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(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)
One year..... 1.50
Six months..... .75
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The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.
Crafty Old Politician.

Judge Boise is a crafty old politician. Within the writer's memory he has been identified with no less than three different political parties, and history has it that he changed a time or two in his younger days. He has held office almost continuously for forty years, and shows no disposition to let go. When one political party drops him, he immediately joins another and keeps on running for office. Six years ago he identified himself with the Populist element and slid into office on the Fusion ticket. This year, his friends forced the democrats to endorse him in their state convention by filing a petition for his nomination prior to the date of the convention. Many Democrats openly expressed their opposition to his candidacy, but the party did not dare to nominate a full official ticket with Boise running as an independent candidate. It now remains to be seen how many of the Democrats will swallow the dose prepared for them by this perpetual office seeker and his friends.—Polk County Observer.

What Rural Carriers May Do.

It is now definitely settled that rural route carriers may carry parcels for customers and take subscriptions, etc., but are not to be allowed to handle matter that the express companies think ought to be handled by them exclusively—merchandise from large cities. Carriers are forbidden to act as agents for business houses.

It is provided, however, that these carriers may carry merchandise for hire, receive subscriptions for and deliver newspapers, magazines and other periodicals for and upon request of patrons residing upon their routes, when such service does not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties, and under regulations prescribed by the postmaster general.

The carriers are not only permitted to receive orders upon their routes, but are required to take orders or subscriptions for merchandise, newspapers and periodicals when requested to do so by their patrons. The effort of the law would be to prevent carriers from acting as agents for commercial houses in cities, but they may act in this capacity for patrons on their routes.

The status of mail route carriers is as yet far from settled. We are only feeling our way, so to speak, and many changes and improvements in the service will come rapidly.

Wireless Telegraphy in War.

A new question has been presented to the nations in the position taken by the Russian government in regard to the use of wireless telegraphy. According to the view of that government the correspondents on neutral ships who communicate war news are liable to be captured and treated as spies, regardless of whether they are within or without the zone of naval operations.

This is a most extraordinary proposition and is very naturally receiving the greatest consideration at Washington, as well as at London. What does it mean? Simply this, that and correspondent who may be within the theater of war and sends out through wireless telegraphy an account of what is taking place there is liable to be arrested as a spy and subject to whatever the penalties are for such a charge if found guilty—that is, if found to have simply communicated his information to the parties which he was employed by.

The absolute injustice of this is obvious and it is hardly possible to believe that the Russian government will approve a course so unquestionably hostile to every principle which has been observed by the civilized nations of the world in modern times. The newspaper world is asking nothing but what is absolutely fair and right. It wants simply an impartial statement of events in the Far East. So far as the newspaper correspondents are concerned there is absolutely no prejudice or partiality. Such being the case the Russian government could make no greater mistake than to establish a policy hostile to the men who are representing the press of the world in the Far East.

This matter has already received attention at Washington, having been considered by the cabinet a few days ago on the representation made by the Russian ambassador, and according to reports our government will not give its assent to the contentions of Russia. It is easy to believe that under the circumstances our government should refuse to recognize a proposition so unmistakably opposed to the rights of the press of the world as the Russians decree manifestly is. The simple fact is that there has been nothing done and there is not likely to be anything done that will warrant any objection on the part of the Russian government to the use of wireless telegraphy in the transmission of news, and therefore the objection to the use of that system is wholly without justification. We think

there is no doubt that this will be the view of our government.

Praise for America.

Last year there came to this country a body of representative British educators, mechanical and business experts and students of the methods and needs of British industry and commerce, the purpose being to make a study of conditions here—educational, industrial and commercial. The commission, organized by Mr. Alfred Mosely, was in this country about three months prosecuting its investigations and what it learned has just appeared in a voluminous report which in the main is highly laudatory of the United States.

It is especially interesting in the testimony it bears to the great concern of our people in the education and development of the young, to the unlimited ambition and resources brought into the service of American youth, in equipping them for the work and duties of later years, and to the spirit of progress and the love of knowledge which exist here. Of course there is some criticism. This was inevitable, for the British investigators did not fail to find among our own people some who are not satisfied with prevailing conditions in all respects and who urge changes and modifications in present methods. But there is abundant evidence in the report of the surprise experienced by the British visitors as to what they found here, especially the devotion to popular education. It seems rather remarkable that Englishmen of the class who came here should have found in this any cause for astonishment, since it is commonly assumed that all intelligent foreigners are aware of the American people's boundless interest in popular education. Yet it is a fact that they were astonished at what they found in this respect and it is significant that the commission connects the American belief in education with the prosperity of the country, though regarding it as the effect rather than the cause of prosperity. Perhaps Americans generally will not be disposed to acquiesce in this view, the nearly universal conviction here being that the fostering of popular education has been conducive to material progress and prosperity. The commission found that the usefulness of the public schools has greatly increased within the last quarter of a century and offered the prediction that in the future popular education will become more and more the cause of industrial and commercial progress and of national well-being.

Americans have reason for gratification at the commendatory views expressed by the British commission and they may find in the criticisms made something worthy of consideration. Wonderful as our progress and achievements have been there are yet some faults to be corrected and a great deal to be learned, and the counsel and criticism of intelligent foreigners should not be dismissed as valueless.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Dead men pay no doctors bills.
All gold doesn't get a chance to glitter.
More men would have money to burn if they didn't burn it.
Good Indians and tranquil and tranquil Indians are dead.
Any man who runs for office would rather have a walkover.
Never judge the cook in the kitchen by the cook book in the library.
A pretty good way to marry an heiress is to admire the way she plays bridge w h i s t .
Of course a lawyer doesn't know every thing, but he always thinks his clients think he does.
During the courtship it is a case of suspense with the girl and a case of expense with the youth.
It takes ten times as long to listen to a sermon as the man who delivers it thinks it took to write it.
It probably never occurs to a school boy that he will grow up some day and know as little as his father.
Only a married man will deliberately kiss a poor, little, helpless girl baby. A bachelor always takes some one of his size.

Property for Sale.

Lots 1 and 2, block 11, Miller's addition.
Lots 15, 16, 17 and 18, block 11, Miller's addition.
Lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, block 12, Miller's addition.
Lots 5, 6 and 7, block 28, Thayer's addition.
Lot 4, block 20, and house near Tohl's store, Nehalem.
West half of lot upon which our residence stood, opposite the Court House, in Tillamook City.
Make your offers to any Tillamook Real Estate Agent; or to the owner, W. A. Wise, The Failing Building, cor. 3rd and Washington sts., Portland, Ore.

WANTED.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Moral Training in the Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT:—
Mr. Editor,—The morals of our schools, or rather an essential lack of moral teaching has afforded material out of which a target has been created, at which noisy and glittering shafts are thrown. "Letting in the light" on this question of moral training in our public schools will take the life out of several great, pretentious theories that are now stalling about, some of them in very good society. It will silence the sectarian clamor of certain people who tell us the public school is an enemy to morality and religion. The public school does not pretend to deal with the awful concerns of the life to come; but in matters that concern good conduct and character in "the life that now is," it can hold up its head beside the moral training of any church now on the ground. The public school, to-day, is one of the most potent agencies of private and public morality; and the man who says that it is not, either does not know what he is talking about, or is talking about some sort of ecclesiastical morality for which the American people have no use, and of which the world has already had more than is good for it.

That there is a very grave fear on the part of some leading clergymen and public-spirited citizens that our schools are almost bereft of moral culture, and the training that must underlie all good citizenship, is very evident. That our public schools are impractical, and that they graduate young people of weak moral character, is a claim that is repeatedly made. If this can be shown to be true, certainly nothing could be more deplorable; but that it is not true, and that much of the evil supposed to arise from negligence in our public schools can be traced to other sources, I shall endeavor to prove.

Every statute upon the books pertaining to the conduct of schools makes the moral character and standing of the teacher the first and prominent condition of teaching. It is well understood that only teachers of upright character and good reputation, can occupy places upon the platforms of the schools. How is it possible for daily and intimate association with such persons to occur, and moral teaching to be absent? Can a woman, good and true, mingle daily with half a hundred boys and girls without contributing somewhat of her truth and goodness to the make-up of their character? Pupils are in the company of these teachers six hours a day. Of the 168 hours in a week, 30 hours are in school; these are not hours of social intercourse of pupil with pupil, but hours of study and instruction; the conversation and deportment are proper and polite.

The morals of the pupil in school can be directed in right only, unless the teacher be vicious and wicked. Who is willing to stand forth and pronounce the latter true? Where in our civilization can be found a better tried, more conscientious, and upright class of persons than are the women who constitute the great mass of our teachers? The truth that can be told of their many excellent qualities and noble deeds will put to blush those who, either ignorantly or viciously, assail the public school because of its immorality.

When the boy, in acts or words, seems to be viciously inclined, let the question be asked "Where does he spend his time from breakfast until 9 o'clock? Where and with whom is he from the afternoon school until bed-time? It is a mistake to suppose that school can guard the morals of pupils without close and every co-operative supervision at home. From 4 o'clock until bed time is ample time in which to ruin the habits of boys and girls when their whereabouts is unknown to neither father nor mother. The school takes no charge of children during these hours; the over-looking belongs to the home.

Since moral training is pre-eminently the training of the will; since the rising generation are exceptionally deficient in the fundamental virtues of obedience and respect for authority; and since these virtues are not inculcated in the homes of the majority of our children, some other agency than the home must be relied on if they are to be educated in silence, regard for the rights of others, and more than all, obedience and respect for authority. What shall this agency be? Not the church or the Sunday school, for evident reasons that, at the most, it can effect the child but two hours of one day in the week, and its function is merely to quicken the child's religious perceptions and touch his heart. It never touches his will, for it has no power to enforce anything. Now the very things that the home (as a rule) does not do, and the church and the Sunday school cannot do, are the things that the public school does. For six hours a day, and five days in the week, its influence is felt, year after year, bringing the lawless, capricious, and careless under its beneficent sway, and doing in many instances far more for the child's morals than for his intellect. "How is this done?" is the incredulous question. I reply that first of all, the virtue which is insisted on is punctuality. It is only by careful attention to time that man can be taught to combine with his fellows and make civilization possible. No matter how procrastinating and tardy a boy may be about his home duties, he

knows that when the school bell rings he must obey. No matter how interesting the game, everything must be dropped at once; his individual whim must be set aside; he must yield to the summons. Moreover, everything must be planned with this in view. He has constantly before him the fact that certain duties are to be performed at certain hours; if he is willful or forgets, he must suffer in consequence. Herein lies a constant and invaluable lesson in self control.

As he enters the schoolroom there must be quiet and order; no crowding or pushing or interference with another's rights will be tolerated. He must have given attention to personal cleanliness, or he will be sent out in disgrace. He must give strict attention to what is told him or he will suffer. The power to collect his scattered thoughts, to concentrate them on any subject at will, is a great gain in the direction of self control, and therefore of moral power. Exactness of statement, accuracy in work, are required, and all exaggeration or incompleteness criticized. All the maxims of the beauty of truth and the hatefulness of falsehood could never teach a child to tell the truth as this daily training does.

This, then, we claim, the public school teaches in regard to morals, punctuality, silence, attention, cleanliness, regard for the rights of others, and, more than all, obedience and respect to authority. That the self-control thus insisted upon is not more generally continued in the home training is a misfortune greatly to be deplored.

G. A. WALKER.

To be continued.

A STRONG CANDIDATE.

Judge Wm. Galloway for Judge in Third District.

(From the Oregon City Courier.)
Hon. Wm. Galloway, Democratic nominee for Judge in the Third Judicial District, is a pioneer of 1852, having located in Yamhill county with his parents in that year. Mr. Galloway was educated at the Willamette University, graduated in the class of 1868. He represented Yamhill county in the Legislatures of 1874, 1878 and 1880. He took an active part in the legislation during those eventful years and was chairman of the Ways and Means committee in 1878 at which time the state buildings for the insane, the capitol building and additions to the penitentiary were under construction. Judge Galloway has been for many years a life member of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, and has served twelve years on the State Board of Agriculture, being President of the Board four years. He is a life member of the Oregon Historical Society and at present is president of the Oregon State Pioneer Association. Has also served as a trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, having always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the veterans.

Mr. Galloway was Judge of Yamhill county from 1890 to 1894 and left office with the county out of debt. In 1864 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor, making a canvass of the state against his successful opponent, Judge Lord. In February, 1896, he was appointed Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City and served until July 16, 1902. During this time he rendered many decisions involving complicated land titles, and handle near \$1,000,000 without the loss of a cent to the Government or its patrons. Since retiring from the Land Office Mr. Galloway has been actively engaged in the practice of law.

The Courier assures the people of our neighboring district that in the election of Judge Galloway they will have an honest, fearless and capable official.

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