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**Tillamook Headlight**  
 Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Official Paper, Tillamook City and County

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### HEADLIGHT PIRATE. Doles Out Gems of Current Topics and Events.

As the guest of honor at a dinner in New York recently, Senator Frye spoke on trade and commerce and the best way of promoting them, a subject in which all intelligent Americans take a deep interest. Mr. Frye said that the commercial war upon which the world has entered will become fiercer and fiercer, and he expressed the opinion that Germany will be our most dangerous rival. This view finds warrant in the fact that the wages of labor are much less than here—Mr. Frye said not one-half of ours—while no other European country is manifesting so much energy and enterprise in industrial and commercial development as Germany is. That nation has made remarkable progress in the last few years in securing South American trade, and it is expanding its commerce in Asia. German manufacturers go to all the markets of the world and the exports of that country are steadily growing.

MANY people complain that the mining interests of some of the states are passing into the hands of foreign capitalists. Really there is no reason for complaint in this regard, for the Britisher does not take his money back home with him, as a rule, but re-invests it. It is asked why are the English companies getting control of the mining interests to a large extent? From Colorado comes the additional query, is it because we have no capital at home? The answer to these questions is a plain one. Our home people have been inclined to believe that mining was not a safe investment and have rested on their oars while English and French capital was picking up the really large investments. It is reported that the bank deposits of Colorado show that the capitalists of that state have allowed their money to lie on deposit while their cousins from across the water come in and buy up the big properties.

ONE hundred thousand Porto Ricans are reported to be starving and in need of aid from the government. These people have suffered none of the ravages of war, have been given an extension of time by the American authorities in which to pay their debts and in other ways benefited by the change of rulers. It is possible that the reputation of Uncle Sam for feeding the hungry has caused this sudden starving attack on the part of the people of the island? The first thing these people should learn is that the United States gives every man an opportunity to earn a living and that if able-bodied he must earn it or go hungry.

ENGLAND and Russia, having concluded that it is better to divide up in China than to quarrel over the question of precedence, have mutually agreed that Russia is to build the railroads in the north of China and England in the central portions. The rights of the Chinese in the premises are not considered, nor is it likely that it will make much difference what the celestials want.

ONE by one the most cherished privileges of the people are being curtailed by the trusts. The bicycle combination is the latest, and it proposes to make only three patterns of wheels to sell at different prices. No more will the rider enjoy the pleasure of resting by the roadside and quarreling with his companion as to which has the best wheel.

THE gradual return of disappointed fortune seekers who swarmed forth to the gold fields of Alaska upon the reports of fabulous finds there should teach the lesson anew that the only royal road to wealth is by persistent and well directed labor. In spite of timely and repeated warnings, thousands of ambitious men left good employments in the hope of

growing rich over night through Klondike speculation, but few of them have made strikes and still fewer have come back with as much as they took with them. Most of them find that their friends and neighbors who have remained at home pursuing the even tenor of their ways have made more substantial progress and have more to show for their work to say nothing of comfort and prosperity enjoyed, where the Klondiker has had only hardship if not suffering. As has been repeatedly asserted without contradiction, more wealth is dug out of Oregon soil every year than has been dug out of all the gold mines of Alaska and a Oregon farm offers surer and better profits than nine out of ten of the gold-chasing excursions. The fortune seeker who passed through Oregon on his way to the Klondike has only discovered that he left the true Eldorado behind him because he recognized it not.

SENATOR FRYE, who was a member of the Paris Peace commission, is reported to have said in an interview: "The situation in the Philippines is not nearly as good as I should like to see it. When we were in Paris no one connected with the commission believed that more than 5,000 soldiers would be needed at any time." Yet it was known to the members of the commission that Spain kept a much larger force than this in the Philippines, that a chronic state of insurrection existed there and that the natives desired not a change of rulers, but independence. While the peace negotiations were in progress the Filipino leaders announced in unmistakable terms that they would accept nothing short of self-government and that they would resist any effort on the part of the United States to extend its sovereignty over the archipelago. They refused to be sold like sheep and proclaimed that Spain had no right to cede territory which they had helped to wrest from that nation and over a large part of which the Spanish government had exercised only a nominal sovereignty. It should have been known to the American members of the peace commission that the Filipinos were preparing to defend their claim to independence; that they established a government and organized an army for this purpose.

A statement from the War department shows that the American army in the Philippines has lost 198 killed and 1,111 wounded from February 4 to April 28. Uncle Sam should have doubled that \$20,000,000 it gave to Spain and required a warranty deed to the islands.

### ERA OF GREAT FORTUNES.

A recent decision in a suit against one of the Standard Oil magnates emphasized the fact that the Standard Oil properties had increased in value in a few years from \$160,000,000 to nearly \$500,000,000, of which more than half is said to be the property of a single individual.

Within a year the merging of corporate and business enterprises in the new combinations generically known as trusts has added not less than \$1,000,000,000 to the value of the securities issued by these trusts, in every one of which the controlling interest is held by a few individuals.

Never before in the history of the world has the accumulation of great fortunes gone on so rapidly as it has done in this country in the short seventeen years since the Standard Oil Trust set the example and marked the methods of success. Never before has the process of accumulation been so rapid as in the past twelve months.

What is to be the ultimate result of this movement? How is it destined to affect our social and business conditions? Still more important is the question, How will it finally affect our political conditions?

Money is power. Money, firmly held by the few and intelligently directed to the furtherance of their interests, must be the controlling influence not alone in the direction of business but in government and politics as well. At last year's rate, where shall we be next year? What will be the conditions in fifty years from now, or in a hundred years? The unchecked movement has only begun. The problem of the accumulation of unlimited resources in the hands of

the very few has only presented itself. It is the most important problem which the people of this country are called on to face—and to settle.—World

### TRUSTS DEADENING EFFECT.

A strong point urged against the trusts is the deadening effect upon industrial progress which must come from the stopping of rivalry between four fifths and in some cases a large number of the men who have been pushing big factories and mills ahead by the use of all available resources of skill and ingenuity. Referring to this phase of the trust problem the New York Tribune says that when twenty industrial concerns are merged in one giant corporation and competition largely ceases to be felt, the greatest force which stimulates invention, improvement in methods and general progress is very much weakened. A large proportion of those who have been devoting their abilities to industrial upbuilding, under the stimulus of a vigorous competition, affording encouragement to invention and to improvement in method, will be retired. Many who have been the most capable and enterprising and energetic in the work of industrial and commercial advancement will drop out of the contest, for in the development of monopoly it is not always the fittest that survive.

Manifestly this inevitable effect of industrial combination—the lessening of the stimulus to invention and to improved methods—cannot fail to impede the progress of the United States in the conflict of industrial and commercial rivalry with other nations which is growing constantly more strenuous. The marvelous industrial growth of this country, under a judicious economic policy, is very largely due to the stimulating influence of competition upon the inventive genius of our people. Those engaged in great enterprises have been ever on the alert for better methods of production. Ingenuity and skill have always been sure of liberal reward. Competition has also made a demand for the best business ability and energy. It is needless to point out the results; they are familiar to all. We are now confronted with the danger of having the force to which our wonderful industrial growth is due greatly impaired if not quite destroyed and we need not say that it is a very serious danger, menacing to the progress and welfare of the nation.

There are some who think that the remarkable monopolistic movement that is still active must sooner or later break down from the operation of immutable economic laws, that so stupendous an industrial revolution cannot be permanent, that the innovation is at best but a vast experiment. They urge that the great American forces of capital and labor cannot be held in restraint for the convenience of the combinations. It would seem, indeed, that in a country like this competition could not long be throttled, that the enterprise of our people would not permit them to long endure the extractions of trust, that in nearly every field dominated by the combinations there will spring up fresh rivalry, powerful enough to make headway against the monopolistic organizations. Possibly this will be realized. There is abundance of capital outside of the trusts as well as an ample supply of business ability and of labor. But the combinations are formidable and it is not easy to induce other capital to engage in a contest with them. It would not, therefore, be wise to wait for such a possibility. The whole power of the national and state governments must be directed against the trusts with all the force and vigor that can be brought to bear.

### County Warrants.

The following warrants are now payable, and will be paid when presented at my office:  
 Series E.—1198, 1199, 1141, 1152, 1192, 1123, 1153, 1161, 1154, 1180, 437, 1173, 1145, 1184, 1176, 569, 890, 1049, 1203, 1245, 1223, 1208, 1209, 1246, 1234, 1243, 1285, 1284, 1281, 1302, 1300, 1233, 1362, 1359, 1358, 1361, 1348, 1313, 1303, 1363, 1263, 991, 1373, 1372, 1380, 1377, 1417, 1413, 1383, 1368, 1430, 1429.  
 W. H. CARY, County Treasurer.  
 April 19th, 1899.

**Sheep for Sale.**  
 W. D. Illingsworth, on the Wilson river has 50 head of sheep for sale.

### COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

#### A Drink Shop for Woods knocked out on a Technicality.

The board of county commissioners resumed business on Friday, with County Judge Sappington and Commissioners C. Ray and C. H. Wheeler present, when the following additional business was disposed of:

In the matter of the petition of G. W. Wallace for a county road, it appearing to the court that the parties through whose lands the road will run have expressed their willingness to deed right of way, it was ordered that the matter be continued for further proceedings.

In the matter of the petition of John Hickey for a change in a county road, there being no proof that notice of the time or place when application would be made on file, the petition was rejected.

In the matter of taxes of M. B. Betseys, which were outstanding against his saw mill property in Bay City for the year 1874, 1895, 1896 and 1897 and that for the year 1894 and 1895 said property was sold for delinquent taxes, the court ordered that said M. B. Petreys pay taxes and costs for said years.

Bills ordered paid:  
 Rogers, Henry, viewing Jenkins road ..... 6.00  
 Sheets, John, ditto ..... 5.90  
 Johnson, Lewis, ditto ..... 4.80  
 Austin, A. M., surveying G. T. Jenkins road ..... 8.90  
 Austin, C., chairman of Jenkins road ..... 4.90  
 Ackley, Claude, ditto ..... 4.70  
 Tillamook Headlight ..... 208.70

It was ordered that the claim of H. H. Alderman for \$23 be rejected.

It was ordered that the claim of McIntosh & McNair for \$48.40 be allowed only in the sum of \$46.30.

Alderman, H.H., for circuit court expenses ..... 30.00

It appearing to the court that there was a balance due Tatum & Bowen for \$100 on their account for bits, steel rope and block, and there being in the hands of the county judge the sum of \$83 applicable to the payment of said balance due, the clerk was ordered to draw warrant for \$17 to make up that amount.

It was ordered that the claim of W. D. Stillwell for \$100 for removing rack heap from north channel of Trask river be continued.

Tillamook Herald ..... 30.30  
 Ooley, C., for work on log wagon 1.50  
 Ray, C., for salary and mileage as commissioner ..... 11.00  
 Sappington, G. W., for salary as county judge ..... 50.00  
 Lamb, G. B., for salary as school superintendent ..... 42.90  
 Wheeler, C. H., for salary and mileage as commissioner ..... 11.60

It was ordered that the claim of G. B. Lamb for \$117.50 was continued.

In the matter of the petition of W. M. Scott for saloon license the court ordered it rejected on account that the petition did not specify in what precinct liquors were to be sold and that the proof of publication showed that the published notice did not specify the time or place where it was to be presented.

It was ordered that the claim of L. Level for \$5.50 for keeping Sidney Hull be continued, also a claim of \$6.

It was ordered that the claim of E. D. Landingham for \$7.70 caring for G. M. Landingham be rejected.

In the matter of the petition of Marion Chance for a bridge across Trask river at Johnson Ford, it was ordered continued.

In the matter of the report of Alex. Watt for road work in district No. 2, on petition and donation around Green hill, was continued.

In the matter of saw mill subscription, it was ordered that these subscriptions are now due and payable, and it was further ordered that said parties pay the various amounts subscribed to the county clerk.

In the matter of collecting delinquent taxes for the years 1896 and 1897, it was ordered that the clerk place new warrants in the hands of the sheriff made returnable on the second Monday in June.

In the matter of the petition of G. T. Jenkins for a county road, the court ordered the road opened.

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### EDUCATIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

The efforts and talk of an amateur are always annoying to professionals in the same line. Michael Angelo could not tolerate any one who attempted to talk to him on art, and with very good reason, too; the subject was so vast and yet so much within his comprehension and in his power that for a dabbler to mention it in his presence was offensive, almost sacrilegious. Every one, no matter how expert in any one branch, has a craving to be an amateur in another. Even Dickens had a weakness to be an athlete and was checked only by his love of good living. Most people, however, long to try their hand outside their proper sphere at only one thing—besides teaching. In that all the world, included many professional teachers, and excepting a few, are amateurs, no man or woman ever lived that did not believe himself capable of teaching school, or directing others how to do so. Peddlers, saddlers, butchers, or bakers; mad men, sad men, foolish or witty; no matter what their education or station and experience in life, each has his pet method of managing a school.

All other callings are by calm behest Resigned to those who understand them best;  
 But every wordy, theoretic leech Can tell the teacher how he ought to teach.

The reason for this is that, perhaps, in the whole range of learned or unlearned occupations, that of teaching is the most complex, and next to the act of composing a poem, successful teaching is the most difficult kind of labor to describe. How to make a watch may be told; how to teach a good school can never be told satisfactorily. Hence most people, knowing absolutely nothing of the art and hidden springs of motive power in teaching, display the assurance of total ignorance in fancying they know all about it.

Another reason is that the desire to gain information is one of the strongest of the mind while the desire to impart it is stronger still; most people long to teach—to teach something, even a dog, and secretly believe that it is the opportunity not the ability that is lacking. This feeling breaks out in various forms; the pulpit has it in an aggravated form; the bench, the bar, the author, the politician, even the business man, has something to teach the world. The fitness of his will brings to the millionaire's last hour a pang of regret that the ability to make so much money, that the giant intellect soon to be lost to the communion of weeping humanity (and smiling heirs), was not devoted to the task of instructing his kind. Hence the bequests to institutions of learning; the spirit of the amateur pedagogue protesting at the last hour of dissolution against the grasping selfishness of a miser.

I do not object to this spirit of amateur pedagogy; but when in disquietude it manifests itself to the annoyance of practical hands, it can easily be exercised by repeating the cabalistic formula: "Bachelors' wives and old maids' children!"

I have little patience with those who throw the blame of partial failure entirely upon the teacher, never considering the varying capacities children or their differing home advantages. In a class of seventy-two pupils preparing for admission to the High School, a series of test examinations will reveal degrees of excellence varying from 45 to 95 per cent. of correct answers. As a matter of fact, too, the duller children have received a disproportionate share of the teacher's time and attention; and yet a narrow-minded person will refer all species of failure in each individual to the charge of the teacher. Suppose the question is to transpose so as to make good prose of the following:

"For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey, This pleasing anxious being e'er resigned, Left the warm precinct of the cheerful day, Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?"

What percentage of pupils from twelve to sixteen years of age, not highly favored in home surroundings, will have any idea of what the stanza means, no matter how hard the teacher has worked with them in grammar and language?

The child who should cut such a Gordian knot by translating it "Who wants to die, anyway?" would show judgment if not erudition, as also did the lad who paraphrased "The press is free," by writing "The printers have a holiday."

Teacher—What is a dove?  
 Pupil—A dove is an insect covered with white foliage.

There is less jealousy on account of religious differences in the West than in the East. The blessed triumvirate of toleration in America—Calvert, Penn, Roger Williams—seem to preside in an especial manner over the destinies of Prairie-land. In the East old-world prejudices divided people off into sets and clung to them long; but the more enterprising frontier-men forgot polemics in the midst of common dangers, and their children have grown up together also forgetting them. This among the people. Of course the philosophic are tolerant wherever their lot is cast. In a familiar school lunch-party, held daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, there are five nationalities and five religious creeds represented in as many individuals. A Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Jew, Unitarian and Catholic break bread together, and yet they are not unhappy! The public school did it! Be this the motto of the next century: Freespeech; Free Schools; Closed lips on religious differences, and Open hearts!

"Early to bed and early to rise" is a piece of wisdom of the past that should not be invariably heeded. The man who works with his hands will do well to follow it by jugging to sleep as soon his inclination impels him. But the man who works with his brain cannot summon sleep when he will, and the slumber of the morning hours is much more refreshing to him than that of the fore-part of the night. The hours before twelve are best for the manual laborer, and those after twelve for the brain-laborer to sleep in. This is particularly true of teachers and students. Late rising is their best exercise. It is as wicked to wake up a teacher abruptly and unnecessarily as to wake up a baby.

Why is it that boards of education are guilty of so many meannesses, especially boards of education in the Western states? It is because such boards are generally composed of an inferior class of politicians, conceited little fellows, who lack the shrewdness of their species to get lucrative position, and are shelved by the "bosses" into a honorary office. No pay being attached to the position, busy men cannot afford to give its duties their time; able men would look upon its bickerings with contempt; and honest men not being "in with the boys" cannot aspire to what has become a cheap reward for a cheap and low kind of political labor. The little creatures that go on school boards imagine that it is a step in the line of political promotion; but it isn't. No man that commences his political life on a board of education ever gets much farther. His party leaders drop him there with a smile at his swelling conceit over his "honors" of his position; and in his official action his inherent littleness soon reveals itself, and his first term damn him in the estimation of men, women and children. Nearly all the prominent men of the country were once teachers; but what prominent man in this or any other country was ever a member of a board of education? For working civil disability, the position is almost as bad as being in the penitentiary; and in Mexico there seems to be a curious relation between ex-presidents of boards of education and fugitives from justice. A man who clings to a school board pertinaciously, in the majority of cases turns out badly. Originally, such men are small and weak, and their little brief authority renders them vain and headstrong to such a degree as to plunge them headlong into foolishness or crime.  
 G. A. WALKER.

### Preparation for Examination.

Special preparation for state and county examinations will be given at the summer term of the State Normal School at Monmouth, beginning Tuesday, June 26th. Regular work by Normal faculty. Grades credited toward graduation. Expenses, from \$35 to \$40 for ten weeks. Full information sent on application to the Secretary of the Faculty, Normal School, Monmouth.