

The First Invoice of our Large SPRING STOCK has Arrived, With a Big Lot more to arrive on next boat.

We bought early this Spring, and, therefore, saved money, as goods are advancing and merchants who buy now will have to pay these advances. A great many goods we are selling for less than we did last season. We have a big bargain to offer in pure all Silk Ribbons, all the latest shades, very wide at 5c. and 10c. a yard. The regular price on these ribbons is 10c. and 25c. A fine line of Ladies' Percale Wrappers, from 90c. up. In DRESS GOODS we are showing the Finest Goods that ever was in the city; the newest patterns and styles in Plaid Goods, imported Black Mohair and many others of the very latest imported goods. As usual, we have an enormous stock of Fine Calicos, Percales, Duck Goods and Shirtings, which we bought before the big advance on cotton goods, and consequently can give you the advantage of our good buy.

Get one of our Shirt Waists before the prettiest ones have been selected. A new line of Children's Jackets, ranging in prices from \$1 to \$2.25—very pretty and stylish. Our new Lines of Neck Wear can't be beat in the city. A Fine Stock of the Latest Shapes and colors in Hats, just received. Our Clothing Business has been a Great Success during the last year, and we are paying more attention to it than ever; no half-worn goods, no old styles. We have just received a fine new Spring Stock and it is strictly up to date in style and durability. Twenty cases of shoes came in on the last boat and twenty more to follow. Our stock of Groceries was never as complete as it is now, and prices as usual the lowest. We are the acknowledged Leaders in the County of Every Line we Carry.

COHN & CO., The Leading Merchants.

NEHALEM.

And still Nehalemites await a boat. Sheriff Alderman came up Tuesday, posting election notices. Wm. Norris and family have left the river, and are now at Shelton, Wash. Mr. Johnson, late bookkeeper at the lower mill, and wife, went out over the trail to Seaside, on Saturday. They do not know at present whether they will return to Nehalem or not. G. W. Fearnside took a spin down the harbor in his launch Maria, on Sunday. R. Krebs has five men at work sawing out stuff for an extension to the mill, and also box lumber. Mr. Krebs is away purchasing new machinery. "Billy" Hoskins has been putting in two more separators. A Mikado, for his neighbor, Mr. Hare, and an Empire, No. 3, for Dan Hickey. The old system of dairying will soon be out of vogue entirely. White Clover Grange held their regular monthly meeting on Thursday, the 19th inst. Indications in this vicinity now are for an abundance of fruit; the few light frosts so far as can be seen, appearing to have done no material damage. There appears to be general dissatisfaction regarding the members of the Election Board on Nehalem. The democrats find fault, and justly, because the members are all Republicans; and the majority of the Republicans, because the members of the board appear to have been systematically chosen from the bolters, three of them being ringleaders of the primary fraud, and the general opinion being that, viewed in the light of past experience, the frauds these men will perpetrate is only limited by their opportunity. If honorable men are needed anywhere, it is on an election board.

HEBO.

Mrs. Della Lucy has been visiting her sister Mrs. Bain of this place for the past week. Mr. Johnson, the sheep man, has arrived with a band of 180 sheep which he will pasture on his Mt Hebo place. Master Harold Cross has been quite ill for several days. Mulkey Bros, who purchased a band of cows in this vicinity drove the same out a few days ago. J. R. Owens is working for M. C. Kel. low. N. P. Hanson will hire several acres slashed on his new ranch this summer. Some sneak-thief has been visiting the potato houses in this vicinity. The nice weather of this month is appreciated by the people, especially the dairymen, who take much pleasure in seeing the grass grow, which means lots of milk; and milk is money now a days. Hurra for the cows and Tillamook Co. All it lacks is good shipping facilities, to make it one of the best counties on the face of the globe.

NETARTS.

C. B. Wiley and Geo. W. Phelps went to Tillamook Saturday on business. Geo. N. Hodgdon came in from South Prairie to spend Sunday with his parents. The Netarts people are sorry to lose their friends and neighbors J. H. Jackson and his sister Miss Frankie Jackson, they having sold out and moved to California. It is rumored that Mr. H. E. Palmer and family, of this place, will soon move to the Willamette valley to reside in the future. Mr. John Hodgdon of this place went out to South Prairie to spend a few days the first of the week.

School District No. 8.

Report of the Beaver school for the month ending April 8th. Number enrolled, 32; average attendance during the month, 26. The following are the names of those who were neither tardy nor absent: Lena Bunn, Eva Bunn, Myron Armstrong, Eddie West, Philip West, Florence Dollarhide, Lella Bixby, Bertha Farley, Frankie Farley, Alice Farley, and Wilma Finley. E. HELENA WOLF, Teacher. Chicago has four bankers in state prison, and expects to send two more.

Real Estate Transfers.

U.S. to Wm. Pesterfield, Nw 1/4 of sec. 7, tp. 3 S, R. 9 W. Wm. Pesterfield to W. Payne, Nw 1/4 of sec. 7, tp. 3 S, R. 9 W. Cyrus Smith to E. S. Lamb, E 1/2 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 31 and E 1/2 of Se 1/4 of sec. 30, tp. 1 S, R. 9 W. U.S. to John H. Jackson, lots 1, 2 and 3 of sec. 25, tp. 2 S, R. 11 W. R. J. Hendricks to Emilie G. Hendricks, all real estate owned by grantor in Tillamook county. Frances M. Jackson to Eugenie Michand, a tract in tp. 2 S, R. 11 W. U.S. to Ernest J. Gienger, Sw 1/4 of sec. 3, tp. 2 N, R. 8 W. Frank McCormick to I. H. Hathaway, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8, in block 8, Miller's add. to Tillamook. U.S. to Thomas J. Harris, lot 5, sec. 20, E 1/2 of Se 1/4 and Sw 1/4 of Se 1/4 of sec. 19, lot 6, sec. 29, and lots 7 and 8, sec. 30, tp. 3 S, R. 10 W. Jasper Luper, et ux, to A. M. Commons, Sw 1/4 of Ne 1/4 and N 1/2 of Se 1/4 and Ne 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 19, tp. 5 S, R. 10 W. U.S. to W. G. Harris, Se 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 20 and S 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and Sw 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 21, tp. 3 S, R. 10 W. H. V. Johnson to May J. McGhee, a tract in tp. 4 S, R. 10 W.

Forgot to Give Alarm.

ASTORIA, Or., April 21.—On the afternoon or early evening, when the two boys Hugo Lindstrom and Warren Robinson were drowned, a woman living near where the accident occurred saw two boys clinging to an overturned boat, drifting down the river. Her first thought was that it might be her own boys, and without giving an alarm she ran to her own home to see if they were there, and there found them. This was such a relief that she forgot to mention what she had seen until last evening, when the announcement was made that the body of Warren Robinson had been recovered. If she had immediately told what she had seen, the lives of the boys would undoubtedly have been saved. It is evident that the boys drifted past the city on the overturned boat until they became chilled and were forced to release their hold. The body of young Robinson will be taken on Monday to South Bend, where it will be buried beside the grave of his mother.

Personal Pointers.

Dewey might paint his gift house white. It is a question now as to whether the Isle of Pines was part of the territory ceded to the United States by Spain, or whether it is a part of Cuba. The recent religious census of Philadelphia reveals the fact that there are but 1,925 Quakers in the Quaker City, not including the base ball nine. Now that Lord Dunraven, ill-famed in yachting circles, is starting to South Africa we may expect to hear additional reports of the unfairness of the Boers. Commander Seaton Schroeder, the new governor of Guam, was a classmate of Commander Wainwright at the Naval academy. Both men were appointed by Lincoln in 1864. Senator Beveridge is an enthusiast on the subject of the practical benefits of college fraternities. He is himself a D. K. E. man and was steward at its chapter house while a student at Du Pau University. The rarefied of the South African plateau is said to be one cause of the collapse of the imported horses used by the British. Some of the British troops have also suffered from rarefied water and rarefied food. Senator Culberson, of Texas, said recently that fifteen years ago he had his picture taken and a sudden death followed in his family. Ten years ago the same coincidence was noted and since then the senator flees the camera. Of the hundred judges selected by the New York university to decide on the names of great Americans who are to be commemorated in the Hall of Fame a very large majority—nearly all in fact—are college professors. A warm cricket match between the natives of Savaii, Samoa, provoked a row over the umpire's decision. In the subsequent proceedings ten men were killed and twice that number wounded. Evidently the Samoans are ripe for baseball.

END OF 1000 REBELS.

A Bloody Week on the Island of Luzon. MANILA, April 22, 10:20 A. M.—Last week was one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila, authentic reports, mostly official, showing a total of 378 Filipinos killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured, and many more wounded. The number wounded is hardly guessable. Considering that the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die. Probably the week's work finished 1000 insurgents. The American loss was nine killed and 16 wounded. Two Sergeants and one private were killed in ambushes, while escorting provision trains. The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. General Pio del Pilar's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader being reported killed, has reappeared in its old field about San Miguel, Pilar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, with a Gatling, three hours' fighting, during a night attack. The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total, as they removed their dead and wounded, but presumably it was considerable.

BOERS TROUBLE ROBERTS.

Drew a Large Number of Troops to Wepener. LONDON, April 24.—All interest is centered in the complicated situation in the southeast portion of the Orange Free State, from which developments of the utmost importance must issue in the near future. General Rundle, it would seem, has found the Boers confronting him at Dewit's Dorp, in stronger force than he cares to engage, and so he is marking time, pending the arrival of supports. While General Rundle is preparing to strike Dewit's Dorp, Generals Brabant and Hart are pushing along the frontier of Basutoland, where they will be able to frustrate any attack on General Rundle's right, and Generals French and Pole-Carew are hastening from Bloemfontein to bar the Boer line of retreat northwards. In the meanwhile, the burgher forces occupying Thabanchu are in a position to fight a delaying action, giving the Boer forces at Dewit's Dorp and Wepener time to retire in case of defeat, and it seem as though General French must dispose of this Thabanchu force before he can reach the rear of the Boer forces opposing Generals Rundle and Brabant, otherwise his flank will be open to assault. The Boers driven out of Leeuw Kop will probably rally at Thabanchu, where a stiff fight may be expected. Should the British fail in this attempt to bring about another Paardeberg, it must immensely affect the larger issues of the war, as it will undoubtedly lead to a persistent rejection of the guerrilla tactics which have been largely responsible for the penning up of Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein for so many weeks. During General Alderson's advance on Leeuw Kop, the Canadians found themselves in a tight corner Sunday, near Donkerpoort. The Canadian Mounted Infantry sent to reconnoiter the Boer position approached within 300 yards of a farm flying the hospital flag, under cover of which the Boers opened such a hot fire on the Canadians that they were unable to attempt to retire until another force of Canadians covered their retreat by threatening the rear of the Boer position.

The popularity of ex-Governor Pingree of Michigan among the Poles and Hungarians of Detroit is in a large measure due to his ability to speak the language of these people. When he started out to work among them he first took lessons in their tongues. Electric stages, furnished luxuriously, in which the fare will be 10 cents, and from which "objectionable people will be excluded," are promised as a feature in Fifth avenue, New York, after July 1. Only one or two passengers will be allowed to stand at one time, and these will ways find seats soon, owing to the short distance traveled by many patrons of the road. William A. Clark, of Montana, will resign his seat in the United States Senate. The communication by which he will make known to the Senate his intentions has already been prepared. It may be presented this week. It may be held until later in the session, but it will be

CURRENT NEWS.

The Treasury Department decided to investigate the rumors of the alleged illegal landing of Japanese on the West coast. An inspector has been ordered to go to Seattle and make a complete report on this matter. He left Washington for that city on Tuesday.

The Empress of China arrived at Victoria with 600 Japanese on board. She is held in quarantine. One thousand and fifty have been landed from the Braemar, 144 of them bound for Portland, and the remainder for Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Veterans Club celebrated the 39th anniversary of their departure for the war, with a dinner at the Starveant House, New York. Just before the close of the festivities, Sergeant John Gleason, who has been in the regiment for 40 years, offered a resolution offering the services of the regiment to Paul Kruger. Before introducing the resolution, Sergeant Gleason said: "I am willing and prepared to go to the front with Paul Kruger now, although I have not shouldered a gun for 40 years." The resolution was adopted with tremendous cheering.

Inquiries by the Associated Press regarding the attitude of Great Britain and other powers toward the American-Turkish difficulty reveals the fact that no one has the slightest intention of interfering in any way. The British Government officials do not disguise their delight at the stand taken by Washington, and hope the Sultan's obstinacy will for once fail to achieve its ends. Great Britain herself, during the past years, has had much trouble in exacting payment of debts from the "sick man of the East," and appreciates the irritation displayed at Washington.

The capture of Bocas del Toro, and the threatened attack on Colon may compel forcible intervention by the Government of the United States to preserve the perfect neutrality of the isthmus, guaranteed by the United States in the treaty of 1846. A treaty exists between the United States and Colombia, by which, in exchange for certain concessions made to the United States, this country guaranteed "positively and efficaciously" the "perfect neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama," and also guaranteed the rights of sovereignty and property of the Republic of Colombia in and over the territory of the isthmus as included within the borders of the Department of Panama.

The news that Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed the first Civil Governor of Porto Rico was published throughout the island a few hours after it was made known in Washington. The new government promises to bring contentment. When Mr. Allen arrives he will find that there are problems which will tax his abilities to the utmost. There are political difficulties to work out, politicians to steer clear of, systems of taxation to be established and any number of rural and municipal matters to renovate. To a large extent, the future of Porto Rico rests with the manner in which the new Governor conducts affairs.

Senator Chandler, from the Senate committee on privileges and elections, Monday submitted to the Senate the report from that committee in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana. The report is comparatively brief, covering only about 15 pages of printed matter. It does not rehearse the testimony, but simply presents the findings of the committee and its reasons for its course. The finding of the committee is stated as follows: The finding of the committee is that the election to the Senate of William A. Clark, of Montana, is null and void on account of bribery, attempted bribes and corrupt practices by his agents, and of violation of the law of Montana, defining and punishing crimes against the elective franchise.

Admiral Dewey, blinded by the fierce dazzle of popular adulation, failed to recognize that in order to enter the White house he must pass through the caucus room of a national convention where the battle of Manila bay pales into insignificance besides the bar of the governor of Kalamakee or the pull of the senator from Squibosh. He did not rea-

handed in before the Senate has acted upon the report of the committee on privileges and elections declaring that he was not duly and legally elected. Senator Clark will carry his resignation with him when he goes to the capital. It is known that Senator Clark has come to the conclusion that the most dignified course for him to pursue is to withdraw gracefully and go before the people of his state with a request that they give him a vote of confidence and again send him to Washington.

Chicago's Antiquity Craze.

The collapse of the famous Ferris wheel in Chicago as a wheel of fortune is sorrowfully announced by the Times-Herald of that city, which says it is doomed to the scrap-iron heap. This wheel flourished in the wheely city during the World's fair because the throngs then had nothing else to do but ride it; but when the fair closed it ought to have been sent away to save it from this fate. Chicago has her own wheels to support and some of them are expensive. Of course, an outsider could not expect to compete with home-made goods. It is hoped that, in spite of bad luck, Chicago will some day become a little more historic. She is very anxious to win some permanent attraction to offset the weather handicap. When Libby prison was purchased from Richmond, Va., at great cost and rebuilt there, Chicago betrayed her longing in this direction. Richmond would have given the old barn away for the hauling and shaken hands with herself for the riddance, but Chicago wasn't expected to know that. Besides, she wanted something historic, and wanted it quick. So old Libby prison was established with great hope, but the visitors said: "Libby prison, what is it? Who was Libby, anyhow? What did he do?" It waned and failed. And Chicago began on a different line, that of making her own antiques, especially Mosaics, collecting Indian relics, unearthing fossils and advertising her oldest inhabitants. That is why everybody appears so old and infirm in Chicago; it is fashionable. Many of her statesmen speak, and nearly all of her authors and newspaper men write, as if they were in their dotage.

The Passing of Dewey.

The smoke of Dewey's political explosion has cleared away and we can now survey the ground dispassionately. The hero of Manila is but human, after all. There is withal a touch of sorrow in the breast of the people, Republican, Populist and Prohibitionist alike, in being so completely disenchanted. It is like the discovery of the child that Santa Claus, reindeer and all, are but papa and mamma. Never was a man so honored, so much for so little, and for a time never a man bore himself so modestly amid so unaccustomed honors.

Had Dewey, after his reception in the United States and his acquisition of a help-meet who has proven woefully unmeet, declining all political honors attempted to be thrust upon him, retired to private life, he would have surrounded himself in the eyes of the American people with an aura as being the one man of the age who was ambitious to be above ambition. And there has been in all American history, indeed in the history of the civilized world, but one man who in the midst of the greatest honor that a nation could bestow sought retirement—George Washington.

True, Cincinnati, after drubbing the Volscains, returned to his plow, but plowing was an easy job compared to running the bankrupt little city of Rome. Grant could not stop with Richmond and two terms as president; he must needs challenge fate and meet defeat at the hands of his own party in 1880. Perhaps it is well for even Lincoln's fame that he did not have to face the troublesome days of Southern reconstruction.

It is natural that one whose whole life has been spent in "going down to the sea in ships" should know but little of politics. Admiral Dewey, blinded by the fierce dazzle of popular adulation, failed to recognize that in order to enter the White house he must pass through the caucus room of a national convention where the battle of Manila bay pales into insignificance besides the bar of the governor of Kalamakee or the pull of the senator from Squibosh. He did not rea-

lize that the tertium quid of the presidency is getting there, not being there, nor that the "machine" is much more intricate than a battleship—and also much more costly to run.

If the disembodied spirits of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln were again to take flesh in some composite existence with all their intellectual activity combined therein, and the said composite existence backed by the said intellectual activity should get on the stump or through the medium of a newspaper "scrap" should inform the people that such composition was a candidate for president, at this day success would not necessarily follow. This intellectual composition, sans "machine," sans bar!—and that means sans everything—might excite our admiration as a unique phenomenon; yet we would exclaim "Magnificent, but it is not politics," and go vote for the senator from Squibosh whose lavish philanthropy had endeared him to the sovereign people or for the governor of Kalamakee who has promised a friend of ours to appoint our brother-in-law, now living with us, to a consulate in the Solomon islands.

America's Wheat Supply.

English newspapers have been discussing the future of the world's wheat supply and the Spectator says that in 1931, "if the present increase of population continues at the same rate as that of the last thirty years, the 75,000,000 population of the United States will have increased to 130,000,000 and the surplus of wheat for export will be no longer available." The best opinion of American observers is that the fears of the Spectator are groundless. The conditions are different from those in Great Britain, where most of the available land is tilled. John B. Conner, the state statistician of Indiana, declares that the production of wheat in this country is limited only by the comparative prices of other products rather than by possible areas for its growth. An advance in the price of wheat to \$1.50, while corn and other agricultural products remained at the same price, would increase the supply vastly. In Indiana the average area devoted to wheat growing is a little less than 3,000,000 acres, to corn about 4,000,000, to oats 2,000,000 and to hay 2,000,000. Aside from the pasture lands Indiana has 12,000,000 arable acres. Thus it is possible to have a wheat acreage of at least double the present acreage without embarrassment. And it would come if the demand were sufficient. Another consideration is that the yield of wheat per acre has nearly doubled during the last fifty years, and the best wheat growers have shown that by careful cultivation the production of wheat could be doubled now on the present area. Hence the fears of a bread famine entertained by the Spectator and other English papers are groundless, at least so far as the United States is concerned, and it might be added that vast arable fields in Asia will be tilled when there is need.

Dressmaking Parlors.

MRS. J. K. SMITH Has opened Dressmaking Parlors in the East half of the Watch Tower Building, where she is prepared to do dressmaking, both fancy and plain. Fit guaranteed.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Or. April 21st, 1900. 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 Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook, Or., on June 28th, 1900, viz: JOHN T. MOON, H. E. No. 11284 for the Sw 1/4 Sec. 20, Tp. 3 S, R. 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Marcus Curt and George Smith, of Blaine, Or.; Robert O. Richards, of Beaver, Or.; Anna W. Quick, of Tillamook, Or. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Or. April 21st, 1900. 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 Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Or., on June 28th, 1900, viz: JOHN R. HARTER, H. E. No. 11750 for the Sw 1/4, sec. 10, Tp. 2 N, E. 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David W. Rhodes, Isaac H. Moore and Jasper N. Lesley, of Blaine, Or.; Wesley G. Day, of Blaine City, Or. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.