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#### WHITE FLAGS UP.

#### Filipinos Desert to the American Lines.

MANILA, April 3.—The arrival of Colonel Denby, the last member of the American Philippine commission, has decided the commission to issue a proclamation to the rebels at once. It contains no reference whatever to independence, and calls for an unconditional surrender of Aguinaldo and his forces.

All around Malolos white flags are being waved by groups of natives and deserters from Aguinaldo's army. MacArthur is allowing all such to come within the lines, but is insisting on close inspection, to prevent treachery.

It is believed that the rebels will make a fight at Mariquina, near Manila, where a clash between Hall's troops and the rebels took place the other day. This would please the Americans, as it is believed a decisive battle could be secured. From the reports of deserts who are pouring into the American lines at Malolos, Aguinaldo has but a small force left and his control is visibly impaired.

#### On to Calumpit.

MANILA, April 1.—The reconnaissance by the Americans extended as far as Calumpit. It is expected the move will be made there tomorrow.

Residents of Malolos, who fled in panic when the Americans took the town, are returning, and are glad the Americans are in charge, as the city is absolutely quiet. Scouts can find no trace of Tagals, but peaceful residents who desire Aguinaldo to surrender are maltreated by them. The Chinese residents say Aguinaldo has only 1500 troops with him, as the desertions have been tremendous.

Beyond San Fernando, Aguinaldo cannot well go, as the hostilities of Talarac and Pangasinan will cut him off.

The railroad from Manila stops at San Fernando, and the Americans will have no trouble in pursuing that far, as is Otis' plan at present. The Chinese say that four American prisoners, H. Huber, William Bruce, A. Sonrichsen and E. Honey-mann, were tortured and taunted in public, but then disappeared. No trace of them can now be found.

A detachment of Kansas troops has gone to Bulacan to release Spanish prisoners held by rebels.

#### Work Ahead for Lawton.

MANILA, April 1.—The American forces commanded by MacArthur are resting at Malolos today. The men are in good condition, considering the fatigues of the campaign. The plans of the rebels, if they have any, are conjectural.

Considerable rebel forces have been collected along the front of Lawton and Hall who are holding the line from the water works to La Lonia. There is shooting nightly along this line, apparently for the purpose of breaking the Americans' sleep. Consequently, Lawton has detailed five sharpshooters from each company to attend to the rebels, and the Americans are picking off numbers of them.

It is reported that 3000 rebels under Pilar are concentrated at Cainta and Taytay.

General King this morning sent out a reconnoitering party of two companies of the North Dakota regiment, and a brisk engagement followed, during which seven Filipinos were killed. On the American side a lieutenant and two privates were wounded.

#### Seeks New Fields.

MANILA, April 3.—It is said Aguinaldo will abandon the attempt to keep up a fight in Luzon and transfer his attempts to the islands of Mindanao, Cebu and others of the southern archipelago.

HONG KONG, April 3.—Aguinaldo has been advised by his envoys here to move his rebellion to Mindanao and other islands aside from Luzon. Arrangements are being made for large shipments of supplies, food, arms, etc.

#### The Enemy Located.

MANILA, April 3.—A cavalry reconnoissance north of Malolos to-day disclosed a thousand of the enemy at Quingua, five miles northeast of Malolos. A sharp skirmish followed and resulted in the retreat of the Filipinos.

The main body of the rebel army is between Quingua and Pilián. Other detached forces of the enemy retreated to the eastward and entered into the Mateo valley, where they were repulsed by Gen-

eral Hall's troops.

Scouts near Calumpit had their mules sink in a soft spot in the road. This led to the finding of two breech-loading coast guns buried there. The presence of the guns is mysterious. The troops will make a thorough search for additional arms.

#### Natives Returning to their Homes.

MANILA, April 3, 6:30 p.m.—The natives continue to return to their homes. They are coming in all along the American lines, and in many of them, seeing the promises of good treatment are fulfilled, are inducing their relatives to return to their homes.

General Otis has received the following message:

"Manila, April 3.—Heartly congratulations on the most magnificent work of the army.

The Philippine commission, the last member of that body, Colonel Charles Denby, ex-minister of China, having arrived here, will discuss the situation. The commissioners are hopeful of a speedy restoration of peace, believing hostilities soon will be confined to habitual revolutionists.

Brigadier-General Harrison Gray Otis sails for home on board the United States transport Sherman today. He says he believes the insurrection has received its death blow.

The Sherman will also have on board the sons of Secretary John Hay, of the state department, and Senator Hale, of Maine, who have witnessed much of the fighting with the army, and the bodies of Colonel Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second infantry, killed March 26, and other officers who have recently fallen in battle.

General Wheaton has assumed command of the brigade lately commanded by General Otis. The Third and Twenty-second regiments of General Wheaton's command are returning to this city.

An item in the Astoria news of the Oregonian says: From information obtainable, it is evident that the Astoria & Columbia river railroad contemplates extending its line down the coast to the Nehalem. While no steps of public nature have been taken, several local parties have been purchasing timber land in that locality, presumably for the railway people, and is said to have bonded 17,000 acres. In many instances only the timber has been purchased, and in all such cases a right of way 60 feet wide has been secured for the stated purpose of building a railway.

From time to time the papers opposed to the republican party insist that Theodore Roosevelt will not be satisfied to wait until 1904 to be a candidate for the presidency, but will insist upon making a race against McKinley now. There is little doubt of Roosevelt's boldness and his desire to make the race if he saw an opportunity, but his best friends in Washington assert that he has too much sense to enter the field at present. More than this, it is suspected that Tom Platt would prefer another term of McKinley to a term of Roosevelt. Platt accepted Roosevelt as a necessity last fall, and not because he preferred him as a candidate. While McKinley has not ignored the anti-Platt republicans in New York, it is probable that Roosevelt would be more liberal to them and to the mugwumps than McKinley, which would be unsatisfactory to Platt.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 114.

An Ordinance to amend Sec. 6, of Ordinance No. 20 entitled, An Ordinance to Impose and Regulate Licenses.

The people of Tillamook City do ordain as follows:

That Sec. 6 of Ordinance No. 20 entitled, An Ordinance to Impose and Regulate Licenses, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Proprietors of shooting-galleries shall pay a license of five dollars per year, or a ratable proportion thereof for a period of less than one year, provided that no license to keep a shooting gallery shall issue for a less period than six months, and in such case the license shall be three dollars and fifty cents.

Passed Common Council at a regular meeting on April 3rd, 1899, at 8:45 p.m.

W. H. COOPER, Recorder.

Approved April 4th, 1899.

B. L. EDDY, Mayor.

#### STATE JOTTINGS.

The 3-year-old son of C. Blair died from burns at Sheridan, Ore. While the boy was playing in front of an open fireplace his clothing caught fire. No one was in the room at the time. When help came the little fellow was beyond earthly help.

G. W. Perkins, of North Yamhill, who has returned from London, says that he marketed his hops at a good figure, and did not leave them to be sold on commission. He had 261 bales, which were eagerly purchased by London dealers as soon as they could be transferred from the steamer to the warehouse.

Preliminary arrangements are being made for the construction of a logging railroad into the timber belt along Merrill creek, back of Deer Island. It is said to be the aim of the projectors to run the road over to the headwaters of the Clatskanie river and Milton creek, in which event a superior body of timber will be reached.

Last Sunday night at Wimer Bro.'s hydraulic mines, near Walodo, Thomas Bosye was killed by a cave-in falling on him. His neck was broken, and one hip dislocated. Mr. Bosye and Alex Young were on the night shift, and at the time of the cave were gadding up a clod, Young holding the gad, and Bosye striking. They were about 12 feet from a 23-foot bank, which they had been chipping all the afternoon. The men had often been warned to be careful. Mr. Young was caught by loose dirt, but was not injured, the big clods passing on both sides of him.

Deputy Fish Commissioner Cathcart was fired upon twice on Thursday while patrolling the Columbia river near Rainier. He found several boats drifting in the sloughs around there, but was unable to arrest any of them, as the fishermen got into too shallow water for the patrol boat. He exchanged shots with them, but no one was injured. He took his boat over to Oak Point, where he stayed during the day with the intention of returning the same evening and making another effort to arrest the fishermen, and seize their boats and nets.

The number of employes and salaries at the reform school are to be reduced. It is proposed to abolish temporarily, at least, five of the 19 positions which, it is thought, can be done without impairing the efficiency of the institution. Action with this object in view will be taken when the recommendations of Superintendent Brickers, in whose hands the matter is left, are considered at next week's meeting of the state board of education. There are less than 100 boys at the school. The salary of the superintendent has already been reduced from \$125 to \$100 per month, and that of the engineer from \$100 to \$65. Changes in the forces and salaries at the blind and deaf mute school will probably be made after the spring vacation.

W. G. Magers, the murderer of Ray Sink, made a desperate break for liberty at Dallas, Or. When Sheriff Vanorsdel went to give water to Magers and a prisoner named Leonard, they caught his hand and pulled him inside the corridor. They seized him by the throat and bound and gagged him. One of them went below the stairs to unclasp the door. Several persons had gathered, and when the door was opened, Magers and Leonard were ordered to return to the corridor. They obeyed, and the sheriff was released. Vanorsdel was not seriously hurt. He was not armed when the prisoners attempted to escape.

E. Bates Soper was hanged at Harrisonville, Mo., on Thursday. His crime was the murder of his wife and two daughters. One day in April, 1891, Soper announced that there was a "blind tiger," or illicit saloon, in town at Archie, near where he lived, and, saying he could not live in a place so wicked, he sold his shop and disappeared. Four days later his wife and two children were discovered murdered. Soper went to Portland, Or., and married a respectable widow. In 1897 he deserted his second wife, taking the 2-year-old child, which he afterwards killed in Al-bina and buried on the banks of Mont-

gomery gulch. Then he ran a fruit farm near Ashland, Ore., where he was captured, June 11, 1897. After his arrest Soper confessed all the murders as detailed in the foregoing.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 113.

An Ordinance to regulate the sale of Spirituous, Fermented and Malt Liquors, and provide for the licensing of Bar-rooms, Drinking shops and Tippling houses.

The people of Tillamook City do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, either in person or by another, to sell or barter, or knowingly permit to be sold or bartered any spirituous liquor, brandy, wine, or any fermented or malt liquor, beer or ale, without first obtaining a license therefore as hereinafter provided, provided that any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of \$100 and in default of payment thereof shall be committed to the city jail for such a time as will liquidate said fine at the rate of \$2 per day.

Sec. 2. Before any such license shall issue, every person applying therefor shall pay into the treasury of Tillamook City the sum of four hundred dollars per annum, or a ratable proportion thereof for any less period of time, provided that any person or persons applying for a license to sell malt liquors only, shall, before receiving such license, pay into the treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; provided further that no license to sell spirituous, fermented or malt liquors shall be issued for a period of less than six months nor more than one year; provided further that each applicant for license as above provided shall, at the time of making application therefor, file a bond with the city recorder in the sum of one thousand dollars with two or more sureties, conditioned that he will keep an orderly house and comply with all the requirements of this ordinance and any and all other ordinances that may hereafter be passed regulating the keeping of bar-rooms, drinking shops and tippling houses, and said bond shall be subject to the approval of the common council of said city; provided further, that if after license to sell spirituous, fermented or malt liquors shall have been granted, the person to whom it shall have been granted, or any one in his employ, shall give, sell, or barter any such liquor to any common drunkard, or to any intoxicated person, or to any woman or girl, or to any male minor, or to any Indian, or shall permit any woman or girl, or male minor, or Indian, to frequent, visit, or loiter around or in his place of business, either as guest, servant, waitress, dancer, singer, actor, actress, or musician, or shall have his place of business open between the hours of 12 o'clock P.M. Saturday night, and 5 o'clock A.M. Monday, such persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of \$25.00 for each and every offense, and in default of the payment of such fine, shall be imprisoned in the jail of said city for such a period of time as will liquidate such fine at the rate of \$2 per day; provided further that upon the third conviction for an offense under this section, the license of the person so offending shall be revoked, and such person shall not be granted a license to sell spirituous, fermented or malt liquors for at least one year after such revocation.

Sec. 3. A common drunkard under this ordinance shall be defined to be any person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Sec. 4. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Passed Common Council at a regular meeting at 8:45 o'clock P.M., April 3rd, 1899.

W. H. COOPER, Recorder.

Approved April 4th, 1899.

B. L. EDDY, Mayor.

Lieutenant John M. Elliott, the intelligence officer of the Baltimore, has forwarded to the navy department, under date of January 1, 1899, a report on the effects of the gun fire of Dewey's fleet upon the Spanish war vessels in the battle of Manila. The report is based upon a personal examination of all vessels, personal conversations with officers aboard, and extracts from Admiral Montojo's official report. It describes in detail the effect of every shot from the American fleet, and proves that Montojo's vessel were riddled by a perfect storm of shot and shell from the American guns. There was a much larger percentage of hits at Manila than at Santiago. This is accounted for by the fact that Dewey's fleet made a deliberate attack, with most of the enemy's ships at rest, while the appearance of Cervera's fleet at Santiago was unexpected and it was a running fight.

#### PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

The conference recently closed at Tuskegee, Alabama, under the auspices of Booker T. Washington, the great negro educator, was in many respects a notable gathering. There were present over two hundred delegates from every section of the country, graduates from Prof. Washington's school now engaged in farming, mechanical or industrial pursuits. There were no wails of injustice to the colored man no complaints of hard times, no suggestions of wild and impracticable reforms heard in that conference. On the contrary, each member of the conference had something good to tell of his own condition and prospects. One had increased the yielding capacity of his farm, another had purchased more land, improved his stock, discovered new methods of fruit culture, and all, in a word, had accomplished something to improve their condition and make the world better for their being in it.

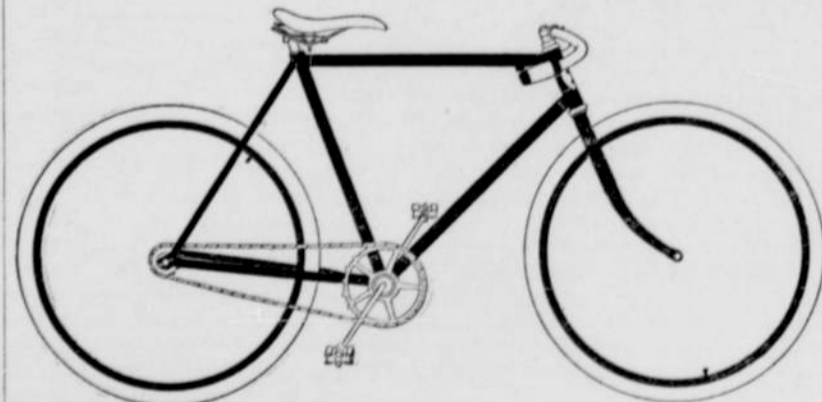
Years ago, when Prof. Washington conceived the idea that the settlement of the so-called race question lay in industrial education for the negro, there were grave doubts about the plan. Gradually as the impress of his work has been felt they have grown less, and after this conference it will doubt that the great educator's ideas were not correct in every substantial particular. Educating the hands as well as the heads of the negro youth, he has taught them the dignity of manual labor, and profiting by his instructions they have gone forth with the idea that prosperity is dependent not upon legislation, but upon in-

dustry, honesty and frugality. It is unnecessary to say that indoctrinated with these principles they have become more respected and valuable members of society.

The lesson taught and the conditions revealed by this conference are not only gratifying, but they are of the utmost importance to both the negroes and the whites of the south. It demonstrates that the negro is not only capable of being rightly educated, but the further fact that when so trained he becomes a member of society whose influence and impress on the affairs of the south must and will be felt to good purpose. In this there is no race antagonism and in it lies one solution of the so-called race question. Let both races of the south study this lesson, let the negro understand that it lies entirely in the power to become a force in the affairs of his community and reach out after the training that will fit him to discharge the duties of responsible citizenship, just as these students of Prof. Washington have done, and he will find, as they have found, that the white man will deny him none of the honor and emoluments that he has come to deserve.

Foreign business houses lost over \$1,000,000 by the destruction of Ilo Ilo by the Filipinos before General Miller captured the city. Stephens & Company an English firm, estimates its loss at \$140,000 on stored hemp. Numerous other firms had warehouses and stocks destroyed. English insurance companies will be the chief losers. The French firm of jewelers, La Estrella de Norte, lost \$300,000 worth of property.

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" " 22, Ladies	26.00

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