

EDITORIAL SQUIBS

THE Oregon boys have returned from Manila, and the citizens of this state have righteous cause to be justly indignant that they were deprived of their right to welcome them back to "Home, sweet home." Oregonians have been robbed of a long cherished honor and a pleasant duty they greatly desired to patriotically perform; their rights have been premeditatedly ignored by the authorities; a neighboring state has usurped the birthright of the citizens of the Web-foot state...

ONE thing the authorities will have to learn is to know how to provide for the comfort of troops returning from tropical countries. Very few people realize that soldiers have to be acclimated to their return, and it proper precautions are not taken for their comfort it will not take long to demonstrate that they are easy victims to the prevailing diseases. England has certain times in the year when troops are sent to and returned from India, and on troopships specially constructed for the comfort of the soldiers...

THERE was a meeting in Portland last week of representatives from different counties to devise means for making an equal valuation of property in the different counties for assessment purposes. It has been charged that some counties have been cutting down their valuation of property to evade the payment of a proper proportion of their state tax. Judge G. W. Sappington and Assessor J. S. Stephens represented Tillamook. Most all the representatives could point out some of the abuses, but to agree upon a practical and uniform remedy was a matter they were greatly divided on. For instance, Judge Sappington moved that the assessors be instructed to place the valuation of all real property at 75 per cent of the appraisement, but at the suggestion of Mr. Greenleaf, he changed the figure to 70 per cent, and the order was to take effect in March, 1899. When it came to a vote the motion was lost, only two or three voting for it. The representatives thought a better assessment law was needed, and the chairman was instructed to prepare a bill to that end. We fail to see what good this meeting did to bring about an equal assessment beyond simmering down to an experience meeting, with nothing original introduced to overcome the abuses they complained of.

THE city dads have been all at sea the past few meetings discussing various ordinances to prohibit obscene and indecent language upon the streets within the city limits, and instead of accomplishing anything, the situation is this, the city has now no jurisdiction whatever, and no matter how hard persons may swear and use disgusting and filthy language upon the streets, the city marshal is shorn of all power to arrest them, in fact, men can curse and use the vilest language at the marshal or any of the city fathers while their profanity is at its height. We ask any intelligent, level-headed, law-abiding citizen if this is a

satisfactory state of affairs? The city dads have equivocated, yes, and equivocated again and again, until the last ordinance drawn up at their request did not amount to a tinker's cuss as an effective instrument. The ordinance drawn up a few weeks ago and published in these columns was the one the city dads should have passed, for it was drawn in conformity to the state law and would have stood the test of the circuit court, which cannot be said of some of the city ordinances.

IT is not stated from what source a number of erudite college professors make their calculations as to the number of words in the vocabulary of the average American citizen. After tests and trials, they have decided that the ordinary man uses no more than 500 words in the transaction of his verbal business. With professional men they give the average a little higher. What, perhaps, is a little astounding is the small increase for lawyers and preachers, which is given at 550 words. To say that the average politician is limited to 500 words is about as preposterous on assertion as it is possible to make. Take for instance some of the attorneys and clergymen of Tillamook City, would anyone have the presumption to say that Attorneys C. Thayer, T. B. Handley, B. L. Eddy, W. J. May, Revs. C. G. Le Masters or P. H. Neff are limited to a measly half thousand words in their vocabulary. Why some attorneys can crowd that number of words into a few sarcastic remarks, while politicians would feel sick if they were confined to 500 to roast their political opponents.

CITY ATTORNEY GOYNE made a good suggestion to the city council on Monday that is deserving of consideration by the council. He was of the opinion that all the city ordinances should be revised to comply with the charter, and he suggested that they be submitted to a number of the attorneys of the city to revise. If this can be done for a nominal sum there is good reason for ordering it done. The present council, after being elected fresh to office, saw the advisability of revising the city ordinances and appointed a committee for that purpose, but, alas, like every committee of that august body, it would create a profound wonder if it ever made a report.

DOES anyone doubt the power of the press? Let the Oregonian make a fight on the administration for mustering out the Second Oregon Volunteers in California and how would he state go at the next presidential election?

THE annual rainfall in the Philippine Islands is from 90 to 120 inches. Why, Tillamook can beat that with an annual rainfall of from 120 to 140 inches.

HOW HIGH?

MR. EDITOR.—The right of a state to educate its children is generally conceded, but of late many argue it is not the province of the state to carry this education beyond the rudiments. "If the rich man's child gets a college education the poor man's child should be taught a trade." "Since all the millions of children of the nation cannot be put through college, it is evident that education by the state must stop somewhere, and the end of a common school course is the natural and evident limit." "The state is not bound to teach anything that enables a man to earn a living, otherwise it must look after the support of all."

SUCH are some of the statements that, like clever counterfeits, gain currency with many. Yet people who accept such arguments never deny the state the right to look after the insane, the criminal, the poor, or to defend itself in war or make war for territorial aggrandizement. That is, the state may do anything to meet a present case, but may do nothing in anticipation of the future, except to maintain an army and navy. The state may teach a trade in the penitentiary, when a trade is but a doubtful means of reclamation, but as not prepare the mind in youth so as to form habits that will make the trade more available and the penitentiary less of a necessity.

THE fallacy consists in looking upon the state as a benefactor and the individual as a beneficiary. What the state does it does for itself, the individual being only a temporary means to a permanent end. The individual has only a temporary ownership of his property. He cannot carry it beyond the grave. It is property of value in proportion to the intelligence with which it is used. It is intelligence and skill that give it value and it is a law of nature that it in turn should produce intelligence and skill. If civilization is the creator of property, and it is where property exists to any considerable amount—property should in turn be the promoter of civilization, while man is but the agent in the transaction. All nature is an example of such action and reaction.

EDUCATION is the essential element of civilization, and it is strange that so many who profess to study the public good and promote it should advocate that there be a limit to what the state shall do in this respect. If nothing may be taught with a view to enabling people to support themselves, then nothing at all can be taught, for nearly all the business of the world is carried on by means of the rudiments only. To limit education on account of the

large number to be educated is equally illogical. That it is not only improbable but impossible that all can complete a college course is the very reason why provision should be made for such as have capacity and perseverance to reach the end of the curriculum. If the impossibility for all to finish a given course were an argument for shortening the same, then our common schools would be limited to the teaching of the alphabet. Because the mediocre man is not likely to push his studies to the end is no reason why the talented few should be deprived of an education. With the opportunity given to all, the fittest will survive. No investment is so remunerative in the highest good of life as that made in education. With education possible only to the rich, the field for investment is narrowed and the crop will be light. G. A. WALKER. Bay City, Ore.

WILSON RIVER.

THE people of Wilson River settlement believe in making hay while the sun shines. Messrs. Thorall, Heisel and Erickson are improving the appearance of their homes with a copious supply of paint. Miss Nelson, formerly of San Francisco, is at present visiting with her brother, Louis, where she will remain for sometime. Ino, Erickson's face is completely wreathed with smiles now a day. He says its a girl and weighs 12 lbs. It is rumored that Charlie Luuguist intends making an extended trip to southern Oregon in the autumn season. For particulars inquire at H. Q.

THE people up the river are indeed a very meek and docile lot of ranchers. They used to have a fair road, sixty feet wide, but one private individual decides to "spread out," so he moves his fence, thus taking in forty feet of the road, but we are more than glad to know that we are allowed twenty feet of logs and stumps to ride over every time we drive to town. It must be the county is afraid the remainder will be gobbled up, as no improvements are being made and all our tax money goes toward repairing of other roads.

BARNEGAT.

Weather has been fine the past two weeks. Haying is in full blast. Bert Biggs and family and Mrs. Bram went up the Tillamook river last Sunday. Miss Lottie Freeman and her sisters visited Barnegat last Thursday. Quite a number visited the beach the past week. Mr. J. Quick, of Portland, was at Barnegat Wednesday looking after the interest of Mr. Ogden, the Barnegat mail contractor. Mr. Hignay, of Netarts, was the lucky man to secure the contract as sub. contractor at \$180 per annum. The Reynolds boys are again hauling logs for the Truckee saw mill. Mr. A. W. Quick left for his home this morning. Ed R. is haying. R. Sargent, of Bay City, visited with friends Saturday and Sunday at Barnegat.

SAND LAKE.

THE people on the lake turned out for a picnic at Sand cape on Sunday last. Nearly all the settlers were there, and many from Tillamook and Woods. A very enjoyable time was had. The settlers are getting in some very fine hay this fine weather. The hay crop is generally better than an average. Miss Barrow is giving excellent satisfaction in our school. The whooping cough is visiting nearly every family on the lake. James Atkinson and wife visited the hub this week. L. A. Hoyt has leased the Edwards place for five years and will fence and otherwise improve the place.

COULSONBURG.

Quite a large crowd turned out last Sunday to hear Rev. Blalock preach. E. T. Coulson returned to Hadley's camp Sunday. R. Davids has been working for J. Rixby the past year, has left to work in the logging camp. Quite a number of the young folks from Blaine attended church at this place Sunday evening. School commenced Monday after a two weeks' vacation. D. E. Baxter and sister, Olive, came down from Dolph on their wheels Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. W. Kinnaman have returned from their trip to the valley. Every body in this vicinity is busy harvesting.

NEHALEM.

Two schooners are loading lumber at the mill. Blackburn's are logging on the Keble place now; they sent a large raft down the river on Monday. Presiding Elder Watters, of Salem, preached at Ouseon Peak on Sunday morning, and at Nehalem in the afternoon to large and appreciative congregations.

G. W. Fearnside has gone to Portland on business. Farmers are rejoicing over the fine weather for their hay harvest. Mrs. Ida West, of Phoenix, A. T., is on a visit to her old friend, Mrs. P. D. Newell. H. Tohl is building a new dock, and repairing the old one. E. G. E. Wist's addition to his cannery is beginning to assume shape. Our physician, Dr. Spangile, has made himself popular by successful treatment of patients and reasonable charges.

SPRUCE.

Everybody is so busy here that your correspondent cannot even get a dog fight up to write about. Ollie Pesterfield is quite sick with the chills. Quite a number of young folks were seen to turn off on the Sand Lake road last Sunday, and we all wondered what the excitement was, but afterwards learned that it was a picnic. Mr. Henry Peters is making hay for Mr. Wooley, but will soon be ready to make hay for himself. Miss Nellie Hayes, sister and brother, were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Pesterfield Sunday. Miss Alice Pesterfield is visiting at her brother's at Tillamook this week.

Real Estate Transfers.

July 13—J. D. Edwards to Theresia Martin a tract in secs. 28 and 33, tp. 1 S, R. 9 W. July 13—Theresia Martin to Emma Perkins, a tract in secs. 28 and 33, tp. 1 S, R. 9 W. July 14—Ellen A. Hutchins to First Presbyterian Church of Tillamook, lots 5 and 6, bk. 1 in McDermott's add. to Tillamook. July 14—G. O. Nolan to Fred McCormick, lot 4, bk. 19, Thayer's add. to Tillamook. July 15—Chas. E. Leavitt to Thomas G. Hunt, lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 in bk. 6 in Tillamook Park. July 15—Erick Glad to Chas. A. Sveason, 20 acres in tp. 1 S, R. 10 W. July 15—U. S. to O. E. Dennis, Nw 1/4 of sec. 30, tp. 28, R. 9 W. July 15—U. S. to J. M. Harrison, 159-87 acres in tp. 2 N, R. 10 W.

School Report.

The following is a report of School District, No. 33. The term commencing May 17th, and closing July 12th. Total no. enrolled, first month, 21; and the second month, 18. The following pupils who were neither absent nor tardy during the 1st month: Frank Norberg, Ladd Quick, Rosie Quick, Annie Schlappi and Louis Norberg. Second month: Edgar Norberg, Frank Norberg, Albert Schlappi, Herman Schlappi, Ladd Quick, Dove Quick, Rosie Quick, Annie Schlappi, Hannah Schlappi. STEVE JUDD, Teacher.

GLENORA.

Glenora has absorbed Wilson as the post office has been moved to this place. Mrs. L. C. Reeber and her youngest son, Gerald Reeber are visiting here at her son's, J. F. Reeber's place. She expects to stay in Oregon for several months. Her home is in LeLoup Kansas. Strawberries are a poor crop, but who cares so long as spuds are plentiful. Trout are biting fine these days. One little girl caught seventy two in a few hours one afternoon lately. Mr. J. T. Reeber is making hay and has several tons in his barn already. The grass and clover are very heavy and fine this year. Mrs. J. T. Reeber has made eighty-five lbs of cheese for the use of her family.

THE extraordinary revelations, says Leslie's Weekly, was made at a recent meeting of the State Savings Bank association of New York that there were in the savings bank of the Empire state \$1,500,000 in dormant accounts. The savings banks of New York state now hold about \$7800,000,000 of the people's money, and the dormant accounts of \$1,500,000 remain without any evidence that their owners will ever call for them. Some of them have been dormant for over fifty years. One bank in the city of Albany reported that its unclaimed accounts aggregated over \$27,000. Some of these accounts have claimants who will appear in due season. The owner of one of them, for instance, is that popular American, Senator Chauncey D. Depew. He had never presented his pass book to have his interest entered, though his account had more than doubled while it lay dormant. We must indeed be a rich and prosperous nation when we can overlook a little item of over \$1,500,000 lying unclaimed in the savings banks of a single state.

THE ALUM BAKING POWDERS

Names of Some of the Principal Brands Sold in this Vicinity.

The recent discussion in the papers of the effect upon the human system of food made with alum baking powders and the opinions that have been published from noted scientists to the effect that such powders render the food unwholesome, have caused numerous inquiries for the names of the various alum powders. The following list of baking powders containing alum is made up from reports of State Chemist Nicholson of Nebraska, the City Chemist of St. Louis, the Food Commission of Minnesota, or other reliable authority:

Baking Powders Containing Alum:

- K. C. Contains Alum.
CALUMET Contains Alum.
HOME Baking Powder Co., San Francisco.
WASHINGTON Contains Alum.
CRESCENT Present Mfg. Co., Seattle.
WHITE LILY B. Ferrara & Co., Tacoma.
BEER HIVE Washington Mfg. Co., San Francisco.
BON BON Grant Chemical Co., Chicago.
DEFIANCE Portland Coffee & Spice Co., Portland.
PORTLAND Beno & Ballis, Portland.

In addition to these, it is learned that many grocers are selling what they call their own private or special brands. These powders are put up for the grocer and his name put upon the labels by manufacturers of alum powders in St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Tacoma, San Francisco and elsewhere. The manufacturers, it is said, find their efforts to market their goods in this way greatly aided by the ambition of the grocer to sell a powder with his own name upon the label, especially when the grocer can make an abnormal profit upon it. Many grocers, doubtless, do not know that the powders they are thus pushing are alum powders which would be actually con- traband in many sections if sold without disguise.

It is quite impossible to give the names of all the alum baking powders in the market. They are constantly appearing in all sorts of disguises, under all kinds of cognomens, and at all kinds of prices, even as low as five and ten cents a pound. They can be avoided, however, by the housekeeper who will bear in mind that all baking powders sold at twenty five cents or less pound are liable to contain alum, as pure cream of tartar baking powders cannot be produced at anything like this price.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

Probably Greater Than That of Any Other Country on Earth.

In the table of the armed strength of various countries, says the New York Sun, it is customary to put Russia first among the nations of the world, with an active army of 1,125,000 soldiers, a first reserve of 2,500,000 and a second reserve of 1,375,000, bringing up the total number of available soldiers on a war footing to about 5,100,000, as against 5,000,000 in Germany, 4,800,000 in France, 2,500,000 in Italy, 1,600,000 in Austria-Hungary, and 1,100,000 in Turkey. But a recognized authority among military men, the France Militaire of Paris, in a recent issue disputes the correctness of the popular belief that Russia can put in the field the largest army of the world in time of war and says: "The United States are not a great military power from the point of view of their effective foot forces in peace, but in time of war their permanent contingent would form the nucleus of the vastest army of the world."

Prior to the beginning of the Santiago campaign and the stirring events of a year ago at Manila it was not usual to include the United States in any comparison of available armed strength, the nations of Europe being compared only with each other in this regard. But, as the quotation from the French military journal shows, in all computation of available military strength the United States must now be reckoned as a factor, and a very little computation shows that the view of the French military paper is very nearly correct. In the first place, in all authentic estimates of the available fighting strength of European countries "soldiers" of every grade are included in the general total, whereas the American total is made up only of the regulars in the permanent service of the United States and without any reference whatever to the national guard, which corresponds to the first reserve and outnumbers the regulars in the proportion of ten to one. The number of able-bodied male residents in different countries is put at 20,000,000 in Russia, 12,000,000 in Germany, 10,000,000 in Austria, 9,000,000 in France, 8,500,000 in Great Britain, 7,500,000 in Italy, and 4,000,000 in Spain.

By the federal census of 1890 the number of residents of this country in the category of males between 18 and 44 years, both included, was 13,220,000. Since then the population of the United States has increased 20 percent, according to the most reliable estimate. The actuary of the treasury estimated the population of the United States on June 1, 1897, at 72,807,000, and by the next year's census there is very little doubt but that the total population will be shown to be 75,000,000, an increase of 12,000,000 over nine years ago, and the total number of Americans of military age will not fall short of 17,000,000. In the United States the number of physically disqualified persons incapable of serving in the army is materially less than in Russia, and the administrative business of this country, too, is conducted almost exclusively by civilians, whereas Russia is under practical military rule, thus taking from the number of those available for military service

all who are in the employ of the government. Moreover, while 44 years is put generally as the maximum age for soldiers, the majority of commanders and many of the officers, as well as the rank and file, are above 44. Everything considered, it is probable that Uncle Sam could, on a pinch, put more troops in the field for a "finish fight" than any other country in the world.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The Tillamook.

Netarts—Frank Worthington. Portland—W. H. Hazzard, W. W. Jenkins, F. W. Miller, John Eder. Netucca—Mr. Hansen. Gales Creek—Mr. Fletcher. Bay City—M. Dollarhide, W. Petteys. Hobsonville—Mrs. Fitzhugh, Jno. Besler. Sheridan—E. B. Smith. Amity—W. H. McEldoney, Al. W. Nemly.

Larsen House.

San Francisco—Leigh Jones, Geo. Bears. Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Emily Sheldon. Lafayette—Van Parker, Dug Bryan, E. Gates. Portland—J. H. Smith, H. Page and wife, Geo. K. Rogers. Beaver—J. L. Bracly and wife. Oretown—A. M. Mamitzen. Bay City—F. R. Madison. Moonmouth—Wm. N. Boots. McMinnville—J. W. Hobbs. Alclander—Mrs. Jones.

Allen House.

Hebo—W. W. Conder, Rex Conder, Roy Conder. Netarts—G. M. Walkins. Seaside—Geo. Irvin, Jens Irvin. Florence—Morrison Morris. McMinnville—W. E. Martin and family. Sheridan—E. B. Smith. North Yamhill—Mr. and Mrs. McCay, Miss Bennis McCay, Mr. Perkins, A. Crawford. Oretown—W. L. Gardner and wife. San Francisco—Mrs. Edw. A. Kluegel, Miss Kathrine Pike, Mrs. N. B. Sears, Capt. Fred Miller, H. B. Quideance. Astoria Bar Pilot—Capt. James Tatton.

ORDINANCE NO. 115.

An ordinance to amend Sec. 4 of Ordinance No. 108, entitled an ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 63, relating to the general health and welfare of the city.

THE PEOPLE OF TILLAMOOK CITY DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS: That Sec. 4, of Ordinance No. 108, entitled an ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 63, relating to the general health and welfare of the city, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. The Mayor is empowered by this ordinance to appoint a health officer who shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified. Read three times under suspension of the rules, and passed on June 5th, 1899. W. H. COOPER, City Recorder. Approved, June 5th, 1899. B. L. Eddy, Mayor.

O.R.&N.

Union Depot, Sixth and J Streets. TWO TRAINS DAILY FROM ALL POINTS EAST.

"FAST MAIL ROUTE." Leaves for the East via Walla Walla and Spokane daily at 2:20 p.m. Arrives at 10:15 a.m. Leaves for the East via Pendleton and Huntington daily at 8 p.m. Arrives via Huntington and Pendleton at 7:20 a.m. Dallas accommodation leaves daily except Sunday at 8 a.m. Arrives daily except Sun day at 6:30 p.m. THROUGH FULLMAN AND TOURIST SLIPPERS. Water lines schedule subject to change without notice.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. OCEAN DIVISION.—Steamships sail from Astworth dock at 8 p.m. For San Francisco Geo. W. Rider sails October 4, 11, 20 and 29; Columbia sails October 5, 14 and 23; State of California sails October 8, 17 and 26. COLUMBIA RIVER STEAMER SCHEDULE DIVISION.

PORTLAND, ASTORIA AND THE COAST. Steamer R. R. Thompson leaves Portland daily, except Sunday, at 8 p.m., on Saturday at 10 p.m. Returning, leave Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 8 a.m.

WILLAMETTE RIVER ROUTE. PORTLAND AND SALEM Steamer Ruth, for Salem, and way points leaves Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a.m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:15 a.m.

STEAMER MODOC, for Astoria and way points leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m. Returning, leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

STEAMER ALMOTA, leaves Riparia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:45 a.m., a ter ar rival of train from Spokane and Portland leaves Lewiston, returning, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 a.m. Steamer Lewiston leaves Riparia Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1:45 a.m.; after arrival of train from Spokane and Portland, leaves Lewiston Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m.

W. H. HURLBURY, General Passenger Agent. V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone (Main) 712.

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