

**Tillamook Headlight.**

D. DeK. Bowman, E. I. and Mgr.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... 75c  
Three months ..... 50c

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Office corner of Main and 1st sts.

County politics begins to sizzle just a little, but the main interest of each prospective candidate seems to be to find out what the other fellow proposes to do.

The President's message read to congress at the opening of the present session, has aroused a good deal of interest both at home and abroad. It is a wise conservative and statesman like document, and the comment of the press on it has been mainly favorable.

McKinley times are evidently appreciated by the people of Kansas, who have returned her to the column of the Republican States, the plurality of the party in that state being this year over 9,000, against a Democratic plurality of over 13,000 in the election of 1896.

A ton of cancelled farm mortgages is proposed as an interesting exhibit for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The farmers of the entire Mississippi Valley could easily arrange this, but wouldn't it be pretty hard on Mr. Bryan, right in his own State and under the shadow of his own electoral sanctum?

There are some sheets which delight in printing sensational canards of 'atrocious crimes' etc. alleged to have been committed in the cities in which they are unfortunately published. Cannot such alleged newspapers see that they are injuring the communities afflicted by their presence? 'It is a vile bird indeed that fouls its own nest.' Let us give our county as good a name as possible.

The new tariff law presents its compliments to the farmers on their return to Washington with an evidence of steady growth in earnings. They were in August \$19,023,614, in September \$21,933,098, in October \$24,391,415, and in November \$25,000,000. That is a steady, headful growth, which indicates that long before its first year is ended it will be producing the promised surplus.

Not one of the thirteen countries which offered "protests" against our new tariff has excluded any American products because their protests were unheeded. Instead of shutting out our products the thirteen protesting countries have increased their purchases of our products twenty-five per cent. while we have, under the operations of the Dingley law, reduced our purchases from them in a like proportion.

The people of Tillamook County are not the fools some would be sharpers imagine them. They know a reliable newspaper when they see it. Last week's vermillion appendix to a grocery, contained two sensational lies. The people of this county can depend on the HEADLIGHT giving all the news, and when they see anything in its columns they can depend upon its being true. That they do look to the HEADLIGHT for reliable news, is evinced by the fact that last week witnessed the largest increase in new subscribers of any week in the last four years—and they paid the cash, too, every one of them.

The much-talked-of visit of Mr. Bryan is now to begin. The Mexicans are to be told, presumably in their native tongue, how much better off they are with a free-coinage system, in which it takes two and a half silver dollars to buy an

article, which one dollar under the limited-coinage system of the United States will buy, and on his return to the United States, Mr. Bryan is to explain to the people of this country the advantages which would come to them by exchanging our currency system with its 23 one-hundred-cent dollars per capita for the Mexican system of 5 forty cent dollars per capita. The public anxiously await this somewhat remarkable undertaking of this somewhat remarkable financier.

And now comes the second step in the effect of the new tariff, the improvement in wages. The first improvement under a protective tariff of course would be that relating to the number of people employed as soon as the new law was assured. This was felt, for it will be remembered that there was a marked increase in the number of people employed, even before the Dingley bill went upon the statute books. The second step in the result of the measure is increased wages and that is now beginning to make itself apparent. Notices have been posted in the Mahoning Valley, in Ohio, announcing an increase of twenty per cent. in wages among the limestone operatives of that section, reports come from the iron mines of Michigan and Pennsylvania that wages there are to be increased ten per cent. on January first, while large numbers of manufacturing establishments in various parts of the country have already announced an increase in wages. It will be a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to millions in the United States to whom the holiday season brought little of brightness in former years.

**School Officers and Parents**

You wish your school to succeed. You wish to secure the best possible results. You wish your children to become intelligent and respectable men and women, fitted to act an honorable part in the affairs of life, and to become, in every way, useful members of society.

To secure all this is the province of the public school; but this important work will be well or ill done, according as the means provided are effective or inefficient.

The school is in the hands of the people, and is invariably what the people make it. If the conditions necessary to a good and efficient school are supplied, the people must do it. You may secure the services of an active, energetic, and live teacher; yet, he can do very little without the other conditions are supplied. He must have something to do with—to work with. He must order his work according to the circumstances by which he finds himself surrounded—and these circumstances are favorable or unfavorable to a good school, according as the people make them. It never desirous to do his duty, the teacher cannot remove difficulties over which he has absolutely no control, and with which, ordinarily, he can have nothing to do.

What then, as parents, must we do to secure the desired end? What is necessary to secure, ordinarily, the success of the school in our immediate district?

Let us briefly consider:

1. There must be a live, energetic and earnest teacher.
2. A comfortable house, properly furnished, one in which our children can enjoy at least, bodily comfort.
3. Necessary utensils for teacher and pupils to work with.
4. A prompt and regular attendance of pupils.

These I conceive to be absolutely essential to the success of the school, and are conditions that may be, and must be, if at all, supplied by the parents—the people of the district.

The law recognizes the school directors as the representatives of the people of the district, and lodges with them the power to prescribe the rules and regulations for the government and successful management of the school, and, in the acceptance of the trust, they assume the responsibility of the station. To them, therefore, we shall look for the adoption of such regulations, such measures, as are calculated to secure the best results.

Our schools cannot accomplish the highest amount of good, unless the children are regular and constant in their attendance. How often it is, that scholars of good natural abilities are connected with a good school, month after month, and year after year, and yet make but little progress! They remain seats in school and, when perfectly convenient, and consistent with other arrangements, they occupy them—and do little else. They are neither prepared to enter a class, nor continue there, if allowed to join. They feel no interest in the school, nor in the studies thereof, and often, by their habits of idleness and inattention, they become a positive injury to the whole school. Teachers are incompetent to impart any new light to such comatose pupils as some are; comatose in some respects, but most unlike in others, they appear and disappear, but when and how they will reappear, no mortal can predict with any degree of certainty.

If you expect to succeed in your business, you expect to do so by giving it your time and undivided attention. So it is with the school. If you expect your children to make substantial progress, you must send them regularly—every day to school. In almost every school there are pupils who are habitually irregular in their attendance, are always late in the morning, and are always behind in every essential respect. They are behind in attendance, in their studies, in interest, in all that is to make the school valuable to themselves and teachers, and it is safe to say that they will, in all probability, continue to be behind through life.

If it is desired that a pupil should take private lessons in special studies from other teachers, or assist in any home work, a very little contrivance will in most cases, secure hours for these purposes, other than regular school hours. I am quite aware that it often happens that the labor of children is required at home; but far better is it to keep them at home, entirely, till the labor for the season is finished, and then, what time you can spare them, let them attend regularly. If your child can attend school but

one, two, or three months in the year, by all means let it make a business of it while it is at it and attend every day.

Some people seem to think they are sending to school when their children attend a part of each week (often but a part of each day), or each month; and when they discover little progress has been made, their complaints are long and loud, and the school is pronounced a failure; and so it is so far as their children are concerned, but the fact is they have pursued a course that would result in failure in any business or calling, and they have no right to expect a different result here.

I believe that the best interests of the children are secured, and their future usefulness advanced by having them feel that in connecting themselves with the school they enter upon the preparation of themselves for the real work of life, that for the time being it is as real as anything can be in the future, and that, therefore, they should cultivate habits of promptness, patience, and fidelity. But a pupil who is taken out of school to attend entertainments, to learn to dance a jig or a hornpipe, to perform some household task which might be attended to at some other time, or to gratify some caprice is apt to conclude that his school work is but a little importance, and he thus grows up without pains-taking, earnestness and sincerity which have so much to do with success, whatever may be his calling in the future. Our school are to be regarded not simply as agencies for giving information in a few branches of study, but as helps for the training of character.

Remember, parents, that every unnecessary absence is a serious injury to the pupil, and a robbery of the whole school. If you decide to send your child to school rather than educate him yourself, you must conform to the prescribed regulation; that is implied in the contract between you and the teacher, and between you and the whole school. You have no more right to break into the order of the school by irregularity than you have to stop a train of cars between two stations for your own convenience and to the inconvenience of the other passengers.

It is important that your child understand that, while he is attending school, school is the main thing. You cannot impress him with the idea that, education is something to be valued, and prized and striven for, with care, earnestness and patience; in other words, you can not educate him at all, unless it is made the great thing to which all other things, your convenience and his fancies, must bend. If it makes no great matter if he is an hour late, if he stays out a day or two now and then, to do some errand for you or to gratify some whim of his own, why the whole thing becomes of no great consequence in his estimation, and to awaken and keep alive in him any high purpose of worthy aim in education is an utter impossibility.

Now, parents, I plead with you to send your children to school regularly, co-operate with the teacher for the good of your children; provide them with necessary books and appliances; assist them and encourage them to do the duty, and we shall hear few complaints of our schools. Many of our teachers are sincere and earnest laborers hard to please themselves to do their work well, and with your assistance there can be little doubt as to the results.

G. A. Walker,  
Co. Supt. of schools.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., Dec. 3 1897.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Ore., on February 24th, 1898, viz Nelia M. Curtis; H. R. No. 1098 for the Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Sec. 6, T. 2, S. 8, R. 8, W.

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

Mike Alpanalp, of Tillamook, Ore., John L. Childers, of Tillamook, Ore., William A. Hall, of Tillamook, Ore., John Knapp, of Tillamook, Ore.  
Chas. B. Moores,  
Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., Dec. 31 1897.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Ore., on Feb. 24th, 1898, viz Mrs. Julia Curtis; H. R. No. 1097 for the S 1/4 of S 15, S 1/4 of S 16, S 1/4 of S 17, and Lot of Sec. 31, T. 1, S. 8, W.

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

Mike Alpanalp, of Tillamook, Ore., John L. Childers, of Tillamook, Ore., William A. Hall, of Tillamook, Ore., John Knapp, of Tillamook, Ore.  
Chas. B. Moores,  
Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., Nov. 27 1897.—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, Ore., on January 11th, 1898, viz: Jefferson D. Pater; H. R. 1037 for the W 1/2 of N. E 1/4 and W 1/2 of S. E 1/4 of Sec. 35, T. 2, N. 7, W.

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

George N. Small, of Tillamook, Ore., John Leonard, of Gales Creek, Ore., W. L. Murray, of Astoria, Ore., D. C. Hatch, of Portland, Ore.  
Chas. B. Moores,  
Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., Nov. 27th 1897.—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, Ore., on January 11th, 1898, viz: William L. Murray; H. R. 1037 for the N. E 1/4 of Sec. 9, T. 6, N. 8, W.

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

J. D. Pater, of Gales Creek, Ore., John Leonard, of Gales Creek, Ore., D. C. Hatch, of Portland, Ore., George N. Small, of Tillamook, Ore.  
Chas. B. Moores,  
Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Nov. 24, 1897.—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, Ore., on January 11th, 1898, viz Erick Glad; H. R. No. 1077 for the S 1/2 of Sec. 25, T. 2, N. 8, W.

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

Frank Severance, of Tillamook, Ore., Lawrence Johnson, of Tillamook, Ore., George Johnson, of Tillamook, Ore., Charles Dexter, of Tillamook, Ore.  
Chas. B. Moores,  
Register.

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**UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR.**

Notice is hereby given that the approved fractional part of Township 2, South Range 9 West, has been received from the Surveyor General of Oregon, and on January 4th, 1898, at 8 o'clock, A. M., of said date, said plat will be filed in this office, and the land therein embraced will be subject to entry on, and after said date.

Chas. B. Moores, Register.  
Wm. Galloway, Receiver.

**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.**

The delinquent tax roll for the year of 1896, has been turned over to me with a warrant attached thereto requiring me to collect the taxes on said roll by levy and sale of the personal property of each delinquent tax payer, and if none be found then the real property described on said tax roll. I trust those who are delinquent will pay up soon, and thus save themselves considerable cost.

H. H. Alderman  
Sheriff of Tillamook Co., Ore.

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.**

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF TILLAMOOK.

In the matter of the Estate of Lester B. Hart, an Insolvent Debtor.

The undersigned, having on the 25th day of Oct. 1897, been duly appointed Assignee of the Estate of Lester B. Hart, insolvent, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming indebtedness against said Estate to present their claim at the office of Handley & Handley at Tillamook, Oregon within three months from the date hereof.

Albert Hart's Assignee.

**Dated Oct. 25th 1897.**

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, duly made on the 4th day of November, 1897 and to me directed as Administrator of the Estate of Ernest Wyss, deceased, and authorizing the sale of the lands hereinafter described, I will on Saturday the 11th day of December 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, offer for sale at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in Tillamook County Oregon, all the Estate, right, title and interest which the above named decedent, Ernest Wyss, had in, and to the lands in Tillamook County, Oregon described as follows to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section (17) eleven, and the south half & North quarter of the southwest quarter of Section (2) Twelve in Township (1) one, North of Range (7) Seven West of the Willamette Meridian, in Oregon.

Terms of Sale—Twenty five per cent cash in hand and the remainder on confirmation of the sale.

Conveyances to be made at the expense of purchaser.

G. O. Nolan,  
Administrator.  
Handley & Handley,  
Attorneys for Estate.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. County Court, of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, duly issued on the 4th day of November 1897, and to me directed as Administrator of the Estate of T. E. Harris deceased, and authorizing the sale of the lands hereinafter described, for the purpose of satisfying a certain mortgage upon said lands given by said decedent in his life time to one George P. Williams, dated Jan. 8th 1897, I will on Saturday the 11 day of December 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon offer for sale at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in Tillamook County, Oregon, The lands in Tillamook Co. Ore. described as follows to wit: The East half and the southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter and the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section (3) in Township (2) Two, South of Range (9) Nine West of the Willamette Meridian, in Oregon, containing (20) One hundred and sixty acres.

Terms of sale—Twenty five per cent cash in hand, and the remainder payable upon confirmation of sale.

Conveyances to be made at expense of purchaser.

G. O. Nolan,  
Administrator.  
Handley & Handley,  
Attys. for Estate.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., Nov. 4, 1897.—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, Ore., on Dec. 15th, 1897, viz: Ernest G. Werner; H. R. 907 for the S E 1/4 of Sec. 25, T. 2, S. 8, W.

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

M. Peterson, of Delph, Ore., G. Baxter, of Delph, Ore., J. McCoy, of Delph, Ore., Paluska Gwinn, of Delph, Ore.  
Chas. B. Moores, Register.

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