

Moral Training in Our Public Schools.

[TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]

Mr. Editor,—We are not to judge of the moral condition of our schools by now and then an exceptional case. "There is no flock, however watched and tended," of which we are always sure, though it was reported a few years ago that no graduate of a high school had yet been found in jail. The school is not the only force working within and upon the pupil during school age. Who can tell the home influences of many of them, their associates upon the street, the exhalations from doorway, and basement, and window?

Faithful and efficient as the teacher may be, these are influences and examples stronger than his, and more constant and enduring. "Let me make the ballads of a people," says someone; but with how much more truth might it be said, give me the first six years, and send to what school you please. The question of submission or lawlessness, of truthfulness or falsehood, of deceit or honesty, is decided, I believe, for most children, before they are supposed to be capable of understanding it. Not from the school, but in the home, do the children learn their first lessons. The negative influence of the teacher will not outweigh the positive temptations of the saloon and the street. While the good teacher sleeps, the vendors of stimulants and narcotics, and the impure literature of sensational books and newspapers are vigilant and active. Inspiring gems of literature are outdazzled by the seductive tales of the Police Gazette and the unpruned publications of court-room disclosures. We must not expect the thoughts of our children to be pure and their language chaste as long as there are in every community so many fathers yes, and even mothers, much of whose time is employed in collecting and telling obscene stories. The moral influence of this class of person is worse than that of those who are engaged in disseminating obscene pictures and obscene literature, for the reason that the law is enforced against the latter and not the former. These people are the moral lepers of the communities in which they live, and they should be colonized as are the lepers of the Sandwich Islands. Nowhere, as in the well-directed school, is the spirit developed that regards character above surroundings, where merit is rewarded with success, and honor is bestowed where it is due.

The order, the industry, and the culture of our schools, though indirect, and often unconscious, are yet efficient and ever-present moral influences, which we cannot well over-estimate.

Nor is the school wanting in that more direct and positive teaching and guidance that promote and establish a well-ordered life and character; not always or most frequently given in set phrase of formal discourse and threadbare homily. Though preaching is made the means of saving those who believe, the trouble is that the schoolboy does not believe—in preaching, or the teacher that preaches.

The most of us can recall one such in our school life, who set apart his regular half-hour for so-called moral instruction; and if there ever was a half-hour in the day in which he wasted words, squandered the esteem, forfeited the respect, and lost the control of his pupils, it was that same moral half-hour. It was the appointed time for restlessness, inattention, and disorder, when the exhausted patience of his hearers found relief in whispered, if not in muttered complaint, from which a wiser man might have learned that it is not all of morals to moralize.

In respect to the crowning virtue of woman, our system of mixed schools gives a decided advantage. With boys and girls in the same room, associating naturally as brothers and sisters of a family, the fanciful notions that one sex have of the other, the absurd estimates and impure imaginings, are superseded by matter-of-fact sentiments of everyday life and social intercourse.

Meeting, too, on the field of intellectual strife, the conflict or concord of the emotions becomes a secondary affair, if indeed it ever appears on the surface, as it is not likely to do, with the ridicule of schoolmates and the repressing scorn of instructors constantly threatening it. Indeed, in mixed schools the tendency is that the rivalries in scholarship between the sexes may so overshadow the sentiment of gallantry on one hand, and the romantic notion on the other, that indifference, not to say positive rudeness, may be the result. But if such is the case, little harm is done, for the post-graduate period will soon repair all damage on that score, and the time is sure to come when "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

Many years' pedagogical experience has fixed forever my conviction on the matter of separate schools for boys and girls. There is a school in the East, which, a few years ago, consisted of 150 boys down stairs, and about an equal number of girls up stairs, both departments entirely separate as to management. The yards were separate by a board fence, made of cull lumber. The man, of course, had charge of the order of the yard, and a troublesome charge it was. A single day had not elapsed before all the knots were knocked out of the fence, and such peeping and prying were never seen before, and in truth, the girls

were worse than the boys. If a girl was sent down stairs on an errand, the whole school of boys was thrown into such commotion that they could not be brought down to their departmental gait for half an hour, and not then without a vigorous application of the rat-tan.

Now, though that school numbers a thousand, equally divided between the sexes, difficulty on this score is never encountered, not even to the passing of a note. So I am constrained to believe that it is better to separate the yards by a brick building and unite the boys and girls in the schoolrooms than to separate them in the schoolrooms, and then vainly endeavor to keep them apart in the yard by means of a board fence made of cull lumber.

No injury to morals can happen in mixed schools, not even the show of flirtation, if the administration is strong and free from suspicion, espionage and prurient privity. For the rest, the less said to the girls on the subject of prudent conduct the better. Though never so ignorant, the mothers are equal to that task, and the native delicacy and pride of girls are sufficient to secure their good behavior unless they are driven to mischiefous pranks by undue watching and restraint or the pseudo-moral lectures and warnings and exhortations of idiotic prudes. It is an insult to a pure minded girl to broach the subject of her cardinal virtue. A look or a word will check an action having the color of indiscretion; but the great secret of successful guidance is to show implicit confidence, to take goodness for granted.

The best way to teach honesty in school is to be honest—not to talk honestly but to act it. If a teacher instructs his pupils to behave with great propriety in the presence of strangers whatever they may do at any other time; if he pretends to know a fact of which he is ignorant and temporizes in the matter, or brow-beats the questioner, he is teaching dishonesty, and worse, undermining his pupils' confidence in humanity, which loss of confidence is an evidence and an element of dishonesty.

The teacher who is not by previous preparation ready to conduct a recitation in an active and intelligent manner, crowding all the work possible into the time assigned to it, is not strictly honest. By rummaging for questions that ought to be at the teacher's tongue's end, or before his eyes, the pupils are cheated of their time, and dishonesty is practiced and tacitly taught. Children like to work but they must be made to work, and to this end the teacher must work, and the only honest work is active work, and active work is a very high order of practical morality—present morality and future morality, for the habit so acquired is a moral habit.

Repentance.

[TO THE EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT]

Repentance is the sole foundation of the Christian religion, it is the initiatory step into the kingdom of God. Mark vi, 12. And they went out and preached that men should repent. It is an established fact that a man is just what he is at heart. We judge a tree by its fruit, but if we were to set out an orchard, we would not want to wait until it came to bearing before we knew what kind of trees it was, so we get grafted trees, there is no set time when a tree must be grafted. Nurserymen plant the seed in a nursery, and then bud or graft at one or two years old, while orchardists often change an old orchard to a more desirable fruit by grafting. Repentance is God ordained to convert the human heart to a Christian standard. My opponent does not believe in a change of heart, he argues that if a tree is pruned and cultivated, that it will improve the fruit, but is not the grafted fruit just as susceptible to treatment as the natural, or should we neglect a tree just because it is grafted, beside, the market wants a kind of fruit that is known. Even when an orchard is grafted there is no sure thing that it will bring forth good fruit—worms, blight, frost, &c., are liable to destroy. God has reserved the right to judge men. Self conviction should lead to repentance. Like begats like, but if we plant a seed out of a grafted apple it will be a natural tree and have to be grafted. I Cor. xv, 50. Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God.

Our parents virtue cannot save us, it is the will of God that each and every man should come to repentance. How can I come to repentance? If I wish to become a drunkard I would simply associate with those who get drunk, or a total abstainer, with those who never drink. The easiest way to become anything, is to be with those who have mastered what they have undertaken. Repentance is contagious, a spark of fire, fanned into a blaze, will burn a city, or one case of small-pox, if allowed to spread, would devastate it, so it is with repentance, all it needs is to be started. The greatest foe is the man who does not believe in repentance, who has some other tool thing instead. It is absolutely necessary that a nation have some kind of a religion in order to be perpetuated, it must have some sacred ideas. The Christian religion is an entire failure without repentance. Instead of sending missionaries to foreign land, we need something here. It is said charity begins at home. Repentance does not lead to crime, and I can assure that it mis-

taken for insanity, that the authority in the asylum know better. Repentance does not deprive us of anything, but qualifies us to participate. The same wine and woman that leads to drunkenness and debauch with a bad heart, be comes consolation and virtue when the heart is made right by repentance.

J. C. GOVE.

Christian Church Notice.

E. M. Patterson, pastor of the Christian Church, went out to Beaver on Monday last to begin a series of services there. It has been arranged that while absent from his pulpit here, the Church, under the leadership and oversight of the local officers—elders and deacons—will, nevertheless, hold the usual services, except the omission of the Sunday evening preaching service.

Hence, the order of services for each week during this period will be as follows: On Wednesday, at 8 p.m., the Midweek Prayer and Praise service, C. S. Harmon, leader; on Sunday, at 10 a.m. Sunday School, H. T. Botts, supt.; at 11 a.m., Social service and communion, conducted by S. W. Elliott and J. A. Harmon, elders; and at 7 p.m., the Young People's Christian Endeavor service, under Arthur Hill, president. Eight o'clock preaching service omitted. Arranged by the Church assembled on the 8th day of May, 1904.

BERTHA WHEELER, Church Clerk.

Quick Arrest.

J. A. Gullidge, of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It cures hemorrhoids and piles. 25c. at J. Has I. Clough, druggist.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., May 6th, 1904.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by CHARLEY A. MORRIS, contestant, against homestead entry No. 1337, made February 13, 1904, for Sec. 14, Nw 1/4, Ne 1/4 Sw 1/4 and lots 2 and 3, sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1904. He names as witnesses: Charles B. Wiley, James M. Morgan, Edward Morgan, Andrew M. Austin, of Netarts, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of June, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., May 2nd, 1904.

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 County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on June 17th, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 1335, for the lots 4 and 5, sec. 4 and 5, T. 2 N., R. 2 W., S. 1/2 Sec. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Marcus Carl, Eugene E. Rowland, John C. Creech, Charles W. Stahlin, of Blaine, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., May 2nd, 1904.

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 County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Ore., on May 27th, 1904, viz: STANLEY H. PHILLIPS; H. E. No. 1235, for the lots 4 and 5, sec. 4 and 5, T. 2 N., R. 2 W., S. 1/2 Sec. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Isaac H. Moore, John Bumgarner, John Blum, Edward Blum, of Nestleton, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, April 23rd, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

MARSHES JOHNSON, of Hobsonville, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 645, for the purchase of Lot 4, of Section No. 30, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, 1904. He names as witnesses: Herbert K. Moore, Andrew Peterson, of Garibaldi, Oregon; Harry Crane, Martin H. Ripley, of Hobsonville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of July, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Schild, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of PETER SCHILD, deceased, has filed her final account as such executrix, and the County Court of Tillamook County has set ten o'clock a.m., of the 7th day of June, 1904, as the time for hearing objections to said account and final settlement.

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this April 4th, 1904.

MARGARETHA SCHILD, Executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Schild, deceased.

H. T. BOTTS, Attorney for Executrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., May 2, 1904.

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 County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on June 17th, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 1294, for the N 1/2 Sec. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Marcus Carl, Eugene E. Rowland, John C. Creech, Seth F. Moon, of Blaine, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, March 28th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

HENRY DUNSTAN, of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 636, for the purchase of the W 1/2 of Sec. 14, Sec. 1/2 of Sw 1/4 and lot 4 of Section No. 31 in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1904. He names as witnesses: Charles B. Wiley, James M. Morgan, Edward Morgan, Andrew M. Austin, of Netarts, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of June, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, March 28th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

JUST WICKLUND, of Tillamook county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 634, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Section No. 2 in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Ore., at Tillamook City, Ore., on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1904. He names as witnesses: George A. Grayson, Eugene Price, of Tillamook City, Oregon; Walter J. Smith, William K. Blingworth, of Wilson, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of June, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, April 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

HENRY LEDERER, of Hobsonville, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 643, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 14 and N 1/2 of Sec. 15, section No. 2, Range No. 2 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, 1904. He names as witnesses: Lewis L. Smith, W. Edward Caterlin, Andrew Peterson, Harry Crane, of Hobsonville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of July, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, April 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

CARL G. PETERSON, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 642, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sec. 12, in Township No. 3 North, Range No. 2 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1904. He names as witnesses: Benjamin O. Snuffer, John P. Allen, of Tillamook City, Oregon; William L. Riefenberg, of Bay City, Oregon; Winfield C. Trombley, of Tillamook City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of July, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, April 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

WALTER FRED BAKER, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 641, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of section No. 20, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1904. He names as witnesses: Henry Greenhaw, Walter C. Bailey, Barnhart, Oregon; Harry S. Baker, of Tillamook, Oregon; Fred C. Baker, of Wilson, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of July, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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