

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS !

At Cohn & Co.'s Big Store.

Not Goods that have been shipped from one retail store to another and could not be sold, and at last dumped on the pe of our city, but Bright, New Styles and New Patterns just received from the factories and the mills.

We, as the people well know, handle no auction or bankrupt stock.

The Ladies have said that no Store in our city is showing the up-to-date line of Goods that we are.

We are not over stocked, but we have the largest stock of spring goods in the city.

New Lawns, New Black Goods, New White Goods, and, in fact, too many new goods to advertise.

Come and inspect our Spring Stock, just to see the pretty things.

Our big sales speak for themselves that our prices are the lowest.

TILLAMOOK STAMPEDES CONVENTION

And Binger Hermann Gets the Nomination.

Whatever may be the opinion of republicans in this county, one way or other, with regard to the action of the county convention in voting to allow the delegates to the congressional convention to go free and unpledged, and to do the best they possibly could for Tillamook County, must now admit the wisdom of the course that was adopted. As the HEADLIGHT advised diplomacy several weeks since, the delegation showed that it was not lacking in political diplomacy and used good judgment in the exercise of it. Having but five votes in the convention, Tillamook played a most important part in the nomination of Binger Hermann, so much so that it stamped the convention, after over 4½ hours voting for that gentleman, and when Hermann had given up the fight.

The HEADLIGHT is not very lavish in throwing bouquets, but we must say this, that the republicans of this county have reason to be proud of the delegation and it is entitled to commendation. We tender the delegates our thanks, for we consider they have achieved a great victory for the one thing that was uppermost, and is uppermost in the minds of Tillamook people, that of the proposed improvement of Tillamook bar. This is something that the HEADLIGHT has championed for several years, and is something which Tillamook is justly entitled, and we feel elated to know that it will not be long before this project is undertaken by the general government, and much to the satisfaction of everybody in Tillamook county. Perhaps it is well to explain that a majority of the delegates to the congressional convention were opposed to the nomination of Binger Hermann. It did not take the Tillamook delegation long to ascertain this fact, consequently it had to act with political diplomacy in bringing about what it started out to accomplish. The opponents of Binger Hermann could not agree, because each of the aspirants, when they saw they had Hermann beaten, thought he should be the choice of the convention. Gatch and Kelly used poor discretion, and to be more precise, acted like two school boys and would not withdraw, though even their delegations and those who were supporting them saw how fruitless their attempts were to secure the necessary number of votes to elect either of them. Mr. Eddy could have been proposed had he allowed his name to be used, but he positively refused as long as Marion and Linn aspirants would not allow their delegations to vote for whom they pleased. Vawter, although a prominent aspirant, showed a more harmonious spirit and was willing to free his delegation if the other aspirants would do the same. So the convention kept on balloting with varying results and was in a state of uproar. The opponents of Hermann wanted to adjourn until the next day for the purpose of agreeing upon Mr. Eddy, but the latter would not agree to that. Finding that the aspirants could not get the necessary number of votes and would not center on any one person for the nomination, Mr. Eddy stamped the convention for Hermann. The convention, previous to that had been in an uproar and in a feverish state of excitement, and when Mr. Eddy rose to address the convention before the 24th ballot was taken the delegates listed to him with marked attention and quietness prevailed for a time, but when he declared, in order to end the fruitless contest, that Tillamook's five votes would go to Hermann, that settled it. The convention went wild and he was unable to finish his speech. Vawter followed suits and more than a necessary number of votes were obtained for Hermann. The Tillamook delegates were the heroes of the hour and Hermann's friends were not slow in showing their appreciation, for they flocked round the Tillamook boys, praised them and gave them a good hand shake. That Mr. Hermann is more than pleased, seeing he was practically defeated, is putting it mild, when Tillamook landed the prize for him. Tillamook had only five votes in the convention, but its delegates swayed the

convention at the proper time for the gentleman the people of this county wanted for congressman.

The HEADLIGHT is exceedingly pleased at Mr. Hermann's nomination, although we must admit for several days previous to the convention we had our doubts. Tillamook can rely upon this fact, Mr. Hermann will work as conscientiously for the improvement of Tillamook bar as Mr. Tongue would have done had he lived, and on that account it is a good thing for the county he has been nominated. We would like to say this about Mr. Hermann, when he was in the general land office he was a friend of the settlers and looked after their interests when the land speculators undertook to give them trouble or deprive them of their land. This comes right home to a number of Tillamook people who have taken up land and who appreciate his efforts in their behalf. His political opponents will, no doubt, make the fight upon him that he had to resign from the land office, but to meet that it is well to say that it was the syndicates who wanted to gobble up Uncle Sam's timber, and deprive other people from getting it, who were antagonistic to Mr. Hermann in his official capacity. In conclusion, as Tillamook caused a stampede for Mr. Hermann in the convention, so let Tillamook roll up a big majority for him on election day just to show that it is just as much for the improvement of Tillamook bar they are voting for as it to send him again to the halls of congress.

Tax the Timber Lands.

With timber lands worth from \$20 to \$40 per acre, at what valuation should they be rated by the assessor? This is the question that is not only puzzling the assessors of the state but is causing much agitation among the large owners of timber lands, particularly the non-resident land grabbers who have captured so large a portion of the best timber in the state. Within the last few years timber lands have about trebled in value, and the former extreme low assessments now appear ridiculous. A number of the counties of the state, with Clatsop among the first, have taken the matter up with a view to making a more equitable rating.

Two years ago the timber land of Clatsop county was assessed as high as \$7.50 an acre, but the board of equalization trimmed it down to about \$4, which has been the maximum for some years, much of it going far below that figure. Across the river in Washington timber is assessed as high as \$15 an acre. With the raise on timber land and other property which could well stand higher figures, the valuation of this county could easily be doubled without doing any taxpayer an injustice.

It will readily be admitted that there is no justice or reason in assessing fine timber claims worth from \$20 to \$40 an acre at from \$1.50 to \$4. The owners of these lands are gaining wealth by simply letting their timber stand while its value mounts up. They should be made to pay for their own, just as much as though it consisted of improvements made by their own labor and industry.

After the valuable timber has been logged off then the values will fall flat, and owners will not want to pay on a valuation of more than \$1 per acre. They should be made to pay their just share of the burden while the land is still valuable. Besides equalizing the assessment to all the taxpayers, the virtue of a higher valuation lies in a low rate of taxation. When a capitalist is shown the magnificent resources of this country and see how generous a kind providence has been in providing the raw material he is at once on the eve of investing. But when he is told that the tax rate is from 3 to 5 percent he throws up his hands and declares that he would be satisfied if he could realize that rate on his money in the east, and the prospect of paying such a tax frightens him away. The only obstacle to properly assessing the timber lands is the difficulty of ascertaining the amount and quality of timber on each quarter section of land. To do this requires the services of a cruiser, and takes time and money, but the end justifies the means and the taxpayers at large demand the reform.—Astorian.

You can get White Oats for seed at Gangloff & Snuffer's.

The Martin Divorce Case.

A decree of divorce was granted in Portland to Bertha B. Martin, formerly of Astoria, by Judge George thus legally separating her from W. E. Martin, a saloon man at Astoria, and granting the parents alternate possession for a year each of an only son, subject to future orders from the court.

The pleadings in the case show that the Martins were married at McMinnville, Or., in July, 1895, and that as a result of the union they have one son, William J. Martin, now a child of five summers. It is also evident, both from the tone of the pleadings filed by husband and wife and from the character of the testimony heard by Judge George this morning, that there was an incompatibility of temper in this matrimonial alliance which could only terminate in the divorce courts or perchance more disastrously.

The plaintiff was represented by W. S. Ward and the defendant by John H. and A. M. Smith. An agreement had been reached between the parties in interest that the application for a decree should not be contested on condition that the child, who is now with his father's people, should remain in the custody of the defendant for one year to be then given in charge of the mother for the ensuing year, the parents to alternate in possession of the boy indefinitely, subject always to the direction of the court as to their individual fitness for the charge.

Under this arrangement as announced by Attorney Ward when the case was called it was only necessary for the court to hear such testimony as the plaintiff relied on as a basis for a decree.

Mrs. Martin was the first witness called. The defendant is rather a prepossessing young woman, who from her demeanor and the testimony she and others offered is rather fond of the gay side of life. She took her seat with the utmost composure and without the slightest hesitation and in a matter-of-fact way related the story of her wrongs. When asked where she had lived since her marriage she replied:

"I cannot remember. We have lived in so many places since July, 1895. We have lived in not less than 19 different places." Mrs. Martin stated further that ever since her marriage her husband had abused her in an inhuman manner, continually cursing her and calling her the vilest names in the presence of other parties as well as her child. Specific instances of this kind were mentioned by her as having occurred in an oyster-house in Astoria, where the Martins and others were eating, and again on an occasion when her husband was going on a hunting expedition and she indicated a desire to attend a dance to which he objected so strenuously that he tore her watch from her, tearing her dress, striking, cursing and calling her vile names at the same time in the presence of their boy. The plaintiff related another instance of alleged cruelty while the Martins were living at Cottage Grove, where she asserted her husband assaulted her and threatened her life. On this occasion, said the witness, "I was obliged to run to the saloon near by and summon Mr. Barker, who came to my assistance."

Plaintiff stated in cross-examination that she was 25 years old, and explained in answer to a question that she had continued to live with the defendant through the years of abuse because, on numerous occasions, he had promised to do better and she was in hopes he would. She stated that there was no reform, however, and she was obliged to leave her husband, which she did in January last.

But two other witnesses were sworn, a Mrs. Seibert and Miss Sappington. Both of these ladies corroborated the statements of Mrs. Martin, the former as to the occurrence in the oyster-house at Astoria, the latter detailing an incident in which she stated, some five years ago when the Martins were living at Tillamook the defendant choked Mrs. Martin when her baby was but two weeks old.

"Did you say you had arranged as to the disposition of the child?" questioned Judge George at the conclusion of the testimony.

The arrangement was again stated by the attorneys by which the child was to remain with the father for one year. "The testimony in the case has been of

a one-sided character," remarked the court, "but I have to presume that it is true, and that being the case I can hardly see how the mother can consent to leave the child in the custody of the father, a man who, from what has been submitted here, is totally unfit to have charge of a young boy. Mrs. Martin, are you willing that your boy should remain in charge of the defendant?"

"I had to consent to it," said the fair plaintiff, rising to her feet, because my husband swore he would kill me if the child was taken from him."

Attorney Smith hastened to explain that there had been threats on both sides, and, in fact, a double kidnapping, the plaintiff having stolen the child from the defendant and the latter's people having gained possession of it in the same manner, with whom it now resides. On this showing the decree was granted as asked for.

Martin's side of the story is told in the pleadings, although it must be regarded as a significant fact that he was not on hand with witnesses to sustain the allegations in his answer to the complaint. He alleges inhuman and cruel treatment on the part of plaintiff, and as a cross complaint, charges her with adultery with an Astoria man, claiming that they visited Portland together and stopping for several days at a well-known hotel.

The further allegation is made that Mrs. Martin is a profligate person, fond of intoxicating liquors and frequently getting drunk, and that when she told defendant last January that she was going to visit her parents in Amity, Yamhill County, she really came to Portland with a paramour, the same party formerly mentioned, and after remaining in this city about one month notified defendant that she had left him for good.

Ordinance No. 142.

An ordinance to provide for licensing auctioneers, and to repeal section 3 of ordinance No. 20 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict therewith.

The people of Tillamook City do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in the business of auctioneering within the corporate limits of Tillamook City, Oregon, without having first obtained a license therefor from said city; provided, that any person or persons applying therefor shall pay into the treasury of Tillamook City the sum of twelve dollars annually for such license, but no license shall be issued for a shorter period of time than one day, and such license shall not be less than Two dollars.

Section 2. Every person shall be deemed an auctioneer within the meaning of this ordinance whose business it is to offer property for sale at public outcry. These provisions shall not apply to public officers in the discharge of their official duty.

Section 3. Every person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five (\$5.00) dollars and not more than twenty (\$20.00) dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each Two dollars of such fine.

Section 4. Section 3 of ordinance No. 20 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Read first time April 6, 1903, at 8:30 o'clock p.m. Read second time April 6, 1903, at 8:32 o'clock p.m. By unanimous consent of the members of the Common Council present put on its third reading upon this the night of its introduction and read for the third time April 6, 1903, at 8:35 o'clock p.m., and being now before the Council upon the question "Shall the ordinance pass?" the roll of Councilmen being called the vote resulted as follows: Ayes, 4; nays, 0. Whereupon the ordinance was declared duly passed.

THOS. COATES, City Recorder.
Approved April 7th, 1903.
C. W. TALMAGE, Mayor.

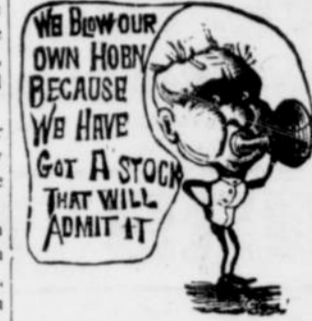
Notice to Milk Producers.

After April 1st and until further notice, the Tillamook Creamery Company will manufacture Cheese at 1½ cents and Butter at 2½ cents per pound, and all money accumulated therefrom over and above running expenses and a dividend of six per cent on the stock of the company, will be returned at the end of the year to the patrons of the creamery in proportion to milk delivered.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOS. SANDERS, Pres.
A. C. HUNT,
GEORGE WILLIAMS.

U. S. Best hardwheat Flour at Gangloff & Snuffer's.

C. MILLS & FINLEY, RACKET STORE.



No trouble to show and price Goods.

In order to make room for our immense stock of SPRING GOODS already ordered, we now offer entire STOCK for SALE.

Will be greatly pleased to

SELL the ENTIRE STOCK now on hand

SMITH & JENKINS,

Successors to L. N. Barnes, DEALERS IN

PRIME MEATS, LARD, etc. At the NEW MEAT MARKET.

Only Prime Meats Handled. Give us Call. Hides Wanted.

Quick's Delivery Wagons deliver, Highest Cash price paid for stock. Both parties

Truckee Lumber Co., OF SAN FRANCISCO, DEALERS IN

FIR & SPRUCE Lumber BOX SHOOKS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE And LOGGERS' SUPPLIES

AGENTS STEAMERS "W. H. KRUGER" AND "REDONDO" For San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Hobsonville, Or. J. E. SIBLEY, Mgr.

A. K. CASE, PROPRIETOR

Tillamook Iron Woks

General Machinists & Blacksmiths.

Boiler Work, Logger's Work and Heavy Forging.

Fine Machine Work a Specialty.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

M. F. LEACH, PROPRIETOR OF

Tillamook Meat Market

DEALER IN

Fresh and Cured Meats, Hides, Wool, etc.

Shop next door to Larsen's Hotel, Tillamook

Pacific Navigation Co.

STEAMERS--SUE H. ELMORE, W. H. HARRISON. ONLY LINE--ASTORIA TO TILLAMOOK, GARIBALDI BAY CITY, HOBSONVILLE.

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Centrally Located. Rates, \$1 Per Day

LARSEN HOUSE,

M. H. LARSEN, Proprietor. TILLAMOOK, OREGON

The Best Hotel in the city. No Chinese Employed.