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### ACROSS THE LAKE.

#### Americans Branch Off in Another Direction.

MANILA, April 9, 9:35 a. m.—At nightfall last night, Generals Lawton and King launched an expedition of three gunboats, with 1500 picked men in canoes in tow of the gunboats. The object of the expedition is to cross the lake, capture Santa Cruz and sweep the country to the south.

The expedition, which embarked at San Pedro Macati, consists of eight companies of the Fourteenth infantry, three companies of the Fourth cavalry, four companies of the North Dakota volunteers, four companies of the Idaho volunteers, two mountain guns and 200 sharpshooters of the Fourteenth infantry.

At the mouth of the Pasig river the men will be transferred from the canoes to the three gunboats, Laguna de Bay, Cesto and Napinda. Santa Cruz, the objective point of the expedition, is at the extreme end of the lake.

### SANTA CRUZ FELL.

#### Most Interesting Battle of the War.

MANILA, April 10, 6:30 a. m.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake, and driven the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Po Wah, into the mountains. The American loss was six wounded. The rebels lost 65 killed and 40 wounded.

7 p. m.—Santa Cruz was the Filipino stronghold in Lake Laguna de Bay, and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly, with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river.

About 1500 picked men, commanded by General Lawton, on account of the illness of General King, partly surrounded the city while the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Cesto and Napidan, under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches.

#### Lawton's Indian Tactics.

General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading charges in Indian fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans.

The expedition started from San Pedro Macati at dusk Saturday, intending to capture Santa Cruz by assault at daybreak. But, in navigating the shallows in the Pasig river, perhaps through the cunning of the native pilots, who were not anxious to see the Americans successful several boats grounded, and it was nearly dawn when the troops reached the lake. The expedition then steamed cautiously forward, the Napidan and the Cesto a mile ahead of the Laguna de Bay, which guarded the rear.

Rebels signal fires, however, were lighted on the mountain, giving alarm of the approach of the troops. It was noon before the white church tower in the city appeared in the shadow of the volcanic mountain on a marshy plain, dotted with palm groves.

A casco, with a force of 200 picked sharpshooters, under Major Weisenberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington regiment, was run into a shallow about five miles south of the city. Then a few shells were sent toward the entrenchments of the rebels at the edge of the woods, sending the enemy scampering inland. Then a number of Americans jumped into the water, and, wading 400 yards, crept forward on the line, covering the landing of the remainder, which finished debarking about 5 o'clock. Three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous marshy point, directly south of the city, under fire from the enemy's trenches. Meanwhile in the town itself there was utter silence, and there was not a sign of life.

Person—Polley wants a cracker!  
Parrot—Oh, why don't you talk English? Polley wants a biscuit!

### County Commissioners Court.

The county commissioners held meetings on the 3rd and 4th of April, and transacted business. Bills ordered drawn: Homer Mason, salary as county clerk, March.....\$133.33  
E. D. Severance, salary as deputy clerk, March..... 50.00  
H. H. Alderman, salary as sheriff, March..... 133.33  
E. W. Stanley, salary as deputy, March..... 50.00  
J. S. Stephens, salary as assessor..... 88.85  
Carl Wallin, salary as supervisor of R. D. No. 2..... 10.00  
B. C. Lamb, for sundries..... 20.35  
G. A. Barton, as chairman on Latimer road..... 2.00  
J. W. Hunt, as chairman..... 2.00  
E. G. Ford, as chairman on Latimer road..... 2.00  
A. M. Austin, as surveyor on Latimer road..... 8.00  
H. H. Alderman, for boarding prisoner..... 14.20  
R. Mann, jurymen at March term, 1899..... 2.20  
D. Oliver, jurymen at March term, 1899..... 2.20  
Chas. Hunter, jurymen at March term, 1899..... 2.20  
Geo. Woodruff, jurymen at March term, 1899..... 2.20  
T. G. Stillwell, jurymen at March term, 1899..... 2.00  
E. Leach, jurymen at March term, 1899..... 2.20  
Homer Mason, amount overpaid on tax red. cer. No. 198..... 9.25  
Chas. Kay, salary as commissioner and mileage..... 26.00  
G. W. Sappington, salary as county judge, March..... 50.00  
W. H. H. Cary, for hardware..... 5.52

It was ordered that the claim of Talum & Bowen for \$101.50 for steel cable and blocks be continued.

It was ordered that claims for road work in R. D. No. 2 be continued.

In the matter of the petition of John Hickey for a change in the county road, this was also continued.

In the matter of bond of L. M. Commons as supervisor of R. D. No. 3, said bond was approved with Clara R. Commons and A. M. Commons sureties.

In the matter of the sale of Se ¼ of Ne ¼, E ½ of Se ¼ and Nw ¼ of Se ¼ of sec. 17, tp. 3 N, R. 10 W, it was ordered to issue tax redemption certificate upon payment of taxes and cost.

In the matter of the collection of taxes for 1898, a warrant was ordered, made returnable on the first Monday in June, 1899.

In the matter of petition for free ferry across Tillamook river, this was ordered continued.

Aguinaldo has issued a decree directing that Spanish shall be the official language throughout the archipelago, and protesting against the American pretention to force the use of English on the natives, who do not know it.

A dispatch to the Tribune from Toronto says: A strong deputation of Georgian bay lumbermen has gone to Ottawa to petition the government to impose a duty of \$2 on American lumber, 30 cents on shingles, and 2 ½ cents on laths. These are now on the free list. The Georgian bay deputation is to be supported by one from Rat Portage and one from British Columbia.

Archbishop Ireland, in Washington, says he has accepted an appointment as one of the commissioners to the disarmament conference called to meet at The Hague, before he left for Rome. They also assert that his appointment was objected to by Italians, and that Great Britain indorsed the objections after several cablegrams between Washington and Rome had been exchanged. The archbishop then withdrew his name. His action in withdrawing was sanctioned by the pope, and instead of injuring his chance for becoming a cardinal, will, his friends assert, improve them.

The president has not yet decided that he will have time to make a Western trip, but if he goes as far as the Yellowstone he will go on to Oregon and Washington. Many leading republicans believe that a trip of this kind would have a good effect on next year's campaign, and especially in Montana, Idaho and California, where there may be some doubts as to the republicans' success. It would also brace up republicans in Oregon and Washington. While the president would not make political speeches along the route, he would give little talks upon the patriotism of the country during the war, and handle the Philippine situation in a way to provoke enthusiasm among the people. Several Western men believe that the president will make the journey.

### THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

#### The "High Speaker" Among Telephones—Electricity in Iron-Working and on Steam Roads—Hungary's Novel Newspaper.

The report comes from France that M. Germain, an attaché to the French ministry of posts and telegraphs, has perfected an ingenious improvement of the telephone. It occurred to him some time ago that the usefulness of the telephone would be greatly enhanced if the sounds transmitted over it could be heard at a great distance and with more distinctness than is the case at present, and he at once set to work to make an improvement in this direction.

Now, the story goes, he has so adapted the telegraph wire that the microphone is made to develop and intensify the vibration received, the result being that it is unnecessary to place the receiver to the ear or stand with the mouth close to the transmitter. In other words, it is claimed that by the use of this new attachment conversation can be easily carried on between two persons, both of whom may be several yards distant from the instrument. It is also told that this improvement, which is familiarly known as "the high speaker," has been officially tested on several occasions and has proved a complete success.

#### American electricians give little credence to the report.

**Electricity in Iron-Working.**  
Chicago engineers seem to be entitled to the distinction of having opened up a new field of usefulness for the electric arc by employing it in the work of cutting steel I-beams and other heavy masses of metal that otherwise could not be conveniently penetrated. The most important undertaking of this kind, reports the Chicago Record, was in connection with the reconstruction of a portion of a large downtown office building when an obstruction was met in the form of six heavy I-beams, fifteen inches high, with 6-inch flangers. These beams were used for girders and were located in such a position that they could be reached only with great difficulty. The contractors found that it would be necessary to have special saws constructed for this cutting, and the iron workers estimated that at least twelve days would be required by two men, making the labor item alone nearly \$100 besides the cost of the special tools. The chief objection, however, was the loss of time in completing a job.

In the electrical process hastily designed apparatus was employed, but even with this crude experiment the work was performed in sixteen working hours at a very slight expense and without interrupting the workmen employed on the building, as the cutting was done at night. The actual time consumed in burning through the I-beams was twelve hours. The contractor estimated that they gained at least four weeks by employing electricity, as the special saws required would not have been all ready inside of two weeks, and two weeks more would have been occupied in the actual work of cutting.

The new process involved the principle upon which the arc lamp for street lighting is based, and was probably suggested by the electric welding process, which has clearly shown the intensity of the heat generated by powerful electric currents. The energy consumed in this work was equal to five horsepower, and this was always concentrated at the point where the cutting was to be made. Current was taken from one of the dynamos used for lighting the building, the positive side of the circuit being grounded on the building structure and the negative side being connected with a one and one-half inch round carbon, held in a case having a wooden handle to enable the operator to manipulate it. The carbon was trued through a muller, made of iron and lined with asbestos, which was fitted over the beam to be cut. When the carbon point touched the metal the circuit was completed, an arc was formed and the intensity of heat rapidly melted the steel beam. At times it was necessary to use a large shield of asbestos board to protect the operator from the heat, and throughout the operation double black spectacles were worn to save the eyes as much as possible from the effects of the glare produced by this immense arc, which was equal in

brilliance to eight or ten ordinary arc lamps.

The experience gained in cutting into bank vaults aid the engineers, but it was observed that the conditions were entirely different. It was found that much more time was required to burn "I" beams than vault doors of equal thickness, the difference being attribute to the character of the steel. The vault doors, which are made of the highest grade of steel, are much more easily penetrated than the poor grade of steel employed for girders. This is explained by the fact that more carbon enters into the composition of the higher grade metal and this makes it more susceptible to the influence of the electric arc.

#### Electricity on Steam Roads.

Chicago papers report that the Milwaukee road has decided to substitute electricity for steam on its suburban service in that city. One of the chief reasons for the change is that it will connect with the elevated roads of the city, securing important advantages and materially increasing the convenience of its patrons. The change has not yet been made. It hangs fire in the council, the city insisting on some compensation for the franchise.

#### Daily Telephone Gazette.

The Hungarian capital boasts of a disseminator of intelligence and music that leaves all similar attempts far behind, says the New York Press. It is the Budapest Daily Telephone Gazette. It starts its ting-aling-ling at 8:30 in the morning and says good night a few minutes before midnight. Pater familias wants his budget of news the moment he sits down to breakfast. As the receivers (each household has two of them) are on the ends of long wires, he places the tube on a little fork-like instrument in the middle of the table and at once a voice begins to inform him of the contents of the latest dispatches, of Vienna and Budapest local news, of the publications in the Official Gazette, about wheat and bonds and railways. At 10 o'clock, when the housewife sits down for a quarter of an hour to take a rest, the editor will ask: "Is the gracious lady pleased to hear all the theatrical and musical news, or does she prefer to listen to the doings of the court, of society and of sports? Or does the gracious lady prefer to hear the latest scandal agitating Budapest, Vienna or any other capital?" And presently the operation observed at breakfast is repeated. But there are people who have neither time at breakfast nor at 10 o'clock to indulge their passion for information and the editor will furnish a resume of the morning service between 12 and 1 o'clock. Next he will ask: "Are you going shopping this afternoon?" If madame answers "Yes," the wire will tell her all about the latest bargains and answer questions concerning the shops, whether they are overcrowded or not, etc. In the afternoon to the business man in his office it will bring the latest quotations and doings of the Board of Trade and of the commercial and railway worlds, intermixing this dry stuff with political news and views that may have bearing upon trade. Men and women who are interested in Parliament can attend the sessions without moving from their desk or lounge. The Telephone Gazette's afternoon contribution to the household consists of reading in feuilleton style. The Vienna and Paris newspapers have now arrived and their columns yield plenty of pert and sensational items concerning the stage, literature and musical matters. During the dinner, between 6 and 8, the family may listen to part of the latest serial by some great novelist. After that follows more political and horse news and then the family may decide whether it wishes to hear a concert, an opera or a lecture or attend a dramatic performance during the next two hours. People in hospitals who are not allowed or are unable to read get a lot of comfort out of the little receiver. Once a week the Gazette arranges a special sick room and hospital course, inviting singers and other artists to perform for the benefit of the stricken ones. There always are many who gladly volunteer to give the best they have to offer. The Telephone Gazette has forty editors and reporters, an enormous staff for a Hungarian paper. Writers like Maurice Jockel repeat their novelettes and poems to the subscribers. At election time the various candidates are allowed to harangue subscribers—at advertising rates.

### Can't Raise Cervera's Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Acting Secretary Allen has received a letter from the manager of the Neptune company, the Swedish wrecking corporation, announcing that it is not possible to raise and repair the vessels of Cervera's fleet sunk near Santiago.

The conclusion is that in the case of the Colon, the company cannot undertake to raise her unless the United States government will guarantee expenses in the event of failure. The wreck is lying in the surf line, and save on exceptionally calm days it cannot even be approached by small boats.

As to the Viscaya, the company finds that while it is entirely feasible to float her, she would probably not be worth enough to the United States government to warrant the heavy expenditure.

The Swedish company having thus withdrawn, the navy department is free to entertain any other solid project that may be advanced for raising one or more of the Spanish ships. There is already pending a tentative proposition from a native corporation which has volunteered to deposit a bond of \$4,000,000 to guarantee the successful prosecution of the work, and other more or less formal propositions have been advanced.

If any responsible concern with practical experience behind it cares to venture upon the work, looking to congress for reward in the event of success, the department will interpose no objection. Up to this moment it has maintained its claim to the wrecks, but unless some arrangement is speedily entered into for raising them, it is probable that it will allow individuals to break up the hulks and recover such of the property as may be saved.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, is urging the administration to make some authoritative public utterance against trusts. He told Secretary Gage Monday that the republican party, through some responsible medium, should disavow any responsibility for sympathy with the trusts. He says that it promises to be a very exciting issue in Indiana, where the silver men are switching from the old battle-cry to the new.

The proposition to exchange the Philippines for the British West Indies is confined to one New York paper, which is booming it for some unknown reason. No one takes any stock in it, least of all Great Britain. The paper has been full

of the subject and prints interviews which cannot in any way be turned as favoring the scheme. There is no doubt a desire on the part of some in Jamaica to be annexed to the United States so as to get the advantage of our tariff laws, but further than this the project does not go. It is becoming a settled policy of the United States that the Philippines shall be retained as a part of the United States, and there is no sentiment in favor of turning them over to any other country, either for other territory or money. The suggestion last winter that the Philippines should be sold to Japan or England raised a storm of protest from those who thought the matter was being seriously considered.

### TWO LIVE PAPERS.

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and

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- " 22, Ladies.....26.00

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