regular army to the trifling legal number. How then are we to get a regular army of about a hundred thousand for garrisoning our proposed empire? By drafting?

CATTLE conditions in California are reported in the worst shape possible about San Bernardino. Not only are the herded animals on the desert dying by hundreds of Texas fever, but they are also dying in large numbers by starvation. The animals are thin in flesh, and unless some other feeding grounds are found soon the loss the coming winter will be enormous.

**PROTECTION TO SHIPPING.**

The New York republican platform declares that "in the interests of American labor and commerce, we believe that American products should be carried in American ships and we favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace and constitute an effective naval militia in time of war." This is the position of the republican party as affirmed in its last national platform and if the next congress is controlled by that party there is every reason to believe that there will be legislation for carrying out this policy.

This subject is receiving general and earnest attention. Its importance is perhaps more widely recognized and appreciated than ever before. Recently the Boston Board of Trade adopted resolutions urging congress to enact legislation for building up an American merchant marine. Senator Hanna said in a recent interview that he is willing to devote the remainder of his career to this desirable end. He said the results of the war bring the question of our merchant marine home to us as the vital one of the day and he urges that it should not be neglected. Having taken a long stride towards competing on the sea with the commercial world, he believes capital would go into shipping, even though only a small return could be had at first, if it could be insured against ruinous loss in competition with the subsidized lines of other nations. In the opinion of Senator Hanna congress should give the business men of the United States the support that other nations give their citizens.

Nowhere is this subject commanding more interest than on the Pacific coast. A leading paper from this section says the policy of protection should be extended and the great carrying trade of this nation should be brought under control of American interests. We are paying, it says, \$300,000,000 a year in

this direction, because we are not yet able to compete with the cheap labor on foreign ships. We can build the ships as cheaply, but we cannot run them at as low a figure as can the foreign owners, principally on account of the starvation wages paid to foreign seamen. The remedy is not to even up this disadvantage by reducing the wages of American seamen, but by extending the benefits of protection to American shipping, whereby we can successfully compete with that of any foreign nation and at the same time pay higher wages. What is the wisest and best policy to adopt is a perplexing question. Discriminating duties, which have been earnestly advocated, are of doubtful expediency and practicability. Subsidies are unpopular. A majority of the people, it can be confidently asserted, do not favor free ships, which would be disastrous to our shipbuilding interest. A change of policy, however, is absolutely necessary in order to build up a merchant marine and there can be no question that the time is at hand for making the change.

The national expectation of commercial expansion will not be fully realized without an American merchant marine. Everybody at all familiar with the subject knows that we are at a great disadvantage in competition with commercial rival from the South American trade because we are compelled to send our products to the southern markets largely in foreign ships. We shall be at a like disadvantage in the Asiatic trades long as we must depend upon the vessels of other countries for transportation. Thus handicapped we cannot reasonably hope to attain the commercial supremacy which some fondly believe is almost within our grasp. An adequate merchant marine under our own flag is as essential to our trade expansion as is our ability to make as well and to sell as cheaply as any other country the goods which the world needs.

**MAIL SCHEDULE.**

**TILLAMOOK AND NORTH YAMHILL.**  
 Leave N. Yamhill daily except Sunday 8 p. m.  
 Arrive at Tillamook next day by 4 p. m.  
 Leave Tillamook daily except Sunday 6 p. m.  
 Arrive N. Yamhill next day 2 p. m.

**TILLAMOOK AND HOBSONVILLE.**  
 Leave Tillamook daily except Tuesday 6:00 a. m.  
 Arrive Hobsonville 9:00 a. m.  
 Leave Hobsonville, except Tuesday, 10:00 a. m.  
 Arrive Tillamook 1:00 p. m.  
 Leave Hobsonville Sundays 9:00 a. m.  
 Arrives in Tillamook 12:00 m.

**NETARTS.**  
 Leaves Tillamook Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 7 a. m.  
 Arrives Netarts 11 m.  
 Leaves Netarts, same days, 1 p. m.  
 Arrives Tillamook by 6 1/2 m.

**GRAND RONDE.**  
 Leaves Grand Ronde daily except Sunday at 4 p. m., or on arrival of mail from McMinnville.  
 Arrives at Tillamook at 1:45.  
 Leaves Tillamook daily except Sunday at 6 p. m. or on arrival of mail from N. Yamhill, which is usually 4:30.  
 Arrives at Grand Ronde at 1:45.  
 Post Office hours, 7:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.  
 Money Order department, 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.  
 Sunday 4:00 to 6:00 P. M.

**Ladies No More Darning.**  
 The Magic Hand Loom—Made of polished Rolled steel—Latest invention for mending clothing, underwear, table linens or heel and toe in hosiery—a child can work it. Perfect wave. Send postpaid 25 cts. Greater or West Advertising & Novelty Co., 1255 1/2 Washington St., Oakland California.

**COME TO TILLAMOOK COUNTY!**

The Paradise of the Coast for Dairying, Stock Raising, Timber, etc.

The Soil Surprisingly Productive.  
 Fine Schools and Churches.  
 The Land is Cheap.

Crop Failure Never Known.  
 Good Class of People.  
 Stock Always Fat.

**GRASS IS KING!**

One Acre of Land in Tillamook County will raise three times the amount of Grass to that raised in any other section of Oregon. It grows and keeps green the year round, and is the ideal pasture for dairying.

**TILLAMOOK BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Owing to its fine quality, is at a premium, bringing the Highest Cash Price in the San Francisco and Portland markets. No county in Oregon offers better advantages than Tillamook, where the industrious Home Seeker is bound to be successful.

Those desiring information regarding Tillamook county can secure it by writing to the HEADLIGHT OFFICE, or to any of the perfectly reliable business men of Tillamook city.