

\$25. \$25.
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS GIVEN AWAY.
 Call at Cohn & Co.'s and get a chance to get \$25.00 worth of Merchandise without 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.

IT HAS been said that in every emergency in this country the men for the occasion are soon found. They may be comparatively obscure before, and such is usually the case, but by some discernment of the people, or those whom they invest with authority, the right leaders are singled out for every serious crisis. Such was the case in the civil war. Grant seemed to be phenomenon, but he had the qualities needed, not only to win a succession of great campaigns, but to wipe out the armies opposed to him. He was a clerk in a small town when the war broke out. In the present year of great events for the United States, involving new and difficult questions, Judge William K. Day, late Secretary of State, and now chairman of the peace commission in Paris, has made a record, proving that a man of singularly high ability in statesmanship has been discovered. The services he has rendered the people have won their admiring appreciation and he will be a historical figure in the annals of the conflict with Spain.

THE assertions that the Spanish-American treaty will be rejected by the Senate will "grow smaller by degrees and beautifully less" when the treaty gets before the Senate. Mr. Carnegie and the other great constitutional authorities who are attacking the President and the peace commissioners for accepting the Philippines will be silenced by the popular command which will greet the Senate from all parts of the country to ratify the treaty promptly. The President reflected the sentiment of the majority of the people when he formulated, through the American peace commissioners, the country's demand for the possession of the Philippines. The Senate has occasionally defied public sentiment. It did this several times in its votes in favor of silver. The Senate has never yet rejected a peace treaty, however, and will not reject this one.

SECRETARY LONG recommends the building of battle-ships and cruisers of larger dimensions, higher power and greater speed than any we now have as the next step in the advancement of the American Navy. This would seem to be in line with the lessons of our war experience. Not only shall we need such ships if we are to enter upon a career of world-wide imperialism, but the facts of the late war show that our best possible coast defense is that rendered by ships that can go far away from our coasts and there overtake and destroy the ships of any enemy who might otherwise attempt to bombard our seaboard cities or lay them under tribute. If we are to spend \$50,000,000 or so in new ships, these seem to be the kind best worth the outlay.

The returns of the census for France, which was taken in March, 1897, have now been published and compared with the statistics of the previous census, which was taken six years before. A year ago the number of people in France was 38,228,960, and at the 1891 census it was 38,065,150, so that in six years the population of France had only increased by 133,819 persons. And even this trifling increase is more apparent than real, for it has taken place entirely in the large towns, and is due to the influx of foreigners, such as Belgians and Italians.

JUDGE DAY, the President of the American Commission in Paris, has a grim sense of humor. He blandly insists that "the United States throughout the negotiations have dealt in the most liberal manner with the Spaniards," and he adds: "I am surprised that any one should think differently." Twenty million dollars for the Philippines, from which Spain has derived a net revenue of only \$300,000, is indeed liberal, but the taking of all her colonial possessions of any importance will hardly be thought generous in Spain.

EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND was interviewed on the new policy of the United States, said: "Without going at all into details, I wish to say that I am ardently opposed to every feature of this annexation and expansion policy. The

public ought to know pretty well what my convictions are, as the Hawaiian question came up during my administration. I have not changed my mind, and remain opposed to all of this annexation, from Hawaii to the Philippines."

If in seizing the islands as part of the spoils of conquest the United States also find it necessary to kill a few thousand natives in order to establish the superiority of American institutions, we shall indeed present a curious spectacle to the world, to whom we have solemnly proclaimed that we were waging a war of humanity against Spain.

THE stamp fad is on again. A gentleman with a great deal of time, money and good will to spare sent Dewey the United States coat-of-arms executed in postage stamps. That started anew the stamp fad. The stamped plate is about the newest piece of bric-a-brac one can set before their guests.

THERE are good reasons why the United States and Spain hereafter should be on friendly terms. Many of our new citizens have an infusion of Spanish blood. The two nations are neighbors in these days of swift transportation across the Atlantic.

LOANING TO EUROPE.

The fact that American bankers and capitalists have money loaned in Europe to the amount of many millions of dollars evidences the progress which this country has recently made toward financial independence. Various estimates have been made of the amount of American money now loaned in Great Britain and upon the continent of Europe and the matter has commanded such interest among capitalists as to be made the subject of a careful inquiry. A leading New York banker who made an investigation found that within a few weeks past not less than \$40,000,000 had been sent to Europe as loans from New York and undoubtedly there have been similar transactions at others financial centers, so that it is not extravagant to estimate the amount of American money loaned to Europe, say within the past two or three months, at \$45,000,000.

And this does not represent all of the American money now in Europe. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says there are several banks in New York and perhaps two or three trust companies which have amounts varying from \$500,000 to as much as \$20,000,000 on deposit in Great Britain and on the continent. One bank deposit in Germany and that money was available for loans or discounts and was receiving interest just as would have been the case had it been in this country. Investigation conclusively showed that the total amount of American cash which has been loaned to Europe this fall cannot be very far from \$70,000,000. Our bankers and capitalists are able to send this large sum abroad without creating stringency in the supply of money here or raising its price. On the contrary there is in the United States an abundant supply of money for the legitimate demands of business and interest rates have never been lower for sound collateral than at present.

Let those who talk about there not being enough money in the country intelligently consider these facts. They conclusively demonstrate the fallacy of such a contention. The United States has been accumulating capital during the last two years at a wonderful rate and this is still going on. Since January, 1897, the total money in circulation has increased about \$200,000,000, nearly all of it in gold. The stock of gold in the United States now exceeds \$700,000,000, the largest amount in our history. We are stronger financially than ever before and in this respect the United States is inferior to no other nation on earth. There is in all this the most complete vindication of our monetary and economic policies.

INSURE WITH
Claude Thayer,
 Agent for Fireman's Fund and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies.

INCREASE IN OUR EXPORTS.

The treasury bureau of statistics at Washington has recently compiled a table showing the growth in the exports of the country during the past thirty years, basing their figures on the results of ten-year intervals. It is an interesting compilation, for it shows in a surprising way the real growth of the country and its influence in the opinion of the people of other nations.

This table shows the exports of each class of manufactures whose value exceeded \$1,000,000 in the year 1898, comparing that year's exports with those of 1888, 1878 and 1868, and thus presenting a bird's-eye view of the growth of our leading exports and manufactures during a thirty years' period.

The total export of manufactures in 1898 was more than five times that of 1868, that for 1898 being \$288,871,449, while that of 1868 was, in round numbers about \$60,000,000, expressed in the depreciated currency of that date, and when reduced to the gold standard, by which our manufactures are now measured, would be less than \$45,000,000.

Thirty-four classes of manufactured articles show an export of more than \$1,000,000 each in the year 1898, while 1868 only seven of those classes showed an export of as much as \$1,000,000 each. Five classes of articles show an export in 1898 of more than \$10,000,000 each, while in 1868 only one of the classes showed an exportation of as much as \$10,000,000. Even in 1888, only ten years ago, but seventeen of the thirty-four classes showed as much as \$1,000,000 each in value, and but three of them passed the \$1,000,000 line.

Of the important classes of manufactures, those of cotton, leather, wood and iron and steel present the most striking evidence of growth. Exports of cotton goods, which, in 1868, even expressed in the currency of that date, were less than \$3,000,000, but in 1898 were over \$17,000,000. Exports of leather, which in 1868 were less than \$2,000,000, were, in 1898, more than \$21,000,000. Manufactures of wood, which showed an exportation of \$2,000,000 in 1868, were, in 1898, over \$9,000,000. Manufactures of iron and steel, which, expressed in the currency of 1868, were a little over \$8,000,000, were, in 1898, over \$70,000,000. None of the great items of export show as rapid growth as copper, of which the exports in 1868 were less than \$500,000, while, in 1898, they were over \$32,000,000. Paraffin, a comparatively recent development in the great petroleum industry, amounted to less than \$50,000 in our exports of 1868, while in those of 1898 it amounted to more than \$6,000,000.

"I AM AN AMERICAN!"

Does the citizen of one of the greatest republican governments on earth appreciate what it means to-day when he says: "I am an American?" With all respect to the appreciative spirit of the American people, it is safe to assume that he does not. Time and the changes and wonders it works must acquaint him with his real greatness, but let us recall the past and measure it with the present as a brief lesson.

One year ago, when an American citizen desired to go abroad, ten chances to one he procured an English passport and sailed under the protection of the English flag. Would he do that to-day?

One year ago the foreign powers referred to the Americans as a nation of shop-keepers and Bohemian in every sense. Do you hear those references any more?

One year ago an eminent German warrior remarked that the soldiers in the United States could not be "herded to fight an European power" because so many of them still owed heart allegiance to foreign countries. The language might have been broken in the American lines at Santiago and Manila, but was it shown that the lines of loyal American soldiers were broken as they advanced in the face of a treacherous enemy?

One year ago the American flag represented a nation tied to the Monroe doctrine. Other nations laughed because its shores could never be washed by foreign waters. How about those laughs now? One year ago the little merchant marine in use by this country was begging its share of the commerce of the

world. Will the great merchant fleet now building be obliged to beg?

One year ago the American navy was placed in sixth place by the world's naval authorities—to-day it occupies third place so far as armament is concerned and first place so far as fighters and fighting material is concerned. Do the people realize what this means?

One year ago the volunteer soldier of America was pointed out by other nations as the poorest excuse among the world's protectors. What do they say now?

One year ago the foreign powers said that there were no statesmen and no diplomats in the United States. Perhaps they may not like our plain, Wild West style, with ultimatum attachment, but their tune has changed, has it not?

The citizens of this country to-day could find no more agreeable manner of introducing himself to foreign society than to say: "I am an American." Those four words carry with them the dignity, honor, grandeur and loyalty of the civilized world. They mean that the man they apply to is a citizen of one of the greatest countries on earth. They mean that he is not only for himself, but for humanity. They mean that his home is the home of George Dewey and Winfield Scott Schley and all the heroes of a war that has made the nations respect America. The people should have a full realization of what it means in this year of our Lord to say: "I am an American!"

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Gladstone had a wonderful memory, and, like many men so gifted, was rather testy with those who were not. At a dinner on one occasion he asked Lord Granville if his lordship had taken part in a certain division in the House of Commons. Lord Granville said he did not remember, whereupon Gladstone said in an amazed tone: "Not remember! Why, it's only forty-eight years ago!"

When Mr. Spurgeon first began his ministry an anonymous critic used to write to him constantly about his mistakes in grammar and pronunciation. Mr. Spurgeon at first resented these criticisms, but he soon learned to profit by them. "After awhile," he said, in telling the story, "I looked for his weekly memoranda with much interest. If I repeated a sentence which I had used two or three Sundays before he would write: 'See the same expression in such a sermon.' Mr. Spurgeon, like everybody else, had his pet quotation, and he used this line, 'Nothing in my hand to bring,' rather frequently. So his commentator wrote him: 'We are sufficiently informed of the vacuity of your hand.'"

The appointment of Dr. Henry K. Carroll by President McKinley as a special commissioner to Porto Rico to inquire into the laws, institutions, customs, currency, industries, productions, schools, etc., of that island, has made it necessary for him to resign his place on the editorial staff of the New York Independent after a service on that paper of more than twenty-two years. Dr. Carroll came to be widely known as the compiler of the religious statistics in the last census, a work which he performed with conspicuous ability, and his report on the state of Porto Rico will undoubtedly be of great value and interest.

The National Magazine tells this story of Queen Wilhelmina: "Two of the court children were missing one day, and grave fears were entertained as to the probability of their having been kidnapped. A prolonged and careful search resulted in finding no trace of them, and two attendants were arrested as suspicious characters. On further inquiry it was learned that these two children were last seen playing with the little queen the previous day. On questioning her as to their whereabouts, she said they were locked up in an old cellar that could be reached from the court-yard. It seemed they refused to do her bidding, and so, exercising her prerogative as chief executive of the kingdom, she had imprisoned them for rebellion."

Horace J. Wickham has just left the government envelope works in Hartford, Conn., after twenty-four years of continuous service. He designed the intricate machine that cut the envelope, impressed the postage stamp on it, printed

the return request, folded and gummed the envelope and then counted, bunched and wrapped the completed envelopes in quicker time than it takes to read this paragraph. The patent on the machine having expired, his term of service is ended. Of his 200 employees, twelve have been with him during his entire term of service and fifty have served with him for at least twelve years.

William C. Whitney is a mascot to any young man who enters his employ. He made Dan Lamon a millionaire. He took George Britton McClellan Harvey off the World, where he was managing editor, and made his confidential clerk. Harvey now owns a large part of Staten Island, with prospects of controlling it all. He took Harry Maedona away from Joseph Pulitzer, whose confidential secretary he was, as well as his personal representative in the home office of the World, made him counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway company and now shoves him in as secretary of the American Indies company. Harry will be a millionaire in a few weeks. He took hold of the turf through Sydney Paget, an interesting young Britisher who happens to be his son-in-law's brother. Paget has made a quarter of a million this season and there are greater riches in store. There could be no pleasanter occupation in life than giving youth a chance.

CONNUBIALITIES.

It is a great deal easier for a girl to break her engagement with a young man than it is for the young man to break the news to his interested friends. In Bridgeport, Conn., the girls have organized a movement to freeze out young gentlemen callers who monopolize their time without proposing marriage.

The height of sarcasm is for a small boy to trust his head in at the parlor door at 11.15 and shout across to the couple in the dim light on the sofa: "Get together?"

A romantic girl, who, when she is 16, really has an idea that she will marry a prince some day, is some times glad to marry a grocery clerk and \$12 a week before she is 26.

The proprieties seem to have been observed in the alliance which is said the young queen of Holland is about to make. He is Wilhelm and she is Wilhelmina. He is a Wied and she is a daisy.

Mrs. Thomas Horn of Prestonsburg, Ky., though only 22 years old, has been married five times. Her first appearance at the altar was when she was 18. Two of the husbands are dead, she secured a divorce from one and by mutual consent parted from the fourth.

H. B. Lockwood of Lane, Kan., wants a wife, and, being a firm believer in printers' ink, makes known his desires in the following notice, which appears in his weekly paper: "A good girl wanted for a wife I am 25 years old like hare and blue eyes I am worth in real estate about 2000 dollars enbly excepting this offer will please direct to H. B. Lockwood, Lane, Kan."

Bill Anthony, the sergeant of marines who reported the explosion under the Maine to Captain Sigbee by bumping up against him in a dark passage of the vessel and saying: "Excuse me sir, I have to report that the ship is blown up and is sinking," was married nearly two weeks ago to Miss Adela Maude Blahet of New York, but the marriage has only just been announced.

Major D. B. Stewart, aged 75, of Morgantown, W. Va., has just been married to Miss Sarah Jane Evans, aged 71. They were sweethearts fifty years ago, but the girl's parents parted them. Stewart married, raised a family and left a widower a couple years ago. Then he sought his old love who had received dozens of offers, and were united.

Howard Gould, who according to his father's will, has just given up \$5,000,000 in marrying Miss Katherine Clemmons, the actress, is the third son of the late Jay Gould and the second of them to take a bride from the theatrical profession. He is 28 years old and a keen business man, so that, having still about \$5,000,000 left, he will probably be able to worry along with his young wife.

Adele Horwitz, the dashing and fashionable belle of Baltimore, who for a dozen seasons has set the pace for the "high-hearted, laughter-loving" set of the Maryland capital and has rejected a score of gilded suitors, will give her hand to Francis Stevens of Castle Point Hoboken. After casting aside millionaire wooers she will marry a poor man, who has only his profession to depend upon for an income.

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY

ORGANS and PIANOS.

Persons Wanting Pianos or Organs can save \$50 on the former and \$25 on the latter by purchasing before Dec. 25th.

The Pianos and Organs remaining in Stock after that date will be shipped to Portland.

F. C. SHANAHAN, TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

SEEDS.

All KINDS FRESH and REASONABLE.

TIMOTHY, 4 cts. pound

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