

THE BIG FIGHT BETWEEN THE BOERS AND THE ENGLISH

Is no Comparison to the Fight we are having with High Prices Right in Our Store in Tillamook City.

Come Over and See us Knock the Bottom Out of High Prices. Our Clearance Sale lasts 30 Days Longer and our Extreme Low Prices will continue until then. Did you see that Line of MEN'S SWEATERS we are SELLING at 65c. They are WORTH TWICE THE MONEY. HATS, SHOES AND CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Big Store with the Little Prices. **COHN & CO., the Leading Merchants.**

Additional Tillamook Jottings.

It's only hoodlums who send threatening letters, so it is best to take no notice of them.

The Pacific Lumber Company's mill started up again this week and will continue running from now on.

Mr. L. G. Freeman was taken sick several days since, but we are glad to see that he is able to be out again.

For several months a cargo of cheese and canned salmon has been waiting for a steamer to go into Nestucca. These products represent about \$25,000.

Elder G. W. Pewtherer, missionary of the Baptist church, who has been holding meetings in different parts of this county, was in the city Thursday with the Rev. R. Y. Blalock.

Destroying Monuments.

Some mischievous persons have been desecrating the Oddfellows' cemetery recently by taking the foot boards from the graves, using them for targets. Not content with doing that amount of damage, it was discovered a few days since that they had been making targets of the monuments in the cemetery, some of the best ones having had the tops shot off, amongst which are those of Mrs. Hadley, R. R. Hays and others. Naturally there is a good deal of feeling against those who committed this destruction upon so sacred a place, and if caught, as we hope they will be, they need expect no mercy if they are made a target of by an angry crowd. That an effort is being made to capture the miscreants is evidenced by the reward of \$100 offered by Mr. Hadley for the arrest and conviction of the parties, also of \$50 by the Oddfellows' lodge.

SOUTH PRAIRIE.

South Prairie cheese factory returns for September: 28.33 cents for butter fat.

Miss Rosa Quick gave a little birthday party to her young associates last Thursday.

Melvin Lamb is attending the public school at Tillamook.

There seems to have been some promises of reform on the parts of Dan Bowers, Sam Earl and other loggers, as we notice their pictures in the last issue of Pacific Christian Advocate.

There was a dance at the Wells hall on Saturday night.

Riley Simmons has recovered from his attack of typhoid fever.

Logging is progressing right along on the Bewley creek. The constant rattle of those engines is exhilarating.

We are sorry that our road business has got into such a muddle, as long as we are in a fair way of getting good roads. There should have been a proviso in the law allowing county courts to construct road districts of two or more precincts at their option.

A canvass of congress made by the New York Herald upon the question of the election of senators by direct vote of the people shows that the senate is much opposed to the proposition, while the house is in favor of it. A bill for such a constitutional amendment will no doubt pass the house by a large majority, but there is no possibility of it getting through the senate. The canvass includes opinions from governors of states, which show that nearly all favor the change. Some of the Eastern men express themselves against making any change in the constitution.

So strong is the opposition to the shipping subsidy bill in some quarters of the republican party that a great many amendments will be made before it is reported to either house. The change of front of James J. Hill, who supported the bill in the last congress, but opposes it now, has set a great many advocates for the bill to thinking, because of Hill's influence in the Northwestern states. It will take only a few republicans in the house to defeat the bill, and unless it is greatly modified, even its friends do not expect that it will pass.

In compliance with the revised statutes of the state of Utah, Governor Wells has published a proclamation calling an election to be held Monday, April 2, next, for the purpose of electing a representative in congress to fill the vacancy caused by the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts.

SENATOR GOEBEL SHOT.

FRANKFORD, Ky., Jan. 30.—William Goebel was shot and very seriously wounded this morning at 10 minutes after 11 o'clock, while passing through the statehouse yard on his way to the capitol building. Two shots were fired from a rifle, only one of them taking effect. It struck Goebel in the right side, one-third of the distance down from the armpit to the hip.

The ball passed entirely through the body, coming out behind the right shoulderblade. It is not thought by the physicians in charge that the wound will prove fatal, unless complications set in. Harland Whittaker, a farmer, from Butler county, Ky., is under arrest, charged with having fired the shots, but he denies that he had anything to do with it. Five revolvers were found upon him when he was taken into custody.

Goebel, in company with Colonel Jack Chinn and Warden Lillard, of the Frankfort penitentiary, was walking up the sidewalk leading from the street to the capitol building, Goebel being on the right of the three. When the men were two-thirds of the distance from the street to the capitol, the shot was fired from the third-story window of the building occupied as the offices of the governor, secretary of state and other leading officials of state. The ball struck Goebel in the side, and he instantly dropped to the pavement. Chinn and Lillard instantly seized him, Chinn saying as he did so: "I guess they have got you, Goebel."

"Yes," replied the wounded man, "I guess they have got me for sure."

While Chinn was holding the wounded man, supporting his head in his arms, four shots were fired at both men. All of them struck close, making the dust fly from the brick pavement. Both Chinn and Lillard stuck to their friend, neither of them moving from his side, until the firing ceased, when Lillard ran for help. He had not far to go, for there is always a crowd around the gates of the capitol building.

FRANKFORD, Ky., Jan. 30 1:30 p.m.—Goebel's condition is not so good, and grave fears are entertained. He, himself, is calm, and insists that he will not die.

Harland Whittaker, a farmer of Butler county, was arrested on a charge of shooting Goebel.

The war department has notified the military committee of the senate that Senator Turner's bill providing travel pay for Philippine soldiers will cost the government over \$7,000,000 should it become a law, and that travel pay was not part of the agreement with soldiers or officers at the time of enlistment. The department indicates, but does not positively state, its disapproval of legislation of this kind.

Sammuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by other representatives of labor interests, had a conference with the president to urge upon him their desire that he should advocate certain legislation in which they are interested. They want an eight-hour law for all government work, a law to prohibit the product of convict labor to be transferred from one state to another, and a law to restrict the authority of the federal courts in labor troubles.

The repeated defeats of the English army in South Africa does not dismay people in England; on the contrary, it has only created a sentiment to prosecute the war to the bitter end, an illustration of this may be formed in the column of the London Times, which says: "Heavy or light, the thing has to be done, and the government ought to prepare for the immediate dispatch of 50,000 men, and take steps to send yet another 50,000 if these should be needed. The hopeless attempts to carry on the campaign with four widely separated columns, each unequal to its task, must be abandoned for a concentration of force and of purpose."

By an almost unanimous vote of the old Tippecanoe Club, of Chicago, Senator Mason was requested at once to resign his seat in the United States senate, and the secretary of the club was instructed to strike his name from the roll of honorary members of the organization.

BRITISH AGAIN REPULSED.

General Warren, after Capturing Spionkop, was Shelled Out by the Boers with Heavy Loss.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—General Buller says General Warren's troops have retreated south of the Tugela river. The Boers say the British lost 1500 killed Wednesday. It is believed here this includes the wounded. The Boers also claim that 150 of the English troops surrendered at Spionkop.

Account from Boer Side.

Boer Headquarters, Upper Tugela, Jan. 24.—Some Vryheid burghers from the outposts on the highest hills of the Spionkop group rushed into the laager saying that the kop was unable to stand and that the English had taken it. Reinforcements were ordered up, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in thick mist.

At dawn the Heidelberg and Caroline contingents, supplemented from other commands, began the ascent of the hill. Three spurs, precipitous projections, faced the Boer positions. Up these the advance was made. The horses were left under the first terrace of rocks.

Scaling the steep hill, the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunity and entrenched heavily. Between the lines of trenches was an open void, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire, not only from rifles, but of lyddite and shrapnel from field guns.

Three forces ascended the three spurs co-ordinately, under cover of fire from the Free State Krupps, a Crevost and a big Maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with their bayonets, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a scythe.

The Boer investing party advanced step by step until 2 in the afternoon, when a white flag went up, and 150 men in the front trench surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the head laager.

The Boer advance continued on the two kopjes east of Spionkop. Many of the Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje but did not get further. The British Maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers held the English back. Their center, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position.

The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who desisting cover, stood against the skyline edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin fusiliers, sheltered in the trenches.

Firing continued for some time, and then the fusiliers and light horse, serving as infantry, threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

To Abandon Ladysmith.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A London dispatch to the Evening World today says: Buller's danger is now forcing itself on military experts. The committee of national defense is gravely considering it. Lord Roberts, it is reported, cabled the committee that unless Buller and his forces arrive safely from their present position to the south of the Little Tugela river, they will be in imminent danger of having their communications cut. Lord Roberts has pointed out that Buller has with him an immense transport train, carrying his ammunition and supplies. This interferes with the mobility of his army.

Buller's main force is now about 22 miles from its base at Frere and Cheveley. It is between the Big Tugela river, over which it has retreated, and the Little Tugela river, over which it has retreated in order to begin marching to its base. That part of it comprising Lyttleton's brigade may still be on the north side of the Tugela at Pottgieter's Drift, though it is generally believed that it, too, has retreated over the river. It will take days for Buller's army to get back to its base.

Meantime, the Boers are in force at Colenso, only a few miles away from that base. Last Tuesday they crossed the river there, and made a reconnaissance of the British camp, apparently with a view of ascertaining the strength of the force which Buller left behind to guard his base of communications. The party that crossed came in contact with Bul-

ler's rear guard, and killed several British.

That reconnaissance showed the purpose on the part of the Boers to cut off Buller. Should they hurl an overwhelming force over the Tugela and crush the British at Cheveley, they would have Buller in a trap.

General White must Fight his way Out or Surrender.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Advices from London indicate that the military associates of General White are of the opinion that he will make a desperate attempt to break through the Boer lines and escape from Ladysmith; that, though such a movement would cost a tremendous sacrifice of life, it would be preferable to surrender to the Boers.

The statement that Lord Roberts advised the abandonment of Ladysmith is not generally credited in London, but, in view of the fact that the supply of provisions will not hold out for more than a week longer, it is not probable that any aid can be rendered to General White inside of that time, and he will have but two courses open—surrender, or cut his way out.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Associated Press learns that Lyttleton's brigade is still in its original position at Pottgieter's Drift, showing that part of Buller's force is still north of the Tugela river.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 2:25 p.m.—There is almost a complete absence of news from British sources in South Africa up to this hour. The only reliable dispatch to any importance is confirmation of the report that General Kelly Kenny, commanding the Sixth division, has occupied Thebus, about midway between General French at Rensberg and General Gatacre at Sterkstroom. From this, it is believed that a juncture of the three forces is being made preparatory to the beginning of the plan of advance on Bloemfontein.

THE FIGHT ON SPIONKOP.

Warren's Men Exposed to the Terrible Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch from Frere camp, dated Friday, January 26, 9:10 p.m., says:

"I have just ridden in here, having left General Buller's forces in the new position, south of the Tugela, to which they retired in consequence of the reverse at Spionkop.

"The fighting, both before and after the occupation of the mountain, was of a desperate character. Spionkop is a precipitous mountain, overtopping the whole line of kopjes along the Upper Tugela. On the eastern side the mountain faces Mount Alice and Pottgieter's drift, and standing at right angles to the Boer central position and Lyttleton's advanced position. The southern point descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes. On the western side, opposite the right outposts of Warren's force, it is inaccessibly steep until the point where the nek joins the kop to the main range. Then there is a gentle slope which allows easy access to the summit.

"The nek was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur parallel with the kopje, where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than 35 rifle pits, and was thus enabled to bring to bear upon our men a damaging cross-fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the southern side, with virtually sheer precipices on the left and right.

"A narrow foot-path, admitting men in single file only to the summit, opens into a perfectly flat table land, probably of 300 square yards' area, upon which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench. Our men were able to occupy the

further end of this table land, where the ridge descends to another flat, which was again succeeded by a round eminence held by the Boers in great strength.

"The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong little kopjes at all angles, whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from the rifles, supported by a Maxim-Nordfeldt, and a big long range gun. What with the rifles, the machine gun and the big gun, the summit was converted into a perfect hell. The shells exploded continuously in our ranks, and the rifle fire, from an absolutely unseen enemy, was perfectly appalling.

"Reinforcements were hurried up by General Warren, but they had to cross a stretch of flat ground which was literally torn up by the flying lead of the enemy. The unfinished trench on the summit gave very questionable shelter, as the enemy's machine guns were so accurately trained upon the place that often 16 shells fell in the trench in a single minute! Mortal man man could not permanently hold such a position. Our gallant fellows held it tenaciously for 24 hours, and then taking advantage of the dark night, abandoned it to the enemy."

Carnegie on Popularity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Andrew Carnegie was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Lotus Club tonight. There were numerous speakers, chief among them being Andrew Carnegie, President Lawrence of the Lotus Club; President Seth Low and W. Bourke Cockran. In course of his speech, Mr. Carnegie said:

"To be popular is easy; to be right, when right is unpopular, is difficult. When the passions are roused and war fever rages, any man can be popular who howls for war, but the most valuable citizen of the state at that time will probably be the citizen who opposes the drawing of the sword. The heroes of political life are not those who stir the lowest passions of the people, but those who have stood against their governments, demanding justice for countries other than their own. I repudiate with scorn the immortal doctrine, 'Our country right or wrong.' If my country is wrong, or my friend is wrong, I am their best friend if I endeavor to show both that for a moment they have been led astray, have deserted the path of honor, or mercy, or justice. I have never written a work which my conscience did not impel me to write nor stood for a cause that I did not consider holy. When my country is wrong, may she receive the lesson that righteousness exalteth a nation. The flag we all love and revere for what it stands for. It should be the symbol of what is right, noble and just. He is no patriot who encourages his country to take the wrong path. Not he who follows but he who leads public opinion in the right path is the best citizen, who, above all others, should be most highly honored.



INSURE WITH Claude Thayer, Agent or Fireman's Fund and Lanco and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies.

The best judges of the situation in the senate say they are unable to determine what the vote is likely to be on the seating of Quay. It is interesting to note, however, that the opponents of seating are much more confident than they were a short time ago, while Quay advocates have begun to lose hope. There is possibility of the case being called up some time this week, if the debate on the financial bill lags. It is quite probable that the case will be settled with only a very few speeches, the legal aspects of the case being well known, and the further fact being apparent that it is only Quay's personal pique that can overturn former precedents.

The American Anti-Imperialist League, which was organized at the anti-imperialist conference held in September, claims to have an effective organization in 36 states, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia. The officers of the league, while uncommunicative as to methods, admit that it aims to make itself felt in close congressional districts everywhere for the election of congressmen this year who will be against the retention of the Philippines. Connection with the Bryan cause is denied. Bourke Cockran's recent expression of friendliness for Bryan is taken to be significant in this connection, also the declaration of Andrew Carnegie that he will not contribute to the republican campaign fund this year, but may contribute to the Bryan fund. Both are in this organization.

Strong.

The butter lobby were more numerous and influential than the oleomargarine lobby, and the pure food legislation prevailed.

Soon after this, Butter and Oleomargarine chanced to meet in allegory. "How's the battle?" asked Butter, not, perhaps, in the best of taste. "The battle," replied Oleomargarine, with terrible sarcasm, "is to the strong!" Seemingly there was no reconciling these two discordant factors of our civilization.

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.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, January 28, 1900.

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

EVA MESSNER, of North Yamhill, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, by this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 545, for the purchase of the Sec. 34, of Ne. 1/4, and E. 1/2 of Sec. 34 of the Sec. 30, 11, Township 2 S., Range 7 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, Oregon, on Thursday the 22nd day of March, 1900. He names as witnesses: Gustrom P. Merrill, William E. Merrill, Ollie S. Young and Curtis Jones, of North Yamhill, Or. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of March, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION, Land Office at Oregon City, Or., January 27th, 1900. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook county, at Tillamook, Or., on March 21st, 1900, viz: JEREMIAH SEVERANCE, H.E. 11920, for the Sec. 34 of Sec. 29, T. 2 N., R. 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walter J. Smith and William Hingworth, of Wilson, Or.; Charles Himes, of Tillamook, Or.; Frank B. Harrington, of Wilson. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.