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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.

THE Nicaraguan Canal commission, appointed by the president under an act of congress directing a complete inquiry into the project with particular reference to its practicability and cost, has about completed its work and the present prospects is that the report will be handed to Secretary Hay in about a month. The commissioners have taken a building on Fifteenth street, formerly used as the German legation, and under the direction of Admiral Walker, with a force of thirty-six computers, draughtsmen, engineers, etc., is at work on the report, the mass of technical matter which will accompany it making in all the most elaborate presentation of the subject ever attempted. The commission is laboring, however, to avoid prolixity and to centralization of the salient features of this great project, leaving the statistics and details to follow in supplements. This promises to give a report which will be intelligible by its conciseness and yet sufficiently comprehensive to meet the requirements of such a large problem. The commission has gone about its work feeling that it was likely to furnish the basis for the final action of this government on the building of the canal. The conclusions reached by the commissions will not be announced until the reports is submitted. It is known, however, that on the salient feature—practicability and cost—the commission will report first, that the project of a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route is entirely feasible and practicable, presenting no engineering problems which cannot be met; and second, that the cost can be presented with a fair degree of mathematic exactness, allowing for excavation, construction and all other items. The report will give this cost in figures, but the amount is not yet known even to the commissioners, as it will depend upon the careful computation now being made. The purpose is to make it as near mathematically exact as possible and not to give a mere opinion of the various commissioners. Admiral Walker has already expressed the opinion before a congressional committee that the cost would be within \$125,000,000, and this is understood to be his figure not based on opinion still. But the report will state a figure not based on opinion, but on the careful calculations of the many experts who are now at work on every branch of the project.

THE growth of Egypt under British guidance is an interesting spectacle. How many inhabitants the Egypt of the Pharaohs had is problematic, but it is doubtful if it had more than the Egypt of the Ptolemys, and that was not more than 8,000,000. A couple of centuries ago, under the Mamelukes, the number had fallen to 3,000,000. Under Mehemet Ali and his successors there was

some improvement and the census roll of 1875 was increased to 6,000,000, at which figure, or a little less, it stood in 1882. Now, after scarcely sixteen years of British rule, the population is about 10,000,000. That means an increase of 66 per cent in sixteen years, or more than 4 per cent a year. It means that Egypt to-day, Egypt proper, not counting the vast realms of Equatoria and the Bahr-el-Ghazel, is more populous than ever before in all its history. That in itself is a singularly impressive and significant fact. In industries the growth of Egypt is comparably great. The country is not the granary of Europe, as it once was. Other lands have usurped its place. But if we measure its grain, its fruits, its cotton and all its products we shall find it is yielding far more than it did even in the fat years of Joseph. It is not building pyramids and sphinxes and Philes. But the bargages of the Nile, one built and one building, are greater works than those. Nor may we overlook its railroads, of which it has to-day some 1,400 miles, or more than Spain or Portugal, or even Austria-Hungary. Twenty years ago there was scarcely a mile of good wagon road in all the land and travel and transportation had to be afoot or on muleback or camelback. In the last six years more than 1,000 miles of fine roads have been built.

A VERY marked change has come over the lot of the ranchman in the past two years. The time was, and that within twenty-four months, when the man with cattle paper found but few bank doors open to him—he was forced to go to a shaving shop and pay a usurious rate of interest. To-day the greatest banking institutions welcome this class of paper and the interest rates are on a par with commercial accommodations, 6 to 10 per cent. Banks in general are looking upon the cattle industry more favorably and investing freely. There are two conditions that have led up to present state of affairs. Primarily, the improvement in the herds. The agents of the banks have been traveling over the country and quietly priming themselves with the state of affairs. Secondly, the excellent system of quarantine and protection against infectious disease as adopted and enforced by national and state sanitary boards. These are the principal factors that have finally given timid capital the courage to accommodate those in a promising industry, and in gaining this point the cattle raiser begins to have more confidence in himself. The natural result will follow. The industry will in future be conducted on more businesslike lines, America will raise the best of beef possible to be found in the world and she will feed the world.

There is a very bad condition of affairs in Cuba. This is most amply attested by all the information coming from the island, every fresh advice showing more and more the urgency of the demand for relief. The appalling record of deaths from starvation is growing every day

and we in this land of plenty can have little conception of the wretchedness and the suffering of tens of thousands of the Cuban people. The latest reports state that entire villages are dying of starvation, while the Spaniards continue robbing and plundering on all sides. Such a state of affairs should arrest the attention of the entire American people and command from the Washington authorities prompt remedial action, if any be practicable. The question whether we are doing our duty toward the Cuban people is certainly most pertinent. We went to war on the ground of humanity. The sufferings of the reconcentrados appealed to our sympathies and we determined that they should be relieved from the cruel doom to which the Spaniards had consigned them. Few if any of those unfortunate victims of Spain's barbarous and brutal methods are now living. They died by thousands while we were making war for their rescue. Others are now in as hapless condition as they were and what are we doing for them? Apparently nothing, or at all events so little as to amount to almost nothing. We shall not thus be able to justify before the world the claim that we made war for humanity's sake. If we stand by and let these people starve to death, when we are in a position to succor them at will, history will not give us much credit for humanitarian motives. There is no barrier, or none that our government cannot remove, to sending relief to the suffering Cubans and we shall deservedly incur the reproach of mankind if we fail to relieve them.

IT HAS been the boast of the people of this country for years that they paid better wages to their coal miners than the people of other countries. There has never been a time, however, that the mine owners and operators did not apologize for their action in a round about way by saying that, while the wages were not what they ought to be, yet they were far ahead of those paid in foreign countries. The comparative wages earned by miners in Germany and miners in this country are shown by the following tables:

United States.	Yearly.
Ohio.....	\$192
Pennsylvania, anthracite.....	200
Pennsylvania, bituminous.....	230
West Virginia.....	277
Germany.	Yearly.
Upper Silesia.....	\$180
Lower Silesia.....	197
Aachen.....	239
Dortmund.....	282

The fact that such wages are paid the toilers in any country is not one for congratulation, but the comparison becomes still more odious to this country when the fact is taken into consideration that in addition to this the German miner is insured against sickness and accident, and is provided a small pension when old age disables him. A small deduction was made from his wages for the insurance fund, but that charge is not included in the average wages given. It is to

be regretted that the coal miners are so poorly paid as a class the world over. They are compelled to toil as hard as any of the worker in the field of labor, and in many instances coal mining is considered skilled labor. When one reads these tables and is advised of the wages these people get annually is it a question for surprise that we have strikes and that they are often accompanied by violence? There is something radically wrong with the system of coal mining.

NIKOLA TESLA, the electrician, in a newspaper interview, describes an application of electricity whereby, without the interposition of any artificial medium of communication, one man can control and direct, with absolute exactitude, the movements of any type of vessel balloon or land vehicle, at any distance that may be desired. From a station on shore, or from the deck of a vessel under way, a torpedo boat equipped with Mr. Tesla's controlling device may be propelled either on or below the surface, maneuvered at will in any direction, and finally brought into contact and exploded against the side of a hostile vessel at any point within the range of the vision of the operator. More than this, assuming that it were possible to accurately locate the position of the vessel which it is desired to destroy, the torpedo boat could be directed to it, even if the ship lay in the harbor of Southampton and the operator was stationed at Sandy Hook. Mr. Tesla said that some months had elapsed since he had fully developed his device, for which he had applied for a patent. When it was learned that Admiral Cervera was bottled up in Santiago it was his intention to apply his mechanism to his several launches and similar small craft loaded with high explosives and annihilate the fleet at anchor. Admiral Cervera, however, came out and met his fate under the guns of the American fleet before the necessary arrangements could be made. Then Mr. Tesla planned a raid on the Spanish vessel in Havana harbor, only to be thwarted by the proclamation of the suspension of hostilities.

ACCORDING to the Cincinnati Price Current, which is the recognized authority on statistics of the hog industry, the number of hogs slaughtered in the United States during the eight months ending October 31 is computed at 13,910,000, as against 11,660,000 for the same period in 1897. This represents an average gain of 19 1/2 per cent for the present year over last year in all the packing centers of the country. In the comparative exhibit Omaha not only maintains its position as the third largest packing center, but shows a marked ascendancy over competitors in its territory. While Omaha has increased its output by 190,000 hogs, Kansas City has increased its output only 50,000, Sioux City, 63,000 and St. Louis 153,000. Within the eight month Omaha has slaughtered three times as many hogs as Cincinnati, the former Porkopolis of the country, more than five times as many as Sioux City, six times as many as St. Paul and 345,

000 more than St. Louis. Up to within twelve months the hog output of Kansas City packing houses was twice that of Omaha. Today Kansas City overlaps Omaha only by slightly one-third, with Omaha steadily gaining. If the rate of progression which has been made during the last eight months is kept up for the next two or three years Omaha is destined to overtake Kansas City and start the twentieth century as the second pork packing center in America.

A NEW cure for nervousness has been suggested to American sufferers from this indefinable but terrible malady, and by a Chinese student of national and racial characteristics. The man who has formulated the new nerve specific says that he believes its adoption will cure the worst case of headache couchant over nerves rampant known to mankind. He believes the entire absence of nervousness which characterizes the Mongolian race to exist simply from the centuries of practice which his countrymen have given to the simple cure. And this is the cure, which is very simple: "Always wear soft-soled shoes and you will never be conscious of possessing nerves," says the savant from the flowery kingdom. To Americans but recently induced to try the wearing of heavy, thick-soled shoes with a view to mitigating the very conditions now under discussion, the idea would seem at first sight ridiculous.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, western influence is very largely responsible for inclining President McKinley in favor of the policy of expansion. The president, this correspondent says, at first would greatly have preferred to draw out of the Philippine entanglement as quietly as possible, annexing substantially nothing in the way of territory, but requiring the cession merely of a coaling station, with enough land about it to provide properly for its defense. Presently his ideas expanded, but it was not until Mr. McKinley visited the west, according to this authority, that he became convinced that a majority of the people wanted territorial expansion.

THE French holders of Spanish bonds chargeable against the territories lost to Spain have taken action with a view to securing their payment or realizing something on them and their appeal is made to the United States. It is announced that the state department has received through the French embassy a statement of the various Spanish bonds owned by French citizens, aggregating many millions of dollars, but it appears that the statement is not accompanied with any request or demand upon this government, being apparently intended simply as a matter of information. It is expected that other European holders of Spanish bonds will follow the example.

AMERICANS have already been warned that there are few chances for them to

make a livelihood by their labor in Hawaii. Now there is like information from Porto Rico, the American consul having sent to the State department a warning to Americans that there are few if any opportunities for them in that island now. The labor market, he says, is overstocked. Several hundred thousand Porto Ricans stand ready to take all places that may be vacated and at low wages, and any American who goes there with the idea of "striking it rich" is sure to be disappointed. All who go should be prepared with money to pay their board and secure a return passage to the United States.

THE promotion to rank as commissioned officers in the volunteer army of members of the colored regiments of regulars who distinguished themselves for gallantry in the fights at El Caney and San Juan is a merited recognition by President McKinley of their services which the colored people everywhere will appreciate. There was no color line in the war against Spain, and the president recognized no color line in the distribution of honors. The colored troops fought nobly in Cuba and Porto Rico and they will be to the fore again whenever they may be needed.

THE Cuban, like the Filipino, is rapidly acquiring American ways. No sooner does he get one square meal under his belt and one in reserve in the cupboard than he goes on a strike. Probable he is justified in demanding good pay when he was compelled to engage in such an unusual work as cleaning the streets, a custom which has not been in vogue for centuries until the Americans took charge.

ADMIRAL NOEL, in command of the British fleet in Cretan waters, has a refreshing way of doing things. When the Turks refused to move out of Canada on the demand of the powers he simply made them prisoners and put them on board a British vessel. Even the temporizing Turk can be made to understand if you just go after him in the right way.

A CHICAGO grand jury has returned fifty indictments against alleged purveyors of bad literature and slot machine men. At Milwaukee several arrests have recently been made of boys who started their apprenticeship in crime by slot-machine gambling. The suppression of all slot-machine gambling devices is now generally demanded in the interests of the rising generation.

PORTO RICO politicians are already squinting toward statehood. They will learn, however, that they will have to pass through the vestibule and hallway before they can get into the dining-room.

If Spain has any more islands stowed away among its relics of former grandeur it might not be a bad idea to transfer the title to some friendly relative before the American expansionists get their eyes on them.

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.