

DAMAGED IN A COLLISION.

Steamer Sue H. Elmore and Tug Vosburg Came Together in the Slough.

The steamer Sue H. Elmore and tug Vosburg were in collision near Tillamook Tuesday afternoon, and both were more or less damaged. The collision was the result of an unsuccessful effort on the part of the Vosburg to pass the Elmore. The damage to the tug is estimated at several hundred dollars, and her master, in a report forwarded to the inspectors, has filed a claim for the amount. A counter claim is to be filed by the Elmore line.

The legal proceedings will follow as result of the collision between the steamer Sue H. Elmore and the tug Vosburg is certain. Both lines have forwarded to the inspectors notice of the collision, and it is likely suits will shortly be commenced for the recovery of damages. The two boats left out last week for Tillamook, and when she returns the Vosburg will be laid up for repairs. Her bow was badly damaged and it will require a week's time to put her in shape again.

Passengers who were on the Elmore say the incident was an exciting one. After leaving Tillamook City the boats proceeded down the slough leading to the bay, with the Elmore in the lead. When the narrows were reached the Vosburg made an effort to pass the Elmore and for a mile and a half the two steamers raced along with the Vosburg's bow about amidships of the Elmore. A turn in the channel necessitated a concession on the part of the steamers, and Captain Schrader, of the Elmore, being in the lead, naturally looked to Captain Loll to haul off. The Vosburg however, kept on her course, and the steamers were so close together that their steering gear was rendered useless by the suction. The Vosburg bumped into the Elmore, sheered off, and then bumped again, but no damage resulted. Captain Loll did not slow down after the first collision, and in a few minutes the two boats came together again. This time the Vosburg's bow crushed into the Elmore amidships, the damage to the vessels resulting. Even after the third collision the Vosburg kept on a full head of steam, but, having struck the Elmore a glancing blow, the damage entailed was not as serious as would have been the case had she struck the opposition steamer squarely.

The Vosburg's course during the race was calculated to drive the Elmore onto the mud and only her failure to maintain greater speed than the Elmore showed prevented the stranding of the latter steamer. Each captain blames the other and both will file claims for damages. The rivalry between the opposition lines since the inauguration of the rate war has been intense, and races will be frequent as long as the war holds out.—Astorian.

Tillamookers' Bad Luck.

At seven o'clock last evening, a neighbor discovered the roof of W. H. Reynolds' residence on Morton St. and Mountain Ave. to be in flames. An alarm was turned in, and while waiting for the hose company to make the long run up the hill, the neighbors fought the fire with buckets and a small garden hose. When the hose cart arrived, the fire hydrant could not be located, as it had been moved from its original stand and none could tell where it was. In the delay that followed, the fire got beyond control, and in a short time nothing was left of the house but a smouldering heap.

While most of the furniture was saved much of it was damaged by rough handling, and the unfortunate family will have little left to start with.

The insurance which expired some time ago had not been renewed. Mr. Reynolds decided to put it off until he could realize on his fruit crop this year. As a consequence, the loss was severe.

Friends are circulating petitions for assistance for the luckless family, and if the people of Ashland do not respond generously, it will be a serious reflection on the community. Should the petition not meet the eye of all the Tribune readers, who would like to contribute a dollar or two to so worthy a cause, they may send the money into the Tribune office, and it will be turned over to the right parties. Mr. Reynolds has about ten acres in fruit, and with the assistance he will receive, will soon recover from the loss.

The fire company deserves special mention for the quick run they made up the long hill. It is said that the house would have been saved had the hydrant been at all convenient, as the neighbors were holding the fire in check while waiting for the arrival of the big hose.—Ashland Tribune.

We are sorry to hear also that Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reynolds are down with pneumonia and that the latter will not recover. Gey Reynolds is also down with pneumonia.

Notice.

Bid wanted by the County Court of Tillamook County, Or., for the board and care of George Myres for the term of one year, from May 4th, 1904. Bids to be filed with the County Clerk by the 4th day of May, 1904.

W. W. CONDER, County Judge.

White River Flour at Gangloff & Snuffer's.

Circuit Court.

Judge Geo. H. Barnett had the following cases before him in the circuit court on Monday:

Fred Baker, plaintiff, vs. R. M. Watson, defendant. Action for libel. By stipulation case was dismissed without cost.

F. Bolefuhr, doing business as F. Bolefuhr & Co., plaintiff, vs. Chas. H. Smith and Helen Smith, defendants. Sale confirmed.

State of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. Arthur Edmunds, defendant. Charge of larceny. Continued until next term.

State of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. The Elmore Packing Co., defendants. This case grew out of the packing company doing business without a license last year. There being no motion by the district attorney, the case was dismissed.

State of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. Al Southmayd, defendant. Selling liquor without a license. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued until next term, the defendant giving bond for his appearance at that time.

A. R. Gangloff, plaintiff, vs. Daniel Millar and John Pennock, defendants. Decree of foreclosure.

State of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. Arthur Holden and Preston Marolf. Defendants were charged with disturbing the congregation attending the United Brethren church. They first pleaded not guilty but withdrew this later and pleaded guilty. The judge admonished the young men, and cautioned them about their behavior in future. He told them what a serious offence it was to disturb a congregation and pointed out the heavy fine and imprisonment he could impose, but as that was the first offence that had come before his court of that character he would fine them \$10 each and costs.

State of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. Frank Severance, administrator of the estate of Herman Brown, deceased, defendant. Escheat case. On the petition of the administrator it was ordered and adjudged that the real property be sold at public auction by the sheriff.

The Astoria Company, plaintiff, vs. Ernest Barton, Jennie Ernest C. Barton and The Nehalem Coal Company, defendants. Default and decree.

State of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. Frank Long and Alvin Jurbs, defendants. Defendants are charged with burglary of a store at Bay City. Case was continued until next term and defendants furnished bail.

F. Bolefuhr, doing business as F. Bolefuhr & Co., plaintiff, vs. Chas. H. Smith and Helen Smith, defendants. This was a motion of the plaintiff to correct the original entry so as to include in the order of sale Sw 1/4 of the Nw 1/4 of sec. 9, tp. 1 south, range 8 west. The motion was overruled.

W. E. Catterlin, plaintiff, vs. A. R. Gangloff and Daniel Millar. This was an action for money. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict in the sum of \$229.70, with cost and disbursements.

Real Estate Transfers.

State of Oregon to Jos. F. Niedermyer. Sw 16 3 N 7. \$200.00

W. B. Morgand to William H. Deemer. S 1/2 Ne & N 1/2 Se 25 2 N 10. \$500.00

Andrew J. Kroenert and wife to William Kroenert. 1/2 interest in Nw 13 1 N 7. \$1.00

Elmer A. Brown et al to Joseph Morely and Henry A. North. Sw 17 6 S 9. \$2000.00

Richard Redmond and wife to Joseph Morley and Henry A. North. Ne 18 6 S 9. \$2000.00

H. H. Matthews to Mrs. L. E. Weaver. Lots 13 & 14 block 6 Barview addition to Bay City. \$1.00

Sidney H. Cawtson and wife to Charles Gould. One-third interest in lots 1, 2 & 3 sec 1, T. 3 N R. 11 and lots 4 & 5 sec 6 3 N 10. \$250.

E. E. Meyes to Pearl Cawtson. Same as in last deed. \$100.00

L. B. Geer to E. D. Geer. Partition deed. Sw Ne & lots 5, 6 & 7 sec 1 6 S 9.

Asa O. Wells and wife to Margaret J. Moore. Lots 5 & 6 and S 1/2 Nw 5 3 S 9. \$1600.00

Philip Weisenberger to Philomina Miller. Block 33 town of Liverpool. \$100.00

State of Oregon to John E. DuBois. S 1/2 Ne Se Nw & S 1/2 Sec 1, N 1/2 sec 12, N 1/2 Se sec 11 and Nw sec 16 3 N 7 and E 1/2 W 1/2 sec 23 & Ne sec 26 3 N 8. \$1650.00

U. S. A. to Elmer A. Brown. Sw 17 6 S 9.

U. S. A. to Warren B. Vaughn. Sw 33 2 N 8.

U. S. A. to Paul Andreas Wobke. Nw Sw & W 1/2 Nw 22 3 N 10.

Joseph Kodad and wife to Jacob H. Cook. Ne Sw, Sw Ne, Se Nw & Nw Se 29 1 S 10. \$1000.00

Albert Benseheidt and wife to Jacob H. Cook. S 1/2 Se 34 1 S 10. \$600.00

David Martiny to Jacob H. Cook. Lots 1 & 2 sec 32 S 10. \$500.00

Robert Eichinger and wife to Jacob H. Cook. Sw Nw & Nw Sw sec 28 & Se Ne & Ne Se sec 29 1 S 10. \$1000.00

Dee Tomlinson to Samuel Tomlinson. Lots 3 & 4 block 4, Tillamook. \$400.00

Four mortgages to secure \$915.00
Two mortgages satisfied securing \$1050.00

Moral Training in Public Schools.

[TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]

Mr. Editor,—In State schools, teaching any form of religion is out of question, in communities where different denominations enjoy the privilege of free worship. Accepting this statement as a fact, educators in this country are puzzling their brains upon the problem of how to teach morality in the public schools. This is a comparatively new question. In the days of our fathers the pedagogical energy was concentrated upon the effort to teach "manners." When a child could "make his manners" with grace and ease to every stranger he met, his school-master was pronounced a success. Manners in boys consisted in being able to bend the right arm till the fingers touch the chin, then extend the back of the hand upward on the face, and finally describe a semi-circle in front of the person and in the direction of the stranger to be honored. To make this movement intelligible to the sons and daughters of these days, I might say that if the semi-circle described in "doing manners" were joined to the one now formed by the motion of a base-ball pitcher in hurling a hot ball, the two would form a great circle inclining towards the left in front of the body and from it behind, with a little of the circumference to spare in front of the nose.

In Ireland the making of manners was a simpler operation. It consisted in taking hold of the forelock with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, and nodding at the gentleman in such a manner as to indicate that the neck of the nodder had but one vertebra. On both sides of the Atlantic the manners for girls was the same—the kurtchy, the details of which my lack of knowledge of the subject prevents me from giving. Such was the essential part of politeness as taught by the old masters, the climax cap of their instruction in deportment. Save the learning of catechism by rote, or the reading of the Testament, and in the absence of Sunday schools, instruction in morals was not thought of, but manners was pressed with diligence and vigor.

In view of the threatened total banishment of Testament and catechism from the public school, and with manners a lost art, educators have been casting about for a new skeleton to hang in the schoolroom closet, and as far as heard from, they have chosen morals for the subject.

What is morality? It seems to be a different thing at different times, under different circumstances, in different countries and according to different creeds. According to the Chinese, reverence of parents is the highest kind of devotional sentiment, and the placing of the parent in a position of exaltation secondary to that of a supernatural power, is regarded by them as a gross species of irreverence and consequent immorality. On the contrary, with a certain barbarous tribe it is a religious duty of the eldest son to kill his father with a blow of a large club, when the father has reached a given age. Barbarous as this practice is, there is a grain of reason at the bottom of it. If the children would retain a pleasing remembrance of their male progenitor, it were well that the old gentleman be knocked on the head before reaching the stage of the lean and slipped pantaloon, the age of drivel and senility.

How sentiments of morality may vary with circumstances is illustrated in frontier settlements where a man may kill another in a quarrel, and the neighbors think little about it and do less; yet, let a horse be stolen, and the whole country is in hot pursuit, and when captured the curtain of the thief's drama of life falls upon the limb of a tree, at one end of a rope, trying to hold up a man at the other end, in spite of the attraction of gravitation, and generally succeeding to a certain extent. Homicide a venial sin, and horse-stealing not merely a mortal, but an unpardonable one! And there is a reason for this. In a raw country the prevailing sentiment is, that a man—especially a neighbor—can be better spared than a horse. There is in the mind a feeling which takes the impression of right and wrong by practical conviction contrary to any code of morals derived from a supernatural source. Hence morality seems to be not absolute but relative. Morality is the individual's view of morality, and communities consist of individuals. One's conception of morality differs with his religion, and his definition will be biased accordingly, and it would be too much to expect the professors of religion to relegate to the irreligious or unreligious the task of defining the term.

Even in the same sect the opinions of what morality is are almost as numerous as the individuals composing it. In this country the variance has reached the degree of diametrical opposition. Starting with the first meridian of puritanical exaction, the difference may extend to the 180th degree of latitudinarianism; and, unfortunately, the same difference of moral longitude may exist in an individual between his theory and his practice. The man who locks his ladder lest his servant be led into temptation, half starves and then refuses to pay him. The man who arranges his business to fail periodically, leaving his creditors the whistle jigs to mile-stones—the same man will raise up his eyes in holy horror, if his neighbor smokes a cigar, or drinks a glass of

wine, or tunes up a fiddle on Sunday.

Ideas of morality are wonderfully confused and conscience has become fearfully thick-skinned on many of the practical affairs of life. The old saying must be amended to read: "All is fair in love and war"—and politics and business. The members of one faction of a political party, without wounding their conscience, resort to dishonorable means to secure a certain object, and the members of the opposing faction argue that it is right to stuff the ballot-box to get even. A prominent official, after confessing to a congressional committee to having bestowed \$150,000 in bribes to obtain government contracts, turned solemnly to the chairman saying: "Sir, I am a Christian, a member of the _____ church, and I want to know whether anything has been developed by my testimony before your committee reflecting in any way upon my character as a Christian gentleman." This "Christian gentleman's" definition of morality would be refreshing.

Having shown the difficulties of defining morality, I will try to define it in a way that ought to be satisfactory to all the civilized readers of the Headlight. Morality, like arithmetic, may be ciphered down to two principles, honesty in man, and chastity in woman. Honesty in its highest degree includes all manly virtues; it embodies the golden rule in one word; it respects another's right of life, wife and property. It is that upon which confidence and credit are founded; it is the soul of fair dealing and the life of business, the source of beneficial and legitimate wealth, civilization, refinement, and freedom. Its violation is the only crime which the world will not forgive or condone in a man. As to the faithfulness of woman, upon this virtue depends the integrity of the family, and upon the integrity of the family all grades of society, and especially refined society, depends. A man must believe, and moreover wants the world to believe, that his wife's or wife's children born during marriage with him, are his children. He is not half so solicitous about children of his own other than his wife's. Doubting this, the family is broken, and an integral portion of society is destroyed. Breach of this virtue is the only crime that the world will not forgive, and the world, especially the female portion, will never condone it in a woman. Let the female platform-shriekers rave as they will, the standard of virtue for women and men is and, I fear, ever will be different. How thoroughly this feeling is incorporated in our nature, and therefore how proper and necessary the sentiment, is seen in fact that women are harder on women for unchastity than men are, and milder with men for dishonesty than men are. So also in man's estimation, a woman's stealing, except from herself, is simply amusing, but a male thief is a thief, a villainous thief always. Honesty in men, chastity in women, are positive and negative poles of the moral battery. All other virtues and all vice other than breaches of these two virtues, are matters of personal, or at most, family concerns. A number of clerical and editorial debaters in the East, a few years ago, were discussing the question, "Which is worse, lace or wine." Idiots! Neither is bad, if honestly obtained and properly used. So, "To dance or not to dance" is a foolish question. There are many dangerous things, dangerous on account of what they may lead to; but the only two mortal sins are unchastity in woman and dishonesty in man. More anon.

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