

Tillamook Headlight.

D. D. C. BROWN, Editor and Mgr.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County

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All notices or communications should be sent in as early in the week as possible.

The HEADLIGHT has double the bona fide subscription list of any other newspaper in Tillamook County.

Telephone No. 6.

Office corner of Main and 2d streets.

The opening of the Tillamook Opera House marks a new era in the social life of this city. For a long time it has been impossible to produce here even the most ordinary plays. Now we have, or will have when it is completed one of the handsomest and most commodious halls to be found anywhere in the state. Everybody is delighted with it and the only wonder is that it wasn't built long ago.

The Examiner says that "a people who could produce George Washington need not feel utterly discouraged about its future." Perhaps so; but the trouble is George is dead and though there are 60,000,000 people in the country of which he is the father, there are mighty few of his sons in public life who very much resemble him. A few duplicates could be used to great advantage.

Concerning School Directors.

The first Monday in March is the day appointed by law for the election of school directors in the different school districts in the state of Oregon.

Of so little importance is the event usually considered that not more than half of the voters know when the election comes, and even of that number very few go to the polls. And yet, notwithstanding this popular indifference, it is doubtful whether, of all the elections held in the state, there is any of greater importance than the generally despised school election.

If it be a fact that the public school is the bulwark of American liberty, if the education received at the public schools is really that which elevates the masses of our people above the masses in other countries and fits them for the great and glorious privileges of citizenship and the heavy responsibility of rulers of the greatest nation on earth, then everything connected with that education becomes of the utmost importance. It will not avail us that we have a good system of education. A system of education is like a law—it is of no practical benefit, however intrinsically excellent, unless it be all in common, Jew and gentile, infidel and Christian. All sects are compelled to support the public schools, and all have an equal right to and in them; and if there is any place on earth where the bigot has no right, it is in the position referred to. Our public schools must be kept free from all sectarian taint. The school director should be a man too broad to be controlled by any creed, set, or clique—a representative man in the community.

But he should be more than this; if possible he should be a man of at least a common school education. How can a man be a judge of educational appliances unless he himself knows how to use them, and how can he be a capable judge of teachers unless he knows what constitutes a good

teacher? A man may be a very liberal man. A narrow, sectarian bigot who can see no excellency in any one who does not subscribe to his creed, has no business as an official for a system of popular education which is intended for put in practical operation. To do this requires good appliances, and good teachers, and the selection of these is in the hands of the school directors. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the school director be a man thoroughly qualified for his position. The qualifications required by a school director are of two kinds, moral and mental. By moral qualifications we do not mean that he must needs conform to any sectarian standard of ethics, but simply that he needs to be a broad-minded, good man, a very pious man, and yet no more qualified for a school director than is the average donkey. The office requires the best intellect in the community. Good school directors means good teachers and good schools; poorly qualified school directors means poor schools, dissatisfied patrons, and the practical nullification of the grand American system of education whereby alone our nation can hope to maintain the proud position she now holds among the nations of the earth.

An Excellent Idea.

To meet the needs of large numbers of people, both old and young who live in remote sections of country or in places where the schools are not advanced, the University of Oregon has made arrangements to conduct a four years course of study by correspondence. The plan is to make this course entirely free except a small charge which will cover the actual expenses. This charge will be in the form of a small sum for each lesson sent out. It will not exceed what is actually paid out for postage and clerical work in conducting the course. Students will be expected to order their text books either through local dealers or from the Portland book stores. It is hoped that large numbers of people will avail themselves of this opportunity to do intellectual work under competent guidance. It is also hoped to interest the press of the State in the undertaking so that it may become very widely known. No newspaper can be paid for publishing the announcement of the course, since it is not a plan for making money, but it is hoped that a wide spread public spirit may be awakened and that the press will lend its powerful assistance toward the success of the work. The course will be divided into five departments of study:—English literature, Latin, History and Civics, Mathematics, and Science. Four years of work have been planned in each of these departments as he chooses.

The course will be conducted as follows:—Any person who wishes to take one or more of the studies may send in his name to the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. The words "Extension Department" should be written on the envelope. He should also clearly state what lines of study he wishes to take up. Directions will be sent to him at once for procuring text books and instructions concerning the details of the course.

Questions will be mailed to students covering definite portions of the text books from time to time as they are needed. These should be carefully answered and the answers mailed to the Extension Department of the University. They will be corrected and returned, together with a new set of questions.

This is in brief the scheme of the course. The university has been carrying on this work in a limited way for two years. But it is now hoped to make it much more extensive and more generally useful to the people of the state. The experience of the past however, places the extension department in a position to manage the practical details of the course accurately and promptly. The only charge that will be made will be for the list of questions and for marking answers which are sent in. It is thought that this can be reduced to ten cents for each set of questions and ten cents for examining each set of answers. This small fee will probably cover the actual expenses of the course and nothing further is desired by the department. It is to be noted that this is open to all persons who desire to engage in study. It will cover the course of the usual good high school course and the questions and suggestions which will be sent may often be used with profit in reviews and examinations in city high schools. No person should feel that a course of this kind is a complete substitute for a good school, but if the school is not available for any reason then much advancement in sound learning may be made by taking a corresponding course. Full outlines of the course will be sent free upon application.

C. H. Chapman.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Feb. 15th, 1897.

Inauguration echoes are now heard wherever one turns in Washington. Work upon the street stands from which a portion of the spectators will view the parade, which promises to be the handsomest, if not the largest, ever seen, has been started, and the inauguration committee has begun the distribution of fifty thousand paper flags and fifteen thousand portraits of McKinley and Hobart, to be used by the residents along the route of the parade to assist in decorating their houses. These are given away by the committee. So general is the sentiment in favor of having the West Point and Annapolis Cadets take part in the parade that it seems probable the joint resolution, offered in the Senate by Mr. Frye, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Baker, of N. H., requesting the President to order the cadets and their bands to Washington and appropriating the money to pay their expenses, will go through. It is known that Mr. Cleveland favors having the cadets in the parade and that he will gladly issue the order if Congress will adopt the resolution.

The democrats are already beginning their howl about the total amount of the appropriations that will be made by the fifty-fourth Congress. It is true that the total of the appropriations for the two years will exceed \$1,000,000,000, but the democrats would show more wisdom if they would point out a single appropriation made, or to be made in the short time remaining of the session, that is not needed, or that the government will not get full value for, instead of yelling "extravagant appropriations" like a lot of parrots. The Senate is not a republican body—would that it were—yet it has not only approved all of the appropriations made by the House, but has in nearly every bill increased them. Besides, it should not be forgotten that a considerable amount of the money appropriated by this Congress was made necessary by continuing contracts made by the last democratic Congress for River and Harbor improvements, public buildings and the increase of the Navy. Chairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations, correctly stated the situation when he said that contracts previously made had to be observed; that Congress could not allow unfinished public buildings to remain exposed in all kinds of weather, and that the pension laws could not be ignored. In short, that no appropriations have been made that were not necessary for the conduct of the government and the preservation of its interests. Mr. Cannon's idea of economy in public expenditures are so rigid that he has offended many personal friends by refusing to sanction propositions for appropriations which have come before his committee. There is no item in any appropriation made by the fifty-fourth Congress that any republican need be ashamed of; the appropriations are all needed and the money is all to be spent among the people and for the people.

It is about settled that the arbitration treaty will not be voted upon at this session, but will go over to the extra session of the Senate, that will meet March 4th, and remain in session until the extra session of the full Congress meets. This has been made necessary by the opposition to the treaty in the Senate.

Representative Woodman, of Ill., has asked the House Ways and Means Committee to increase the revenue tax on cigarettes 50 cents to \$50 a thousand. Mr. Woodman's object is to stop the smoking of cigarettes by children, which he says is "a habit which is destroying our youth, filling our insane asylums, and shrouding in gloom, by the destruction, mentally, morally and physically of their young sons, many of the best homes of our land." Mr. Woodman said in his speech to the Committee: "As long as boys can buy the death-dealing article at a cent apiece or two for a cent, so long will the evil continue. When they are taxed so as to produce a larger revenue, which tax will place them out of the reach of school children, then Mr. Chairman, we may look for a mitigation of the evil. Then may we look for a protection that protects. Then may we congratulate ourselves on having performed one act the results of which the whole nation, with one accord will approve."

Representative White, of Chicago, made quite a stir at the last meeting of the House Committee on public buildings and grounds by charging that the insertion of the name of Ex-Mayor Grant, of N. Y., a son-in-law of Senator Murphy, as one of the five Commissioners provided for in the bill for the new New York Custom House, was the result of a deal. The Commissioners are to get \$5,000 a year and no limit is set to the time they are to take for the sale of the present Custom House and the erection of the proposed new one. The bill is now before the Committee on account of amendments added by the Senate, one of which is Mr. Grant's name. Mr. White wants to strike out the Commission entirely.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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THE TRUCKEE LUMBER COMPANY.

J. E. SIBLEY, Manager of Store and Mill, Hodsonville, Ore.

Principal Office, 219, Berry St., S. F. Mills at Truckee, Cal.

There have appeared in the columns of this paper for several years the advertisements of Ely's Cream Balm, a remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and for Hay Fever. It is with much pleasure that we can call the particular attention of our readers to the fact that this article stands very high among remedies, and particularly high as a catarrh medicine. Ely Brothers, we are informed, have had long experience as druggists and pharmacists, and a remedy coming from such a source should have the confidence of those desiring a reliable preparation. One fact that should inspire confidence in their catarrh cure (Ely's Cream Balm) is that they are willing to have it put to test, and in order that every one may try it they are now offering a generous trial size through the druggists, or will mail on receipt of 10 cents. You need not hesitate to send to send to them for the remedy. Their address is 56 Warren Street, New York City.

Few people know that all plants contain digestive principles. They cannot absorb their food until it is digested any more than animals can. The Mount Lebanon Shakers have learned the art of extracting and utilizing these digestive principles, and it is for this reason that their Shakers Digestive Cordial is meeting with such phenomenal success in the treatment of dyspepsia. The Shaker Digestive Cordial not only contains food already digested, but it also contains digestive principles which aid the digestion of other food that may be eaten with it. A single 10 cent sample will be sufficient to demonstrate its value, and we suggest that every suffering dyspeptic make a trial of it. Any druggist can supply it. Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor.

A NEW BOOK "KNITTING AND CROCHET. ING," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20-page monthly filled with original stories literary and domestic topics and fashions. It department of Fancy Work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 25 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with a six months' subscription. The price of book is 25 cents, but a six months' subscription and the book combined will be sent for only 15 cents. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

Beware of Ointment for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Portland Market

As given by Allen & Lewis.

WHEAT—Markets are somewhat higher. Exporters value for Eastern Oregon, 75 to 82c valley 82 to 85c.

OATS—No. 1, white, 39 to 40c; grey, 38 to 39c choice.

BARLEY—Feed \$17.00, brewing, 18 to 19. HAY—Choice Timothy is ready sale at \$13.00 choice clover, wheat and oat hay, in good demand at \$11.00 to \$12.00 for No. 1.

POTATOES—There is a good local demand for consumption at 75c to 80c for choice Burbanks.

BUTTER—Store, in rolls 20 to 25c per roll; choice dairy, 35 to 40c per roll; creamery 35 to 40c per roll.

EGGS—Choice candled, steady at 17c.

PROVISIONS—City cured hams 110; sides, 65 to 75c to 80c for shoulders, 75 to 78c for pure lard in 5 and 10 lbs.

DRIED APPLES—Evaporated bleached, 6c; evaporated unbleached, 45 to 50c.

PEARS—Sun and evaporated, 10 to 15c.

DRIED PLUMS—Pitted, 30 to 35c; prunes, 3 to 5c.

CHICKENS—\$2.50 to \$4.50.

TURKEYS—Live, 10 to 11c; 12 to 13c for choice.

DUCKS—Young, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

GESE—Young, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

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