

The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Political speakers, of course, claim the honor of re-electing President McKinley. In doing so, however, they claim that which rightly belongs to the press of the country, not that we want to raise any objection or dampen their ardor in the least. But why is it that immediately after an election political managers and political speakers swell out to large proportions and talk in the "I did" strain, when, in point of fact, they were but small toads in the puddle when it comes to moulding public opinion on the political issues of the day. Every newspaper man knows that is a process of months and even years, and that a little spouting before an electing is not the time to mould public opinion. Without going farther afield than Tillamook, can any one point out an instance where a political speaker in this county changed one vote during the recent campaign? Why then is it that political managers and speakers step in at the eleventh hour and try and usurp that which belongs to the press? Simply to get in at the political pie counter for themselves or their friends. Often political speakers appeal to citizens' prejudices and passions rather than to their intelligence, as all will admit who have followed most of the speeches during the recent campaign. Perhaps it was this which made Grover Cleveland say that this was a distressing campaign. Talk is cheap, but that kind of clap-trap never accomplishes much good, as the Oregonian points out: "The late election seems to have demonstrated anew the political axiom that talk does not win votes. Citizens listen to be entertained, not to be influenced. Speakers can tell them nothing they do not know. Voters go to campaign rallies for the same reason that they go to minstrel or dog shows, and their opinions are not modified at political gatherings. They read at their leisure and think when they eat and work. They get more knowledge of facts through magazines and newspapers than spellbinders can impart in a lifetime of political lectures. Public speakers served their day when the statesmen were the politicians. Now every citizen is a politician unto himself. He gets his impressions from print, and they are more accurate than they could be under any other circumstances. Too often speeches are mere appeals to prejudice."

General Joseph Wheeler has caused a little flutter in political circles by this statement: "There are two things the American people reverence—first, their gold, and second, their flag. A word against either will bring down their condemnation. There never was a president defeated for election who had conducted a successful war. Wars are popular in this country and are growing more popular with the masses, and any party that opposes a successful war will meet with defeat." General Wheeler will be freely criticised for making such a statement, yet is there not some truth in what he has to say? Alas, there is.

One attorney accused another in Portland of being a shyster and wanted the court to protect him. They must not be so thin-skinned and object to a trivial thing like that, although it may not be exactly professional. Neither is it with attorneys who drum up cases to eke out an existence, putting individuals and the taxpayers to no end of trouble and expense. We admire strictly professional lawyers and doctors, but the shysters we abhor, especially those who toady to the riffraff of society.

The Chicago retailers of meats were thrown into a panic last week by the unexpected rise in the price of meats. A flat increase of 1 cent a pound was put on beef, pork and mutton, and this will benefit the packers, it is estimated, something like \$39,000,000 on twelve month's business. The packers claim they have been selling dressed meat at a loss for several years, but the consumers are not inclined to believe such rot.

Speaker Henderson was somewhat previous in announcing that Hanna is to be the next republican candidate for the presidency, and for which the speaker is coming in for a severe drubbing at the hands of the republican press. Politics takes peculiar freaks at times, and this may turn out true, even if Henderson has indiscreetly let the cat out of the bag.

The people who begin to bellyache about hard times already are nothing but chronic calamity howlers. If they would keep a good stiff upper lip and get in and rustle like other people they would not feel like calamity howlers.

The National Irrigation Association sends out a circular letter, which commences: "The key to Western prosperity is water." Surely the writer must have lived in Tillamook.

The "Future of Democracy" appears 40

be troubling a number of leaders of that party. Has it a future after the drubbing it received last week?

The Skookum Lake ghost is needed in the Nehalem precinct to scare the imperialist phantoms out of some of the people up there.

Bryan made a grand stand play for the Irish vote, forgetting by doing so that he would get it in the neck from the English.

Educational Comments.

SIR,—The problem of industrial education for the youth of the nation seems to be troubling some wise-pates and kind old souls. Now, it is only a few years since it was found necessary on the Atlantic seaboard to enact laws protecting children of tender years from the cruelty of factory bosses, and the covetousness of parents, by limiting the number of hours per day that such children might be lawfully confined at manual labor, and specifying a minimum of days per year during which they should attend school. These laws are known to be beneficial without question or cavil; and yet, on the very ground where these laws are in force, we hear social scientists and philanthropists bewailing the fact that so many children are growing up in idleness, save that they are getting a fine education at the public school. And this, too, regardless of the fact that the country is prosperous beyond parallel, and that immigration and machinery are vying with each other to see which shall do our work. We raise nearly twice as much as is required to support our people; the balance of trade is now in our favor; gold is plenty; our bonds are in demand in foreign markets, or, better still, coming home to stay; it would take a pageful of statistics to show exactly how prosperous we are. Then let the children, at least, enjoy the prosperity; the old folks will not, for the wealthier they become the less they are in humor to enjoy their wealth. Let the children enjoy it by playing during vacation, and attending school during the term of the school year. They will have time enough to work by-and-by. Conditions may change. The density of population over a given area may require little hands to turn in and help support the family; but before that day this and many subsequent generations will have passed away. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." What, then, about the industrial-education problem? It is like the chapter on snakes in Ireland. There are no snakes in Ireland, nor is there any industrial-education problem in America. The time may come when children shall be born into the shop and the mill, instead of being born into the playground and the school. But that day will not be seen by this year or by many years to come. And yet there be wise-pates and soft-souls who go around cracking the nut of the "industrial-education problem," and when they cannot get problematical nuts to crack they try their false teeth on pebbles.

Our schools are charged with neglecting to give a practical education. What is a practical education? A practical education may be defined as such training in school as will enable the student to follow successfully in after-life the occupation for which he is intended. Ah! but there is the rub. How is anybody to determine beforehand what a certain youth's career is to be? General Hancock started at West Point as the scion of an aristocratic house, and General Garfield, of humble origin started out for a career on the towpath; and yet both ran for the Presidency of the United States. In a country with such vast possibilities in store for the youth of talent, industry, and good character, it is the height of impertinence for any man, or any church, or any institution, to prescribe the occupation that a young man shall follow. The cry "Do not educate the youth above their station, and thereby make them dissatisfied with their lot!" is the echo of foreign and moribund aristocracy; a reminiscence of industrial, educational, political, and religious thralldom. It is the evidence of a sentiment whose death-knell was the Declaration of Independence, and which exists now as an odor stirred up by the delving of casuists among the decaying remnants of dead fallacies, and purblind attempts of fanatics to resurrect the unarticulated skeletons and necronistic superstitions. In the days of Poor Richard a trade was an estate, and it is often now stated as a truism, that a trade is a good thing to fall back on; but the American does not want to fall back; he aims to go ahead. By a trade only a bare living is made, and the American boy with a fair education is bound to make at least a living under any circumstances. The grossest forms of labor are now performed by machinery and by foreigners, who are coming this year at the rate of "three hundred thousand strong" per annum. The more artistic kinds of practical work are done also by foreigners, more or less recently arrived on these shores. And it is quite proper that it should be so. Why should an American do with his hands what he can get a machine to do for him? or why should he spend his life applying the details and finishing-touches of ornamentation, while he can employ an artist schooled to the patience

of such work by a European apprenticeship? The province of the talented American is in the professions or in business. It is there that fame and fortune are made, and no American will voluntarily become a drudge when he has a capacity to direct the manual and mechanical labor of others, to run the establishment and boss the job. But it may be asked, "What shall we do for mechanics and laborers, if all the youth are highly educated?" There is no danger that a disproportionate part of the people will ever be too highly educated. "The poor ye have always with you;" and the same, unfortunately, is true of the ignorant. It will be time to lament the want of uneducated labor when there is a scarcity of that kind of talent in the market. Even in times of industrial prosperity, skilled labor is not so very scarce, and unskilled labor is a drug. It is not so with educated talent. A Western city recently advertised an examination for principals and assistants in the high schools. Only sixteen applicants presented themselves, and of these only one passed the ordeal. The failure of the others was not owing to their being too highly educated. The aspirants jostle one another at the foot of the hill of science, but the ambitious climbers find themselves so few as to be quite lonesome, if not actually lost, as they approach its towering, glittering summit.

Bay City, Ore. G. A. WALKER.

Circuit Court.

The only criminal case which came to trial before Judge G. H. Burnett at the circuit court on Monday was that of the State vs. Fred J. Newton, who was charged with unlawfully stabbing and wounding Harry Mitchell in this city. The defence proved that Mitchell was drunk and quarrelsome when the fracas took place and that Newton used his knife in self defence when Mitchell crowded him. Bad blood existed between the two men. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The only other jury case was that of

E. W. Brown, plaintiff, vs. W. W. Conder and J. W. Wallace, partners doing business under the firm and style of Conder & Wallace, defendants. Action to determine the ownership of 19 head of cattle. This was a complicated case in which the defendants and a number of cattle buyers were involved, and the jury decided the case in favor of Conder and Wallace.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds was appointed bailiff. Messrs. P. W. Todd and Frank Wheeler were excused serving on the jury on account of being firemen. State vs. Wm. Tattom, which has been on the docket for several terms, was dismissed; also that of the state vs. Clara Oskalwis.

Frank Patton, plaintiff, vs. Henry Tohl, defendant. Action for money. Dismissed. F. Bolefahr, doing business as Bolefahr & Co., plaintiff, vs. Charles L. Smith and wife, defendants. Action for money. Continued.

The California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., a corporation, plaintiff, vs. E. H. Cowing and wife, defendants. Action for money. Continued.

W. J. May, plaintiff, vs. Florence H. Hardman and S. M. Hardman, defendants. Action for money. Continued.

Real Estate Transfers.

W. J. Hughey to William Thun, E 1/2 of Ne 1/4, Sw 1/4 of Ne 1/4, Se 1/4 of Sw 1/4 and S 1/4 of sec. 16, tp. 3 S, R. 8 W. Gust Wicklund to Olaf Goldstrum, 30 30 acres in tp. 1 S, R. 10 W. U.S. to Wm. E. Dunsmore, Se 1/4 of sec. 11, tp. 3 N, R. 6 W. Thomas McFalls to David Whitney, Jr., right of way across S 1/2 of Ne 1/4, Nw 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 33, tp. 1 N, R. 9 W. U.S. to Enos H. Stone, S 1/2 of Se 1/4 of sec. 14 and W 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 13, tp. 4 S, R. 10 W. Enos H. Stone to John Hartley, Nw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 13, tp. 4 S, R. 10. Frank Rowell to the Little Nestucca Wagon Road Co., a strip of land 60ft. wide for a wagon road. R. J. Hendrick to Catherine Long, block in Pacific add. to Bay City. C. R. Commons to O. H. Wood, Nw 1/4 of sec. 19, tp. 5 S, R. 10 W. David Reasoner to David Whitney, Jr., Se 1/4 of Nw 1/4, Ne 1/4 of Sw 1/4, Nw 1/4 of Se 1/4 and Sw 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 24, tp. 2 S, R. 10 W.

Our Clubbing Rates.

Headlight and the Oregonian \$2.25
Headlight and the Examiner..... 2.35
Headlight & Thrice-a-Week World 2.00

The Headlight is the best home newspaper, and for thirteen years has faithfully looked after the interests of Tillamook County. Every citizen in the county should be a subscriber of the all home print newspaper.

The regular subscription price of THE HEADLIGHT is \$1.50, and the regular subscription price of the Weekly Oregonian is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for THE HEADLIGHT and paying one year in advance can get both for \$2.25.

McINTOSH & McNAIR,
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE and CHINA.
STOVES, RANGES and HEATERS.
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The Most Reliable GROCERY STORE in Tillamook.

KREDIT VS. KASH.
Kredit may be considered by some as a great convenience, but to the majority it has proven the greatest curse inflicted upon mankind. The next in kin to Kredit is Kash, and considering the conveniences derived, our would-be friend, Kredit, cannot be considered in the same category as friend Kash. The K. & K. Store, knowing to the above konklusion, and believing that this komunity will konkur with us, we offer you for kash as follows: A Complete Collection of Kanned Goods, Kookies and Krackers, Koffee, Kokoos and Kokonut, Kandles and Kerosene, Korn and Meal and kondensed Milk, klams and korned Beef; in fact everything usually kept in a first k lass grocery store, so kome and see us.
Yours truly,
KING & KERREMANS.

Hard Times.
Many people are saying that there are going to be hard times again, any way. This sort of talk helps more than many people imagine to make hard times. If everybody will talk good times and believe in good times, the good times will stay with us, at least in a reasonably satisfactory degree. "Times" is largely a matter of imagination, or faith. Or, to put this fact in a more popularly understandable form, "times" good or bad, is largely a matter of confidence. Suppose that out of 100 people, 50 say "times is going to be bad," the men of the 100 who have money at work will begin to hedge, restrict operations, withdraw their money from circulation, throw this and that man out of employment, call on other men to pay up instead of waiting a while and so on. Money begins to secrete itself, everybody is watching to see what the other fellow is going to do; they all become panicky and we talk about and experience a period of "hard times."

While this is true, and ought to be recognized as true, and this habit of helping to make hard times by talking hard times corrected, it would be a superficial view to stop here and say or let it be understood as being said that there is no other or more substantial basis for hard times than this. There are other causes, chief of which is over-production. Manufactures and production occasionally outrun and oversupply the people's immediate necessities and demands, and capacity to pay; then there is a halt, hesitation, inaction, a reflex movement; this is a perfectly natural thing, but greedy energy shouts "hard times," and the cry becomes epidemic, a contagion that makes the fools we mortals believe that the business world is sadly out of joint and is going to wreck and ruin—in fact, the result is a "panic."

We ought to have learned something, individually and collectively, by our experience of the past. While it may be impossible to avoid somewhat of a depression, that comes in a greater or less degree almost with the regularity of a pendulum's swing, much can be done to avoid really hard times by saying that there is really no such thing, and acting on that principle, as far as possible. So The Telegram, believing in practicing what it preaches, believes that the next swing of the pendulum will "never touch us." We have too good a start. We can now tide over a little period of comparative depression, due in about two years. Money was never so plentiful. The country has finally and most effectually squelched the free-silver mad, and Bryanism generally. We are moving outward and upward to a tremendously great and significant career as a Nation. We as Americans are the most prosperous, progressive, intelligent and capable people—though in a sense "mortals" such as Puck alluded to still—and if we all will say that there will and shall be no hard times, sufficient to hurt us, why, there won't be any such hard times.—Evening Telegram.

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Barber
SHAVING,
HAIR CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING,
Hot and Cold Baths.
EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
THE NEW BARBER SHOP.
Next to Wade & Briggs' Store.
Stylish Hair Cutting,
A Clean Shave,
Shampooing, etc.
I. SIMLER, Prop.,
The Fashionable Barber.

Price List of Lumber at Tillamook

1-3 to 1-12 Ro. Fir.....	\$9.00
2-3 to 2-16 ".....	9.00
6-6 to 12-12 ".....	8.50
No. 1 Spruce, 2in. Plank.....	8.00
No. 2 ".....	6.00
Cull Lumber, all sizes.....	4.00
No. 1, 1/4 flooring.....	18.00
No. 2, 1/4 ".....	14.00
No. 1, 1, 6 ".....	17.00
No. 2, 1, 6 ".....	14.00
No. 1, 1/4 ceiling.....	18.00
No. 1, 1, 6 and 1-8 Rustic.....	18.00
No. 2 ".....	14.00
FINISH.	
No. 1, 1-3 to 1-18.....	18.00
No. 2, ".....	14.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2in. finish, S4E.....	18.00
1.00 extra for S18 and sizing.	

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October 10th, 1900.

OAK NOLAN'S MACHINE SHOP.
Back of Cohn & Co.'s Store.
He employs only Skilled Work men.
Makes any and all kinds of Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Separators, Mill Machinery, Loggers' Outfits, Guns, Saws, Fits Boxes, and Turns Shafting.
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FIRE COATING WITH
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Will outwear CEDAR. It is also a RADICAL REMEDY AGAINST CHICKEN LICE.
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Write for circular and prices and mention this paper.
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Stylish Hair Cutting,
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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Oregon City, Or.
October 8, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook, Oregon, on November 17, 1900, viz:
JOHN J. RUPP.
H. E. No. 1166 for the Lots 1, 6, 9 and 12, Sec. 1, T. 8, R. 9 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Mike Abplanalp, David Curtis, Marion T. Chausse, Clyde Randall, of Tillamook, Or.
CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

Harness Making.
S. M. HAYES
Makes a Specialty of Manufacturing all kinds of
Harness, Saddles, Collars, Carriage Trimmings.
First Class Work Guaranteed.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office: Opposite Court House,
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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