

SATURDAY SURPRISE SALES!

Our Third Saturday's Surprise Sale was another Grand Success.

By the large amount of our sales on these days it shows that the people know when they are getting bargains and are taking advantage of it. We must reduce our stock to make room for New Goods in the spring. Our last year's business was better than we expected, and from now until March first we will give our customers the benefit of our last year's good business by having a Surprise Sale Each Saturday and giving you some Rare Bargains. Come in Next Saturday and see what we have to offer.

Last Saturday we sold high priced Calico and all others at 5c. a yard. We sold Men's \$1.50 and \$2 pants for 50c. a pair.
We sold all package Coffee ten pounds for \$1. People must not expect to get these prices other than Sale Days.

COHN & CO., The Leading Merchants.

NICARAGUA CANAL PASSED.

Only \$20,000,000 to be Expended Every Year on its Construction.

The Senate has decided that only \$20,000,000 per annum is to be expended in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Several senators caused considerable opposition to the project, as will be seen by the discussion, but when the bill came to a final vote only six senators voted against it.

Carter (Montana) addressed the senate in opposition to the measure on an amendment offered by Caffery. He quoted from the Ludlow commission and from the Admiral Walker to show that the property of the Maritime Canal Company was no more than a hole in the ground that had been filled up, and a lot of junk amounting in value to not more than \$1000. "And for this," he said, sarcastically, "it is seriously proposed that the government shall pay \$5,000,000."

Elkins (Virginia), while favoring a canal constructed by the United States and under absolute control of this government was opposed to the United States going into partnership with a corporation.

Fairbanks (Indiana), took substantially the same grounds as Elkins.

Tillman (South Carolina) declared that the whole canal scheme was purely speculative, and had for its main idea pulling out of the treasury \$5,000,000, a sum which he characterized as "the last apple on the tree." "I believe," he declared, "that this scheme is a steal and nothing but a steal. The more you stir this thing," he shouted, "the more you investigate, the greater it becomes and the louder it stinks."

Berry offered the following amendment to section 3:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment to said company or to any person or persons a greater sum than the value of such property as ascertained by the commission herein named, nor shall any warrants be delivered until such commission has reported such value."

Morgan accepted the amendment, and it was agreed to.

Caffery's amendment was then defeated 32 to 20.

Chilton (Texas) offered an amendment reducing the number of directors of the canal from 11 to seven, five of whom are to be from the United States. The amendment was agreed to.

Spoooner offered an amendment that if the president be unable to secure from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control the canal, he is authorized to negotiate for a control of or the right to construct, maintain and perpetually control some other canal connected with the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and the president is also requested to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any and all treaty obligations in any way interfering with the construction, ownership and perpetual control of any such canal.

Passed the Bill by a Vote of 48 to 6.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—At the conclusion of the morning business the Nicaragua Canal bill was laid before the senate, the pending question being upon the amendment of Spooner of Wisconsin. The amendment was accepted by Morgan and was agreed to by the senate. It follows:

"That if the president shall be unable to secure from the government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control said canal, the president is authorized to negotiate for a control of or a right to construct, maintain and perpetually control some other canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the president is required to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any and all treaty obligations, if such exist, as shall in any way interfere with the construction, ownership and perpetual control of any such canals provided, that no payments shall be made under the provisions of this act to or for the benefit of the stockholders of the Maritime Canal Company, or for any of its property, unless the president shall decide to keep the canal under the concessions granted to said company."

After some further brief addresses on points involved the bill was passed without a rollcall.

Among the brief talks made just before the vote was a brief explanation by Tillman of his course yesterday. He said he had under taken to delay the proceedings of the senate because he had been denied his rights as a senator and to vindicate his position as such. He was not only sorry for what he had done, in view of the adoption of the Spooner amendment; he would offer no further objection if the senate would consent to his having published as a part of his remarks all the bills and amendments on the Nicaragua canal subject since 1891, as he thought those would show that the scheme was a speculative one. The condition was agreed to.

Pettigrew also made a brief statement, saying that while he was unalterably opposed to the bill, he would not attempt to delay its passage. At the close of Pettigrew's remarks the termination of the long contest was suddenly reached. There appeared to be no more speeches to be made, the chair ask for further amendment. There were none, and the bill passed to its third reading, then passing without opposition on the part of any one and without rollcall.

A general sigh of relief was heard over the chamber, and the regular business was proceeded with. Wolcott called up the house anti-scalping bill. Colton objected to the consideration of the house bill, whereupon Wolcott moved to take up the anti-scalping bill, which had already been reported from the committee.

At this juncture Vest entered the chamber, saying he had been absent when the vote was taken on the Nicaragua canal bill, and he thought so important a measure should not be passed without the eyes and noses. Thereupon Morgan moved a reconsideration, and an aye and no vote was taken. It resulted in the passage of the bill, 48 to 6. The votes against the bill were cast by Bate, Caffery, Cockrell, Mantle, Martin and Smith.

Main Features of the Bill.

The Nicaragua canal bill, as passed, continues the name of the Maritime Canal Company. It provides for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of stock at \$100 each. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued, except that held by the Nicaragua and Costa Rican governments. The company is also required to redeem and cancel bonds and scrip heretofore issued by the company, and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with these requirements treasury warrants to the amount of \$5,000,000 are authorized, with a proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the actual cash value of the right, privileges, franchises and property at the time of the payment, the value to be determined by commissioners to be appointed by the president. This being done, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to subscribe for 925,000 shares of the company's stock for the government of the United States; the present members of the board of directors are then to resign, and a board of seven is to be appointed, consisting of five in behalf of the United States, and one each in behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. No two of them are to be residents of any one state, and no person who has heretofore been interested in the canal company is to be appointed to this office. They are also prohibited from being interested in contracts on the canal. Each of the directors, except the president, is to receive a salary of \$5000 a year, and the president is to have \$6000.

All the travelling expenses are to be paid. Annual reports are required. There is a provision against declaring a dividend, except upon the net earnings. The company is authorized to contract for the completion of the canal within six years. The payments are restricted to \$20,000,000 annually. The canal is to be large enough "for the use of the largest seagoing vessels, at a cost not exceeding the estimate of the engineers, and not to exceed \$110,000,000." This amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work, to be used as occasion may require. The bill gives the government a lien upon the property to secure the

payment of the moneys advanced, and the president is empowered to declare forfeiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascertainment.

The president is authorized to suspend payments at any time. The president is also authorized to secure any change in or modifications of the terms of the concession, either from the concessionaires or from Nicaragua or Costa Rica. In case of the failure in such negotiations, the president is also empowered to negotiate for another route across the isthmus. He is further required to open negotiations for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or any other treaty found to be in existence, and standing in the way of the construction of the canal.

The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed, but the right to protect it against the interruptions of business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States is reserved.

GENERALS TALK TOO MUCH.

Military men of renown have been more noted for deeds than words. Successful army leaders of history were not lacking in proper reticence and self-control. They made the best of their resources, and were not noisy and quarrelsome over unavoidable difficulties. It must be confessed that the war between the United States and Spain, more than any previous conflict in which this country engaged, has been productive of talk, not to say volubility, among officers in the higher branches of the army service. Though the war is over their temper and discourse have by no means improved. The most unseemly exhibition of all has just taken place in full public view. The impression left is that something is wrong in the upper ranks of the army and that the trouble is not confined to any one individual. The language of stinging mutual criticisms and even of rank personal abuse is a symptom of disturbance much wider than could be caused by one or two persons who had lost their balance and good judgment. When the ranking General of the army and the highest officer in the commissary department resort to bitter innuendo and furiously abusive epithets it is time to call them to order, and by effective means.

Much is heard of the morale of an army its mental state resting on a spirit of zeal, confidence and unity. An army wrangling at the top is not in a satisfactory condition. A demoralizing example in high places affects all below and a remedy quickly becomes imperative. Gen. Miles accused Commissary General Egan of the "pretense for an experiment," and Gen. Egan responds by applying to his accuser unparliamentary hard names made as profuse and offensive as possible. All this tempest is raised by the item of tinned beef, an article unknown in our previous wars, and which in the civil war would have been classed as a luxury. Gen. Miles says the beef was bad and Egan knew it; Egan replies with a denial and an avalanche of personal abuse. The country is not ready to believe, without the amplest proof, that spoiled rations were purposely sent to Cuba. In the climate of Cuba beef, except on the hoof, is perishable. Gen. Miles, as the ranking officer of the army, should have acted with the caution of his exceptional place. And yet the billingsgate of his adversary is wholly inexcusable.

There have been unguarded and unnecessary remarks from other army officers holding high command. In the first place they exaggerate the importance of their relations with the public, which has no desire to listen to stories of personal friction over the details of army administration. That some minor matters may give concern is to be expected. A stormy and scandalous public quarrel will not mend them. The heads of army departments who are ventilating their tales of woe in the presence of all mankind are bringing discredit upon the military service of the United States. Just how this tendency to talk too much and badly originated is not clear. But it is certain that it meets with general condemnation and should be checked with dignity and firmness. In all the recrimination indulged in there is a taint of personal dislikes and an effort to make jealous piques a matter of national interest. A halt should be sharply called on the talking Generals.—Globe Democrat.

OREGON MEMBERS ANGRY.

Surprised at Elimination of Yaquina and Boat-Railway Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The river and harbor committee took the Oregon delegation by surprise by knocking out the Yaquina and boat-railway projects. Both were provided for in the former river and harbor bills against the protest of many members of congress, but the influence of the Oregon delegation was strong enough to retain them. There has never been more than a small appropriation for the boat railway, which was for the purpose of surveys and for obtaining the right of way. There has never been money appropriated for the big Yaquina project, costing \$1,000,000, and every attempt to get this appropriation has been fought stubbornly by the house of representatives.

Chairman Burton says there is no excuse for the Yaquina improvement, and that 20 ports of the United States have more business in a single day than Yaquina in a whole year. As to the boat railway proposition, he says that it is wholly impracticable, and will cost \$100,000 a year to maintain. Canal and locks are only proper improvement, but he does not believe the time has arrived yet to enter upon even that improvement.

Mr. Tongue says it is peculiar that the advertisements for the contract were delayed so long after being authorized by the department, and that the signing of the contract is delayed so long after approval. "The report on this law," he says, "is unprecedented, and it is difficult to understand the forces that are behind the objection to this contract. It has been subjected to more attacks and from more sources than any other river and harbor improvement before congress. It seems singular that the committee should not at least have given some members of the delegation some opportunity to say why that law should not be repealed. The action of the committee was most unexpected and without the least warning. Of course, I will take every step possible to secure the defeat of the provision making the appeal and make an effort for the boat railway, but my efforts will be against the enormous odds."

The chairman of the committee has promised to give Mr. Tongue a hearing next Monday, that he may give reasons why the project should not be defeated. Senator McBride says that the repeal will be stricken out by the senate committee on commerce, and Senator Simmon says that they will fight it out in the senate. McBride says that he would be willing to have canal and locks instead of a boat railway on the Columbia river, but he will not give up one proposition without substituting the other. The Yaquina proposition was put in by the house, and he intends it shall stay on the statute books. He thinks there is an apparent disposition to strike down Oregon improvements, which the senate will be quick to resent.

The appropriations for Oregon and Washington are less than \$200,000, and are as follows:

Oregon—Tillamook bay, \$17,000; Upper Columbia and Snake, \$5000; Lower Columbia, \$25,000; Upper Coquille, \$5000; gauging Willamette river at Portland, \$1000; Columbia river, below Tongue point, \$40,000.
Washington—Olympia, \$15,000; Cowitz, \$3000; Puget sound, \$20,000; Swinomish, \$20,000; Chehalis, \$3000;

Willapa river and harbor, \$5000, and Okanogan, \$15,000.

DALY'S SCHOOL BILL

Steps on the American Book Company's Corns.

No matter before the legislature is likely to be discussed with more interest or fought with greater spirit than the issues involved in Daly's school bill, which has been printed in its full text in The Oregonian. The bill is a very long one, forming practically a complete educational code; professional teachers and others may find minor faults to wrangle over. But the main public interest relates to a radical change which the bill proposes in the matter of determining what text-books shall be used in the state public school system. Under existing law, this decision is left to a jury of 44 persons, made up of state officials, county school superintendents, etc. There is no provision for the coming together of this large number of persons, all of whom are actively connected with other public duties, of which this is a mere ex officio detail, and as a matter of fact they never meet and never consider the matter in any serious and formal way. In practice the duty of selecting text-books is left to the state superintendent of education.

At first glance it might appear a mere matter of professional detail, but whoever will reflect that there are 80,000 children in the Oregon public schools, and that each is a buyer of books, will see that the thing is not without large business relationship. The annual school book bill of the people of Oregon is estimated to run anywhere from \$75,000 to \$100,000; and under a contract made by the state board of education—virtually by the state superintendent—98 per cent of this vast trade falls into the hands of a great Eastern trust, called the American Book Company.

There is a widespread feeling that the contract by which this business was turned to the American Book Company was secured through a "deal" with the state superintendent of education, and that to guard against another such experience the choice of text-books should be taken out of the hands of the superintendent, and to this end the Daly bill provides that such choice shall be made by a committee of five persons to be named by a governor. It is further provided that this committee shall meet at a definite time and at a fixed place, so that there shall be no action through a careless default of duty. Upon this issue there promises to be a hot fight. The American Book Company is a big concern, and there is a well grounded opinion that it "knows how to take care of itself in a fight." The proposed change is believed to be in direct opposition to its business purposes and interests. On the other hand, there is a belief that adoption of the Daly bill will be to the advantage of another book company. In brief, it looks like a fight between jobs, though we can see no reason for assuming that the governor will lean to one interest rather than another. But however this may be, it is certain that both the book companies have lobby workers at Salem, and the gossip is that there is to be a fight, in which foul means and methods will be played for all they may be worth. I simply give the talk as it is current here. I confess I have not penetration enough to fathom the matter fully, and to declare on which side lies the right, if, indeed, it lie

on either side. I cannot but suspect, however, that if the American Book Company could be beaten, it would be in the course of public interest and good morals.—Oregonian.

The Bachelor.

The Bachelor! The Bachelor!
The man who lives in joy!
Whose cares are few, whose friends are true,
Whose peace holds no alloy;
Who lights his pipe and fills his bowl,
Cries "Fie!" to care and strife—O!
Who takes a sip from ev'ry lip
And leads a merry life—O!
God bless the jolly Bachelor,
Who's ever blithe and gay;
Who, when he won't, my lad, he don't,
And when he would, he may!
The Bachelor! The Bachelor!
The wight who lives alone,
With friends to share his pleasures fair,
But none to hear his moan;
With elbows out and heels run in,
For lacking of a wife—O!
With lips to kiss, but no lip his;
He leads a sorry life—O!
God help the pover Bachelor
When heart and hair grow gray,
With little joy for aught, my boy,
Save having of his way!

County Warrants.

The following county warrants are now payable, and will be paid when presented at my office:

Series E, Nos. 1131, 1075, 1091, 1073, 1092, 1090, 1043, 1044, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1066, 1067, 1118, 1093, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1088, 1074, 1071, 543, 1057, 1133, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1065, 1063, 1072, 1086, 1059, 1070, 659, 1128, 1068, 917, 1060, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1080, 1157, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1179, 1197, 1034, 1064, 1136, 1135, 1177, 1186, 1157, 1163, 1196.

W. H. CARY,
County Treasurer,
Tillamook, Ore., January 5th, 1899.

City Warrants Payable.

The following warrants are now payable at my office: Nos. 139, 140, 143, 144, 146, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 157. Interest ceases from date of this notice.

N. THOMPSON,
City Treas.
Tillamook, Ore., Jan. 12, 1899.

Teachers' Examination.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent, thereof, will hold a public examination at the Court House, in Tillamook City, commencing at 1 o'clock p.m., February 8th, 1899.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1899.
G. B. LAMB,
County School Superintendent.

The situation at Dawson is gloomy. The number of sick is increasing, and the six hospitals are full. The mounted police have donated for the help of the poor some \$30,000 in cash from their treasury. This leaves them with but \$4000 cash on hand. Commissioner Ogilvie called a meeting to decide on ways and means for relieving the situation, and a memorial asking for aid will be sent to Washington. It is estimated that \$9000 a month will be required to pay for the treatment of indigent patients. The death rate this winter has been almost as great as in the summer. Several stampedes to new fields have recently occurred, but in each case the goldseekers were disappointed.

Accidents
don't often happen
with Schilling's Best
baking powder.