

\$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.

Doles Out Gems of Current Topics and Events.

ACCORDING to reports from both Paris and Washington, the American peace commissioners have been intrusted to demand the cession of the entire Philippines group. It is said to be understood at Washington that Spain will relinquish the entire group for a monetary consideration, not in excess of the \$40,000,000 worth of bonds charged against the island, and for which the Spanish government is responsible. These bonds are held entirely in France and Spain. It is said in Washington dispatches to be quite probable that if the Spanish commissioners agree to the cession of the entire Philippine group to the United States that this country will assume \$40,000,000 of the debt charged against the island, or in other words will relieve the Spanish treasury of that amount of debt in return for absolute sovereignty over the islands. From Paris it is said that this is the pivotal question, on which success or failure of the peace commission depends. It may be that this Philippine debt is upon a different basis from the Cuban debt and that Spain is better justified in asking the United States to assume it in return for the cession of the islands. Perhaps as a matter of equity this country, if it demands the whole Philippine group, ought to pay something for them, as it did for territory taken from Mexico. There were two conclusive reasons of the refusal of the United States to assume any responsibility in regard to the Cuban debt. The chief of these was that this government did not propose to assume sovereignty in Cuba and the other was that the debt was largely created in repressing the effort of the Cuban people to free themselves from Spanish oppression. The circumstances are different in the case of the Philippines, if it be the intention of this government to demand the cession of all of them and the debt of the islands was wholly or largely created for their development and improvement.

INSTEAD of paying Spain \$40,000,000 as an indemnity for the cession of the Philippines to the United States, President McKinley intends to reimburse her only for the debt of about \$1,000,000 contracted for public improvements. President McKinley and his cabinet have carefully noted that the sentiment expressed throughout the country by the elections has been in opposition to the suggestion to indemnify Spain to the extent first proposed. As was put out by the administration authorities, it was intended to give the capital of the entire debt floated, with the Philippines as security, and amounting to \$40,000,000. What will be paid by the United States, according to the present intention of the president, is the debt contracted by Spain for the establishment of light-houses, harbor improvements and public buildings. All told, this does not amount

to a very large sum, being fixed at about \$1,000,000.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL T. V. POWDERLY, of the immigration bureau, in his annual report to the secretary of the treasury, gives the total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year as 229,299, a decrease, as compared with the fiscal year 1897, of 1563. Of the whole number, 135,775 were males and 93,524 females, and 10,037 came into the United States through Canada. During the year, 3030 were debarred, and of this number there were 12 insane, 1 idiot, 2261 paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, 237 diseased persons, two convicts, 79 assisted immigrants, and 417 contract laborers. One hundred and ninety-nine were returned within one year after landing. Of the whole number over 14 years of age, 1416 could not write, 43,057 could neither read nor write, 27,608 over 20 years of age had \$30 or over, and 96,203 had less than \$30. The total amount of money shown by immigrants during the year was \$3,872,077, but the actual amount brought over was probably greatly in excess of this amount. Of the whole number of arrivals, 58,613 came from Italy, 27,221 from Russia proper, 25,128 from Ireland, 17,111 from Germany, 16,659 from Hungary, 12,420 from Galicia and Bukovina in Austria, Hungary, 12,398 from Sweden, and 9987 from England.

The death of Colonel George E. Waring, the sanitary expert, who had been commissioned to visit the city of Havana to ascertain the exact sanitary condition of that city and to form ideas of the best method of putting the place in the best sanitary shape, only emphasizes the fact that the solution of the Cuban problem is to be sought not so much in our military and naval resources, as in our ability to grapple with yellow fever. Colonel Waring was presumed to be safe from the insidious attack, less dangerous at this time of the year than in the heated season, but the sequel showed that in spite of all precaution the contagion proved fatal to the eminent sanitary engineer.

The decision of the United States supreme court against the Railway Traffic association means that greater efforts than ever will be put forth by the roads for legislation in the coming congress legalizing pooling. The railroads have been persistently demanding the repeal of the anti-pooling clause of the interstate commerce act ever since that law was enacted and have regularly ignored and violated the law. Now the stimulus to get the law changed is materially enhanced and the renewal of the demand for legislation making pooling permissible is as certain as the renewal of the fight against the scalpers.

The course of four of the most prominent nations of Europe at this moment shows in a striking way the great influence which the United States is be-

ginning to exert in the politics of the Old World. Until a few weeks ago England's course in Asiatic and African affairs aroused great dissatisfaction among her citizens, but all this has been changed. Some of the leading British papers asserted that their government was being deluded and beaten by France, Germany and Russia, in the contest which was being waged by them for territorial aggrandizement in China. Marchand's march across the Nile region was interpreted by English newspapers as not only an indication that France desired to appropriate a large part of Egypt, but as an evidence that she would get in. Liberal journals charged Premier Salisbury with weakness. The Tory press made apologies for him, and attributed his laxness to ill-health. But both accusations and apologies have ceased. The England of Salisbury has begun to show some of the vigor she displayed under the elder Pitt. The change in England's course is one of the surprises of the Old World's politics. It all has commenced the war of the United States with Spain, the strength which the United States showed in that conflict, and the evidences of friendship by this country for England displayed during that struggle and since.

It was noticed and commented upon by the British papers that the only foreign diplomat present at the banquet just given in England to Gen. Kitchener was the United States representative. "In thus associating our American kinsfolk with our national rejoicings," says the London Times, "we desire to show the warm appreciation of the sympathy with which Gen. Kitchener's victory has been commented upon beyond the Atlantic." It is this American sympathy, frequently and conspicuously displayed of late, which has nerved England to turn upon her enemies. America's moral aid would be extended to England in any conflict between that country and the nations of continental Europe. Every nation in the Old World knows this, and has commented upon it. America's influence in this way is decisive, though not a shot need be fired by an American vessel or soldier. The fact that the United States would be unfriendly to any combination formed against England, so long as England, as now, is fighting the battles of civilization, has a deterrent effect upon continental Europe which turns the scale in favor of England. Thus we see England preparing herself at this moment to strike France in Africa and France's ally Russia, in Asia, if provocation is furnished. As a consequence France is evacuating Fashoda and Russia's activity in Chinese affairs has suddenly ceased.

A SERIES of important experiments are about to be made over the wires of the Pennsylvania railroad to determine the value of the multiplex device invented by Professor Henry A. Rowland of the Johns Hopkins university. By means of this invention it is possible to send eight telegraphic messages over the same wire at the same time, four in each direction. The messages are sent over a keyboard

similar to that of a typewriter, which is at the sending end of the instrument, while at the other end is a small machine which records the message in printed form, it being possible either to print the message upon a sheet of paper or upon a long tape like that which is used in the ordinary ticker service. "There is no longer any question of the value and thorough utility of the machine," said Professor Rowland in an interview, "and many experienced telegraphers who have seen it work pronounce it absolutely perfect. An ordinary typewriter operator can send messages at the rate of forty words a minute, while all the time seven other messages are going over the wire, each separate and distinct from the others. I wanted to try the message over a very long wire, but could not make satisfactory arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph company for the use of their plant. However, the Pennsylvania railroad has placed its private wires at our disposal. So we have decided upon a wire between Jersey City and Philadelphia for the first trial and after that, if we want to, we can try a longer wire by using a system of loops." The quadruplex device, now in use in some telegraph offices, has been considered a giant stride in the development of telegraphy and has resulted in the saving of much time and money. The capacity of the new arrangement of Professor Rowland may be further comprehended when it is stated that his invention will do three times the work which the quadruplex machine will do.

The truth is that foreign imports of woolen goods have not to any appreciable extent affected the industry this year, and home market has been depressed almost exclusively by two mistakes of domestic origin. The first was the crazy speculation in wool which was based on the notion that, with about two year's supply was in sight, wool could be profitably raised last February more than 50 per cent. above prices obtained a year earlier. The second was the advance of many woolen goods above prices which consumers were prepared to pay, on the theory that people would not believe that wool could decline, even after such an advance and with a great stock on hand. Most people did believe it would decline, and held back orders for goods. Both material and goods, having run away from the demand for consumption, met inactive markets, and yielding in both was necessary to prepare either the public or the clothiers to buy with any freedom. It was inevitable that in time business would take the place of speculation.

Some weeks ago the czar of Russia extended an invitation to the great powers of Europe to join him in an effort to bring about a general disarmament. It is now announced from St. Petersburg that all the powers have accepted the czar's invitations and the program is about to be formulated for the conference of diplomatic representatives. Whether the acceptance of the czar's in-

spiration is inspired by reciprocal courtesies among the rulers of the European nations or whether it is a recognition of the universal demand for the reduction of the burdens of taxation imposed upon the respective countries by the maintenance of colossal armies and formidable navies is problematic. While the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Muravieff, is represented as entertaining great hopes as to the result of the conference the consensus of opinion among men versed in international statecraft is that the czar's proposal is visionary and impracticable.

The comptroller of the currency has issued an order regarding the examination of national banks which will doubtless be approved by all conservative bankers and certainly will be by those who do business with the banks. The order provides that national banks in the large cities which have heretofore been examined only once a year, shall hereafter be subjected to an examination twice every twelve months, thus bringing them within the rule now applied to banks in smaller cities. The comptroller points out that if semi-annual examinations had been the custom the impaired condition of a national bank in New York City which recently closed its doors would have been disclosed far in advance of the date of its future and that at least a part of the resulting loss and embarrassment to stockholders might have been averted. Referring to the order the New York Mail and Express says it will accomplish a reform in the system of examinations which fits altogether in the interest of sound banking. Semi-annual examinations of banks operating under federal charters will be none too frequent. They will be useful to the institutions and their patrons in equal degree and their ultimate effect must be to strengthen the national bank system and give it a larger hold on the confidence of the business public.

Those who think that territorial expansion will necessarily bring trade expansion will derive no encouragement from the opinion of one of the most intelligent and successful business men in the United States—Andrew Carnegie. No man speaks with greater authority respecting the practical side of expansion. In a recent interview Mr. Carnegie said that if the United States is going to enter upon the course the expansionists urge there can be no prosperous business, because we shall be subject to wars and war's alarms and business is the child of security and peace. He declared that territorial expansion will not bring expansion, saying that the development of one state in the union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take. The Philippines, said Mr. Carnegie, have a certain trade which cannot be greatly increased, the wants of the people are few, barbarians are no customers, civilized people are the consumers of our products. If the American

people would look at the question in this practical way there would be fewer advocates of territorial expansion. No expansionist has given any satisfactory reason for the assumption that the policy he urges would bring us material increase of trade. The fact of making the Philippines American territory would not necessarily increase the wants of the people there, and while we should undoubtedly get more of the trade of the island than we have had it is very doubtful whether it would repay the cost of governing the islands. There is no doubt that very generally there is an exaggerated idea of the value of the Philippine trade, but if it be admitted that it is as valuable as some claim to be, the United States could not control all of it. The contention that we must appropriate all of the Philippines in order to expand our trade in the far east generally is absurd. For this purpose a naval and coaling station there is all that is necessary, if indeed even that is required in the interest of our Asiatic commerce.

Two allied railway passenger associations have just adopted a joint rule providing for the issuance of clergymen's half-fare permits by either association, good for the year 1899, on all roads that are members of both. Thus it seems that instead of following the usual rule of trying at the beginning of each year to make half fare permits harder to get the railroads are this year making them easier to get. All this is doubtless interesting to the clergy, but the laity cannot help repeating the old question why clergymen should be entitled to favors at the hands of the railroads not accorded to all. If it is true that those who pay fare also pay for those who are carried free the right of the clergy to shift half the burden becomes all the greater undrum.

By a decision of the supreme court of Illinois, the town of Pullman, which has figured prominently as a co-operative community, must soon cease its separate existence and become merged into the city of Chicago. Pullman was one of the creations of the late George M. Pullman, who was inspired with the idea that by making it a model town for the benefit of the workmen in his car shops he would set an example for other large industrial concerns and contribute materially to the solution of the labor problem. The famous Pullman strike, however, demonstrated conclusively that the inhabitants of Pullman were by no means immune from labor difficulties of the same kind as experienced by wage workers else where, and now the court declines that the charter under which the Pullman company is incorporated confers no authority to establish or maintain the model town. But even after its corporate disappearance, Pullman town will be cited among the unique experiments in industrial co-operation.

Notice to Taxpayers.
 Costs will be added to all taxes not paid by November 21st, 1898.
 H. H. ALDERMAN, Sheriff.

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.