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THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

For a century Americans have been so occupied by internal improvements and by the development of the vast and varied resources of their own country, that comparatively little thought has been given to the expansion and development of our vast seaboard advantages.

The energy and expansive force of the American people found vent and field for activity in developing and conquering our own domain, in opening mines, in building great internal railroads, and in educating the youth of our land to a degree of manliness unprecedented in the history of nations.

It is not strange, therefore, to find a great lack of information among the American people regarding the commercial value and relations to the United States of a vast area of country, embracing 10,500,000 square miles of territory, peopled by 815,000,000 inhabitants.

Three times the area and twelve times the population of the United States would be embraced within lines to be drawn around Indo-Pacific Asia as territory legitimately open to American energy, American education, American capital, and to preservation of present opportunities and enlargement of possibilities in our commercial field of trade. The Eastern sphere of trade includes the following countries:

Country	Area sq. miles	Population
Borneo	290,000	1,750,000
Clebes	71,000	2,000,000
Chinese empire	4,218,000	400,000,000
British India	1,560,000	300,000,000
Indo-China	138,000	17,000,000
Java	51,000	24,000,000
Japan	148,000	40,090,000
Korea	82,000	10,000,000
Siam	300,000	5,000,000
Sumatra	161,000	3,000,000
Philippines	114,000	7,000,000
Oceania	3,480,000	5,100,000
Totals	10,613,000	814,940,000

We have been observing, studying and considering the Cuban question closely for twenty years, say, more; the war with Spain might be said to have been culminating for the last half century. Spain was ever a stealthy foe of the United States—at all times placing irritating, unjust and uncivilized restrictions against the natural laws of trade with our country, in consequence of which the American people had given much thought concerning Cuba, our commercial relations therewith and the probable results of a war with Spain. But who, of all our statesmen, students or citizens, had ever regarded the Philippine question as one of the incidents of a war with Spain?

The unexpected appearance of the question is of itself sufficient explanation for our lack of information. Its importance, involving, as it does, the question of "expansion," is of so high and serious a character that it invites the careful consideration and study of every American citizen.

However much our political sentiments may vary, and though we may radically differ in our views as to what shall be done with the Philippines, or how they shall be governed, we all stand upon one common ground in this—that the war with Spain was just. Even the Iowa Democrats in state convention assembled, solemnly declared that "our war with Spain was a just and holy war."

It should then be borne in mind at the very outset that the American people have not sought the task of governing the Philippines. It has been thrust upon them unexpectedly and under circumstances of the most extraordinary character.

These islands have come to us as a legitimate prize of a just and humanitarian war, waged by the United States without preconcerted thought or desire to acquire distant territorial possessions.

As to whether we are pursuing a proper course now in the Philippines, and as to the proper form of government to be bestowed upon the people of those islands, may well be the subject of separate papers. At this time we wish only to make some preliminary suggestions as to the commercial phase of expansion. So far as territorial expansion is concerned, it is already settled in this—that we have the Philippines and the only question an American should discuss is, how shall we best govern them? Or, how shall they best be governed?

The acquirement and retention of these Philippines, however, is of supreme importance, commercially to the United States, giving to us a timely and needed advantage, which we have not heretofore possessed among the nations of the world.

Had we no trade or commercial interests in China or in the great Indo-Pacific Asiatic country, then the possession of the Philippines might be only a question of far less importance to us, commercially, than it becomes when we calmly consider:

First—That we have become a world power; that we have 5,000 miles of seaboard; that this enormous mileage of seacoast entitles us morally, and internationally, to a vast ownership in the ocean and the trade and commerce thereof. That our hundred years of internal development had exhausted the cream of our natural resources; that our undeveloped public lands had been largely possessed by individuals; that the United States had no competitors in

the world in mechanical genius, and that there was within our people a force of great potentiality which our educational institutions and political systems had generated and which was bound to be felt in foreign undeveloped fields.

Second—That the great powers of the world—Russia, Germany, England, France, Japan, Belgium and Italy—had apparently, by tacit agreement, entered upon the dismemberment and division of the great Chinese empire at about the time when Dewey's cannon thundered forth in Manila bay. That these nations were preparing to absorb and monopolize not only the trade of China, but of the whole Asiatic railroads and other improvements of a great empire that had lain dormant for two hundred years, but had just begun to awaken to modern civilization.

Dewey's guns destroyed other walls than those around Manila; they demolished more antique constructions than the Spanish men-of-war, and the ammunition that did such havoc to the Spanish fleet destroyed and annihilated the plans of nations. The history of the world for a century to come will re-echo with the vibrations of the guns that did such havoc in Manila bay on that fateful first of May.

It had already been announced in the state department at Washington that we had treaty relations with China that provided that "there shall be no higher duties required of the people of the United States than shall be required of the peoples of other nations," but Dewey's cannon emphasized the feeling that there should be no dismemberment and division of a great empire without the consent of the great republic.

There are some citizens of our republic, and some professional politicians who seem to think we can exist continually upon our own adipose tissue; but thinking men and women of this country have a sense of our nearness to the scene of international ambitions in the far East. No question of the present day and for future generations is of so much importance to us as the preservation of equality of opportunity in a market comprising one-fourth of the entire human race. A foreign market is a necessity to a country where its surplus products have outgrown its capacity to consume. Without this there would be a revolution. The war with Spain and resultant incident of the possession of the Philippines has, in the opinion of the writer, paved the way for the greatest period of industrial activity this country ever saw.

A Decision on Garnishments.

All of the court rulings are not against the wage earner, as some of the calamity shouters would try to make the people believe. A decision just handed down by Judge Tuley in Chicago is offered as an exception to the rule. One of the great problems that confronts the courts and the business men is the collection of just debts and in no respect do the laws need revising more. Some states of the union have laws which place a premium upon the debt shirker and the deadbeats, and at the same time work hardships upon the honest, but unfortunate, debtor. Garnishment laws are usually drawn in such form that they are subject to abuses by Shylock creditors and the collection attorneys who profit by the abuses of the credit system. In Illinois the legislature has passed a law which made it possible for creditors to garnish wages in advance of their being earned. Advantage was taken of this by creditors who managed to keep the wages of their debtors under perpetual mortgage. Judge Tuley ruled that the law was not constitutional and that the garnishment proceedings could not be against wages not yet earned. In discussing the matter the court held that the law was obnoxious and should be repealed. "It is against the policy of the law," he says, "to allow a creditor to pursue his debtor to the extent that he assumes of working to support himself and his family he must work for the benefit of the creditor." The law is interpreted in the light of the constitutional provision requiring the legislature to pass liberal exemption laws, and Judge Tuley believes "the makers of the constitution never intended whatever a man should have in any way another mortgage upon his wages in the future."

The trouble with most of the laws relating to the collection of debts is that they are drawn on the jug handled pattern, on the theory that the man owes a bill is a semi-criminal and that all the law and all the right is with the creditor. Lawmakers overlook the responsibility of the man who sells the goods. The merchant who trusts wage earners, the victim of the garnishee laws, assumes a risk for which he must, or should, take the consequences. The workingman is not a bill beater by choice. The merchant will testify that his best customer is the man who works for wages and is paid weekly or monthly. Few of them try to deliberately deprive the merchant of his dues. The merchant who extends credit to the wage earner who has a good position is dealing in futures. He assumes the risk of losing a part or all of his account if his customer, through sickness, strikes, depressed conditions or other reasons is thrown out of employment and his source of income cut off. In assuming such risks the merchant tacitly relieves the purchaser from obligations the meeting of which is pre-

vented by unforeseen emergencies. There is no understanding to this effect, but the contract is implied just the same. Iowa has a damnable garnishment law and Nebraska and Colorado are not much better. There should be some intelligent revision of the measures of that kind, a revision that would make life a burden for the professional beat, but at the same time relieve the honest wage earner from the abuses that have grown out of the system of debt collections. Judge Tuley's decision is in accord with the general instincts of justice and common sense.

The President's Policy.

Twice last week President McKinley has given in words as plain as the language will permit his own views as to the proper policy to pursue in the Philippines. These were the first official utterances on the question. The president has not seen fit to declare himself until he had studied the situation in all its phases and become fully satisfied that no other honorable or safe course was open to the country.

The policy of the president is the policy we have urged from the start, the only policy which could meet the approbation of the vast majority of the American people. "Peace first, then, with charity for all, an established government of law and order, protecting life and property, and occupation for the well-being of the people in which they will participate, under the Stars and Stripes." This was the policy as announced briefly by the president in a short address before the Methodist at Long Branch.

President McKinley spoke to the returning Pennsylvania volunteers at Pittsburg. Here he took occasion to elaborate on the views and that there might be no misunderstanding as to the position the administration occupied, declared that: "Peace brought us the Philippines, by treaty concession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in accordance with the requirements of the legislation. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas or Alaska."

No equivocation, no evasion, no juggling of words. The Philippines belong to the United States, and as Senator Teller so eloquently said: "We have not sacrificed our men in Manila for the purpose of trading the island off to anybody. Where the American soldier dies and is buried and the American flag is put up there it will stay."

The country is to be congratulated that it has a president who is big enough and brave enough to resist the clamor of a hostile press, and the sneers of a more hostile democracy, study the question in its multitudinous details and announce his conclusions with such clearness. No man need longer doubt where the president stands. He has sounded the depths of public opinion and become fully satisfied that the vast majority of the American people believe in pushing forward in the path destiny has laid out for this country, satisfied that it is the path of duty. President McKinley will find that the country is back of him. There must be no compromise with rebellion in the Philippines. "Peace first," then a government under the Stars and Stripes.

St. Alphonsus ACADEMY.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

CONDUCTED BY SISTERS OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY, TILLAMOOK, OR.

Classes will be resumed on the 1st Monday in September.

New Students will confer a favor by presenting themselves before September 4th, in order to be properly classified.

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SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, Hot and Cold Baths. EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

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Local Orders Promptly Filled. Well Stocked Lumber Yard near Court House.

Allen House, J. P. ALLEN, Proprietor.

First class accommodation at second class rate.

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Stage and Express Office. The Best Hotel in the city. No Chinese Employed

THE TILLAMOOK. Now Running Under New Management.

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First Class Headquarters for Traveling Men. RATES from \$1 to \$3 per day. FREE BATHS FOR OUR BOARDERS.

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PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL RUN THE Steamer W. H. HARRISON or R. PELMORE.

Will make trips every five days, the weather permitting, between Astoria and Tillamook City, carrying freight and passengers.

ELMORE, SANBORN & CO., ASTORIA; or COHN & CO., TILLAMOOK, AGENTS.

STEAMER LUELLE Direct From S. F. to Tillamook.

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For further particulars apply to TRUCKEE LUMBER CO., No. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO; or to A. W. BEADLE & CO.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

NIELS JENSEN, Of Astoria, County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4085, for the purchase of Lot 1, of Sec. 3, and Lot 4 and Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of Sec. 2, in Twp. No. 2 N, Range No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City Ore., on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1899. He names as witnesses: Jim Hansen, of Astoria, Oregon; C. W. Alley, Hans Nelson, and Francis Croned, Nehalem, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of October, 1899. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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JIM HANSEN, Of Astoria, County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4037 for the purchase of the W 1/2 of the 1/4 and the 1/4 of Sw 1/4 and Lot 3 of Section No. 8, in Township No. 2 N, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore. on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1899. He names as witnesses: C. W. Alley, of Nehalem, Ore.; Hans Nelson, Astoria, Ore.; N. Jensen, Astoria, Ore.; Francis Croned, Nehalem, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of October, 1899. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., Sept. 2nd, 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 Register and Receiver, at Oregon City, Oregon, on October 16th, 1899, viz: J. ARTHUR WATROUS; H.E. 10346 for the N 1/4 of sec. 26, tp. 1 N, R. 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John T. Fletches, Forest Grove, Or.; Adam Fulton, Glenwood, Or.; Dr. G. O. Rogers, Forest Grove; John E. Strait, Glenwood, Or.; CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adam Fulton, Glenwood, Or.; John T. Fletches, and James A. Watrous, Forest Grove, Or.; Benjamin Collins, W. Or. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE. To Whom It May Concern: Notice is here by given that I will not be responsible for any debts or contracts entered into or incurred on account of any of my interests in Tillamook county, by any person whatsoever, unless the same be authorized in writing by me. SAMUEL KILMORE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah, J. Arnold, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That in pursuance of an order of sale made and entered by the above entitled Court on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1899, in the matter of the estate of Henry J. Arnold, deceased, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation by said Court, the following described real property, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), in township two (2) north of range seven (7) west of the Willamette meridian, situate in the County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres. Said sale will be made on Tuesday, the 26th day of Sept. A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the County Court House door, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon. The terms of sale are cash, United States gold coin. Dated August 24th, 1899.

FRANK IERNAN, Executor of the Last Will and Testament and Estate of Henry J. Arnold, deceased.

BANK OF C. & E. Thayer.

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TILLAMOOK, ORE.

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