

COHN'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

Great Big Bargains in Dry Goods.

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GENT.'S CLOTHING. LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
BOOTS AND SHOES. FURNISHING GOODS.

The Tillamook Headlight.
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)
One year..... 1.50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

National Aid for Good Roads.

The interest that has been developed during the last few years in the construction of good roads has been beneficial. Improvement of roads has been made in a number of states and others are giving attention to the matter with good promise of favorable action. It is now proposed to enlist the national government in the work, a bill for this purpose having been introduced in congress. This measure provides for creating in the Department of Agriculture a bureau of public roads, the business of which will be to make investigations and experiments, to help state authorities in the construction of object-lesson roads and to disseminate information.

Any state or political subdivision may apply for aid to the bureau and application having been made through the proper officials, the director of the bureau is to investigate and determine whether the highway is of sufficient importance to warrant government assistance. If so, then plans and specifications are to be made and the cost estimated. If the state or political subdivision shall agree to construct, the director is empowered to advertise for proposals and award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, one-half of the expense to be paid out of the treasury of the United States. The cost of road construction is to be met from an appropriation of \$20,000,000, which is to be set aside under a clause in the bill which provides that the amount allotted to each state shall not be larger than the proportion of its population to the total population of the United States.

It is doubtful if congress can be induced to authorize the expenditure of public money in the way proposed in this bill, though there could be no objection, on legal grounds, to the creation of a bureau of public roads and the appropriation of money from the national treasury for the improvement of highways used in interstate traffic or for the purposes of the rural free delivery system. Unquestionably the proposed bureau could be made very serviceable in promoting the construction of public roads, but the expenditure contemplated in Mr. Brownlow's bill is considered too extravagant to secure popular approval.

Costly Lessons of the Coal Strike.

At the end of the twentieth week of the anthracite coal strike the following estimate of the losses was published:

Loss of strikers in wages.....	\$26,300,000
Nonunion workers.....	550,000
Employes other than miners.....	5,370,000
Railroads in earnings.....	11,000,000
Business men in coal mining region.....	14,800,000
Business men outside of mining region.....	8,900,000
Loss of mines and machinery.....	6,500,000
Troops in field.....	400,000
Coal and iron police.....	1,400,000
Total.....	\$75,820,000

In addition to this, fully \$25,000,000 was lost by mining operators through the closing of mines, but \$100,000,000 is a very small percentage of the actual losses imposed upon the country at large and the amount extorted from coal consumers by the conscienceless mining trust and their allied combines.

That the anthracite strike has given a tremendous impetus to socialism must be conceded on all hands, and it will not be surprising if public ownership of coal mines is to become one of the issues in the national campaign of 1904. Within the past two weeks the trend of public sentiment has been emphasized in nearly all the population centers.

In Chicago Mayor Harrison has proclaimed that conditions now prevailing among the poor of Chicago as a result of the scarcity and high price of fuel make it imperative that relief be given immediately, and in addition to the police force the Salvation Army has been enrolled for this work.

In the city of Milwaukee the Federation of Labor has declared in favor of

the establishment of a municipal coal yard.

In Detroit a special session of the city council has voted that the banks be asked for an emergency loan of \$50,000 for the purchase of fuel to be distributed to the poor. In the meantime the prosecuting attorney is investigating the alleged illegal acts of the Coal club, and criminal prosecution of the coal dealers in the combine will be instituted within a few days.

In the city of Cleveland the disclosures of a combination among coal dealers and their arbitrary exactions have raised a storm of indignation, and, while the dealers declare that the people have lost a benefactor in forcing their association to disband, the public appears to be willing to suffer all the consequences of the breaking up of the combine.

At the national capital the congressional investigation now in progress has disclosed a shameless degree of rapacity both among the wholesalers and retailers in coal. While absolute proof of conspiracy is still lacking, circumstantial evidence justifies the belief that the independent coal operators, after forcing the trust operators to permit the abrogation of contracts, are now dictating prices. The independent operators are reaping the harvest and recouping themselves for losses during the strike.

As a sequence to these disclosures congress will in all probability in the immediate future be compelled to grapple earnestly with the trusts and the legislatures of the various states will doubtless feel constrained to enact drastic laws against trade combinations.

"It is too much to ask of a newspaper," said Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott at Chicago last Sunday, "that it tell the truth. It is often most difficult to know what the truth is. But the people have a right to ask that a newspaper at least try to tell the truth; to demand that it shall not lie." Dr. Abbott is right. But his remark carries with it the accusation, or insinuation, that some newspapers, perhaps he means all or most newspapers, deliberately "lie." The accusation is true as to many, especially in matters political, and in some instances when comparing their own cities or themselves with others. But great progress in the direction of truth, candor and honesty has been made during the last quarter of a century in journalism. Newspapers by scores can be mentioned that will not deliberately "lie," or even in any degree misrepresent facts, under whatsoever temptation. Formerly the newspaper proprietor or editor was one of the most prejudiced or insincere of mortals, especially in politics; any sort of lying was justified by the end sought to be accomplished; but this is no longer so; and now the most influential papers are those that have the least prejudice, that not only dare but delight to "tell the truth."—Telegram.

After reviewing the church statistics compiled for the year, one of the leading religious weeklies declares that there are too many denominations and that the smaller ones ought to gravitate to the larger ones, and the larger ones ought to gravitate together. This, it insists, is the most important ecclesiastical work of the next decade or two. Whether there are any signs of church consolidation or any real tendency in that direction is, however, open to decided doubt. The statistics seem to show growth in all the various denominational divisions, and as long as they are all expanding it will be difficult to persuade any one to give up separate identity. That consolidation would bring strength goes without saying, but in matters of religion the moving forces are largely different from those operating in matters of trade and industry. It seems to us an excess of hopefulness to expect the elimination of the lesser religious denominations in the next decade or the next three decades.

There is reason in the appeal of the people of Tillamook that harbor work for which plans have been accepted and funds provided shall go forward without further delay. Not only does local commerce feel the need of the work immediately in view, but there are plans for future work to which the pending improvement is preliminary; and it is feared that if this work remains unaccomplished and the money for it in the

hands of the engineers, it will stand in the way of further appropriations, which are very much desired. It is nearly a year since the last appropriation became available, and the Tillamookers are not able to understand why the officers in charge do not get at the work.—Oregonian.

Quaint Features of Life.

Half a dozen old soldiers were exchanging reminiscences the other day in Ottawa, Kan., and were telling each other just how the civil war should have been fought. "Curley" Harrison, a local joker, happened along and listened a while. Finally he became a trifle weary and said: "I am going to found a new association of old soldiers, to be composed exclusively of those who admit that they did not put down the rebellion and who further admit that they got scared and ran repeatedly. There are only 36 of us in the state so far as I know. I expect to hold high office in the order for I outran every other man at Chickamauga."

A California convict who escaped from the officers a few weeks ago, just as he was to be taken to the penitentiary, found his way to Philadelphia, where he hoped to find his sweetheart. There he learned that she had married another man and gone to parts unknown. Disappointed and disconsolate, the man went to a Philadelphia police station, made himself known and asked to be sent back to California to serve his sentence out, which was done. If such an act were described in a work of fiction it would be regarded as one of the things that never could have happened.

Life insurance men read with much interest an account of the death of Chas. Kreek at Allentown, Pa., in his 90th year. Sixty-one years ago he applied for membership in an Odd Fellows' lodge, but was rejected on account of his bad health. Later he was accepted and he survived all the other lodge members but one. "It is a fact," said the insurance man, "that life insurance companies often do good to men by rejecting them. In many cases the experience results in a beneficial change of habits and the man takes better care of himself. Besides, his obstinacy is aroused and he determines to live 'just to show these insurance men.' Any physician will tell you that such a determination is a great help in fighting a disease."

A few days ago, relates the Denison Review, a certain resident of Denison bought a package of tea as per orders of his better half and carried it home in his overcoat pocket. The paper in which the tea was wrapped broke, allowing the tea to mix freely with a quantity of loose tobacco which was in his pocket. Thinking to get even for the blunder and teach a lesson, the good housewife made tea for her husband of the tea and tobacco mixture, but was greatly disappointed to find that he liked it better than plain tea and called for more. She tried again. This time she placed the mixture so that he would get it and smoke it for pure tobacco, but again he was mightily pleased with the taste and flavor and filled the house with smoke. It was too much, and instead of getting even she was driven from the house by the ill-smelling stuff. There is a moral in this which you can figure out for yourself.

There is no place on the green earth where Henry Labouchere has not been and done something interesting or amusing. Venezuela prompts this reminiscence. He went through a revolution there some years ago.

"A battle took place on the Plaza one afternoon," said Mr. Labouchere in telling his story, "and I watched it from a grass hammock on the terrace in front of my hotel. The government forces were put to flight and I was joined by my revolutionary friends keen from the fight.

"Later one of the fallen ministers visited us and said he could show us where 250,000 silver dollars were hidden. He was as good as his word, and patriotism being sunk by my friends in obedience to the comforting moral of the place, 'Be kind to ourselves,' it was proposed to divide the swag.

"I said: 'No, don't do that; it might offend the people. Play for it!' which was agreed to. The government man

was allowed to come in, and we played, and the government man won it all to the last dollar. So, after all, no harm was done."

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that the County Superintendent of Tillamook County will hold the regular examination of applicants for State and County papers at the Courthouse in Tillamook City, Ore., as follows:

FOR STATE PAPERS.

Commencing Wednesday, February 11, at nine o'clock a.m., and continuing until Saturday, February 14, at four o'clock:

Wednesday—Penmanship, history, spelling, algebra, reading, school law.

Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, book-keeping, physics, civil government.

Friday—Physiology, geography, mental arithmetic, composition, physical geography.

FOR COUNTY PAPERS.

Commencing Wednesday, February 11, at nine o'clock a.m., and continuing until Friday, Feb. 13, at four o'clock.

First, Second and Third Grade Certificates:

Wednesday—Penmanship, history, orthography, reading.

Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, school law.

Friday—Geography, mental arithmetic, physiology, civil government.

Primary Certificates.

Wednesday—Penmanship, orthography, reading, arithmetic.

Thursday—Art of questioning, theory of teaching, methods, physiology.

Dated at Tillamook this 19th day of January, 1903.

GEO. B. LAMB,
County Superintendent.

Price of Lumber in Tillamook City.

The price of Lumber to be in force from January 1st, 1903, is as follows:

Common Rough, from six inches up.....	\$10.00
Common Rough, from under six inches.....	11.00
Rustic, Ceiling and Common Finish and Lap Siding.....	20.00
Vertical Grained Flooring and Stepping.....	22.00
Shiplap.....	12.00
Molded Casing.....lineal foot	1 1/2c.
Window and Door Jambs, per lineal foot.....	2c.
1x3 and under, Clear, dressed 4 sides, per lineal foot, plain	1c.
All Lumber above 28 feet extra, at the following prices:	
28 to 36 feet, \$16 per M., Rough.	
36 to 40 feet, \$20 " " "	
40 to 50 feet, \$30 " " "	
Extra price on Lumber over 16 inch wide.	

TILLAMOOK LUMBER CO.,
By F. S. WHITEHOUSE, pres.
YELLOW FIR LUMBER CO.,
By EDW. G. E. WIST, pres.
TRUCKEE LUMBER CO.,
By J. E. SIBLEY, Manager.

Root Gave Him a Pointer.

Secretary of War Root was on his way to Southampton recently when a farmer edged into the seat and began telling the cabinet minister how to run government, says the New York Times.

When the citizen's supply of criticisms began to run low Mr. Root said:

"What is your occupation?"

"Poultry farmer," was the reply.

"Do you know how many eggs each of your hens lays?"

"Why, no," confessed the man.

"Well, the man who looks after my chickens knows how much work each hen does. If he didn't I'd discharge him for not knowing his business. If a hen doesn't produce fifteen eggs a month it's a loss to keep it. Now, my friend, doesn't it strike you that after you have learned your own business so well that I can give you points on it, then would be the proper time for you to come and teach me how the government ought to be run?"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHESEY & CO. Props. Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chesney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WERT & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNAS & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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Home Locations, Town Property,
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Financial Agent.
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Tillamook City, Oregon.

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Only Prime Meats Handled. Give us a Call. Hides Wanted.
Quick's Delivery Wagons deliver. Highest Cash price paid for stock.

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WHEN YOU WANT
Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions,
Candies and Fruit.
ONE DOOR NORTH OF POST OFFICE,
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU
THIS NEW YEAR ON
Fishing Twine, Sewing Machines, Wagons and Buggies, Farm Implements, Empire Cream Separators, Paints and Oils.
Stoves and Ranges, Fine Cutlery, Loggers' Tools, Hardware, Empire Cream Separators, Paints and Oils.
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Cures all Kinds of Rheumatism and Blood Diseases.
It works out all impurities out of the blood that causes rheumatism. A package of 50 tablets is twelve days treatment, for \$1.00; or two packages for \$1.50. Will send testimonials with all orders.
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And LOGGERS' SUPPLIES
AGENTS STEAMERS "W. H. KRUGER" AND "REDONDO."
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