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**SENT TO THE RESCUE.**

**Two Companies of Second Oregon in a Skirmish.**

MANILA, March 19th, 8:30 a.m.—The Filipinos in force attacked a company of the Washington volunteers at Tagulug last night. Two companies of the Washington and Oregon regiments were sent to the assistance of their comrades, and drove the rebels back in front of the Twenty-second regulars, who also engaged the enemy.

Two American soldiers were killed and an officer and 13 privates were wounded.

The island of Cebu has been made a sub-district under Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Hammer, of the First Idaho volunteers. The other officers are Captain W. L. Wood, Eighteenth regulars, collector of customs, and Lieutenant Thomas F. Schley, of the Twenty-third, port captain. Ensign Everhart has been relieved as port captain of Ilo Ilo by Lieutenant William B. Hanna, of the Montana volunteers.

**American Force Reorganized.**

MANILA, March 18, 10:20 a.m.—The entire American force has been reorganized, two divisions, of three brigades each, being formed. General Lawton today assumed command of the First division, which consists of the Washington, North Dakota and California volunteers under General King; six troops of the Fourth cavalry, the Fourteenth regiment, the Idaho volunteers and a battalion of the Iowa troops under General Owenshine; the Third and Twenty-second regiments, infantry, and the Oregon regiment, under General Wheaton, and Dyer's and Hawthorn's light batteries.

General McArthur's division consists of two batteries of the Third artillery, the Kansas and Montana volunteers under General H. G. Otis, the Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota regiments and six companies of the Pennsylvania regiment, under General Hale; the Fourth and Seventeenth regiments, the Minnesota and Wyoming volunteers and the Utah artillery.

A separate brigade will be assigned to provost guard duty, consisting of the Twentieth and eight companies of the Twenty-third regiment, infantry.

General Anderson, now in command of the first division of the Eighth army corps, will return to the United States, in accordance with the order of January 24.

An attack was made by the rebels yesterday upon the battery at Lona church, but they were repulsed by the Pennsylvanians with heavy loss. Lieutenant Thompson and Privates McVay and McCane, of company C, were wounded.

A gunboat with a company of the Twenty-third regiment on board is now on the lake, attacking the small towns. She was last heard of off Morong and Santa Cruz.

**Two of the Oregon Volunteers Killed.**

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch from Manila says:

In the fighting of Sunday the American loss was seven killed and 30 wounded. Following is an incomplete list of the casualties:

Killed—Private James Page, company D, Second Oregon.

Private Thomas J. Smith, of company E.

Private Johnson, of company K, Twenty-second infantry.

Wounded—

Corporal R. Bucklin, First Washington.

Private Clark, Hough, Yaunt and Bowne, Second Oregon.

Captain Jones and Privates Robert Rice August Schmidt, Charles Palmer, James Comerford, Raleigh White, Nelson Arvidson, William Ellis, Frank Hunt, Leader Minge, George Schneider, Edward Wilson, Earl Edwards, Frank Ruefe, Carl Crumphoise, Merritt Porter.

Among those wounded were: Private Brown, of company M, Oregon volunteers; Privates Wess and Bartlett, and Corporal Waters, of company D, Washington volunteers, and Private Dricklin, of company K, Washington volunteers.

Among the incidents of yesterday's fighting was the coolness exhibited by a company of Washington volunteers, who crossed the river in a native canoe under a heavy fire, 15 being taken across on each trip of the small boat, to attack the enemy's trenches. The inability of the commissary train to keep up with

the advance led to considerable suffering; and many of the men were completely exhausted when they were recalled, and, falling from the ranks, were strung along for a distance of almost six miles, numbers returning to camp in the artillery ambulances, which were always close up to the lines. The work of the ambulances was especially worthy of mention. Among the dead are several who were previously reported as wounded.

**REBELS WERE ENTRAPPED.**

**They Ran Away When the American Forces Came Up.**

MANILA, March 19.—6:20 P.M.—Some of the rebels recently expelled from Cavite and the small towns in the vicinity of Pasig combined forces and last night, as already cabled, attacked a company of the Washington volunteers, a detached post at Taguig, about a mile and a half southeast of Pasig. General Wheaton immediately reinforced the Americans with two companies each of the Washington and the Oregon regiments. The post had held the enemy in check, and the fire of the re-enforcing companies repulsed them, driving them across to an island formed by the estuary. They were thus in front of the Twenty-second regulars.

On discovering that they were entrapped the rebels fought desperately, aided materially by the jungle and the darkness, but they were completely routed, with heavy loss, after two hours' fighting. The Americans lost two killed and twenty wounded, among the latter Lieutenant Frank Jones.

General Wheaton determined to punish the natives, and at daybreak today his brigade started in the following order: The Sixth artillery, holding the extreme right; the Oregon volunteers, holding the center, the Washington regiment keeping to the edge of the lake, and the Twenty-second regulars, occupying the right of the line, which swept the whole country along the lake within the southeasterly direction, toward General Over-shine's position. The line thus extended over two miles of the country, rough and covered with thick jungle, advanced eleven miles. The enemy fled, the last of them being seen about 3:30 this afternoon. At scarcely any time did the Americans get within 1200 yards of them.

**One Oregon Man Killed and Four Hurt.**

The troops are returning to Pasig tonight, exhausted by the hard work under the hot sun. The Oregon regiment had one man killed and four wounded, and Twenty-second regulars one wounded. According to the official reports, fewer than 200 Filipinos were killed.

General Otis says the American army and gunboats now command the lake. He estimates that property of the insurgents valued at \$500,000 has been destroyed, while quantities of rice and sugar, and 400 tons of coal, which is very valuable here, has been captured.

Many prisoners represent that the Filipino soldiers are weakening. The generous treatment that the Americans administer to the native prisoners and wounded seems to influence the insurgent army powerfully. In the opinion of the Americans, however, the Filipino leaders will continue to provoke fighting just as long as they can retain their hold upon their followers, because they have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

The enemy have twice as many men on their firing lines as they have arms, and the fact that so few arms are captured by the Americans is because the guns of the wounded Filipinos and many of those who surrender are spirited away.

**Tugs Shell Moringi.**

The armed tug Laguna de Bay and Oeste have returned to San Pedro Macati and reported the results of their tour of the lake. On Friday morning last they shelled the town of Moringi, the rebels fleeing without making any response to the fire. The Americans landed a party who destroyed a quantity of stores and all the store buildings except the church. The expedition then proceeded to Majajay, where a sugar mill and sawmill were destroyed.

On arriving at Santa Cruz, a town of 1200 inhabitants, it was found that the enemy was strongly entrenched and pre-

pared to defend the position, assisted by two gunboats and several launches. Moreover, the mouth of the river was blocked with rock and sand bamboo. A few shells caused an exodus of the citizens, but not of the enemy's troops. The Americans did not attempt a landing. Captain Grant, who is in charge of the expedition, asks for reinforcements, and will probably take Santa Cruz tomorrow. The troops that accompanied the expedition were a detachment of the Twenty-third regiment, under Captain Pratt, which was towed by the gunboat on a flat-bottomed boat. The Americans had captured four boats at Majajay, where they encamped on Friday.

**AGUINALDO A TYRANT.**

**Condemning All Who Favor Reconciliation With America.**

MANILA, March 20, 8:20 a.m.—It is reported, on hitherto reliable authority, that Aguinaldo is taking extreme measures to suppress signs calculated to cause a cessation of hostilities. Twelve adherents of the plan of independence, residents of Manila, have been condemned to death because they write advising surrender, and all loyal Filipinos have been called upon to perform the national service of dispatching them.

On Friday last La Garda visited Lagordas for the purpose of advising Aguinaldo to quit. He argued with the insurgent leader, and attempted to convince him of the folly of his persistence in the face of overwhelming odds. Aguinaldo was furious at the advance, and ordered General La Garda to be executed immediately.

"Well, Georgie," said the caller. "what do you think of your new little baby sister?"

"O, I don't know," replied the 6-year old, with a yawn. "She's all right. I suppose. She relieves the monotony."

"This really pains me, Willie," said the old gentleman as he pucked the boy up and laid him across his knee.

"Well," replied the boy resignedly, "at least I've never been fool enough to deliberately hurt myself."

"Yes, my son, I want you to make yourself ambidextrous. I want you to be able to use one hand just as skillfully as you do the other."

"That's me, dad. I can lick any boy in my class with either hand."

**DO YOU KNOW THE NEWS?**

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**AWFUL HOTEL FIRE.**

**Many Lives Lost in the Burning of the Windsor, New York.**

NEW YORK, March 17.—Flames which originated from the igniting of a lace curtain, burst forth from the second floor of the Windsor hotel, at Fourth-seventh street and Fifth avenue, shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, just as the St. Patrick's day parade was passing the building, and in a few moments they had leaped to the roof and enveloped the entire Fifth-avenue and Fourth-seventh-street fronts of the hotel. Ten minutes later the flames were roaring through the interior of the hotel, and all escape by means of the stairways and elevators was cut off.

There was the wildest scene of excitement within and without the building. Hundreds of guests and employees were in the hotel when the fire broke out, and for many of them to escape with safety was impossible. Probably 16 lives were lost within a half-hour, and 45 or 50 persons were injured in jumping from windows and in rushing through the roaring flames in the corridors and stairways. Many who were injured died later in nearby residences and at hospitals, and others who made wild leaps to the stone sidewalk were so badly injured that they are still hovering between life and death.

In addition to the regular guests of the hotel, the windows were crowded by a large number of spectators, residents of the city, who had congregated there to witness the parade.

Soon after the first alarm was given people in the lower floors of the hotel, those who had easy access to the street and the stairway, commenced to pour out of the building in great numbers, but it very soon became apparent that a great majority of the occupants of the hotel were either panic-stricken or unable to make their way to the ground floor. Windows were thrown up on every side of the building, and guests, mostly women, in all stages of terror, made their appearance and uttered frantic appeals for assistance to the crowd below.

As the flames gathered about them they became more and more terror-stricken, and presently some of them stood upon the narrow window sills and beckoned to the spectators that they were about to leap. The men collected on the sidewalks ready to render any assistance they could, and in the meantime some of the women left the window sills and dropped to the streets. In most instances the efforts to catch them and break their awful fall were unavailing, for they struck the sidewalk, and in most cases broken limbs were the result.

As soon as the firemen could get their scaling ladders into position they climbed the sides of the building and entered at every window where there was an unfortunate guest appealing for assistance, and many cases of heroic rescue were witnessed by the throng in the street.

**INSURE WITH**

**Claude Thayer,**

Agent for Fireman's Fund and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies.

**BITS OF NEWS.**

Elmer Brizze was found dead Tuesday afternoon in one of the out-buildings adjoining his residence in Coquille City. He had been missing several days and his neighbors, knowing that he was in poor health and subject to fainting spells, took it upon themselves to search the premises. Brizze was 30 years old.

Last Sunday, August Halter and Thos. Moor attempted to cross Chetco bar in a small boat, for the purpose of fishing outside. Before reaching the bar the boat was capsized by a breaker, and the water being shallow Moore succeeded in wading ashore, while Halter clung to the boat, and was carried out to sea. On reaching shore, Mr. Moor called to Halter to let the boat go and wade ashore, to which Halter made no reply, but remained clinging to the boat until he was washed off by a breaker and drowned. His body was recovered about three hours afterward. His wife stood on the bank and saw him drown.

The steamer Amur, which arrived on Saturday, reports a riotous outbreak of railroad strikers at Skagway. The men made an unsuccessful attempt to drive the non-striking workmen from camp No. 1. White, the ringleader, led a large body of men to the camp, where Whiting, the railroad surgeon, and a few men stood as guards. White advanced in front of the party and parleyed for a few minutes, then sprang for Whiting, who knocked him down with a rifle, breaking it and stunning White. The rioters then dispersed. White will recover. One hundred men have been sworn in to assist the marshal, and the town is under martial law. The saloons and gambling-houses have been closed. A movement is on foot in Skagway to charter a steamer and send the strikers who are causing the trouble home. Most of the men are without funds, and would gladly go back.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, called at the department of state on Saturday and served formal notice of the signing of the peace treaty at Madrid. Secretary Hay had indicated his preference that M. Cambon should act as agent for the Spanish government in the final exchange of the ratifications. The Spanish government, through Ambassador Cambon, has presented to the state department a representation as to the condition of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents, putting forth what it considers the serious results arising from Otis' recent prohibition of efforts by the Spanish authorities to secure the release of the prisoners.

Charles Mattson, an employe of Benson's upper logging camp, near Rainier, Or., met a horrible death about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. He had finished his work, and was on his way to the camp when a log started on the skids. The incline was very steep and the log came down with great speed. Mattson attempted to get out of the way, but was unable to do so, and was caught between two logs. The unfortunate man was frightfully crushed about the lower limbs, dying an hour and a half later. The body was taken to Clatskanie for burial.

Mrs. Estella Kelly, wife of Pastor J. B. Kelly, of the United Evangelical church at Corvallis, lies dead at her home as the result of a fall down the stairway of the church parsonage at an early hour Saturday morning. The accident happened shortly before 5 o'clock. The family occupied a room on the second floor, that connects with the lower story of a very steep stairway. Near the bottom of the stairway there is a landing, where the steps turn at right angles. On this landing there was a box, which occupied a large part of the space. Pastor Kelly was awakened by the noise of a heavy fall. Mrs. Kelly was a somnambulist, and a suspicion of the truth flashed across his mind. On the landing of the stairway he found his wife. There was a six-inch gash across the forehead, and the neck was broken. In spite of her injuries, Mrs. Kelly lived an hour and a half after the fall. It is supposed that while walking in her sleep, Mrs. Kelly missed her footing as she approached the stairway, pitched heavily forward and struck her forehead on the box.

News has reached Seattle that five Finlanders claim to have discovered evidence of the original Russian boundary line inscribed on a series of old mounds, which, if established, will place the Klondike country within the United States. It is stated that United States Consul McCook, at Dawson, will communicate with the Washington authorities regarding the matter.

**TOLD OUT OF COURT.**

The foreman on a jury in a recent murder trial reported: "The probability, or possibility, of this jury ever agreeing is impossible, in my opinion."

Counsel for the Defense—The lady talks about honorable dealing, but let her look to herself. My client tells me that she promised to burn every letter she got from him as soon as she had read it. The Court—What has the witness to say in reply to the defendant's counsel? Plaintiff—I thought they might be useful some time, and as I didn't want to break my word, I didn't read the letters.

In reminiscences of the early Minnesota bar Judge Charles E. Flandrau tells in the Minnesota Law Journal of an argument before the supreme court in 1853 by ex-Chief-Justice Goodrich, on behalf of an Indian convicted of murder. The Indian's name was "Za ai-za," but, as the counsel could not pronounce it, he always referred to him in his argument as "my client, Ahasuerus."

In an old Indiana case a man named Shallock undertook to live up to his name by running an unlawful ferry, but the decision of the court said to him, "you shall not cross."

The name of an adopted citizen of the Chickasaw nation, whose adoption was canceled and who was thereupon expelled, was "Run Hannah."

A California woman who said in her will, "I have no fear of the hereafter, O my Lord, teach me to live right; then in dying there will be no sting"—bore the prophetic name of "Euthanasia."

The name of "Dr. Phisack," which might be looked for in some allegory, appears as the name of a real person in a recent law report.

Some peculiarly suggestive combinations of names in the titles of cases are these:

People against Kaiser, Priest against Lackey, Kick against Merry, Protected Home Circle against Winter, Grant against Lookout Mountain company.

**Prattle of the Youngsters.**

Boy on the back Porch—Our thermometer was five degrees lower'n yours was.

Boy on the Other Back Porch—I don't care if it was. My maw's got colder feet than your'n has.

A prominent professional man was astonished the other day by a telephone call from his 4-year old daughter.

"Hello, papa!"

"Why, hello, hello! Is that you baby?"

"Es. Is oo tummin home to lunch?"

"Yes."

"Well, bring me home some dum, an some taffy."

"Is that all?"

"Es. 'Cept I love oo. Dood bye."

"Goodbye."

"My children," writes a fond mother to the New York Mail and Express, "take great interest nightly watching for the man who lights the lamps on our street corner. They are also in the habit of watching the stars, and one night my boy, Horace, said to me:

"Mamma what are the stars?"

"Me tell 'oo brover," quickly answered baby Mabel, "me know all 'bout it. every night Dad sends angels wiv ladders all round and lights up Dad's street lamps; that's so."

"Then she folded her tiny hands and Horace looked satisfied."

Jimmy went with his parents to take a meal with friends who observe the old form of asking a silent blessing. When all heads were bowed Jimmy endured the agony about three seconds, and then whispered shrilly:

"Wake up, mamme! Hain't you 'shamed of yourself to go to sleep over such a jolly dinner as this?"

**Rambler Wheels.**

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