

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The High School.

[TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]
The function of the State is not to be limited to a mere police power. Granting that the office of government is the protection of life and property, unless a very narrow definition be given to the terms "protection," "life," and "property," the admission concedes all that the friends of the State education can ask. Even if office of the State is declared to be merely to protect rights and do justice, a liberal definition of "rights" and "justice" will necessitate larger powers in the State than the protection of individuals from violence and the securing of property to the owner; for life is more than mere animal existence, property is more than mere accumulation of wealth and protection is more than the outstretching of a hand to ward off a blow. A line cannot be drawn between elementary and higher education. This must be arbitrary and variable. Assuming that State education be limited to the three R's, still each one of the three R's, carried to its possible development, admits of an almost infinite degree of study and acquirement. What are the elements? The propositions of Euclid were axiomatic elements to Newton. Higher education is necessary to a good primary educational system, both for the production of trained teachers and for the dissemination of a liberal and progressive educational spirit. The State must provide it. The State cannot afford to leave the gifted minds within its borders uncultivated, or to accident, or to the caprice of parents or religious organizations with which education is only a secondary aim. We do not expose our sick, expecting a Good Samaritan to come along and take care of them. The State colleges and high schools are better than their denominational rivals, and the only way in which the latter can compete with the former is by becoming equally undenominational. The State colleges and high schools break down sectarian barriers and allay denominational asperities. They are not irreligious because secular. The State teaches nothing, but the people use the State as an instrument to employ men and women peculiarly fit to teach. Good men and women will exhale good influence, instill good principles, train up good character, and cultivate good morals. Good men and women will have good schools. The keeper of a temperance hotel must have something more to give his guests than his sign, and if the sectarian colleges and high schools have no more to give their students than the name of the sect, they will have to go to the wall before their State competitors, as the private schools are extinguished in the light of public schools of corresponding grade.

The Teacher's Authority.

Some time ago your correspondent noticed an open letter in a weekly paper of one of the large cities of the Northwest, asking the superintendent of the schools of that city to state how far away from the school premises the authority of the teacher, or school principal, over his pupils extends. The papers have been carefully scanned, institutes and Board meetings have been industriously attended, the utterances of that superintendent have been read with eager attention, and yet not one word has been seen or heard in reply to what seems on the face of it a fair question, and one which should be answered in a definite and conclusive manner. In default of an official answer, the following is submitted: Between the school premises and the home the authority of parents and that of teachers over children is coincident. The responsibility of the teacher does not cease until the child reaches home; but in matters of school discipline the parents' authority does not extend to the school-yard. Wherever groups of children are recognized as school-children the teacher's authority and responsibility over these children morally and legally extends, and to preserve decorum amongst them and respectful conduct toward the citizens is a prime duty of the teacher. He who abdicates this control abdicates the best half of his pedagogical function, who says, "I don't care what they do out of my sight," might as well say, "I don't care what becomes of them after they leave school; I have no concern in their future." A selfish motive should suggest the assumption of greater out-door responsibility. The reputation of the school is at stake, and the public schools cannot yet afford to ignore the street conduct of their pupils, especially since the managers of parochial schools make this matter a speciality. It may not be so important to have the outside of the cup as clean as the inside; it to be a clean cup it should be clean both inside and outside. But the police, what are they for? It is all very well suggest police in some of our large cities, but in any other place the school teacher who leans on the police for street blinding of his pupils has a bulrush prop. Somebody must take the responsibility of children's conduct on the street. The principal and the teacher should fulfill the duties of their office, not the risk. The brave man dies but, whereas the coward is always dying.

On other hand, it may be asserted that the school-room, and within his own chain, the teacher stands in his own, and will wisely omit those functions, which only, as installed in

place of the parent, he is allowed to exercise. The true basis for the teacher's authority is, that his powers inhere of right in his office, whatever dicta to the contrary may be borrowed from among the dusty decisions of forgotten judges. Teachers need not that any parent's place should be assigned them by the hocus pocus of legal or judicial legerdemain, nor would they extend the limits of their domain beyond their natural bounds. They believe that school grounds are defined, as any other grounds, by their legal boundaries, and that if the unruly urchin break his neighbor's windows, or pilfer his peanut stand, on the way to or from school, the sufferer should look to the parent for redress; and that in case of accident or harm, the parent, and not the teacher, should employ the physician and pay the nurse. But they also believe that whatever exerts a baneful influence upon the school, or serves to bring it into disrepute, whether done within the precincts of the school-yard upon the neighbor's grounds, "or in the continuous woods where rolls the Oregon," comes under the legitimate cognizance of the teacher, who, in zealous care of his charge, may counsel, censure, or condemn.

But why the school grounds should extend to the father's door, rather than the home circle expand to the school entrance, is to them a mystery. The parent is charged with duty of providing clothing, food, shelter, and home training and is responsible to society for any neglect; and under a like responsibility is the teacher with his mental and moral training at school. The duties and the rights of the one, within his province, as sacred and original, they apprehend, as the other.

Dancing.

An English schoolmaster, evidently in the heyday of youth, advances the following arguments for dancing at teachers' institutes: (1) It adds to the attendance of the institute, and unity is strength; (2) It adds to the attraction of the meetings very greatly; (3) As a physical exercise it is excellent; may business and recreation never be severed; (4) It enables teachers to throw off their natural reserve; (5) I have yet to learn that the refining influence of ladies' society harms any one; (6) The light, joyful recreation which dancing affords is not a bad preparation for a week of anxious toil; (7) School Boards sanction it, teachers are charmed with it, and doctors recommend it. Who else ought to interfere? That young man's head is level, if his heels are light.—G. A. WALKER, Nehalem Oregon.

What Governor Hoard Says.

"I don't live for fun nor do business for fun," says ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin. "I pay nearly \$340,000 for milk, and the dairymen in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, to whom this money goes, and who also receive pay from other creameries, have on deposit in the Jefferson county banks \$1,500,000. How do they get this money? It costs \$40 a year to keep a cow as they are kept in Jefferson county. The average production of the general business, now in the county just about pays for her keeping. It costs just about as much to feed a cow that gives 150 pounds of butter a year as one that gives 300 pounds. This is not a question of breeds, but of form and function.

"The dairymen in Jefferson county selected their cows, not from this breed or that, but according to their form and yield. As a result, they have collected together, not general purpose cows, but cows that have a specific purpose of making milk and butter (the business for which they keep them) returning good profits on the money invested."

Bright's Disease.

The largest price ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to Aug. 25 eighty-seven percent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton Company, 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A REMARKABLE SECT

Russians in Manitoba Who Are Possessed of a Strange Craze.

Refuse to Use Lower Animals for Any Purpose and Place All the Burdens of Labor Upon Their Men and Women.

Strange fancies sometimes take possession of religious sects, but the strangest of all is probably the distressing mania that has enthralled 5,000 Russian Doukhorosti, who have located in western Manitoba, says a special to the New York Times from Yorktown, Manitoba. In the Swan river district the government is apprehensive for the remarkable craze that has taken possession of those colonists. A visit to the community showed that the sights, scenes and the horror depicted were almost beyond conception.

It is well known that the Doukhorosti are adverse to shedding blood. This is the reason why they emigrated from Russia, and it is also the reason why the Canadian government exempted them from military duty as inducement for their location on the prairie lands of the west. As to what they should eat, this was purely a personal matter, but, as it appears, it was one of the features that was overlooked by the government that will cause immense trouble.

In this country a man may eat what he chooses, and if his religion dictates that he shall conform to a vegetable diet, such beliefs are respected. All might have been well had this state of affairs been confined to vegetarianism, but the Doukhorosti religion does not appear to be a finished product. It has been constantly undergoing changes. From the belief that it was a sin to eat meat, it seems a long jump to reach the conclusion that it is wrong to eat animal products, but these people have now given up drinking milk, eating butter, cheese, eggs, etc., and the cows, goats and fowl are increasing and multiplying, and waxing fat, while the people are on the verge of starvation.

Having reached this absurd position, it was but a step to another and more ridiculous one. If it were wrong to eat the flesh of animals the same line of reasoning made it comparatively easy to condemn the use of leather harness made from the hides of God's creatures, and then followed the condemnation of wooden clothing because wool grown on the bodies of sheep, which also belonged to the Lord. The next step was still more sweeping in its effect on their economic condition. It was to make servants of any of the lower animals, to use them for beasts of burden or for any other purpose.

They had the courage of their convictions, and at once turned out their horses, cattle and sheep, driving them to "God's Hill," to fence for themselves, placing all the burdens of farm life on their own shoulders. For all drawing purposes, such as hauling heavy loads on wagons, men take the place of horses and oxen. Twelve or 14 men hitched to a plow suffice for this purpose, and it is the only method employed by them in the cultivation of the soil. Women, even, are employed in this manner, though when coming into town men only are seen hauling the wagons and buggies. Every day in the streets of Yorktown dozens of men may be seen drawing wagons, hauling what little produce they have for sale, and carrying back to their farms flour and other necessities.

The Doukhorosti are clad exclusively in cotton clothes and wear rubber boots or shoes knit or woven with binder twine, which they buy for the purpose. Their food consists of bread and water, and such vegetables as they grow, and wild berries and herbs which they gather. Their farms are neglected and their stock, of which they have much, is running wild in the hills, where it will all die during the winter, or be appropriated by those who are not of their religious faith, and who will at least give the stock shelter.

With the advent of cold weather starvation and disease must certainly follow, and they appear to know this, for they have been in correspondence with authorities in southern California, Nevada, Arizona and Australia, with a view to emigration to a warmer climate where the conditions would enable them to subsist on the soil without trespassing on the possessions of the animal kingdom. It is needless to say that no one wants them, as they are still in Manitoba, an elephant on the hands of the government that brought them from Russia a few years ago to develop the prairie land of the west.

Feminine Ignorance.
"It's only a matter of time," remarked the shoe-clerk boarder, who reads the scientific page in a household magazine, "until all our engines and that sort of thing will be run by heat drawn from the sun."

"What will become of the poor farmers when that time arrives?" asked the girl with the lemon-colored hair, who presides over the ribbon counter between meals.

"The farmers?" queried the shoe clerk, after the manner of a person up a tree.

"Yes," said the fair ribbon demonstrator. "If all the sun's heat is to be used to run engines won't it make the weather too cold to raise eggs and butter and such things?"—Chicago Daily News.

So Sad.
Mac—Did he really take you by surprise when he proposed?
Ethel—Yes, indeed! Why, I hadn't even looked up his financial standing.—Judge.

GOLDEN GATE CITY LEADS.

San Francisco Shows the Largest Percentage of Suicides—Chicago Ranks Third.

The number of people who voluntarily shuffled off this mortal coil in American and other cities during last year has been investigated by some clever in statistics and the following figures indicate the results: San Francisco leads with the largest ratio, 39.1 per 100,000 of population. Next comes another Pacific coast city, Los Angeles, with a ratio of 29.8. The reader has naturally been looking for Chicago, and that city does, in fact, come next with a ratio of 24.0, followed by the neighboring city of Milwaukee, whose ratio is 22.2. New Orleans was the scene of the self-destruction of 21.8 persons per 100,000 of population, and Cincinnati followed close with 21.2. New Haven is next with 20.9, and then comes the borough of Manhattan with 20.0, though greater New York as a whole is well down the list with a ratio of only 13.6. This is less than Rochester, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Omaha and Louisville, besides all of those specifically enumerated above. As to the foreign cities, Paris leads the list with a ratio of 42, followed by Berlin 36, Vienna 28 and London 23. There were more suicides in Saxony than in any other country, 31.1 per 100,000. Denmark the ratio was 25.8, in Austria 21.2, in France 15.7, in the German empire 14.3, and Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, the United States and Spain followed in the order given.

The table referring to American cities is somewhat difficult to explain. Why the city of the golden gate, and California, with its glorious climate, its sunshine, its fruit and its flowers, should show the greatest number of suicides seems a mystery, unless the presence of a large Chinese population explains it. The high suicide rate of Chicago is, perhaps, accounted for by the rush and struggle of that great city and the large foreign element it contains—a foreign element, moreover, which comes mainly from those countries where suicide is most frequent. The same is perhaps true of Milwaukee and of Cincinnati. The high rate at New Orleans may possibly be attributed to its relation to France and the ideas and traditions brought here from Paris, the suicide capital of the world. But New York city casts a cloud over some of these explanations. Here are the large foreign populations, the stress and strain of living and working, the novelty, the excitement. Yet Philadelphia, the sleeping city of the humorous paragon, has a higher ratio of suicides than greater New York. And how is it to be explained that New Haven leads all the other New England cities in the number of suicides? St. Paul and Minneapolis lie side by side, but in Minneapolis the ratio is 11.4 and in St. Paul it is but 6.5. It seems that the conclusions must be that there is no method in suicide madness and that the effort to reduce it to rule is doomed to failure.

CARP OUSTING WILD DUCK.

Useless Themselves, They Have Destroyed the Wild Rice Fields in Ontario, Canada.

The singular complaint comes from various parts of northern Ontario that fish are responsible for the disappearance of certain kinds of game. In localities which were formerly noted for the excellent duck shooting which they offered the birds are now not to be had at all. The ducks, geese and other aquatic birds were formerly in the habit of frequenting the large fields of wild rice in the lakes and streams of parts of Ontario, but now these fields have been, in many instances, destroyed by the German carp, which has found its way into these waters. The vegetarian diet of this detestable fish not only ruins the flavor of its own flesh, but exhausts the food supply of some of the most desirable forms of feathered game, says the New York Sun.

The Ontario inspector of fisheries, who has been in northern Ontario for the last few weeks, reports that the German carp has not only become dangerous to other fish, as has been frequently claimed, but that in Cook's bay, Lake Simcoe, where there were formerly hundreds of acres of wild rice, not a spear of that plant is to be seen to-day. The same is true of the Holland river, where there were at one time 1,500 acres of rice. The carp have eaten it root, branch and seed.

The almost incredible part of it is that the fish have entirely destroyed the fields in one year. The aquatic birds which visit the locality, finding that all their usual feeding grounds have disappeared, cut short their visit and move away in search of others. The local sportsmen complain, too, that the carp have attacked the beds of wild celery, and that they, too, are almost completely destroyed.

It remains to be seen what the effect of this wholesale destruction of aquatic vegetation will be upon the game fishes of the locality. The fishery overseer of the district declares that it is a question whether the spawn of the muskellunge can be protected and developed without the rice beds. He does not accuse the carp of eating the eggs of the other fish, but states that they keep the water continually disturbed, and that to their presence in these waters must be attributed the decrease in the number of muskellunge frequenting them for spawning purposes.

A Monster Mushroom.
Weigh three pounds four ounces, circumference forty-five inches, is the description of another monster mushroom which has been gathered at Braconash, Norwich, England.

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