

\$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.

The anti-negro riot in North Carolina forcibly emphasize the irrepressible race conflict which has been in progress in the former slave states of the south since the negro was enfranchised. This race conflict has broken out periodically whenever and wherever the political supremacy of the whites in local government has been menaced by a negro majority, or wherever crimes committed by negroes have intensified race prejudice or provoked reprisals by mob violence. The Klu-Klux outrages in Louisiana and the shotgun government in Mississippi and South Carolina during the reconstruction period were inspired by the determination of the southern whites never to submit to negro domination. The same spirit of intolerance of negro rule is evinced in the North Carolina election riots. The Atlanta Constitution, the most progressive of southern papers, is candid enough to give a true account of the anti-negro outbreaks, through its hostility to negro rule and sympathy with the revolutionists is scarcely concealed. In this republic majorities must govern whether they are intelligent or unintelligent. In the southern states this principle has never obtained practical recognition by reason of the intense race prejudice prevailing there and the line of demarcation between the ruling race and the subject race is almost as marked today as it was before emancipation. If this is the conditions in the southern states, where civilization is at least a hundred years in advance of that of Cuba and Porto Rico and several centuries ahead of the civilization of the Philippines, what may we expect for the unintelligent majority of Spain's former colonies that are about to be absorbed by the United States? Is the race problem to be solved by enlarging the area and multiplying the number of subjects who excite race prejudices? Are we to have privileged classes born to rule and subject classes born to be forever held in subjection by militia force and pay tribute to the superior race? Do we want to perpetuate the conflict for purely mercenary ends even in the name of humanity?

The United States is having fearful example of what would have been the result had the administration shown the least sign of wavering when the first talk of European participation in the settlement of the unpleasantness with Spain was indulged in. The great powers of Europe sat supinely by and witnessed the humiliation of Greece in the struggle for the freedom of the Cretans. After the war was over and the Turk had a right to believe he had carried his point the great powers step in, evict the conquerors from Crete and install Prince George of Greece as governor of the island. He goes, however, not as a representative of his own country but of the powers,

which will reap where others have sown. Every development of the contest from its inception to its closing chapter renders more apparent the wisdom and foresight of President McKinley and his advisers.

AMERICANS who imagine they can pick up a fortune in the new possessions of the United States or in Cuba without any capital but their assurance or that all they will have to do to secure all the lucrative positions in sight is to go after them are having a sad experience. The cities in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii are full of stranded men who have neither employment nor means to return to the United States. Fortunes do not grow on bushes in those climates any more than they do at home.

AN ENTIRE cargo of iron pipe was shipped one day last week from Philadelphia to London. It has become common to ship to England iron and steel products into which high mechanical skill and labor saving machinery have entered largely in production, but in this case neither is the factor which renders it possible for American manufacturers to compete successfully in a field where the home products was formerly supreme. It is within the memory of men still young when England ruled the iron and steel market of the world and in spite of high duties was able to supply a large portion of the product used in this country. Persistence in the protective policy has brought its reward and today American manufacturers are able to hold the home market and supply a part of the demand abroad.

GENERAL MILES, commanding the army, has prepared the draft of a bill providing for a regular standing army of 100,000 men. The bill, it is said, will provide for an organization of 12 companies to the regiment, with an arrangement for a third lieutenant for each company in case of need for that office. It will contain provision for a staff corps, largely in accordance with the recommendations of the heads of the various bureaus. Chairman Hull, of the house committee on military affairs, intends to present the measure in congress at the first opportunity.

THE operation of the military post-offices will leave a red ink balance on Uncle Sam's books. No private corporation running the Postoffice department would have gone to the expense of giving the soldiers on the field the benefit of 2-cent communication with friends and relatives at home. This is one item in the annual postoffice deficiency that the people will bear without complaint.

THE president is said to be in considerable doubt as to the manner of government best adapted to the new possessions of the United States. This is strange in view of the fact there are men by the hundreds over the country sitting by office radiators and whittling sticks around the stoves in

corner grocery stores who can tell him all about it.

It is amusing to read the translated ravings of a Santiago paper which has taken alarm over the proposed migration of Kansas negroes to Cuba. The Santiago sheet demands, among other things, that the people of Cuba boycott the Yankee negroes, who are said to be able to live on practically nothing and should, therefore, be excluded from Cuba as undesirable immigrants. In the meantime the Yankee negroes of the south are anxious to exclude the native Cubans from this country on the same grounds because they are able to live on less than nothing—by begging from other people or drawing government rations.

NOTHING could better illustrate the triumph of modern science over nature than the efforts of the Russian government to keep the ports of the Baltic open during the winter months. Ever since Peter the Great built the capital of his empire on the northern sea the commerce of the city has been at a standstill for months at a time by the freezing of the ports, ice forming to the thickness of several feet. A monster ice-breaking boat has just been launched for the Russian government at an English shipyard which it is believed will be capable of plowing its way through the heaviest ice and leave shipping free to go and come at any season of the year. If the Russian experiment proves successful it will be followed in other countries whose ports are periodically blocked with ice.

MEDICINE these days is making such strides that the cure of today is supplanted by the cure of tomorrow, and new discoveries revolutionize the theories and practices of treatment. It is well our best physicians are slow to accept innovations, says the Baltimore American for often the remedies heralded with the loudest acclaim soon disappear, and it is a risky thing to try experiments on human life. At the same time that seems to be the way in which real progress may be made. This year what is known as the chlorine remedy for diphtheria has been thoroughly tried on twenty-four cases in the Kingston Avenue hospital, in Brooklyn, and the results were twenty-four complete recoveries. The New York Board of Health is now making father tests and its report will be anxiously awaited. In the meanwhile, physicians who have tried the remedy are sending individual cases of successful treatment. The remedy, broadly described, is the inhalation of chlorine, and while the method now under investigation is said to be a discovery of Dr. P. M. Braclin of Davenport, Ia., physicians of prominence state that they have used the same thing in certain forms in their practice. With the professional difference the people have little concern. The important fact is whether or not a new discovery has reduced the chances of this much-feared contagion. If it has,

there will be a general rejoicing.

EVANGELIST MOODY likes an occasional game of cards. One evening in San Francisco he and some friends were playing whist when a messenger boy entered with a dispatch. "Won't you sit down and play a game of 'authors' with us?" said Mr. Moody. The boy declined and soon left the room. "If I had not suggested to that boy that we were playing 'authors,'" said the worldly wise preacher, "every paper in town would have announced tomorrow that we were gambling. That would never do—what are trumps?"

ENGLAND never does things by halves. As a striking proof of its grateful appreciation of America's departure from the old landmarks of George Washington, which sought to avoid all entangling alliances with foreign nations, England makes a voluntary tender of a coaling station in the Red sea. England never does things by halves and when it makes a free gift of a coaling station in the neighborhood of the Suez canal it has outdone itself in matchless generosity. By long-distance telescope that Red sea island bears a marked resemblance to the wooden horse by which the cunning Greeks several thousand years ago managed to wedge their way into the impregnable capital of the Trojans. With a coaling station in the Red sea the United States may in due time take an active interest in the Egyptian question and finally when Africa is partitioned among the civilized nations claim a big slice of the Dark Continent as its share in joining Britain to fight the battle of humanity. In the Egyptian deal, as in the conquests of India and annexation of the bushmen of Australia, England has always been inspired by purely humanitarian motives. These inherited traits of unalloyed love for humanity have manifested themselves in a more pronounced degree from year to year as we approach the twentieth century. The only wonder is that the people on this side of the water have not been able to appreciate these spontaneous outbursts of manifest destiny until the open door to the Philippines and a free-gift coaling station in the Red sea have overwhelmed them with a sense of inexpressible gratitude.

INTERNATIONAL law occupies a peculiar position in jurisprudence because it differs from other rules and injunctions having the force of the law in that it has no enforcing power behind it. While law in its ordinary sense can be changed only by a duly constituted law-making body, international law changes by custom and prescription as well as by formal declarations or agreements between different nations. The events of the past year, in which the United States has figured so prominently as a world-power cannot fail to leave an indelible imprint upon the body of usages known as international law. As nations are guided in their dealing with one another by the accepted precedents of previous action

or negotiation, the doctrine deduce out of the war between the United States and Spain will at once acquire a standing among diplomats versed in international lore and be constantly cited in support of or opposition to contentions arising in the future to which it may be applicable. As the war with Spain was unique in its origin, its justification and its result, so the effect upon international law is bound to be more marked if not greater than any other international affair in which this country has engaged since it achieved its independence through the war of the revolution.

PAYING FOR TERRITORY.

A generosity exceptional in the world's affairs has marked the course of the United States in its territorial expansion from time to time, says the Globe Democrat. A cash payment has been the rule with this country. The law of ruthless seizure is not to be found in our history. Nor is a defeated adversary treated by us as one who must give up every thing in return. That stern demand has usually been enforced by other nations, but not by the United States. Our creditable custom is to disarm the foe, but not to drive him from his possessions worse than empty-handed. Losers in modern wars usually pay a cash indemnity. France was deprived of two entire provinces in the last war with Germany and paid to the victor \$1,000,000,000 in addition. In the war of 1878 with Russia, Turkey lost territory both in Europe and Asia and is still deeply in arrears for the cash indemnity also exacted. Prussia paid nothing for the annexation in 1866, by military force, of the Danish provinces. Greece recently escaped from the grip of Turkey by a cession of territory on the frontier and a cash indemnity. Spain is found to fare exceedingly well when a comparison is made.

The practice of the United States in annexation is far more considerate than that of Europe. Almost invariably we have paid a direct sum in cash for territory acquired. For the Louisiana purchase of 1803 France received \$12,000,000. Spain obtained \$5,000,000 for Florida in 1819. Texas, with the standing of an independent state, came into the union voluntarily, accepting the advantages as an equivalent, without a cash payment. The cession of Mexico territory in 1849 involved a cash payment by the United States of \$15,000,000 and debts assumed to the extent of \$3,500,000. The Gadsden purchase of 1853 cost \$10,000,000. Alaska was purchased in 1867 for \$7,200,000. While Hawaii came in this year without a direct payment, the obligation assumed amount to several millions. Porto Rico is regarded as a partial war indemnity. It will be noticed that the rule with the United States has been to pay a lump cash sum, and one large enough to quite welcome to the countries representing the other side of the transactions.

In the acquisitions referred to we have paid to France, Spain, Mexico and Rus-

sia a total of \$52,700,000, an average of \$21 a square mile, or a fraction more than 3c. an acre. To give Spain \$20,000,000 for the Philippines would be \$87 a square mile, or about 13c. an acre. But the value of the City of Manila is to be kept in mind in making an estimate of this nature. The offer includes important advantages in addition to the \$20,000,000 in cash. Spain will be allowed to conduct commerce with the Philippine seaports on the same terms arranged for the United States. If the Spanish element there desire to continue business on old lines no discriminating taxes will bar the way. The United States in completing the treaty also proposed to wipe out old outstanding claims on both sides. Liberality marks the proposition throughout. Spain is enabled to begin a new era without the burden of revolted colonies and free from the war claims of a victor. She is lucky to receive her lesson in war from a generous people.

GREAT COUNTRY, THIS IS.

Time works wonders. Less than one year ago the American never dreamed that he would see a local notice something like this in his paper:

"Our esteemed citizens, Calisto Garcia, Jose Miguel Garcia, Jose Ramon Villalou, Antonio Gonzales Lausa, Cosme Terriente, Carlos Martin y Poye, Enrique Vallendus and Ricardo Coby, are on their way to see the president to submit plans and specifications for Cuba's future, to see about the post-office appointments and to secure something equally as good for the insurgent troops who will agree to lay down their arms."

Nor did he ever dream that the whirligig of time would bring such a one as this to his notice:

"Our esteemed citizen, ex-Queen Lilino-kalant, is on her way to see the president concerning the restoration of \$6,000,000 worth of crown lands in Hawaii, which were inadvertently annexed with the rest of the archipelago last summer."

Perhaps this one will be interesting to him as a reminder that Uncle Sam is growing greater every day in every year:

"Our esteemed citizens, Caluvdio Reina, Pedro y Rungue, Juana Mantella, Estecania y Rungue Amalia Mellizo and Messrs. Angue and Minguel Corte are on their way from Manila to see the president concerning large claims for damages for the destruction of Filipino property by American soldiers in the vicinity of Manila."

Poor Jones, "who paid up his subscription;" Billkins, "who brought in the biggest pumpkin raised in the county;" Smith, "who has been a subscriber for nine years," and all the other old-time personals must be crowded out now to announce that "Caluvdio y Gotohelo, one of the foremost Americans in his precinct, is in town transacting business. He called at this office. Call again, Cal."

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.