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You can do so by trading at our Store, where you can always find a first class line of New Goods, which will pay you to inspect. We are Leaders in every line we carry. No second hand, shelf-worn goods in our store.

Gent.'s Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Ladies' Dress Shoes. Hats, Caps, etc.

COHN & CO., LEADING MERCHANTS.

SANDLAKE.

Mrs. King, Zoe and Cleot have gone to Portland on a visit to friends and relatives.

It is reported that T. J. Harris and family do not like Southern Oregon, and are likely to return to their Sandlake home.

Mr. Sommer and Frank Atkinson have commenced fishing at Woods.

Mrs. M. Sommer is reported quite ill at her father's place on Nestucca.

M. Sommer has sold three forty's of his land to parties from the east. This will give Sandlake three more settlers and help out our school and roads.

O. R. Chamberlain last week brought in a band of goats for his place on the beach.

Fred Barrow is our mail carrier again. The schedule has been changed so as to arrive at Sandlake at 2:30 and leave at three.

Mr. Henry Reynolds and family will move on their place this week.

Our cut worms are disappearing but the chrysalis are to be found in great numbers in the ground, will we have a second visit from the worms this season?

Prof. Blough, our teacher, enjoyed a pleasant visit from two of his daughters and a son from La Fayette last week.

Mrs. Morton, of Bay City, is a visitor at W. C. King's.

SOUTH PRAIRIE.

Oat harvest now in order. J. D. Wallace and wife, of Beaver, were visitors on the prairie on Sunday.

The Long Distance Telephone Co. is securing a large number of fine cedar posts of B. Indorf, on Munson creek, and three teams are kept constantly employed hauling them.

The cut worms are disappearing, going into the butterfly or moth state, which will, no doubt, soon become a flying nuisance for a little while. The worms did no great damage here, except to gardens.

There was a general exodus from the prairie to Netarts and the lighthouse last Sunday. All report a pleasant day, but they report not many campers this season on the bay.

NETARTS.

Dr. Harry Lane and family, of Salem, are on the beach camping, and the Dr. is enjoying himself in great shape.

Mr. Crutwick, of Monmouth, is on the beach rustling.

Messrs. Buddy and Hard and families left for their homes in Portland last Sunday, having been on the beach for one month camping.

Arch Peery and family of McMinnville are on the beach spending a few weeks.

C. B. Wiley, of this place, left for the Willamette valley Monday with 2,000 cans of clams for sale.

Mr. Jones and family left Monday for their home in Morrow county after a month's stay on the beach.

John Hodgdon and wife went to the city on Monday.

BOULDER CREEK.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jensen are the proud parents of a little son, born Tuesday, July 24th.

C. A. Smith and family have gone to Netarts for an outing.

Miss Marie Nash closed a very successful term of school last Friday by a picnic to the pupils in Mrs. Smith's grove.

M. T. Suarez is working for his brother-in-law, John Borba, who intends making a visit to Portugal, his native country, this fall.

George Lucas is erecting a new residence on his ranch.

Mrs. H. A. Chopard returned home last week after a two weeks visit with her parents and friends. While absent she spent several days at Ocean Park with her mother's family and her cousins, Prof. Marion G. Young, M.D., of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mr. Charles E. Young, of Dawson City, Alaska.

Wm. Patrick and wife went to Salem last Wednesday week to attend the anniversary of the golden wedding of Mr. Patrick's parents.

Miss Lulu Rays has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Jensen, for the past two weeks.

John Savage, of Salem, has been spending his summer vacation in the mountains with his cousin, George Miles.

Mrs. Holman and children and Mrs. Hardin are attending to Mrs. Smith's things while he is gone.

Carl and Leslie Jensen are staying with their grandparents at Three Rivers.

A basket dinner was held at Brown school house on Sunday, when there was preaching by Rev. R. Y. Blalock.

The smoke from burning brush piles and log heaps is once more seen in the land.

WILSON RIVER.

Mrs. Nilson, from Netarts, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles Lundquist, returned to her home Thursday.

The Swedish Christian Women's Union met at P. Erickson's last Sunday.

Miss Lola Darby had the misfortune to get a fish hook into her finger one evening last week while fishing and had to get the doctor to cut it out.

Mrs. L. Nilson has purchased a house and lot in Tillamook, and we understand she will move there soon.

The Swedish Baptist Conference Mission has a tent erected on A. Anderson's place, where a series of meetings are now being held. These meetings will be held on Wednesday, at 8 p.m., and Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, also Sunday morning, noon and evening, continuing until further notice.

BARNEGAT.

The steamer Louise came to Barnegat with pleasure seekers on Saturday, their being quite a number of people from the city enjoying themselves on the spit.

Henry Cook is visitin' with his mother, Mrs. Hiatt, at Barnegat.

James Wilson and family went up to their home on the Tillamook river Saturday, and Driden Baker went to the city the same day and returned the next.

Bert Biggs and A. W. Quick went to Hobsonville Tuesday and Mrs. Carrie Hauxhurst went to Garibaldi Wednesday.

For Sale, Cheap, for Cash.

For sale, for cash, on W. R. Keefe's place, one mile east of the Limer school house, a few farming utensils, household furniture, buggy and harness, 12 stands of bees, etc.—Apply to Mrs. H. J. Keefe on the premises.

How a Life Insurance Company Grows.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York began business February, 1843, and the assets of the institution have shown an increase each year without exception for the entire 57 years. Sample years are given below:

Year	Assets
1843	\$ 32,311
1848	758,473
1853	2,543,302
1859	6,233,517
1869	37,579,169
1879	88,462,995
1889	136,401,328
1899	301,844,537

The necessity for these large assets is found in the magnitude of the business transacted; the law requiring the company to have on hand, safely invested, a stated reserve for each policy as a guarantee that it can be paid.

The state of New York probably has the best life insurance laws in existence. The Mutual Life of New York is the oldest life insurance company in America and the largest in the world.

W. H. FRAGAN, special agent, will be in Tillamook, Oregon, for several days, and has figures for the latest plan of insurance.

WILLIAM S. POND, State Manager, Oregonian Building, Portland, Oregon.

Reduced Prices
On **HARNESS** Goods at
ACKLEY & JENKINS'.

Call and see before buying else, where. Some special prices:

- Sweat Pads 40c. 75c. pr.
- Breast Straps, 1 1/2 - 50c. \$1.00 pr.
- Breeching Pall
- Straps, 1 1/2 inch .. 70c. \$1.40 pr.
- Collar and Hame, Buggy Harness \$12 set.
- Collar and Hame, Grocery Harness \$12 set.
- Heavy Double Team Harness \$20 set.
- Buggy Cushions \$1.50

Our Children.

[TO EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]

SIR.—It is certainly according to scripture to "put away childish things," but the good book also declares that unless we become like children we cannot inherit the kingdom. The chronic hindrance in the family, the church, and the school is the melancholy fact that not one adult man or woman in a thousand can recall the moods of childhood, or remember the short-comings of their own early years. We all find it so easy to assume that children are little men and women who could even be better and wiser than most grown people are, that we live in constant misunderstanding with the youngsters, and fall into the most dismal apprehension concerning their behavior, even when it is a positive advance on anything our cotemporaries can recall concerning ourselves.

One reason why good women succeed, on the whole, better than men in teaching is the inability of the average masculine pedagogue to put off the man and clothe himself in the spiritual garments of the child. Men everywhere, however good or great, run to logic and cast-iron method, and have small patience with any mind that is vital "in spots" and only fires up at intervals, with no interest in the connections of things. Now, this is just the peculiar genius of childhood, to have a tremendous interest in the premise and an obstinate indifference to the conclusion. Henry Ward Beecher once preached, in Indianapolis, before ex-President Van Buren. The lively old Knickerbocker was all aglow with interest, and could hardly wait to get outside the church-door to explode to the head deacon, "What funny pantaloons your minister wears!" So the great schoolmaster, after swinging his class round the logical circle, goes home in disgust or lofty rage because each of his hearers has stuck in his own little segment of interest, and carries away the most grotesque conceit of what the great man was at. But the skillful woman carries in her heart, instinctively in her teaching nestles up to the live spot in every little one, and works in faith that if all are thoroughly interested, child-fashion, now, they can be trusted to carry the thing out, man and woman fashion, when they grow up. The great schoolmasters of the world have always been big boys; and the moment any man puts his boyhood behind him, his power to lead children and youth is gone. Of course, every child is a hero-worshiper, and demands an unexplored continent in the teacher he adores. But this continent of mysterious power must be a flowery play-ground on the side which touches him, or he never will willingly go in and feel himself at home. A great deal that is now insisted upon as essential to school-life is simply the conceit of men and women who have out-grown their childhood; and the great mission of our improved method of schooling is to clear away these obstacles, piled up by pedagogic obstinacy between the little pilgrim and his promised land.

One reads with growing amazement the criticisms on the school-life of young America that swarm in the press and are the stock in trade of large classes of famous people. The schools don't turn out good mechanics, housekeepers, accomplished clerks, independent voters, thorough-bred Christians, perfect servant-girls, and so on. In other words, the best school leaves its graduate at twelve or fifteen, a wide-awake child, as unready to assume the harness of the model American citizen as a splendid young colt to be ridden in Central Park. Were these lofty critics anything better, at that turbulent age? Were they not precisely the same style of creatures, unless compelled to be otherwise, minus a considerable amount of valuable discipline and training derived from the schools, which cannot be utilized for half-a-dozen years? A school system that would turn out such a preposterous set of little prigs as these critics demand would deserve the contempt of all sensible men.

Many a worthy parent, now-a-days, is so harried by these senseless charges of laziness and practical inefficiency flung at the children, that he runs the risk of crushing out the life of his little ones by filling up every vacant hour with some "useful occupation." Now, children are probably as fond of work to-day, in

America, as fifty years ago. I mean the same kind of children; for within fifty years half-a-dozen new types of foreign childhood have been shot into our American web. But no generation of children that ever lived has staggered up to maturity under such a pressure as our own. A good modern school is work enough for any industrious child, and its hours out of school should not be crowded with tasks that bring a heavy strain on mind or thought. As fast as our young people grow up, they take to work in the genuine American style; and the army of shirks and do-nothings, even among the children of the rich, all things considered, is small. Of course, an intelligent, spirited, capable boy or girl often finds it difficult to get into the right place at once. Such a boy is not a failure, because he will not go into a store to be kicked and cursed and ground into a beast of burden, as his father was compelled to do thirty years ago. If American ladies will study scientific housekeeping, and mix in a little Christian courtesy, common sense, and womanly interest for girlhood therewith, they can find plenty of high-school graduates to serve in their new palaces.

Our young people need great forbearance and watchful care during the critical period between their graduation from school and their entrance on active life. A complete course of schooling holds a child and youth at least fifteen years, with the heaviest strain on the closing terms. It leaves our fine graduates in a hectic, eager, overstrained condition, furious to plunge into the most intense and exhausting occupation; the opening year of a life-work. It would be well if any American youth of promise could have a year of moderate, general work, travel, or homely common enjoyment, interposed between commencement-day and the beginning of the new life.

A great many good people will one day be called into judgment for their senseless habit of disparaging the merit, and exaggerating the weakness of children, and hurrying them into pre-natural exertion, or driving them into the very follies and sins they condemn. It was never so hard to get over the ground between five and twenty, with credit, as just now in the United States of America. The critic who does not appreciate this should be advised to go on his European travels and apply his pen on themes more congenial to himself and more entertaining to magazine readers than columns of trash concerning the shortcomings of American children and youth. Our children do not need flattery, but they do need justice, humanity, and catholicity in those who assume to give a diagnosis of their mental and spiritual estate.

G. A. WALKER,
Bay City, Ore.
May be at Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The American Commander in China, in a dispatch of just three words received at the War Department late this afternoon, sent a thrill of exultation and expectancy throughout official quarters announcing his arrival at Ho Si Wu, only 33 miles from Pekin last Thursday. The last heard from him before this was at Yang Tsun fight, and word of his movements since then have been eagerly awaited. Thursday he was 18 miles beyond Yang Tsun Laug Fang, the place where the ill-fated Seymour expedition turned back, had been left behind. The battle of Yang Tsun was fought on the 6th, and the advance on Ho Si Wu was accomplished on the 9th—a march of 18 miles in three days. This was four days ago, and at the same rate of progress Chaffee is even now fairly within striking distance of the walls of Pekin. It was a consummation which the War Department had awaited calmly, as it accorded with calculations, although the advance has been more rapid than was expected.

The dispatch from Chaffee, conveying so much in so few words, is as follows: "Chee Foo, Aug. 10.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Arrived Hosiupuw (Ho Si Wu) yesterday. CHAFFEE."

FIRE INSURANCE.
J. S. STEPHENS,
AGENT FOR THE
HOME MUTUAL AND LONDON & LIVERPOOL GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Agent for North West School Supply Company, Notary Public, TILLAMOOK, — OREGON

EDITORIAL NOTES.

No grass has been growing under the feet of General Chaffee since he arrived in the Orient.

The twentieth century is not starting off in a manner very encouraging to the head that wears the crown.

The large increase in the sale of mileage books reported by the railways rather puts a curb on the notion that all of the commercial travelers are being driven off the road by the trusts.

It is estimated that the golf balls used annually in this country cost \$5,000,000. Owing, however, to the fact that the people who use them can afford to pay the money there is no present cause for alarm or a platform plank on the subject.

The election at the recent general conference of the Methodist church of a negro as chief secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society has met with disfavor in some quarters, and one officer of the association has refused to serve under him and resigned. This is an interesting display of race feeling.

The Kansas City Star, says: Word comes from Rockford, Ill., that Jacob Schweinfurth, the self-styled messiah, has renounced the faith and will leave "heaven" at once. This means, probably, that he has played the game for all he can get out of it, and that he can find no more followers to work. There have been, in all ages of the world, religious pretenders and impostors, but as a monstrous and inconceivable fraud Schweinfurth appears to take the lead. His success makes it absolutely impossible to fix any limit to human credulity or to the criminal effrontery of spurious and self-anointed prophets.

"He was not strong," says the American wife of the murderer of King Humbert, "He was afraid of a mouse. He wouldn't have had the courage to commit such an act." The anarchist all over—timid, cowardly weak. Afraid of a mouse, but not afraid to slay a king! In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the anarchist is an insane criminal. What is to be done with him and his kind? Hanging one doesn't deter the others from murder, although it may inspire with wholesome fear the relatively sane persons whose reckless utterances excite their fury. They exist in every city in the world—a powder magazine which the torch of an incendiary editor or a spark from the speech of a reckless orator may stir to a fearful activity!

Under pressure the barbarian in all of us comes to the surface rather promptly. It is proposed now, in certain Washington circles, to hold Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, as a hostage, as a guaranty of the safety of the American legation at Pekin, and, in natural consequence, as an object of wrath and vengeance in case the members of the legation have been massacred. The proposition is highly nonsensical and would not be entertained by thinking people under ordinary circumstances. There is every argument against it. The practice of holding hostages is a relic of barbarism at best and civilized nations will not tolerate it even when dealing with barbarians. But even if the custom were sanctioned by civilized nations this country could gain nothing by holding Mr. Wu.

In every national campaign there is an element of brag and bluster to bolster the claims of the respective presidential candidates. The battle of 1900 will be no exception. At the very outset of this year's campaign the managers and organs of the double-tailed ticket are putting forth claims of defections from the republican ranks and gains for Bryan which have no better basis than the imagination of paid fakirs. The most absurd of all is the claim that the great majority of commercial travelers who were for McKinley four years ago are for Bryan this year. The only ground for this assertion is the alleged displacement of commercial travelers through the growth of the trusts. Commercial travelers are as intelligent and clear-headed as any class of American citizens. They know that more than twice as many commercial travelers are now em-

ployed as there were four years ago when trade and industry were paralyzed by the menace of free coinage and free trade.

The democratic victory in North Carolina carrying with it the disfranchisement of all the negroes in the tarheel state is already beginning to work as a thorn in the democratic flesh. The Bryanite organs are trying to explain away the inconsistency of democrats depriving the blacks of the south of all participation in the government while declaiming in their national platform against the retention of the Philippines as a violation of the principle enunciated in the declaration of independence that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. These explanations, however, do not explain. "The unquestioned purpose of the amendment," says one of these Bryanite organs, "is to exclude from the right of suffrage the illiterate negroes, but at the same time the evident purpose is not to debar from suffrage any white man." And it goes on to attempt to justify this discrimination on lines of color on the ground that it is part of the race problem with no bearing on the constitutional rights guaranteed citizens of the United States under the fifteenth amendment. "The North Carolina situation," it adds, "is purely a state affair in which, according to the United States supreme court, no other power may interfere."

Extinguish the Firebrands.

There is a lesson in the tragedy at Monza which the American people should not ignore. It lies not alone in the harboring of anarchists in this land, where speech is so free that it leads to license and assassination. It rises above the brood of king-killers, that nest in the thickly populated foreign quarters of our cities, and attaches itself to a class of our own people—men who would not countenance the use of the dirk or the derringer for righting governmental wrongs, imaginary or real. If the president of the United States should fall by an assassin's bullet, as two of our presidents have fallen, these men would loyally denounce the crime and join in the search for the guilty man and aid in securing his punishment. Yet these men are today engaged, unwittingly no doubt, in sowing seeds that may result in a harvest of assassination at home. They do not realize the danger of the fire-brands they are flourishing. Possibly the report of the pistol fired at Monza may awaken them.

In their zeal to defeat one of the candidates for the presidency these men are denouncing him from press and platform as a bloody tyrant who seeks to overthrow free government and set up a military despotism. They picture the American empire with every citizen a slave, his liberty crushed by the iron hand of militarism. To arouse the foreign vote in the United States against the re-election of the president they point to the military governments of Europe, where each citizen carries a soldier on his back, and tell the foreign-born American citizens that such will be their fate in this country if McKinley is re-elected.

This sort of claptrap is too absurd for belief by intelligent people; but unfortunately intelligence is not universal. And it is the ignorant whom the demagogues expect to catch with their alarmist speeches and documents. Besides the illiterate, the stupid, and the reckless there are thousands of foreigners in this country who are not yet sufficiently familiar with our form of government to understand that under our constitutional limitations nothing short of a revolution can possibly bring about such a condition of military despotism even if there was a desire to do so on the part of the executive.

It is time for the American people to rebuke and squelch the alarmists who for partisan purposes are endeavoring to inflame the foreigners in the United States against the president. The country is not without its dangerous cranks. Here and there are still Booths, Gutesaus and Bresci's. Who knows when one of the anti-militarism firebrands, so recklessly handled by desperate demagogues, may drop into one of the anarchist powder magazines, such as we have just learned exists at Paterson, N. J. ? Doubtless no one would regret the explosion more than the men responsible for it; but of what avail is regret after disaster has been accomplished?

Anti-militarism is no longer a harmless joke. In the light of the revelations following the assassination of Italy's ruler it has become a menace.