OUR CLEARANCE SALE IS STILL ON.

The Big Reductions in our Various Departments Seems to be Greatly Appreciated by our Many Patrons.

A very Fine Assortment of Dried Fruits, prices lower than the lowest.
Package Coffee 12 1-2c. a pound. Onion Sets and New Seeds just in.
Another Reduction in Wheat. Get our Prices on Wheat and Feed.
Royal Egg Noodles reduced to 10c. a package. Just fresh.
Schilling's Baking Poowder, 16oz. cans, only 35c.
Bring us your produce. We want it.

When it Comes to Clothing, Hats, Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes, we will surprise you by our Low Prices, for we need room for our Spring Goods.
Another Big Lot of that Highest Grade 3-H Dry Granulated Sugar just in. We are selling it at $6 a sack.
Cheap Freights and Car Load Prices enable us to drop the Price of Coal Oil to $2.25 per case.

Don't Pay more for Goods than we ask. Get our prices and be convinced that we lead them all.

We are the Largest Shippers of Eggs in the City. Big Stock, Tiny Prices, That's Us We have the Finest Line of Hats, Colthing and Shoes in the City.

COHN & CO., The Leading Merchants.

The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year	$1.50
Six months	75
Three months	50

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THERE were 39,673 applications for patents filed in the United States during the past year. The record does not seem to indicate that the inventive genius of this country is worked out.

* * *

THE son of Inventor Edison has purchased a farm and gone into the poultry business. If he can induce his father to invent a method of making hens lay during cold weather it will be a great money maker.

* * *

THE happy combination of oatmeal and whisky which developed the canny Scotsman does not work well in this country. The tendency is to reduce the oatmeal and increase the whiskey ration, throwing the ration out of balance.

* * *

A log of wood thirty feet in length and thirteen feet in diameter will be one of the curiosities to be seen at the Pan-american exposition at Buffalo next summer. This log will come from the Pacific coast and would be of still larger size did the railways permit its transportation.

* * *

If Mrs. Nation should take it into her head to make a raid on saloons in Atchison, Kan., she stands a chance of being badly surprised. One of the "joint" keepers there has procured about 100 rats which he intends to turn loose in his barroom should Mrs. Nation give him a call. He has removed every chair and table on which she could climb when the rodents begin their hunt for concealment.

* * *

THE horse, which was supposed to have been superseded by the bicycle, the trolley car and the automobile, proves to have had more staying qualities than were credited to him. The demand for horses at good prices has practically made good to the farmer the losses suffered in several parts of the country by poor crops. The horse is a winner, no matter what competition he has to meet.

* * *

IT cost three and a half million dollars to build the Astoria railroad, which is but 58 miles from Astoria to Goble, and the estimate now given to build the proposed road from Portland to Tillamook City, about double the distance, is given at one and a half million dollars. There must be a discrepancy some where, but a few million dollars don't cut much figure anyway when people build railroads in the air.

* * *

The story is afloat that a wicked Iowa granger is working off the common cotton-tail rabbit on the epicures of New York as genuine Belgian hare meat. This is no worse fraud than to serve pigeon squabs for quail on toast, which is a common custom, the epicures not being able to tell the difference. It is in this way that the restaurants are able to fill the orders for quail during the close season on this bird It is a great thing to be an epicure.

* * *

The pay of the rural mail carrier is just $500 a year. He has to make not less than twenty-five miles a day, rain or shine, for 313 days and has to furnish his own team and wagon. The position is no snap and when the snow drifting days of a hard winter and the unfathomable mud of spring have to be encountered he will think life is hardly worth the living. The maintenance of these routes will almost compel an improvement of the highways along the routes traveled.

* * *

A LECTURER on agriculture predicts that fifty years from now milk will be sold in a dried state to save the transportation of water. And we predict that when users of milk come to prefer it in a dried state they will also prefer dried beef and dried apples, dried beef and dried apples to these articles with the natural content of water. It is easy to predict, but sometimes predictions are silly, just as much as if we had to predict fifty years hence milking will be done by turning a crank.

* * *

Two things will attract the attention of the inventors of the new century—one how to utilize the wasted power of the winds on a larger scale than has been hitherto done and the other how to conserve the heat of the summer sun for use when winter comes. The winds which sweep the prairie states are a limitless source of power, but man up to this time has stuck on a ten-foot windmill as the best he can do. We believe he will yet do more, and not more wonderful than was the telephone would be the discovery of some process whereby the heat of the summer sun shall be made to temper the cold of the winter.

* * *

THERE is some sense in the idea of organizing a society to see that the laws are enforced, for that is one of the essential features which should be brought more prominently to the attention of the public. We have no sympathy with the hot and cold process of reforming society, for the numerous moral crusades in that direction proves that this world cannot be made a little heaven below by sentimental or religious excitement. That a law enforcement society, if conducted on the right lines, commends itself to all fair minded people is plain to see, but the trouble with a society in a city like Portland is that a lot of shrewd politicians will crowd into it for the purpose of controling it, especially those who have lost political control.

Will Call An Extra Session.

President McKinley has announced his intention to call an extra session of the Fifty-seventh congress as soon as the Cuban constitution is received. It is expected that the constitution will be signed by the members of the convention tomorrow or Tuesday, so that the instrument may reach Washington within the next ten days, but not in time for the present congress to give it any consideration, as there is now more business before it than can be disposed of at this session.

It is evident that the president does not wish to assume the responsibility of determining whether or not the Cuban constitution makes adequate provision for a stable government and gives satisfactory assurances of such relations with the United States as he believes to be essential to the proper recognition of the rights of this country and the future peace and prosperity of Cuba. There appears to be favorable promise that the constitutional convention will respect the desire of this government to have defined the relations that are hereafter to exist between the United States and the new republic, but if it shall do this it will be necessary for congress to pass upon the question whether the arrangement proposed by the Cubans met the views of the United States and justified our withdrawal from the island.

An expression of congress in regard to this should not be unduly delayed. To leave the matter until the time for the regular session of the Fifty-seventh congress, next December, would compel the Cubans to wait for perhaps a year before they could institute their government and ask that American occupation of the island be withdrawn. This they would reasonably regard as unfair treatment and would be very likely to show some resentment. The question as to how far congress may rightfully go in dealing with the Cuban constitution is still undetermined. But it is very generally admitted that the United States can properly ask some concessions and guaranties, particularly with respect to the future relations between it and Cuba. And it is manifestly important that these shall be made a part of the organic law of the new republic, instead of being left to the chance that after a Cuban government is organized it will proceed to do justice to the United States in the way of commercial and diplomatic concessions, for the hundreds of millions of dollars and the American lives sacrificed to free Cuba from Spanish sovereighty. This is the position the president has taken and it is not in the least inconsistent with the national promise of an independent Cuba.

There has been and it is safe to say there will be no coercion of the Cubans. They have framed their constitution without any pressure from this government. What the United States asks of them is legitimate, just and necessary and it would be a very serious mistake to refuse these concessions. Meanwhile the purpose of the president to make congress share with him the responsibility of passing upon the character and sufficiency of whatever guaranties the Cubans may offer will be generally conceded to be judicious and proper.

The Sunday Question.

[TO EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]

The Sunday question will not down at any ecclesiastical bidding. Religious journals may labor to restore the old strictness of Sunday observance, Presbyterian and Methodist conferences may pass resolutions denouncing the increasing laxity of people with regard to their habits on Sunday, and timid legislators who are looking forward to another election may be slow to amend the Sunday laws in the interest of liberal and rational ideas; but, none the less, the Sunday question will stay until it is settled aright. It will be settled, probably, by the process of evolution rather than by any sudden change. A new public sentiment is forming with regard to the keeping of the day; and, by and by, the statute books will be amended to suit the new ideas. Meantime, there is liability to gross abuses and injustices; and the statute books are setting lessons in insincerity and hypocrisy which are not edifying.

That the Sunday laws as they really exist in different States are not observed is a matter of notoriety. It is public opinion that gives the Sunday laws which are kept, and not the statute books. Public opinion has arrived at that point that it allows traveling on Sunday for pleasure or convenience or recreation, though the laws still say that people shall not travel on that day except for necessity or charity. The horse-cars and the electric cars run on Sunday as on any other day, only perhaps, on most of the lines, having to make more trips to accommodate the increased patronage. On many railroads, steam-cars are run. People of liberal religious views have long felt free to take a drive on Sunday; and people of orthodox views are now beginning to count this no great sin, and, in some instances, have been known to follow the example. Work of many kinds is performed on Sunday, not simply as charity or necessity may demand, but as public or private convenience may require. Sunday newspapers are printed in large numbers, and find a ready market. The milkman goes his rounds; and whenever, in New England at least, an effort is made to close the bakeries on Sunday mornings, it meets with such vigorous resistance from that section of the community that depends on the bake-shops for the Sunday pot of backed beans that the endeavor soon ceases. Indeed, to many New Englanders, beans and pork for breakfast are as much a part of the sacred Sunday tradition as going to church.

It is evident that public opinion has undergone a great change as to what may be permitted and what may not be permitted on Sunday. Not very many persons would now be shocked by a walk for exercise on that day. To take the exercise on horseback or in a row-boat would be generally deemed very much more sinful. Recreation by a drive is judged even in evangelical circles quite leniently. A so-called "sacred concert" may be allowed on Sunday evening, but not a scientific lecture. People may now read quite miscellaneously at home or enjoy pictures and sculpture in a private house; but, to public libraries and art museums, the doors are yet generally closed in this country. People may talk freely on secular subjects and make social visits on Sunday, as once they could not; but a quiet game on one's own grounds is not yet permissible. A lady last summer, at her seaside cottage, was begged one Sunday by her little daughter, weary of the day's monotony, to play croquet with her. The mother consented on condition that they should strike the balls as quietly as possible, so as not to disturb any one by the noise. While they were thus playing, a party of excursionists drove by in a wagon, some of whom openly exclaimed against such Sunday desecration as croquet-playing. Their consciences allowed them to take their excursion to the beach or into the woods, but were shocked by the quiet game of the mother and child on the lawn. And, soon, a policeman actually stopped the mother and child at their play, saying apologetically that he was sorry to do it, but that his orders were to forbid all such games, they being contrary to law. This lady was no free thinker, but a member of the Episcopal Church; yet she could but feel indignant over a law which should stop this simple, harmless recreation of herself and daughter in their own yard, and permit the rather noisy excursionists to travel on the highway unmolested in their pleasure pursuit. It was not, however, the law that was thus partial; it was the unjust, crudely educated public opinion, which called for the enforcement of the law in part and permitted it to be defied in part.

No more effective method could probably be devised for getting the Sunday laws amended than to have them for a while rigidly and literally enforced. The shoe would then be found to pinch in places little suspected. Even the unadulterated orthodox party might find their comfort and personal liberty inconveniently invaded. Society was really outgrown the old Sunday dogma of Puritan days; and it would not now peacefully submit to the practical restraints which that dogma once enforced through the statute book, and which are still written in the law. The churches themselves would, probably, revolt to a great extent against such a literal interpretation and enforcement of the statute. And the reason they do not aid now in the attempt which liberal people have set on foot to bring the laws into closer harmony with the new public sentiment is their fear lest to amend the Sunday laws is but the entering wedge toward the entire destruction of the Sunday institution.

This fear, is groundless. An institution which runs back so far into human history, and is rooted so deep, is not easily destroyed. There is no demand that Sunday shall become like any other day of the week. There is something in the physical and mental needs of mankind that appears to have originated the day, and that may be trusted to preserve it. But the ways of using the day will inevitably change according to the changed conditions of human society and thought. Mankind need Sunday for their own good. Put to rational and moral uses, the day would yield inestimable benefits. Man needs the day. In the midst of his various labors, for physical recreation and for mental and moral upbuilding; for spiritual education, too, in the true sense of that word, as denoting that part of man which is above the mere propensities of animal life. An institution which, in the process of social evolution, man has thus created for his own good, man may be trusted to transform, so as to keep it useful. Theodore Parker, the great Unitarian preacher, said as he came to die: "What a blessed day Sunday is when we get over the superstition of it!" HETERODOX.

Cows for Sale.

Twelve head of cows for sale, delivered now or will keep them for the purchaser till April 1st.—J. J. HENDERSON, Blaine.

Wanted to Purchase.

A Ranch of 80 or 160 acres improved; also several choice cows, yearlings and calves. Parties having such for sale, please address, R. A. Nickerson, Box 524, Aberdeen, Wash.

For Sale.

Stock of General merchandise and business of the late Geo. W. Fearnside, at Nehalem, Tillamook Co., Oregon. For particulars address E. M. Philebaum, administrator, P. O. Drawer 50, Portland, Oregon.

Notice.

L. N. Barnes will pay cash for old rubber boots and shoes, or rubber of any kind, old copper wire, copper boiled bottoms, old brass, heavy fawcetts, valves and similar stock. Led pipe or led of any kind. Old rubber must be free from nails, eyelets, rivets, leather soles, etc.

NEHALEM BRIDGE BILL.

Amended So as to Admit All Roads to Cross It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In reporting Senator Simon's Nehalem bridge bill, Senator Vest made two changes in the measure, one providing that "for the safety of vessels passing at night, there shall be displayed on said bridge, from sunset to sunrise, at the expense of the owners thereof, such lights and other signals as the Lighthouse Board may prescribe."

He changed the second section of the bill, by striking out the clause "and shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as other post roads in the United States, and substituting therefor a slightly different provision, so that the section, when amended shall read as follows:

"That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure and shall be recognized and known as a post route; upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transportation over the same of the mails, the troops and the munitions of war of the United States that the rate per mile paid for transportation of said mails, troops and munitions over the railroads and public highways leading to said bridge; and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph and telephone purposes, provided, that all railway companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of cars over the same and the approaches thereto upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and several companies, or any one of them, desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid and upon the rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties."

NESTUCCA BAY.

Legend of Sand Cape As Told By Tradition of the Indians.

Centuries ago a pirate vessel anchored off the cape for the purpose of repairs. When they came ashore, instead of cutting the necessary timber for the purpose, they camped and gambled and quarreled among themselves, leaving the vessel to its fate. E'er its destruction the captain got all his treasures ashore and buried them. During their stay there the mate fell in love with the captain's daughter, a handsome girl who encouraged his addresses. The captain forbid their intercourse, and one night they stole away, intending to escape over the mountains to the Willamette valley. The father finding they had gone, swore terrible oaths on them, and on the Indians if they did not bring them back. Too well they did his bidding, as they soon returned with bodies bleeding and gory. Remorse now struck the captain, and he buried them in a cave on the north side of the cape, and carved a rude cross over the entrance, and the ocean forever sings the dirges of the murdered pair of lovers. The treasures are supposed to be still buried on the cape near by or in the cave, awaiting the lucky finder, as the Indians never disturb the bodies of the dead, even when treasures were placed near them. The end of the pirate crew is soon told. Cruel and tyrannical to the Indians and themselves, it was but a short time before they came to their death by the hatred of the natives and of one another. A scroll was kept for many years, and at last the story was handed down from father to son among the Indians of the coast country. Strange as it may appear, on the face of the cliff north of the cave may be seen by a photograph the distinct face of a man repallant in form, and above, as if looking over the cliff another distinct figure can be traced, both not discernible to the naked eye (I have a photo, and the same can be seen at the Long gallery at Amity), which is only a strange coincidence after all one may say.

A. O. YATES.

For Sale.

A dairy farm, with or without stock. —For particulars apply to Chas. Pye, Nehalem, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
February 2nd, 1901.

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 County, at Tillamook, Or., on March 21st, 1901, viz:

ARTHUR F. MCKAY,

H. E. No. 11261, for the N ½ of Se ¼, Ne ¼ of Sw ¼ and Lot 6, sec. 6, tp. 1 S, R. 7 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Wesley Rush, William R. Illingworth, Frank Illingworth and J. Russell Moore, of Tillamook, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
February 16th 1901.

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 April 1st, 1901, viz:

ERICK HEMSTROM,

H.E No. 11668, for the Se ¼ of Sw ¼, sec. 3, E ½ of Nw ¼ and Lots 3 and 4, sec. 10, Tp. 3 N, R. 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

David T. Meedel and Delmer Springer, of Nehalem, Oregon; John Erickson, of Ilwaco, Washington; Frederick Blaisdell, of Olney, Oregon.

CHAS. B, MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Or
February 15th, 1901.

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 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,

MARGARET K. WILLIAMS,

Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State (or Territory) of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5341, for the purchase of the Sw ¼ of Nw ¼, being lot 5 of Section No 6, in Township No 1 S, Range No. 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1901. She names as witnesses:

A. L. Whiten, of St. Johns, Multnomah co., Or.; Frank Raley, of Portland, Multnomah co., Or.; C. E. Hadley and J. R. Harris, of Tillamook, Tillamook co., Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 30th day of April, 1901.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Tillamook.

Joseph E. Green,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Mary Green Cowing, R. B Armstrong, Estes Joseph Cowing, Mary Evelyn Cowing, E. H. Cowing, Johannes Wahlert, and California Safe Deposit & Trus Company,
Defendants.

To Mary Green Cowing, R. B. Armstrong, Estes Joseph Cowing, Mary Evelyn Cowing, E. H. Cowing, California Safe Deposit & Trust Company and Johannes Wahlert.

In the name of the State of Oregon:

You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer to the complaint filed herein against you and others in the above entitled court and cause on or before the 2nd day of April, 1901, that being the date fixed in the order of publication for your appearance or answer; and if you fail so to appear and answer to the complaint the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint; which is

1. That plaintiff have a decree adjudging plaintiff to be the owner in fee simple of an equal undivided one-third interest in all the following described real property, lying and being situate in Tillamook County, Oregon, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one (1) and two (2) of section thirty-one (31), the southwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), the northwest quarter of section twenty (20) and the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), all in township one (1) north range six (6), west of the Willamette Meridian; the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26), the northwest quarter of section twenty-six (26) the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), the west half of the southeast quarter and lots three (3) and four (4) in section twenty-five (25), the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25) the west half of the northeast quarter and lots one (1) and two (2) in section twenty-five (25), the southwest quarter of section twenty three (23), the northwest quarter of section twenty-five (25), the southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26), and the northeast quarter of section twenty six (26), all in township one (1) north, range seven (7) west of the Willamette Meridian; the northeast quarter of section twenty-one (21), the south half of the south-east quarter of section one (1), the north half of the northeast quarter of section twelve (12), and the southwest quarter of section fifteen (15), all in township one (1) north, range eight (8) west of the Willamette Meridian.

2. For a decree directing a sale to be made of all said lands for cash in U.S. Gold Coin, and to that end that a referee be appointed to sell said property in the manner provided by law and the practice of this court for cash in U. S. Gold Coin; and upon such sale being made the proceeds thereof be paid into the above entitled court, and an order be made directing the payment to plaintiff of one-third of the proceeds of such sale, after deducting therefrom the costs and expenses of this suit and of making such sale; and for such other and further relief as is meet and equitable.

This summons is published in the Tillamook Headlight for six (6) weeks by order of the Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge of the above entitled Court, presiding in No. 2 thereof, made on the 5th day of February, 1901. The first publication of this summons being on the 7th day of February, 1901, and the last publication thereof being on the 14th day of March, 1901.

DOLPH, MALLORY, SIMON & GEARIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

C. A. BAILEY,

DEALER IN

STUDEBAKER WAGON
OSBORNE MOWERS,

Buggies, hay rakes, plows, and other farm machinery. You can save money by dealing with me,

Special Prices on Buggies and Spring Wagons.

C. A. BAILEY, Tillamook, Ore.