

**\$25. \$25.**  
**TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS GIVEN AWAY.**  
 Call at Cohn & Co.'s and get a chance to get \$25.00 worth of Merchandise with out costing you one cent. One Ticket with each dollar purchase. The Winning number gets any thing out of our store they wish.

**OUR BIG HOLIDAY CLEARANCE SALE**  
 begins Dec. 1st and ends Jan. 1st, '99.  
 This sale includes Clothing, Hats & Shoes.

We aim to make this Sale our DRAWING CARD for our Holiday Trade, and will give the people of Tillamook County some rare bargains in Clothing, Hats & SHOES.  
 Our Clearance Sales have always saved people a good many dollars, and this one will be no exception to the rule.

**COHN & CO.,**  
**LEADING MERCHANTS.**

Our Competitors are wondering how we can sell clothing so cheap. But our \$5, \$6 and \$7 SUITS are selling fast just the same. We must make room for new goods. Quick sale small profit.  
 Big Store, Big Stock, TINY PRICES.  
 We have a fine line of Mackintoshes which we are selling very cheap.

**HEADLIGHT PIRATE.**

**Does Out Gems of Current Topics and Events.**

The attorney general of the United States has held, in accordance with several judicial opinions of the highest authority, that the laws of the United States can be extended over territories acquired by the United States only by specific acts of congress. The appropriation of Porto Rico, therefore, does not extend the tariff or the navigation laws of the United States over the island. But the president, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy and as a military act, has established duties on imports into Porto Rico, which are to be collected as a military contribution, and he has also extended to the island an important part of our navigation laws by permitting only American vessels to trade between the United States and Porto Rico. In the case of Hawaii the situation is different, that territory having been acquired by the action of congress and not by war, so that the president cannot exercise the military authority as in the case of Porto Rico, or as he would be able to do if the United States should hold the Philippines. The application of tariff and navigation laws of Hawaii is a matter for the determination of congress.

Since the first of the year silver has been exported from this country to the extent of \$34,560,243. There is no reason why silver should not do well on its merits in the open markets.

The mining outlook for the state of Oregon is generally acknowledged to be excellent. The past year a great number of mining experts have looked over the various mining districts and invariably these men report that they have been agreeably surprised at the magnificent showings the developed mines are making. Aside from the gold districts there is in Southern Oregon some excellent copper prospects, that so far as indications on the surface only need the right kind of men and money to open them up. The section referred to is an ideal one for mining. Timber and water are in abundance, and with a few miles of railroad the copper could be marketed very cheaply.

According to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who is certainly good authority, the railroads generally are violating the interstate commerce law in the matter of cutting rates. Mr. Depew is reported as saying that notwithstanding the fact that railroad business is heavy and the outlook for the future is good, there is a systematic cutting of rates in making contracts for future business, which affects present conditions and "causes a demoralized scramble for all the business in sight." From the statement of Mr. Depew it appears that there is no excuse whatever for the course of the railroads, some of which are having more freight offered than they can get cars to carry, and their action is another

illustration of how entirely indifferent the railroads are to the requirements of the law. It also shows how little they care about maintaining honorable business relations with each other. The matter is one which seems to clearly call for investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission, which can hardly desire any better authority than that of Mr. Depew upon which to institute an inquiry. There can be no doubt as to the demoralizing effect of this secret rate cutting, as there is none of its illegality, and to permit it to go on unchallenged is simply to countenance and encourage violations of the law. It is to be presumed that Mr. Depew would readily give the commission all the information at his command.

The alleged attempts to stop hazing at Columbia and Princeton are clearly shams. There is oneshort and easy way to stop a practice of this character, which is at once brutal and idiotic. Any college faculty can make an end of it once and forever simply by refusing to matriculate any student who will not pledge his word of honor that he will have no part or lot in such business. Every college owes it to itself, its students and the parents of its students to adopt some such course and resolutely pursue it. The national academies at West Point and Annapolis have completely put an end to this silly custom, borrowed from British caddishness and brutality. Every college in the land owes it to the public to do the same. One of the uses of education is to teach young men how to be decent, law-abiding citizens, gentlemen as well as scholars. The college habit of mind which assumes that lawlessness and ruffianism are to be permitted to students is subversive of the primary purpose of education.

The Americans have gained an important victory in Paris by forcing the Spaniards to bear the entire Cuban debt. American views also regarding all matters relating to Porto Rico and the Island of Guam have been accepted by the Spanish commissioners. No controversy will be had on any of these points hereafter. Practically, therefore, a settlement has been reached on all the questions which can come before the Paris conference except in regard to the Philippines. That question is the most delicate of all, and calls for courage, intelligence and vigilance on the part of the American representatives.

The Government's determination to send a few war-ships to Havana harbor is wise. The presence of two or three of Sampson's and Schley's fighting vessels in that quarter will quicken the Spaniard's movements toward evacuation. December 1, the day set apart for the complete American occupation of Cuba, is not a month away, and there is danger that the Spaniards will forget that that day of reckoning is so near unless they are reminded of it early. Cervera's conquerors in the harbor of Havana would warn Blanco that some-

thing in which Spain is vitally concerned has happened in the past few months.

It will be gratifying to the American people to note the dispatches from Paris, where the peace commissions are in session. The representatives from the United States have shown the true American spirit, so far, and again proven American supremacy wherever a test is made. Surrounded as they are in Paris by howling mobs and riotous assemblages with a republic in what might very properly be termed the throes of dissolution and handicapped by the strong sentiment the French have for the ragged remnant of their Latin friend, the people in this country can express their gratitude when they realize that their representatives are determined to have what belongs to the victor, or still further vanquish the evident that Spain is working the old game of bluff so dear to her as a nation, and really a part of her national life and existence. It might work with the diplomats of other countries, but it will never work with the American product, for they know how to measure a bluff and how to call it. The Spanish commission could get a good lesson out of the reply of the Yankee farmer. An English tourist visited Vermont was looking at the various elevations of land in the neighborhood and inquiring their names. "What do you call that one out there?" he asked pointing to one close by. "That thar is a bluff," was the Yankee's reply, "and we haven't called it yet, but its the only bluff in this section that ain't been called."

The Spanish commissioners will do well to bear this peculiarity of the Yankee in mind.

A CALIFORNIA manufacturer writes to the Springfield Republican pointing out the danger to American industries and labor from Asiatic competition likely to ensue from a policy of territorial expansion. He says it is folly for men to speak of the power of the Anglo-Saxon to absorb all inferior races. In the Asiatic we find a people who will avail themselves of all our mechanical advantages and methods of trade, while at the same time they stubbornly cling to their own social conditions, thus placing the higher civilization at a serious disadvantage. This is illustrated by the Chinese population of San Francisco, which although surrounded for years with all the influences of American life, is still as much Asiatic as when it came into this country. Nobody familiar with Asiatic character will question this. The view taken by this manufacturer fully chords with what we have repeatedly urged, that the proposed policy of territorial acquisition in the far east would certainly result in injury to American industries and labor. It would be followed by the establishment in the Philippines of industries to supply the Chinese and other trade in that quarter of the world and with the cheap labor there the products of these industries would undersell like products made here. Moreover, with the Philip-

pines American territory we should have to give their products free admission to our markets, from which certain of our domestic industries would suffer. Certainly no American workman ought to favor the expansion idea.

The rubber goods trust has an elastic constitution. After inflating itself by millions upon millions of water stock it has now absorbed its last business rival and expanded its capitalization by over \$8,000,000 more. This expansion is, however, not so much in the interest of economy as it is to enrich the manipulators and exact from the people who are obliged to buy rubber goods such prices as the trust may see fit to fix.

Next time we have a war the country may be expected to be called on for a guaranty to supply every enlisted man with daily ration of baked pigeons, terrapin and ice cream. Nothing less will satisfy the mountebanks and demagogues who are trying to make the soldiers believe they have been outrageously maltreated in the military camps and in the field.

The careless disposal of the slops and debris about the home is one of the most ruinous practices in vogue by the farmer and his family. Impurities about the home bring disease by filling the air with a billion microbes or disease germs. All impurities should be emptied into a keg or barrel that doesn't leak, and wheeled away and poured on the grass, and not in the same place twice. The barrel or keg should be cleansed weekly with carbolic acid and lime. The emptying of slop at the kitchen door or near the house gives rise to an odor not unlike that of a pig-pen only worse. This breeds diseases such as malarial fever, etc., of which people die. The writer has in mind a family who let the slops stand near the kitchen door until it became very foul and odorous; the consequence was that five out of the six in the family took typhoid fever, and one died. The family lived on our place, and the physician told me the direct cause of disease was the foul atmosphere about the house, caused by emptying slop in the yard and pouring dish water near the kitchen door. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. It is next to healthfulness, too. The premises about the house can not be kept too clean and free of slops, etc. Vermin breeds diseases very rapidly and with awful effect. Keep the home and all the appurtenances there clean and pure, and keep clean yourself.

One of the most dramatic episodes in history is the 100 days covering Napoleon's return from Elba and ending with the battle of Waterloo. In that campaign most of the results of the French revolution and the struggle of the European peoples for liberty were wiped out. How different the 100 days of the American-Spanish war! At its close Cuba is free, Porto Rico is ours, the American flag floats over the Ladrones, two Spanish fleets have been destroyed and sunk with the loss of only two men, the Span-

ish power has been broken and its hold upon the western hemisphere severed, while the guns of Dewey have given to us the Philippines and opened the way to China. The people of Cuba are assured by us of liberty and law. This richest of islands and of countries, under the inspiration of peace and the opportunities of liberty, will attract from our shores tens of thousands of industrious and energetic citizens. Whether it continues independent under our protectorate or comes, as I believe it will and must by the votes of its citizens, under our flag, instead of being a burden, it will mightily enrich our country and furnish a market for the surplus of our farms and our factories. Porto Rico also with its splendid climate and rich soil, is destined to invite from our country our people and our products. The responsibility of governing these countries and the Philippines is great, but the policy of governing them by recognizing the manhood of their peoples has never been tried.

For our part we have always desired a formal recognition of the Monroe doctrine from Great Britain, but to her mind our claim has not yet been sufficiently established to warrant such an avowal; and thus far, moreover, the United States has been in no position to offer a satisfactory quid pro quo. Our determination in the late struggle with Spain, followed by the success of our arms in the Caribbean and Pacific, has gone far, however, toward confirming our uncertain title in the New World, and judging from her attitude of generous approval, Great Britain is apparently willing to admit the justice of our present demands. On the other hand, England now finds herself beset along the line of her earliest advance by a strong coalition of continental powers and would no doubt be glad of American support in maintaining and extending her prestige in this direction. The present situation thus contains elements of the international bargain—to be formally framed or tacitly understood as future expediency may decide—and a new line of demarkation might now be drawn between the Anglo-Saxon powers, making the mother country practically invincible in the East and leaving the management of western affairs in the able hands of the American descendants. An agreement along these lines would, indeed, afford a happy solution of the existing diplomatic difficulty surrounding the political control of the transit route, for though considerable transcending the terms it would still preserve the tenor of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. One of the acknowledged purposes of this antiquated contract was to provide some scheme of Anglo-American cooperation, but its partnership provisions were too narrow, as they only applied to the West. If, however, the matter of the agreement were to be extended to include both lines of advance, the spirit of the convention might be retained, with reasonable hope of practical realization; for England could

then rest doubly assured of her ascendancy along the easterly sea routes to the Indies, and the United States be allowed exclusive control of the western gateway to the Pacific.

TECHNICALLY, the mine operators were within their lawful rights in bringing the negro miners from the South. The negroes themselves had a right under the Constitution of the United States to go from one State to another and to accept the work which other men had refused. Governor Tanner assumed a very serious responsibility in refusing to send the State force to maintain order where so dangerous a situation was known to exist. Nevertheless, it is hard to have any sympathy or patience with the coal companies. For many years past the history of the treatment of coal miners in Illinois has been one dark record of treachery and oppression. It would seem that the men have been willing at any time to submit their claims to fair arbitration. The strikers were wrong in forming themselves into armed bodies, and in doing so they forfeited most of the sympathy to which they might otherwise have been entitled. Coal-mining, both in this country and in England, is a business that seems to need some exceptional regulation by law. In hardly any other industry have strikers been so protracted and turbulent. To consider these Illinois troubles as primarily racial is an utter mistake. The fact that the imported miners are negroes rather than white men is merely incidental.

A LARGE and more powerful Maine will take the place of the one blown up by the Spaniards in the harbor of Havana. The next three battleships to be built, says the Philadelphia Times, will be the Maine, Missouri and Ohio. The first of these ships will represent not only the old "Pine Tree State" on the rolls of the navy, but will keep alive the memory of the dastardly work which precipitated the Spanish war, and be a floating memorial of the martyrs who found their death in the original ship of that name. As soon as the ship is finished she ought to be sent to Havana to fire a salute over the wreck of her namesake, which is the coffin of so many of our brave soldiers. The Missouri will represent on the waters the great state of the "Middle Valley," and the Ohio the state which has supplied to the country so many presidents and statesmen. Not since the civil war have Missouri and Ohio been represented among the fighting ships of the navy. Now that their names are to take the seas once more, they will be borne by first-class battleships, sister ships to the new Maine.

A BALTIMORE genius claims to have hit upon the easy process of extracting gold from sawdust. Instead of criticising the administration and howling calamity any man can prosper nowadays who will say nothing and keep on sawing wood.

**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.