

Third of a Century's Experience enters into the Manufacture of MAYFIELD PANTS AND SUITS.

They are cut and made from pure, honest, all-wool and all-wool filling good, the product of our own looms, and are thoroughly scoured and shrunk, so that garments made from them can be washed without fading or shrinking, which makes them the BEST and CHEAPEST on the market for laboring men.

Their manufacture, from the wool fresh from the sheep's back to the garments ready to wear, is done in our own Mills and watched with strictest scrutiny known to manufacturers who know how to make honest goods. By manufacturing the product of our own looms we are able to give our customers 50 per cent GREATER VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

We guarantee every garment to be perfect in material and workmanship, and all dealers are authorized to make good this warranty at our expense.

Our Clothing is made without piecing or patching, in the best of style and perfect in fit.

Over 10,000 merchants who sold them in 1898, and over two million men now wearing them, testify to the high grade and superior merits of the Celebrated All-Wool and All-Wool Filling Mayfield Cassimore Pants and Suits.

Mayfield Woolen Mills, Mfrs., Mayfield, Kentucky.

Sold by **COHN & Co., Tillamook, Oregon.**

CURRENT NEWS ITEMS.

It is believed that whatever difficulty has ever existed as to the disposition of the weapons held by the Cuban soldiers, it is relieved by the action taken by Secretary Alger. He has instructed General Brooke to begin at once the payment of the \$3,000,000 set aside for the Cuban soldiers, being entirely satisfied with the provision made by General Brooke for the safe keeping of the arms to be surrendered by the Cubans in consideration of receiving a share of the money.

Two highwaymen held up W. G. Glenn, a student in Pacific university, at Forest Grove, as he was going to his room at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and relieved him of his watch and chain at \$34 in coin. They stepped from a dark alleyway as Glenn was passing Water's feed store, on Pacific avenue, and presented a revolver at his head with the command, "Hold up your dukes!" Then they went through his pockets, though one had exclaimed when he first got sight of their victim's face that he was the wrong man. The robbers were strangers, and made no further attempt at concealment than having their hats pulled low on their foreheads. They had but one revolver between them, and one was evidently a novice, for he showed great agitation. They were both of medium height. One was heavy set with black mustache and hair, and the other of slender build, with a smooth face. Both wore overalls. The sheriff's deputies are busy investigating.

It is understood that the house republican caucus committee appointed to frame a scheme of currency reform has agreed upon a measure along the following lines: The redemption of all obligations of the government in gold on demand. Greenbacks, when once redeemed for gold, to be reissued only for gold. Permitting national banks to issue notes to the paper value of their government deposit in the treasury, instead of 90 per cent, as at present. Permitting the minimum capacity of national banks to be \$25,000 instead of \$50,000, as at present. This plan is much less comprehensive than ardent advocates of general currency revision have urged, but was adopted because harmonious agreement on it was possible, which was not the case when more radical measures were suggested.

The United States Philippine commission has submitted to the Filipino commissioners a draft of the form of government the president is to establish. According to this plan a governor-general will be appointed for the islands by the president, as will also a cabinet, and later an advisory council will be elected by the people.

A SENTINEL special from Calumet, Mich., says that city is all excitement over a sermon delivered by the Rev. H. C. Hunter, at the First Congregational church Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Hunter took occasion to criticize the national administration for its Philippine policy, and its course during the Spanish war. Charles Tomma, a volunteer in Thirty-fourth Michigan, who was in the audience, interrupting the pastor, saying: "Any man who talks like that is a traitor to his country and flag, and I refuse to listen to him."

The main portion of the city of Dawson was destroyed by fire on April 26, causing a loss of \$1,000,000. In all, 111 buildings including the British North American bank, were burned. The news was brought down by T. S. Humes, a son of Mayor Humes, of Seattle; J. Toklas and a third party, who left Dawson April 27, and their way out by canoe to Lake Seaberg, and then over the ice, having a most perilous trip. Toklas reports that the fire occurred in a very heart of the business center of the city beginning near the opera house, on the water front, and spreading with unusual rapidity. It was driven by a strong north wind, destroying everything in its way down to and including Conahne & Smith establishment.

Attempts to secure guns for the soldiers' monument in Oregon has been met everywhere with the statement that

under the treaty with Spain the guns taken in the Philippines must be returned to Spain. Yet the navy has been sending home guns for one person or another. Gridley's grave is to be marked, and Baltimore has already received a cannon. Oregon men will make an effort to secure some of these naval guns taken before the protocol was signed. There is some doubt about the construction of the terms of the peace treaty with reference to the captured guns in the Philippines, and it may be found that the United States will have to give Spain only those that were in possession of Spain at the time hostilities ceased.

The body of Fish Commissioner Hollister D. McGuire, who was drowned in the North Umpqua river, below Winchester, April 8, was recovered Saturday morning by J. Chapman, T. A. Gee and Creed Gilliam. The body of State Senator A. W. Reed, who was drowned with Mr. McGuire, has not been found. Mr. McGuire's body had risen and floated a short distance. The clothing caught in brush on the east side of the river, about 400 yards below the point where Commissioner McGuire and Senator Reed were drowned. Mr. McGuire's watch was stopped at 2:10. The body was shipped to Portland in a metal casket.

There is unusual activity among horse-owners this spring, nearly every one having horses on the range taking particular pains to gather everything of his brand that can be found. The increased fatality among horses in Eastern Oregon the past winter is already being felt in the demand for work horses on the ranches for spring work. The largest sized broken horses sell readily for \$100 to \$125 per span. The demand on the railroads now building just across the state line in Idaho is much greater than the supply. Horse buyers are now about as plentiful as cattle buyers, and parties having any kind of an old broken horse can dispose of it at a fair figure. Horsemen say there will be more attention paid to the breeding of horses this season than there has been before for many years. The grades will be improved, and the future Eastern Oregon horses will consist of heavy draft and light-limbed driving animals, while the "glass-eyed cayuse" of a calico pattern will take its place among the ha-beens.

That Sliding mountain, just below the Cascades, as a good many know, has for years been literally sliding towards the Columbia. It moved on an average of four feet a year, and the roadbed was continually pushed out of place. With a view to stopping the glacial action of this mighty mountain, several O. R. & N. officials last summer scaled the peak. Back of it they found a couple of lakes with no outlet. The waters from these lakes undoubtedly seeped through the earth which probably rested on slanting slate rock, and in this manner propelled the earth downward. The lakes were immediately drained, since which time the mountain has not budged an inch.

Major-General Otis has declined to recognize the rebels to the extent of agreeing to an armistice, but he has notified the American commanders to refrain temporarily from aggressive action. Thus he is in a position to resume hostilities at any time. This will defeat any subterfuges to gain time, which would not be the case if the general agreed to an armistice. The Filipinos are so deceptive that the people hesitate to credit with good faith their latest overtures. But more attention is now paid to them than their previous advances. The Filipino committee is under instructions from Aguinaldo and the congress, but it is possible that, if peace is agreed to, Generals Luna and Pilar will continue a guerrilla warfare.

The written proposition submitted to the Filipinos at Manila by the American commission was framed in Washington by Secretary Hay. The only error in the printed copy of its contents is the omission of the qualification "principal" in the statement of the judges to be appointed by the president. It is the intention to give the Filipinos just as the president has promised, as large a measure of self-government as they seem able to exercise with safety to themselves

and due regard to the welfare of other nations. Therefore, it is proposed to allow them to choose their own inferior judicial officials to begin with, and perhaps the principle may be extended, if it works well in the lower grades. Like the Cuban system, the administration would be military in character for the time being at least. It is understood General Otis will become governor-general, while General Lawton will assume active direction of military affairs.

General Otis cables from Manila to the war department that the transport Warren arrived safely on the 18th inst. The Warren had 1200 men of the Sixth artillery aboard. The war department is proceeding on the theory that by the end of July not a volunteer will be left in Manila, and General Otis reports that the transport Warren has arrived advances the time when the homeward movement of the volunteer troops will begin. Already notice has been issued that mail for the First California and Second Oregon volunteer regiments should not be sent to Manila, but to San Francisco.

The contract has just been signed for the building of the fastest boat in the world. Samuel Ayres & Son, whose shipyard is at Nyack, will build a combined torpedo-boat and pleasure yacht for Charles R. Flint, the millionaire and member of the New York Yacht Club. Charles D. Mosher is the designer. The boat will have a guaranteed speed of 42 miles an hour, and within three days could be transformed into the most dangerous torpedo-boat afloat. Mosher is the designer of the famous Ellide and other fast boats. The Ellide has a record of nearly 40 miles an hour, and is the fastest yacht in American waters. Mr. Flint's ambition is to own a boat that will not only beat the Ellide but will be faster than any other boat of any other description in the world. Designer Mosher says that he will produce such a boat. Ayres & Son built the Ellide and they will lay the keel this week for the new flyer. She will be completed within a year.

The state of Vermont has commissioned Thomas W. Wood to paint Admiral Dewey's portrait, and immediately after the admiral has been welcomed in the harbor of New York he will pose for his picture, which, when finished, promises to remain in history as famous as that of Farragut on the Hartford. The artist is a fellow-citizen of Admiral Dewey. He wrote to the admiral in October, making the suggestion, and a few days ago, under date of January 30, he received an acknowledgment of his letter and a cheerful consent to the plan. Mr. Wood will make two paintings if time will permit—one a bust of the admiral and the other a full-length portrait showing the admiral standing on the bridge of the Olympia in the white duck uniform that he wore when he gave the order to attack Montojo's fleet.

Secretary Alger's announcement of his candidacy for the next seat in United States senate from Michigan set the capitol agog on account of the complications involved. Republicans say that the proper thing for Alger to do is to resign as secretary of war, but he made no move in that direction. In declaring his candidacy, the secretary takes particular pains to class himself with those who favor the renomination of President McKinley. Under the surface this statement betrays a most interesting condition. With two and both declaring themselves to be friends of the president, administration ought to be well off, yet the president's friends are asking where the administration is to be benefited.

The Grotty mining boat, which is the most valuable boat and embraces the most costly machinery on Snake river, was attached by Sheriff Lacey for bills aggregating \$3000 in the hands of Foreman Murphy, who has had the management of the boat since it began work. The attachment also includes the placer grounds upon which the dredger is at work. The boat belongs to an English syndicate, none of the members of which have even seen the mining plant or property, in which their money has been invested. The boat is built on a scientific theory evolved no doubt by some one

who was not a practical miner. It is built on the plan of the ordinary dredger, and in addition has legs on each corner of the boat, with which it can be "walked" when in water too shallow to float it. The original plan was to put wheels on it. The wheels were bought at a cost of \$10,000, and now lie in the water near the boat, entirely useless to any one. The bar on which the boat was operating cost \$10,000 spot cash. The boat, together with its superfluous wheels and legs, cost in the neighborhood of \$90,000. As the mining proposition has been a losing investment to the English syndicate, they refuse to put up any more money, and therefore, it is expected that a great bargain in mining property will be knocked down to some one at sheriff's sale in the near future.

A portion of the Ilwaco & Navigation Company's trundle at Ilwaco collapsed Monday afternoon, while the beach train was passing over it, and the locomotive was dumped overboard into the bay, but fortunately no one was injured. The train, consisting of a freight car, coach and engine, was backing down to the wharf, and the two cars passed safely over, but a cap gave way under the engine, and it toppled overboard, landing on its side in about 8 feet of water. The coach was drawn over after it until one end struck the water, the other remaining on the track. The engineer and fireman jumped overboard and swam ashore, as did several passengers who were standing on the platforms. Of the eight passengers inside the coach, four were thrown into the water. There was one or two narrow escapes from drowning, one young man sinking twice before he was rescued; but otherwise no one was hurt. This trestle has been considered unsafe for years, and Sunday the company began driving piles to rebuild it.

A fund of \$160,000, drawn from a dividend on 406,038 shares of world's fair stock, is being set aside for needy and suffering members of the various Illinois volunteer regiments of Cook county who served in Cuba. Funds are reported now on hand to pay a 4 per cent dividend on the stock, and a relief committee will be appointed from the Society of the Army of Santiago to act with a committee of colonels of the regiment to secure the dividend.

The supreme court at Washington did not decide the Oregon "overlap" case in which so much interest has been exhibited, and it goes over until the October term.

In anticipation of the prompt return of volunteer troops in the Philippines, the secretary of war telegraphed instructions to General Shafter, commanding the department at San Francisco, to establish a model camp at the Presidio for the accommodation of about 4000 volunteers from Manila, pending their muster out.

One of the worst tornadoes that has visited Texas since the storm which destroyed the town of Cisco, three years ago, and in which some 50 people were killed, passed over portions of Erath and Titus counties on Sunday at noon. The storm came from the northwest, and passed over a strip of country 200 yards wide, in a southeasterly direction. The tornado was accompanied by vivid lightning and a heavy hail storm.

Dr. Cloes, the retiring forest superintendent of the state of Washington, believes from his correspondence with the interior department that an order will be issued in June throwing open to settlement more than 1000 square miles of agricultural lands along the southern and northern edges of the Olympic forestry reserve. There are about 13 townships in Chehalis and Mason counties to be thrown open if the department follows the recommendation of Dr. Cloes, made upon his return from a personal examination of that district last month.

A peculiarly marked salmon was delivered at the Booth cannery at Astoria on Monday. It was a genuine chinook, weighing about 18 pounds, and had an oval-shaped notch cut in its tail. The fish was turned over to the fisheries committee of the Progressive Association who will endeavor to ascertain when and

State Horticultural Commissioner Baker returned to Tacoma from Eastern Washington, and reports the fruit crop in worse condition than generally believed. In the Palouse district there is not a bud on the trees. Walla Walla is worst of all. Peaches and plums are seriously affected, and only in the most favorable situation will there be any crop at all.

by whom it was marked. Larger fish are becoming more plentiful in the river and one weighing 78 pounds was delivered at the Columbia River Packing Company's cannery. It was turned over to a cold storage plant and will be shipped East.

Henry Hewett, of Tacoma, and Mr. Bennet, of San Francisco, have decided on a location for a pulp mill and a sawmill on North river, just north of South Bent, Washington. They are associated with expert paper men of Wisconsin, and desire to put in a first class plant to work up the spruce which is so plentiful in that neighborhood. They have found a suitable site near the mouth of that stream which, with a dam above, is on the Tacoma & St. Paul Lumber Company where they will acquire the necessary timber.

It is now unlawful for armed men other than officers of the law and militia-men to parade the streets. Special house bill 148 passed by the last legislature, went into effect last week. Labor unions of Portland have taken the matter up and passed resolutions requesting the district attorney and chief of police to see that it is enforced. Such a law is now in force in New York state, and a similar one was passed by the Washington legislature some years ago.

President McKinley has pardoned Alma Hague, convicted in Utah in 1896 of making false entries and misapplying the funds of a national bank. Hague was sentenced to seven years in prison, but his health was such that it was deemed best to give him his liberty.

The Sunday school class had just finished singing "I want to be an angel and with the angels stand," when the teacher observing that one of the boys had not contributed his voice to swell the sacred refrain, said: "And you want to be an angel, too, don't you, Johnny?" "Yes'm," answered Johnny, "but not right away. I'd rather be a base ball player a good deal first."

TWO LIVE PAPERS.

The regular subscription price of THE HEADLIGHT is \$1.50, and the regular subscription price of the Weekly Oregonian is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for THE HEADLIGHT and paying one year in advance can get both the

HEADLIGHT

and
WEEKLY OREGONIAN
One Year for \$2.25.

All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of G. Gabrielsen, deceased, has filed in the County Court, of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, his final account as such Executor, and that Wednesday, the 26th day of July, 1899, at the hour of ten o'clock a.m., has been fixed by said Court as the time for hearing objections to said account and settlement thereof.

LOUIS OLSEN,
Executor of the last will and testament of G. Gabrielsen, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, Ore., May 19th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook, Oregon, on June 29th, 1899, viz:
JAMES TIGARD;
H. E. No. 11429 for the W 1/4 of N 1/4, sec. 25, N 1/4 of E 1/4, sec. 26, S 1/4 of E 1/4, sec. 33, T. 5 S. R. 12 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
C. E. Bismeyer, of Dolph, Oregon; A. M. Mauritzen, of Oretown, Or.; J. C. Foster, of Oretown, Or.; Will Pester, of Oretown, Or.
CHAS. B. MOORAS, Register.

Will the Trust Be an Issue.

Will the trust question figure as an issue in 1900? Possibly it will. The Democratic party is harder pressed for an issue just now than it ever has been since slavery has been abolished. It is committed to two issues, which its most sagacious leaders see will turn hundreds of thousands of votes against it. These are silver and territorial isolation. A howl against trust would give the party of demagogues—the Democratic party—a chance, so some of its bosses suppose, to hide its record on the two other questions.

But whether the question of trusts be made a national or a state issue, the Republican party will not be affected. That party has been an enemy to the trusts in their harmful phase ever since trusts first made their appearance. The earliest regularly organized trust was the sugar refiners' combine, which came into existence in 1887. The Republican party, in its next national convention, that of 1888, announced in its platform that "we declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trust or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market."

This was the attitude which the Republican party took on the trust question when the first of the trusts was less than twelve months old. The party has retained the same attitude ever since. The Republican utterance of 1888 was more pronounced and sincere on that issue than was the Democratic deliverance, and the Republicans showed their courage and their honesty by the enactment of an anti-trust law by the Congress which was chosen in that year, which was signed by the President who was nominated in the convention in which that utterance was formulated. That act failed to meet the hopes of its framers because national laws cannot be as effective as state enactments, if these are drawn with intelligence and enforced with vigor. It is by state legislation that most of the work against the trusts can be done. Whatever can be accomplished by congressional enactment, however, in the way of curbing the trusts, will be accomplished by the Republican party. All trusts are not harmful. Some of the state legislation which has been directed against the trusts would, if enforced rigidly, do more harm to the community in a month than all the combines in the country do in a year. The Republican party can be relied on to legislate on this, as on all other questions, with discrimination and intelligence.—Globe Democrat.

Dr. Seven Hedin of Stockholm, who has explored Central Asia and has written about his journeys, recently visited St. Petersburg to present to the czar a Russian translation of his book. He probably improved the occasion to secure approval of another scheme of his—to invade Turkestan and Thibet by way of the Transcaspian railway. It is his intention to pass north of the Himalayas on his way to Thibet, and, after spending about a year or eighteen months in that region, to return home by way of Cashmere and India. He does not anticipate any danger from the inhabitants of the districts through which his route will lie. Dr. Hedin speaks enthusiastically of the reception which was accorded to himself and his book in England, and expressed the opinion that though other countries, notably Russia, produce a certain number of able and scientific explorers, the love of travel, adventures and geographical research is far more widely diffused in Great Britain than elsewhere.

Fred's Father (sternly)—My boy, you don't know the value of money.

Fred—Yes, I do, father; only I don't like to think about it.

"What makes you naughty so much of the time, Willie?" asked the indulgent father.

"Why, you see, mamma gives me a penny every time I promise to be good," replied the youngster, "and she never asks me to promise to be good until I have been naughty."