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INSURGENTS ATTACK MANILA.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS ADMINISTER A SEVERE LESSON TO THE REBELS.

Two Thousand Killed and Three Thousand Five Hundred Wounded.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—8:15 p. m.—The long expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The war is now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8:40 yesterday evening when three daring Filipinos darted from the Nebraska regiments at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire, but at the third attempt Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killed one of them and wounded another. Almost immediately afterwards the Filipinos' fire from Calocan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade which was ineffectual. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously, and their grounds until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime opened hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of the two siege guns at Balik-Balik by advancing their skirmishers from Calocan and Pandacan. The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effects. The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The field artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted for an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gun boat Concord, stationed off Malabon, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calocan and kept it up vigorously. At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States seagoing double turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the works at Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one Howitzer, and very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the waterworks. The Kansas and Dakota regiments repelled the enemy's right flank to reach Calocan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos can not be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable. The American losses are estimated at 200 men killed and 125 wounded. The Igorates, armed with bow and arrow made a determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers. Feb. 6.—9 a. m.—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans mean business now that their barriers are removed, as there were further hostilities last night, and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics they employed against the Spaniards and will merely lie off a few days to recuperate their forces before returning to the attack.

It is impossible to ascertain as yet how news has been received at Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government. The Filipinos in Manila express the opinion that the movement for independence has received its death blow and that annexation will soon be welcomed generally.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fighting at Manila:

The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt, they refused, and the sentry fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from blockhouse No. 7, and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment.

The fighting soon spread on both sides, and the firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy and the attack hurriedly planned.

Firing continued throughout the night, with an occasional cessation of fire from half to an hour at a time. At daybreak the warships Charleston and Callao began shelling the north side of the city. Their fire was followed later by that of the Monadnock, on the south side, the insurgents' positions having been previously accurately located.

The Filipino loss is reported to have been heavy. The wounded on the American side are now estimated at 200. Few Americans were killed.

The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning (Sunday), and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction, maintaining steadily their advanced positions. They captured the villages of San Juan Del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati, Santa Mesa and Lomin.

The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though several soldiers were attacked by natives in the streets. Lieutenant Charles Hogan and Sergeant Walla were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latter slightly. Lieutenant-Colonel Colton was attacked by a native with a sword while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver.

A sharpshooter with the American lines shot and killed a sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the second reserve hospital. Colonel William C. Smith died of apoplexy.

Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig river and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners. In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made:

Last night's (Saturday) and to-day's (Sunday) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is now known that the attack was fully expected, and that every preparation had been made to meet the contingency.

Firing slackened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being apparently demoralized. The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack to-night.

Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than 100 Filipinos, taken from the trenches, are being cared for in the American hospitals.

Later Particulars of the Fight.

MANILA, Feb. 6th, 7:15 p. m.—Owing to the extent of the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully 17 miles, details regarding the fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced at 8:45 Saturday evening, by the firing of the Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos, who were deliberately crossing the line after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing our fire. The first shot

from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a prearranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line of the north side of the Pasig river. The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipinos' fire was checked until the arrival of reinforcements.

All troops in the vicinity were hurried out, and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour while their own reinforcements came up. At 10 o'clock firing was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third artillery, Kansas and Montana regiments, Minnesota regiment, Pennsylvanians, Nebraskans, Utah battery, Idaho, Washingtons, Californians, Fourth cavalry, North Dakota volunteers, Sixth artillery, and Fourteenth infantry. The Filipinos concentrated forces at three points, Calocan, Santa Mesa and Calingalang, and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours. They brought artillery into action at Calingalang at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third artillery silenced the Calingalang battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which were followed immediately by volleys from infantry. At about midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until about 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured terrific fire into the darkness for 20 minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced.

During the night, in response to Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary batteries into the Filipino trenches at Salocan. After daylight, the United States double turreted seagoing monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate, and kept shelling the Filipinos' left flank, while the other vessels shelled the right flank for several hours.

By 1 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy, and had taken the villages of Palawpong, Santa Mesa, Paco, Santana, San Pedro, Macarte, Pandocan and Pasal; had destroyed hundreds of native huts, and had secured possession of the water-main reservoir, a distance of over six miles.

The Tennessees joined the firing line at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa. One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Paco, by the reserve, a few companies of Californians, commanded by Colonel Duhoco. The main road to the village was lined by native huts, full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance, Colonel Duhoco ordered the houses to be cleared and burned. The Filipinos concentrated in Paco church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories.

A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade, Colonel Duhoco and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

In the meantime, Captain Dyer's battery of the Sixth artillery bombarded the church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L and part of company G, of the Californians, charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

When they had retired, a company of the Idaho, and the Washington guards, stationed on either side of the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the brush in the rear of the church.

The Americans captured 53 of the rebels, and during the fighting about the church 20 of the rebels were killed. Some church 20 of the rebels were killed. Some 2500 women, children and noncombatants were allowed to enter the American lines, after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idaho, and companies K and M of the Californians, made charges across the ricefields between Paco and Santana, in the face of a terrific fusillade. The ground to day over which they passed is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six, about where they lay, and the latter are being brought to the hospitals. It was at this stage of fighting, and at Calocan, that the natives suffered their heaviest losses.

The Fourteenth regulars were in a particularly tight place near Singalon, and Colonel Duhoco was compelled to rush past them with his reserves in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line, 12 men were killed before the rebels retired.

Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost invariably met by derisive "vivas." Among the natives, the Igorotes were notable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theaters and at the circus was called out and the performances were stopped, Filipinos scurrying everywhere, and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside the city was plainly heard.

The residents of the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city with their arms full of articles. All the carriages disappeared as rapidly as if by magic, the street-cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city into the stations assigned to them. The stores were closed almost instantly, foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and number of white rags were hanging from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday, immense crowds of people visited the water front, and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. Their were no street-car or carriages to be seen, and the streets were almost deserted.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police searching every native, and arrested many of them, with the result that, while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday, there were none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the bay on Sunday and took up a position near the German cruisers Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the Mole. She is still there. The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

The official list of dead and wounded has not yet been submitted for publication, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered to obtain a reliable list except from headquarters.

Two Filipino commissioners from Ilo Ilo and four rebel officers were arrested here this morning after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

Insurgents Loss.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2000 dead; 3500 wounded and 5000 taken prisoners.

Oregon Troops Engaged.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—The Oregon regiment participated in a sharp engagement with the insurgents late yesterday afternoon, but drove the enemy back without losing a man.

MANILA, Feb. 7, 10:30 a. m.—Late yesterday General Hale's brigade advanced an attack the water works at Singalon. Four companies of the Nebraska regiment and a part of the Utah battery, with two field guns and two Hotchkiss guns, met the enemy on the hill a half mile out, and a sharp engagement took place, in which the Nebraskans lost one dead and three wounded.

Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster,

sergeant in the Third artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered, and his body when recovered was found to have been horribly mutilated. The Filipinos were driven back, retiring in bad order, and carrying with them the valves and heads of the steam chest and cylinder of the pumping machinery.

General Overshine's brigade advanced and took Basanaque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition. General McArthur's division advanced beyond Galalangan without loss, the enemy retreating upon Calocan.

Dogs Won't Stand Tax.

THE discussion of Adams' bill to tax dogs, which was defeated in the senate, took a humorous turn before it was ended. Reed frankly said he was opposed to the bill because he owned five dogs that would be taxed if the bill should become a law. Kuykendall said he would vote against giving dogs the protection of being recognized as property for the reason that a big, yellow country dog once bit him, and he would undo the world if he could. Mulkey raised the very pertinent query, How would you enforce collection of the tax?

"The same as in the case of other property," responded Adams. That reminded Mulkey of the man who started out to sell a dog for \$100, and who could sell his dog only by taking his pay in pups at \$20 each, and he asked what condition the tax collector would be in after a few turns of that kind. He doubted the expediency of selling dogs for delinquent taxes. Senator Driver, in all seriousness, adverted to his own early start in life, and came on down through the times of Adam, Moses, the fathers of the church and the degenerate politicians and mistaken philosophy of modern life, and showed conclusively that as civilization had driven wolves, coyotes and foxes away, squirrels would multiply beyond the power of man to estimate or compute, and smother everything man depends on if the dogs should be banished by rigorous taxation. Adams retorted that the curs his bill was aimed at would run from a squirrel; but the bill was lost.

Moony's bill to authorize county courts to fund floating county debts with bonds was slightly amended by the house committee on counties, but still it contains no provision for publicity in the transaction. Its friends say that a certain alteration requiring the court to sell the bonds to the best bidder implies advertising for bids, but there is nothing of that kind stronger than implication. Those who object to the bill find its chief vice in the private arrangements it might lead to between bond-buyers and county courts.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

The National Association of Manufacturers declared in favor of the bill which has been introduced in both branches of congress providing for the building up of the merchant marine. In reference to this measure the president of the association in his annual report said it is generally conceded to be the most carefully prepared and most thoroughly practical plan that has thus far been framed. It proposes to encourage the building and operation of ships under the American flag by the payment of subsidies based upon tonnage and distance traveled, this compensation being granted upon the condition that the owners of the subsidized vessels shall construct within a period of five years new American tonnage equal to at least 25 per cent of the tonnage of the vessels receiving such compensation. Provision is made for further increase in our shipping by granting American registry to foreign-built vessels upon the condition that the owners shall construct within a period of five years new American tonnage equal to at least 50 per cent of the tonnage of the foreign-built vessels thus admitted to American registry. These are the two essential principles embodied in the proposed legislation.

The recognition by so important a body as the National Association of Manufacturers of the necessity of building up the merchant marine ought to exert a great deal of influence. The association is composed of men who are largely engaged in foreign trade and who therefore understand the advantage that would accrue to the vast interests they represent from being able to ship their merchandise in American ships sailing under the American flag. They speak with an authority on this subject that belongs to no other interest. But our agricultural producers are hardly less concerned in an American merchant marine, since the large amount of money now annually paid to foreign ship-owners would remain here and be spent for home products, while a further benefit to our producers would come from the development of the ship-building industry.

The proposed law will not, however, be enacted by the present congress. It is possible that the bill will pass the house, but it cannot pass the senate. In the next congress the chances for the success of such a measure will be very good.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

One of the arguments the anti-expansionists, as they term themselves, are advancing against the control of the Philippines, is the one that suggests that all our national capital will be invested in the development of that territory. In other words, they claim that expansion at home would be preferable.

First of all, their argument is hardly worthy of notice, for the reason that it is founded upon an assumption. The president has never suggested what he intended to do with the islands, and all arguments along the line of expansion or anti-expansion must naturally be in contemplation. It is wrong from another point of view. There can be no doubt that the Pacific coast would become one of the most important points in the country from a commercial point of view, if it could supply all this new territory and the entire Orient with the product of the American mine and mill and factory. Then coming eastward from the Pacific to the interior or Rocky mountains region, we find that it could supply the coast with an abundance of export material. The Mississippi country would stand for its share and with the completion of the Nicaragua canal, the Atlantic coast cities and communities would come in for their share.

The trouble with the East, where the anti-expansion movement has the largest number of supporters, is that it has a narrow vision. If it cannot see an opening where Boston and its suburbs can control the entire country and its trade, it can see no good to be accomplished.

In the meantime the argument that the capital of this country would leave it and find investment in the new territory is not good argument. It would be invested in factories and industries in this country and these factories and industries would furnish the manufactured articles for the acquired territory.

Ethel—Yes, I've taken the country and for the first time witnessed the operation of milking. After watching the proceedings for a time she inspected the cow minutely, and then asked: "Grandma, where do they put the milk in?"

"Well, Johnny, what good resolutions did you make this New Year?"

"I didn't make any new ones, ma'am. I had a whole lot left over from last year."

Willie—Here's something in the paper about a man who stultified himself. I bet you don't know what 'stultified' means.

Johnny—Bet I do! Stultified's the way a feller feels when he's eat too much turkey dressin'.

"I shall certainly have to buy a whip to punish you with if you don't quit behaving so badly," said a mother to her naughty 4-year-old son.

"All right, mamma," replied the precocious youngster, "and after you've whipped me may I have the whip to play horse with?"

"How did you get such a pleasant expression on that ugly Miss Passeur's portrait?"

"I got her to telling me about men she might have married."