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AS BAD AS THE BOXERS.

Old Men and Women Clubbed to Death, Children Bayoneted and Property Wantonly Destroyed.

TAKU, Aug. 30.—The Chinese in the Pei Ho Valley are paying dearly for the folly of their government. The retribution they are suffering exceeds the ordinary penalties of war. Along the river and the roads traveled by the foreign troops between Tien Tsin and Pekin an orgy of looting and destruction continues with much useless slaughter of unoffending inhabitants. While the international forces were advancing, the commanders, notably the Japanese, American and British, enforced a foreign degree of protection of property not needed for military purposes. At that time most of the population except the fighting men had fled. But now the people are returning to their homes, only to find no shelter, rice or occupation. In the overcrowded famine-threatened districts away from the river their lives and small possessions are at the mercy of the bands of soldiers traveling about without officers.

The conditions prevailing leave little ground for the favorable comparison of civilized warfare with Chinese methods. Robbery, ravishing and murder are so common that every responsible person meets contributors stories from personal observation. The walled city of Tung Chow was the only town in the pathway of the international forces whose people remained and attempted to continue business. During its occupation the Japanese patrolled the place, efficiently protected the people and prevented looting beyond the amount inevitable with any army. General Chaffee stationed a guard around the historic temple outside the wall, forbidding his troops to enter. The commanders encouraged the inhabitants to resume business, promising protection to all peaceful persons.

When the armies advanced, however, the guards were removed, only a small British and American garrison being left outside the wall. A correspondent of the Associated Press returning from Pekin found Tung Chow stripped like a cornfield after a plague of grasshoppers. Everything portable of the smallest value had been taken—goods from shops, clothing, food and furniture. Parties of soldiers of every nationality were roaming about unrestricted, and presumably were doing much wanton destruction in the spirit of devilry, smashing furniture and glassware and trampling books and pictures under foot. Most of the Chinese were submitting to all this in abject fear. The few who dared to protest were kicked about. Several bodies lay in the streets, apparently those of noncombatants. The inhabitants, without food or clothing, were huddling in back yards in a pitiable condition.

The villages to the southward are even worse despoiled. One week after Pekin was taken the travelers to Tien Tsin were seldom out of sight of burning houses. Fires are started daily, although the shelter will be much needed if the troops are to hold the country during winter.

The soldiers are having "fine sport" in using natives who creep back to their houses or attempt to work in the fields as targets. The sight of a farmer lying where he was shot with a basket of grain or armful of other produce near by is quite common. The Russians are the chief actors to this style of conquest, but the French are remarkably conspicuous, considering their small number. The Indian troops and the Japanese are participants only when beyond sight of their officers.

From the beginning the conduct of the Russians has been a blot on the campaign. The recital of notorious facts speaks more forcibly than could any adjectives. When entering Pekin correspondents of the Associated Press saw Cossacks smash down Chinese women with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles, and beat out their brains on the pavement. Russian officers looked on without protest.

While General Chaffee was watering his horse at a stream under the wall of Tung Chow, the Russians found a feeble old man hidden in the mud, except his

nose, and dragged him out by the queue, shouting gleefully. They impaled him on their bayonets. General Chaffee remarked: "That is not war. It is brutal murder." American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Russians bayonet children and throw old men into the river, clubbing them to death when they tried to swim. The Russians killed women who knelt before them and begged for mercy.

Everybody was disposed to be friendly towards the Russians in the early days of the fighting at Tien Tsin because of their bravery, but such incidents as the foregoing have been so prominent a feature of the campaign that no one who is supposed to report important facts can ignore them. They are so numerous as to compel the conclusion that they are not isolated episodes, but the ordinary practices of Russian methods of warfare. The Russians on the walls of Pekin would apparently shoot every Chinese within range outside. A correspondent of the Associated Press found many new killed in the fields outside the Russian section of the wall. Some of the bodies were those of women, and none seemed to be the bodies of combatants. Coolies were killed while trotting along the roads with their loads, and farmers when trying to gather their grain.

Germany Will Not Agree to 'Vacate the Imperial City.'

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: It is learned from a thoroughly well-informed source that before Count von Bismarck left for Norderney he had an interview with Count von der Osten-Sacken, Russian Ambassador to the Berlin court, in the course of which he informed the latter confidentially in regard to Germany's attitude in the Chinese question. The St. Petersburg Government therefore is thoroughly informed in regard to the intentions of Germany. The Weltam Hontag, which is often extremely well informed, states that it learns from a well-informed source that at a dinner given to the officers of the corps of guards, the Emperor declared that under no circumstances would the German troops leave Pekin, not even if he had to mobilize every corps in the German Army.

The Chinese Legation has received a telegram from Li Hung Chang, according to which the Empress has asked him to associate with himself with a view to peace negotiations. Prince Ching, General Yung Lu and two viceroys of the Southern provinces. Of the latter, one is known to be unfriendly to foreigners.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—An official dispatch from Taku announces the receipt of a telegram from Pekin dated August 25, saying the German troops have taken possession of a hill within the Imperial City. The dispatch says that 2000 additional Italian troops have reached Taku.

EMMA.

J. D. Chitwood arrived from Damascus in Clackamas county.

Mrs. Mary Deardorff, of Damascus, is visiting Mrs. Chitwood.

Joe Altenberger moved to Vancouver, Wash., and Frank Riehl has moved his family to Portland.

P. C. Varner has been quite ill with la grippe.

John Weckert and two sons went out to the valley last week, also J. D. Chitwood and children.

D. H. Deerdorff, of Mount Tabor, has been visiting his daughter.

The past month considerable brush and rubbish have been burned in this vicinity, the farmers making the best use of the fine weather to clear up some of their lands.

Sudden Death.

Word was received in Tillamook City this (Thursday) morning that Dr. Buffen was found dead in his room at Bay City and Coroner J. E. Tuttle left this afternoon to see if an inquest was necessary.

HEADLIGHT
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TWO LIVE PAPERS.

Educational Comments.

[TO EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]
BY G. A. WALKER.

Few children thoroughly realize the knowledge they acquire until long after the time of acquiring it. The study of English grammar must be nearly or quite mastered before any considerable benefit is derived from it, and children will wade through all the problems of arithmetic without appreciating the full meaning of many of them. Of what interest is it to a child whether it costs \$250 or \$2.50 to plaster a room, or whether Mr. A.'s tax is eight thousandths or eight thousand percent of his valuation. The child does not have to pay the money in either case, and it is too much to expect him to sympathize with the griefs of contractors and taxpayers. It is desirable to bring children to a realizing sense of the meaning of the terms with which they deal in their school-work, but to expect to do so as thoroughly as if they were in actual business, is to think you can substitute for the joyousness and spontaneity of childhood the care and concern and trepidation of old age. No one understands parental affection till he sees the face of his own child. The child has a vague foretaste of the sentiments and passions of mature life; but to imagine that he can grasp the details of business, and sympathize with the computations of trade while yet in short clothes, is to fancy him capable of feeling the joy of paternity or the grief of bereavement. It is too bad that the critics of our schools do not leave anything for young people to learn during the post-graduate period of life.

"Study nature, man," was the oft-repeated exclamation of a bore in the shop of a taxidermist. No matter what pose the artist, in stuffing, would make his birds assume, "Study nature" was the cry of his chronic visitant. At length the taxidermist procured a live owl and perched him conspicuously among his pets who were counterfeiting the repose of still life. "A fine specimen," exclaimed the connoisseur of bird-stuffing; "a fine specimen; but, man, you should study nature; let me show you how an owl sits on a limb." Approaching the bird of wisdom, the critic laid hold of him with the confidence of an expert, and with beak and claws the owl laid hold of the expert with equal confidence and with more satisfaction to himself than to the volunteer critic. Your correspondent left about that time, but he has often been reminded of the circumstance by hearing laymen criticize the work of the professional teacher; and especially when the remark is about studying nature and applying the natural method to the development of the infant mind. Very well, gentlemen; suppose you were to try it, and study nature, as the amateur taxidermist said, when he took hold of the live owl.

It may be noticed that the waist of a child is large in proportion to the other measurements of its body, as compared with the waist of the adult man or woman. The reason for this is "to give the organs of digestion and assimilation room to play, and to dispose of the quantity of food taken by the child, which is out of all proportion to its size and age. That is, the child grows physically by taking and disposing of a large quantity of food. It may be noticed, too, that the head of a child is large in proportion to the rest of its body. The reason for this is that the child may receive and utilize, in its growing period, a considerable quantity of mental pabulum. The head of a child is large for a reason similar to that for which the abdomen of a child is large. To maintain that the proper way to educate a child is by drawing out what there is in his mind, is as true to the facts of the case, and as much in accordance with the methods of nature, as to essay to make a child good and be strong by trying to pump out what you have not put into his stomach.

In schools dissociated from sectarianism, whether morality can be successfully taught depends largely on the tact of the teacher. Morality is the flowering and fruition of the faculties of the mind, the highest development of the character; but awkward hands should refrain

from touching delicate fruit, and rude breath may tarnish the bloom of tender flowers. Genius is a gift; but morality is largely, though not wholly, a matter of habit and education. Morality is conduct moving in right lines and regular curves. In the cultivation of morality, silent practice is more effective than noisy preaching. The best species of morality is cultivated when no apparent attempt is made toward its cultivation. Anything done promptly, regularly, thoroughly, and in order is a moral act. Calling school promptly is moral; dismissing it promptly is equally moral. Talking in recitation for the sake of hearing one's self talk, while a child should be reciting, is immoral. Keeping children after school is a breach of regularity, and, therefore, a breach of morality. Acknowledging that one has made a blunder is more than morality; it is virtue. Good discipline and good instruction in school are exhibitions of morality in vital and organic operation. Plato says that power to prosecute diligent inquiry is in itself a high order of morality. The ethics of the school-room are well understood by the pupils without any formal instruction therein, or exhortations thereon. And these principles, strictly adhered to by the teacher, go a great way toward grounding the children on the ethics of the world and the ethics of religion. The ethics of business consists in paying a hundred cents on the dollar; the ethics of politics, which is generally the enthusiasm of the many for the benefit of the few, is loyalty to the party organization; and the cardinal principle in the ethics of the family is that the husband shall support the house in generous style, and the wife keep buttons on the husband's shirt. The ethics of religion it is not our province to discuss, but it is a fact that the essentials of the system differ with the denomination. If it were proper to do so, we might make an amusing contrast of the views of the Catholic and the Protestant church on the subject of morality, showing how certain features of character and lines of conduct are emphasized in the one that are slurred over in the other. But, as far as our own province is concerned, the best we can do, if not the most we can do, is to keep a good school. It may not do away entirely with indolence and immorality; but the church has not entirely obliterated sin and exterminated sinners, and the public school should not be condemned for not doing in a few years what the church in about as many centuries has partly failed to accomplish.

A man out East says that two pints do not make a quart, and four quarts do not make a gallon. But if they do not, what in the name of hydrostatics do the make, respectively? A pottle and a puncheon or a tierce and a tun? Of course the criticism is verbal rather than arithmetical. The hair-splitter in question would have us say, "Two pints equal one quart, four quarts equal one gallon," etc. But on his heels another hair-splitter will tread, saying that the proper form is, "Two pints equals one quart, and four quarts equals one gallon," since "unity" is the concept of the entity conceived." Now hair-splitting is a prerogative of pedagogical professors, for, if we could not split verbal hairs, what could we do? If we could not make discriminating discriminations, and, in using words, approximate to the approximation of proximate proximity, where should we find our reason for existing and the other utensils of our profession? Truly, our occupation would be gone. Without the talent for making nice distinctions, the teacher would be a carpenter without a saw, a blacksmith without an anvil, a cobbler without a last. But if a man ever writes a text-book for schools, his use of language becomes too killingly critical for any ultra-professional dealing with the world. His philological "doxy" becomes the terror of his relatives and friends. His wife dies young with fear of opening her mouth, and his children, if they are not mutes, must lip in grammar and prattle philologically. "The Lord tempests the wind to the shorn lamb," and providence is equally good to the children of schoolmasters—they are all born into fifth grade. But how shall a poor teacher manage to retain his sanity and reputation, if he dares open his mouth in the hearing of professors whose ears are so fine and long that they can hear

the grass grow, and whose eyes are so sharp for a blunder that they can detect the shadow of a sunbeam? This is the rule: Follow nature and the idiom of the language, and let the professors tear their hair if they feel like it—beg pardon!—if they have an impulse prompting them to perform such an operation, congratulating yourself that the hair and scalp are theirs—not your own.

NEHALEM.

A very slack run of big salmon thus far.

Steve Scovell and Rob Crawford will drive out 31 head of beef cattle this week, over the Buchanan trail.

The Telephone Co.'s men are distributing poles along the South Nehalem.

The stereopticon man is on the river distributing glasses and pictures.

R. Krebs, the sawmill man, is praying for a boat to take away shooks, as his docks, &c., is full up. He has put several additions on the mill this summer.

Carpenter Vedder is building a barn for Mr. Warren at Nekahney mountain.

Miss T. Wilkinson has been obliged to close her school on account of ill-health, and will go to Frisco on the Kruger, for medical treatment.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Notes on the Fashions for Up-to-Date Dresses—Gloves, Millinery, Etc.

Khaki comes in different shades now to suit different complexions. Now that we know the beginning of khaki it would be interesting to remember to follow it in its career to see how far it will get away from the original idea and still keep to the name, says the New York Times.

Brilliant crimson kid gloves in the shops show the popular taste for that color. Really, people who are supposed to have good taste in gloves do buy that shade to match suits.

It is true that "hardly a bird or a feather is to be seen in the spring millinery. There is the thin material that has been seen all winter in feather effects in hats, straw ornaments simulating them and whole birds are made of different shades of paillettes. The serpent, which is always more or less in evidence in some form or ornament, now wears an iridescent head from bunches of fluffy material at the sides of hats, and has a self-confident air, as if he were coming into his proper estate. In some instances he is combined with feathers, and in one where his unpleasant head is surrounded with dove feathers there is too much suggestiveness to make the ornament an agreeable one.

Flower gardens are still to be found on handkerchiefs, and often they are beautiful, with charming though brilliant color effects. One handkerchief has one corner, almost an entire fourth of the handkerchief, filled with a cluster of brilliantly colored flowers artistically arranged, a real little scene, while in each of the other corners is a butterfly. That handkerchief costs \$15. Some pretty little handkerchiefs have baskets of different colored flowers in the corners.

The bragas or Bulgarian strips, the hand embroidery of the Armenians on hand-woven linen, can be bought at a comparatively low figure. Much of the work comes in stripes which is beautiful for insertion in wash gowns. There are only two small pieces made alike, and one is always sure of getting something that cannot be duplicated, and as a trimming the stripes are stylish and serviceable. They wear forever. The two pieces of work make handsome bags, small pillows, or are pretty for handkerchief cases and different things of that kind. One piece of the canvas will have stripes enough to use for insertion in one waist, and a good piece can be found for \$1.50, and sometimes for less.

Little girls of five, six and seven are wearing little short puffed sleeves to their wash gowns. Some mothers make little gimps with sleeves to wear with little low-necked gowns, and in the hottest weather remove them, leaving the neck and arms bare. Some of the sleeves are in odd little shapes, fitting in at the armhole and then slanting out like a straight little flowing sleeve to the elbow, stopping just above it. One little gown with a puffed sleeve has what has the appearance of a cuff longer at the back than the front set into it.

The woman who wears her seal or Intaglio rings on the same hand with her rings in which are precious stones makes the same mistake that

the woman does who in hanging her pictures puts paintings, engravings and photographs in the same group. She shows bad taste and spoils the effect of all.

GUNS PLACED ON SKATES.

Novel Concoction of Warfare Suggested to Wintry Climate Used by the Canadian Artillery.

It is proverbial that necessity is the mother of invention, and certain it is that our Canadian cousins are not wanting in the latter capacity. In no direction is this fact more strongly in evidence than in their method of mounting their field batteries for winter use, says the London Mail.

During the winter months, when the whole country is frequently covered to the depth of several feet with a bed of treacherous snow, it is, of course, impossible to move wheeled artillery and ammunition wagons. As, however, intending invaders are by no means given to confining their efforts to summer campaigns, it became necessary to devise some means of getting over the difficulty. Happily, Canada had in the person of Artillery Maj. R. W. Rutherford a soldier of no little resource.

By a most ingenious design he has made it possible to mount the guns, gun-limbers, wagons and wagon-limbers upon a species of "bobsleigh," the whole arrangement being joined up by traces in the ordinary way by an operation occupying at the outside under five minutes.

The change from summer to winter guise can thus be made immediately a fall of snow has rendered the roads impassable for wheeled traffic, while the advantage in superior mobility over an unprepared enemy would be enormous, as the practically noiseless motion of the sleighs would bring the guns well into range without betraying the slightest hint of their approach.

Banana Pie.

Line a pie pan with a crust and bake in a hot oven. When done cover the bottom with slices of bananas cut long and thin. Two small bananas are enough for one pie. Then fill the pan with the following custard: Two glasses of milk, two tablespoonsful of corn starch, which has been dissolved in a little milk; yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Boil this in a double boiler until it thickens, then pour in the pie pan. Cover the top with the whites of the eggs, and place in the oven just long enough to give it a rich, golden brown color.—Home Magazine.

Eggs with Green Peppers.

Chop two large green peppers fine, first removing all the seeds. Put them into the chafing dish, with two tablespoonsful of butter, and after this has melted let the peppers cook for about two minutes. Beat up six eggs in a bowl with a scant cupful of milk. If it is half cream, so much the better. Put this into the chafing dish with the butter and peppers, cook until thick, season with a little salt and serve.—Good Housekeeping.

The Hot Bath.

Either morning or night is a good time for a cold water bath or even a tepid one, but a hot water bath should be taken just before retiring, inasmuch as it is relaxing. Never bathe just before or after a hearty meal. Bathe after, instead of before, exercising, and bathe regularly every day.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Apple and Celery Salad.

A delicious salad may be made from apples and celery. First, chill them in cold water. After they are diced mix equal parts of both together. Salt to taste and blend thoroughly with mayonnaise dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sour Cream Cake.

Mix one cupful of cream, one cupful of sugar, one egg, one cupful of flour into which a tablespoonful of soda has been sifted, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and one-half a small nutmeg.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Day After.

Mrs. Mixer—Tell me the worst, doctor. Is my husband's condition serious?
Doctor—There is no cause for alarm, madam; he is now out of danger, although suffering acutely from enlargement of the cerebral glands.
"But, doctor, how do you suppose it was brought on?"
"On a tray, probably."—Chicago Evening News.