

Votes of Condolence.

Tillamook, Or., Ocean Wave Lodge, No. 7, D. of H., A.O.U.W. Our Heavenly Father, in his infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our beloved sister, Eliza Severance, who died at her home July 17th, 1900.

Therefore, be it resolved that by her death, our order has lost an earnest, kind-hearted and faithful member, and the family a loving wife and kind, gentle mother. Be it further resolved that we extend to the bereaved husband and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and with a fraternal spirit share in their affliction. Resolved, that in loving memory of our deceased sister, our charter be draped for 30 days.

EDITH TUTTLE, JOHANNA HAYES, EMMA PERKINS.

At the regular meeting of White Clover Grange, No. 279, July 19th, 1900, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Bro. L. R. Alley, a member of this Grange, has been called from earth to the Divine Master above; therefore be it resolved, that White Clover Grange tenders its deepest sympathy to the bereaved family of our worthy brother and our most sincere condolence and sympathy for their irreparable loss of a kind husband and father whose efficient care, protection and exemplary life they will greatly miss.

Resolved, that this resolution be entered in the journal of the Grange, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late brother and that copies be sent to the Pacific Farmer and the Tillamook Headlight for publication.

J. S. GRAY, E. K. SCOVELL, MATTIE E. OLIVER } Committee.

Obituary Notice.

Mr. Charles Westly Smith, who died in Tillamook county last week, and whose remains were buried in the Oddfellows' cemetery on Thursday afternoon, was born in the state of Ohio in 1823. He lived in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa until he was 30 years of age. In the spring of 1853 he crossed the plains with his wife and little daughter Amanda, then in her 5th year. He arrived in Nevada City, Nevada county, Cal., the same season and wintered there. In February, 1859, he moved to a place then called Joiner's Ranch, but since named Lake City. Here his wife was taken down with small pox, which caused her death. After her burial he took his little daughter and left her with Mr. and Mrs. Scott on Rock Creek, five miles from Nevada. Up to the time of coming to Oregon he and his daughter spent most of their time in Placer and Nevada counties. His occupation was mining and working in the timber, mostly in the latter. On December 16, 1860, his daughter was married to Joseph Donaldson, and in 1863, having received an invitation from his brother Hiram, who had been a resident of Tillamook county for ten years, to come and visit him, which he decided to do and arrived in Tillamook on August 4, 1863. After looking over the county he decided to settle permanently, and wrote to his son-in-law to follow, which he did, arriving in Tillamook in August, 1864. Mr. Smith was the eleventh of 15 children—12 boys and 3 girls, also the father of three children—2 sons and 1 girl, the boys died in infancy. He was grandfather of 16 children and great grandfather of 15, and he had seen all of them. He accumulated considerable property and was in good circumstances at the time of his death, which occurred on July 18th at the home of his niece, Mrs. Marion Chance, where he had gone a short time since for a change. He was a kind and indulgent parent, a true and sympathetic friend, and kind and obliging to those in need of help or sympathy, and having these fine traits of character it is almost useless to state that he was held in high esteem by the entire community.

Real Estate Transfers.

- Geo. J. Remicks to J. E. Clark, Sec 1/4 of sec. 10, tp. 2 S, R. 10 W. Sidney H. Cawston to Ida Henshaw, an undivided 1/2 interest in various tracts in Tillamook co. U.S. to Paul D. Shackelford, lots 6, 12, 13 and 14, of sec. 6, tp. 3 S, R. 9 W. A. G. Beals to P. D. Shackelford, lots 7 and 8, of block 2, Hay's add. to Tillamook. Lewis Parrish to Melphus Johnson, Sec 1/4 of Nw 1/4 and Sw 1/4 of sec. 36, tp. 2 N, R. 10 W. Isaac C. Smith to Claude Thayer, Sec 1/4 of sec. 27, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W. Claude Thayer to C. E. Hadley, und. 1/2 interest to Ne 1/4 of sec. 28, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W. John Aspinwall to James Wallace, N 1/2 of sec. 36, tp. 1 N, R. 7 W. U.S. to Alfred Dean, W 1/2 of Nw 1/4, Sec 1/4 of Nw 1/4 and Nw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 15, tp. 3 N, R. 10 W. U.S. to Alfred Dean, Ne 1/4 of sec. 18, tp. 3 N, R. 9 W. Alfred Dean to the Astoria Co., Nw 1/4 of Nw 1/4, S 1/2 of Nw 1/4 of Sw 1/4, sec. 15, tp. 3 N, R. 10 W, Ne 1/4 of sec. 18, tp. 3 N, R. 9 W.

Pay Up.

Having sold out my stock of merchandise, those owing me will please call and settle their accounts, for I must have a settlement before August 1st, 1900.

L. OLSEN.

Teachers' Institute.

Last week we published but one day's proceedings of the Teachers' Institute.

On Thursday, Prof. L. H. Baker continued his work in history, literature and geography.

In the forenoon Prof. Torbet gave a very interesting talk on Botany, bringing a number of specimens of common flowers into class.

In the afternoon his talk on chemistry, and experiments with the more common chemicals were instructive to teachers and visitors.

The teachers voted to meet at 8 o'clock a. m. and adjourn at 10 o'clock in order to attend the funeral of Mrs. Severance, who was a former teacher of this county.

Prof. G. A. Walker's paper on "A Pedagogue's Cogitations" was very interesting.

Friday, the last day of the session, was the best of the entire session with a better attendance and a deeper interest manifested.

Prof. Torbet gave one of his characteristic and interesting talks on "History of Education."

In addition to the other regular work, Prof. Baker gave some very interesting as well as instructive work in literature. Oregon literature was given considerable attention and teachers urged to not neglect the authors of our own state literature.

Mr. Mulkey made an excellent recital of some of Col. E. D. Baker's orations.

Prof. B. O. Snuffer gave a very instructive talk to young teachers. He is an unusually successful teacher.

Prof. W. A. Wann, of the Monmouth Normal School, gave a very clear and brief outline for teaching vertical writing.

Mr. R. L. Eldy, in a twenty minute talk, gave the teachers some very practical general advice, which it is hoped will not pass unnoted.

At the closing session a number of instructive addresses were made. Dr. Watters, Rev. F. H. Neff and Prof. Baker in turn addressed the institute.

Prof. Torbet made an urgent appeal to young teachers to prepare themselves better for their work. He urged the advantages that Normal training gave teachers and advised all young members of the profession to attend the state Normal before further work.

Prof. Wann urged them to Normal work, but said they wanted teachers, or would be teachers only, at Monmouth. Those who do not intend to teach should attend other institutions.

The total enrollment reached fifty during the entire session. Many visitors were present each day, showing that the patrons of our school are much interested in the work of the teachers at such meetings, nearly all remaining till the close. This was probably one of the best institutes held here for some time. The spirit manifested by the teachers is worthy of commend, showing a growing interest and pride in their profession. But one thing is needed, a more thorough preparation for the work.

In the evening Prof. W. A. Wann gave a banquet to the graduates and former students of the normal school. This was the first re-union of normal student ever held in this county. Thirteen teachers sat down to a beautifully spread table at the Allen house.

Notice.

Beginning August 1st and until August 10th, 1900, I will present with each dozen cabinets one 16 x 20 Platino Crayonides, worth the price alone, what you pay for the dozen cabinets.

No compulsion to buy a frame for large picture. HEINS' STUDIO.

The Banker's Life Association.

Mr. W. A. Wann, of Monmouth, will remain in the city a few days working in the interest of the Banker's Life Association, Des Moines, Iowa, an institution possessing special features which commend it to the patronage of all interested in a safe and reliable life insurance.

A Challenge.

To the end that the great Universal cause of Truth and Right may be advanced, I hereby challenge any of the ordained ministers of the city of Tillamook to publicly debate any of the following subjects:

- The bible god is a myth. Miracles were never really performed. The bible story of creation is not true. The bible is not a good guide. The sermon on the mount is not an infallible guide. Christianity does not advance civilization. Christianity does not advance morality.

We wish to meet our Tillamook opponents in a friendly way and discuss any of the above or kindred subjects on or before August 1st.

Will they accommodate us? J. B. HOSMER, President L.U.O. P.O. Box No. 106.

A dense fog hung over the Irish Channel on Sunday morning, and the Cunard line steamer Campania, en route from New York for Liverpool, struck the Liverpool bark Embleton, bound for New Zealand, amidships, cutting her in twain. The Embleton sank immediately. Seven of the crew were rescued, but it is believed the other 11 members of the ship's company, including the captain, were drowned. The Campania had her bows stove in, but arrived safely at Liverpool, five and a half hours late.

The Practical in Education.

By G. A. WALKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEADLIGHT:

A practical education alone is available in active life. By this I do not mean that no branches should be studied which do not have a direct application to the profession or avocation in which the pupils are expected to spend their mature life.

The disciplinary studies are also practical. Discipline is, indeed, the grand object of all study, recitation, and instruction, and is always available. The physical vigor acquired by the practice of gymnastics serves its possessor in whatever sphere his strength is needed.

Mental ability—the result of long and patient study—is at all times and everywhere useful; and that moral power gained by the proper exercise of the moral faculties gives character and influence to all who acquire it.

Hence the disciplinary studies are indispensable in every grade of school, and must be thoroughly taught. But I propose in this article, to emphasize the importance of practical teaching in our public schools. That this kind of instruction is not always found, even in Oregon, is seen in the following severe criticism of an ex-governor, recently made: "How painful and pitiful is the daily spectacle of some of our graduates of our schools, soaked with lessons, who cannot put a thought into words or a purpose into execution!"

This rebuke is aimed at the habit of "cramming" in our schools, by which is gained no practical ability for common business. Of what avail to study medicine if the physician acquires no power to detect and cure disease, to amputate a limb or dress a wound; or study law, if the lawyer does not learn to manage and plead his case in court; or to study divinity, if the clergyman is unable to preach the Gospel? It is practical ability that is needed in the professions and in every avocation in life.

The scholar who has graduated from the public school ought to be able to apply his knowledge of language, grammar and arithmetic to the transaction of business, and to be familiar with the geography and history of the state, country and world. Every scholar should come out of school a good reader; but, as a matter of fact, good reading is the exception and not the rule.

This misfortune has resulted from the fact that the teachers of our public schools have themselves been poor readers, and hence poor teachers of this art. Every scholar should become a good speller, able to spell all words in common use, not only when pronounced in his hearing, but also to write them correctly.

This remark suggests the proper method of teaching spelling, viz., by writing the words under criticism upon slate or paper, and in compositions, and observing carefully the spelling of words on the printed page. Had the young man of my acquaintance been taught accuracy in the art of spelling, he would have addressed the young lady, whose affections he attempted to gain, differently than he did, "Fiend Lucy," instead of "Friend Lucy."

Correct instruction in grammar would enable the scholar to speak and write the language correctly. Yet, even Gould Brown's Grammar of Grammars, a work of over a thousand pages, is chiefly devoted to the correction of "false syntax," which is the common language of all classes of grammarians in the school and in the family. Punctuation and the use of capitals can be learned only by observation of the printed book and by practice.

The scholar in arithmetic should be able, when he leaves it, to solve all practical examples of the farm, the workshop, and the counting-room. He should know how to measure a pile of wood and estimate its value; to determine the length of a brace by knowing its distance from the joint of the post and beam, in the frame of a building; to make out a bill of goods that have been purchased at the counter. He should be able to draft a note, and at sight to cast the interest; to make an endorsement, and write a receipt. In a word, he should understand every form of common business transaction, and how to solve every practical arithmetical question.

With this practical instruction, a graduate of a public school would not have indorsed a note which had been only partly paid, "Received ten dollars in full of all demand." Properly instructed in the common school, a patron of mine would not have written me the following note:

"Dear Sir, enclose please find Four dollars and fifty Cents to Settle your School Bill please Send me a receipt in foil"

Nor would that graduate from college and principal of an academy, once my neighbor, had been properly taught in his early school days, have traveled four miles to inquire what a patron of his meant by asking him to "draw on him for the amount of his bill."

I repeat; instruction in our public schools should result in practical ability. This subject is of vital importance. Of what advantage to the boy to be able to recite all rules in arithmetic and grammar, for instance, if he cannot solve a simple business example not found in his book, nor compose a sentence, nor converse correctly? What advantage to a young lady to be able to read French, play the piano, and paint in water-colors, while she cannot estimate the cost of a common dress with the necessary trimmings, when the number of

yards and price per yard are given, nor write a respectable letter to her mother? The great object of the school is to make intelligent and practical citizens, and to qualify them for their responsible duties in a free government. And to our teachers is committed this important trust. Let us see to it that our work is well done.

Bicycle Tax Unconstitutional.

Judge Sears holds the law to be unconstitutional on several grounds, the principle one that seemed to strike the court with the greatest force, being that the law provided for double and unequal taxation of one class of personal property. Bicycles, as well as all other personal property, are supposed to be taxed and it is repugnant to the constitution to single them out for special and additional taxation. The law is obnoxious to the constitution in still another respect, in that it does not impose the tax in proportion to the value of the bicycle; the al valorem principle, that is supposed to underlie all state taxation, is not adhered to, and a bicycle worth \$5 is taxed as much as one worth \$500.

The law, in the opinion of the court, is also unconstitutional upon the ground that it is local legislation on a subject in which such legislation is prohibited by the constitution. This act provides for this species of taxation in certain counties of the state and exempts other counties from its provisions, and hence is local legislation, in two respects, of the kind prohibited by the constitution; first, in regard to taxation, and, second, in regard to opening and maintaining public highways.

NEHALEM.

County Surveyor Austin has been surveying for Mr. C. Himpel and is now doing work for Alex McDonald.

Rob Krebs is building warehouses for the purpose of storing his box lumber in.

The Harrison is expected in to take out shooks from Krebs' mill.

There was a dance at Nick Nelson's on Saturday night, given for the benefit of Carl Kundson and Miss Maggie Latimer.

Hay is nearly over in this neighborhood. A good crop and reasonably fair weather.

George Cox, the Hobsonville mail-carrier, is laid off temporarily, the result of a kick from a vicious horse.

Mr. Caruthers, of Astoria, has been in gathering in quite a band of cattle for his range at Flavel, Clatsop Co.

Miss Lois Ford returned from Tillamook and re-opened school in Dist. 28 on Monday. Some much needed improvements were made to the school-house during vacation by carpenter Vedder.

EALM.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sibley and Mr. and Mrs. Lem Parker were up from Hobsonville fishing Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Rose West, teacher at this place, attended the institute at Tillamook returning home Saturday accompanied by Professor Wann of Monmouth.

Clay Daniels is building a large barn near the month of Foley.

Mrs. Darby and son, from Dakota, are visiting with the former's mother, Mrs. A. Woods.

A party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Nelson in honor of Mr. Karl Kundson and Miss Maggie Latimer.

Will Eason, who has been here for several days, returned to Tillamook Tuesday.

Will Hartzell has been working for L. Parrish the past week.

Albert Johnson, of Nescowin, bought up a band of cattle around here last week.

Mr. Vedder and family, of Nehalem, were guests at this place Saturday and Sunday.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, In bankruptcy.

In the matter of F. H. CONNER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of F. H. CONNER, of Oregon, in the county of Tillamook, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said F. H. CONNER was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, in McMinnville, in said district, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

July 18th, 1900. M. D. L. RHODES, Referee in Bankruptcy.

R. L. CONNER, Attorney for the Bankrupt.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Culled From Some of the Leading Newspapers.

The great states of the west, of the east and of the south opposed a declaration for the ratio of 16 to 1 in the democratic platform, but the populist nominee for president favored it and the great states succumbed.

The man who wrote the Kansas City platform had his thesaurus with him. "We denounce, condemn, oppose, arraign, censure and protest against the dangers that threaten a free country."

Webster Davis has taken his jaw over to the democratic party, and now if Bryan should wish a mate to take the stump with him and keep up the leather lung exercise without a break until election day he knows where to look for him.

What has become of the great and glorious doctrine of free trade that once inspired the democracy with fervent patriotism and its platforms with eloquence? Is it possible that the Kansas City convention had its Quigg and that he blue-penciled a plank demanding the abolition of custom houses?

It must be confessed that the first democratic campaign song doesn't rise eminently above the republican ditty quoted lately in the Boston Globe. Here is the chorus:

Billy, Billy, Billy, Billy, O, thou dear Nebraska lily; We will knock Mark Hanna silly And will make his pals feel chilly In November with our Billy, With our Billy, Billy Bryan.

It is believed that republican prospects in New York are decidedly improved by the 16 to 1 declaration and the exposure of bad feeling between Croker and Hill. Mr. Stevenson is hardly a man to start a back fire against Roosevelt in that state, whatever he may be able to do in Illinois. At present New York's thirty-six seem as good as counted for McKinley and his rough-riding mate.

And now we are waiting to see the democratic free silver papers tell the people that there is not enough basic money to meet the world's necessities. When they do they will be confronted with some surprising figures regarding the output of the gold mines during the last year, a record which promises to be exceeded as the years roll on, owing to the improved processes of extracting the metals from low-grade ores, of which there is an illimitable supply in this and other countries.

There is considerable curiosity in the public mind concerning the campaign appointments of Brother Webster Davis, the new convert to Bryanism. He will probably not be licensed at the outset, but given a commission as an exhorter or circuit-rider. Whether he receives a regular charge will depend on his success and the number of votes which the democratic party will poll. The campaign managers will probably not assign Bro. Davis to the itinerary he covered when he was promulgating the truth as it was in McKinley. It would be less embarrassing to send him to a field where he has not been heard to berate the party to which he has now joined himself.

Senator Tillman's great act of tearful sympathy with the downtrodden Porto Ricans invites the question: "What would Senator Tillman do with the Porto Ricans if he had them in South Carolina?" The Porto Ricans, as a mass, have negro blood in their veins, and Senator Tillman has told openly, if not boastfully, how he and his friends mobbed the negroes of his state, shot them and ground them down so that they did not dare to assert their rights under the law. What a hypocritical mockery it is then for Tillman to be howling sympathy for that class of men anywhere!

The steamer Amur reached Victoria, B. C., on Sunday, bringing the largest number of rich Klondikers and more gold than has previously arrived from the North this season. There is at least \$1,000,000 in gold dust on board the steamer and 90 passengers, one-third of whom made fortunes in the far north.

The general opinion of these men, who are actually engaged in mining, is that the output for the year will be \$25,000,000. This large output is accounted for by the fact that as much gold is now being taken out in summer as in winter.

A man who went over the creeks to estimate the output said it was hard to make an estimate, as claimowners refuse to give the output for fear that the royalty of 10 per cent will be exacted by the government. Many of the largest claims barely pay expenses, and if they paid a royalty there would be a loss for the year.

CHINA LIES OR TRUE LIES

Foreign Ministers May be Sent to Tien Tsin with a Chinese Escort

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Chinese Minister received a dispatch this morning from Sheng, the Director of Railroads and Telegraphs at Shanghai, stating that the foreign Ministers are to be sent from Peking to Tien Tsin under escort; also that the imperial government has not only been protecting them, but has supplied them with food.

LONDON, July 24.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from the British Consul at Tien Tsin, dated Saturday, July 21, stating that he had just received a letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Peking, and dated July 4, appealing for relief. There were enough provisions at the legation to last a fortnight, the letter said, but the garrison was unequal to the task of holding out against a determined attack for many days. There had been 44 deaths, and about double that number wounded.

The foreign office thinks the dispatch does not affect the main question of the reported massacre of members of the Legation at Peking.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Department of State has made public the Chinese appeal for mediation and the President's reply. Minister Wu brought to the Department a copy of the identical telegram sent out by Sheng to the powers, repeating the Chinese assurance of the safety of the Legation up to the 18th instant and finally Special Commissioner Rockhill returned to Washington and began to prepare for his journey to China. Such were the developments of the morning, so far as China was concerned.

The Chinese appeal is unquestionably an adroit production. The President's answer is equally clever and more sincere; that is the opinion of the officials here who have studied both. The President succeeded in asking for conditions precedent to action quite as valuable as those laid down in Europe. At the same time there is nothing in the note to which the European Chancellors can object, openly at least. The President expressly states that his mediation is subject to the approval of the powers; he will not attempt to force it upon Europe, and the Chinese Government must produce the Ministers in safety.

Minister Wu declares that his Government will meet the obligation, in proof of which he produced Sheng's telegram in which he expressed explicit confidence. Certainly if the last promise is baseless, the Chinese Government is party to one of the most barefaced deceptions practiced upon any Nation, in the estimation of the State Department. In any case and as for Minister Wu he is so confident that the United States Government is the only one in the world which can be looked to for fair and friendly treatment that he has exhausted every effort, personally, by appeal and otherwise, to save all the other foreign Ministers in Peking, if possible, but at any rate to insure the safety of Minister Conger.

The Sheng telegram was made public at the State department in the following statement: "Minister Wu visited the State Department this morning (July 24) and handed to the acting Secretary of State the following text of a cable message explaining that it was a cablegram from Director-General Seng at Shanghai, dated July 23, 1900, to the Chinese Minister at London, by whom it had been retransmitted to Minister Wu and received by the latter on the night of the same day."

"News from Peking of 22d day of 6th month, corresponding to July 18, says Won Jui by direction of the Tsung li Yamen, went to see the various foreign Ministers and found not one of them harmed. Jung Lu proposes to memorialize the Imperial Government to supply them with provisions at once and then devise a plan to detail troops to escort them to Tien Tsin."

This communication accords with the publication made in London yesterday, and printed in the American newspapers this morning.

It is officially reported that last week 200 insurgents were killed and 139 surrendered or were captured. One hundred rifles were taken, Twelve Americans were killed and 11 wounded. This includes the casualties of Colonel William E. Berkheimer's engagement with a force of the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, who attacked 200 insurgents entrenched two miles east of Tsai, killing 28.

Wants the Best.

One satisfied of the excellence of an article you are not likely to change.

That's the Reason.

We want to induce you to try our

Pride of the Walo Hills Flour,

A fair trial will convince you that

It has no Equal.

KING & KERREMANS,

TILLAMOOK, OR.