

Republican Ticket.

Congressman:
BINGER HERMANN.

Supreme Judge:
F. A. MOORE.

Dairy and Food Commissioner:
J. W. BAILEY.

Circuit Judges:
GEO. H. BERNETT AND B. L. EDDY.

Joint Senator:
G. S. WRIGHT.

Joint Representative:
W. T. WEST.

District Attorney:
JOHN H. McNARY.

County Clerk:
G. B. LAMB.

Sheriff:
E. W. STANLEY.

Assessor:
A. M. HARE.

Treasurer:
W. H. COOPER.

Commissioner:
GEO. LOERPELLE.

School Superintendent:
W. W. WILEY.

Surveyor:
F. L. SAPPINGTON.

Coroner:
C. E. KEYNOLDS.

Justice of the Peace:
1st District—E. S. SWENSON.
2nd District—G. B. ALLEY.
3rd District—L. W. HINER.

Constables:
1st District—W. N. REDDAWAY.
2nd District—O. E. QUICK.
3rd District—E. E. ROLLAND.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year.....	1.50
Six months.....	.75
Three months.....	.50

The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.
Having a Good Effect.

We are glad to know that the example set by Henry Leach in the republican county convention, in the minority submitting to the will of the majority, is having some good results. It will be remembered that Henry Leach was a candidate for sheriff, but finding that he could not obtain the nomination, with good grace bowed to the will of the majority and helped nominate his opponent and is now advocating the election of the entire republican party. That is the spirit which should permeate the republican party of Tillamook county, and, as we have said before, it is good politics for all those who go into political contention to follow. Henry Leach gained the respect of dozens of men in the convention, who will not forget the course he took at some future occasion. There is honor in politics, as in most things, and when the minority is willing to abide by the will of the majority factional fights soon die out. The editor had nothing to do with nominating the republican ticket, yet for all that he is advocating the election of every candidate, for we honestly believe that the republicans have put up a good clean ticket which every loyal republican can conscientiously vote for from top to bottom. Democrats see that their only success is in getting the republicans split up, which they are now trying to do, and circulating campaign lies about the republican candidates. It is to be hoped that if there are republicans yet who are not quite satisfied with the ticket, they will follow the example set by Henry Leach and remain true and loyal to the republican party, supporting and voting for every candidate upon the republican ticket.

The Popular Candidate for Clerk.

Some people wonder why Superintendent G. B. Lamb, who is the republican nominee for county clerk, is so popular in all parts of the county. It is no surprise to us. As county superintendent, he has for the past six years come in close touch with the best class of people in every school district, and conforming his life and habits to what they expect of a school superintendent, they have always given him a hearty welcome whenever he visited their schools or when invited into their homes. He has taken great interest in his work, and made a success in the position that the people placed him in. All will admit that, although at times it is a most difficult matter for a superintendent to keep the friendship of all persons when he has to decide one way or the other when a district has taken sides on some local affair which they think is all important, both sides claiming that they are right. Mr. Lamb has been fortunate in having few of those tasks to perform, and the school districts of the county are to be congratulated upon the harmony that have prevailed in this respect since he has been superintendent.

True it is that George is not considered "one of the boys," obtaining a certain amount of popularity by creating and arousing, which some people have a foolish idea makes a young man popular. That kind of thing in a school superintendent would have been the very thing to have made him unpopular, for the public expect that a superintendent to conduct himself with a certain amount of discretion. In the first place, the salary of the office—which was only \$250 a year when he was first elected—did not justify him spending money lavishly upon himself or others, so he had to economize to make both ends meet. In making a success of his profession and living with in the means of a small salary, people think much more of him today than if he had foolishly squandered his money and run into debt simply for the purpose of being "one of the boys." These are some of the underlying reasons why Mr. Lamb is popular amongst the conservative and right thinking people, and it is on that account that a large number of people in the county believe him to be a safe person to select for county clerk. He is deserving of support, and does not come before the voters as having made a failure in his profession or having wasted his opportunities.

Question of Subsistence.

It is highly probable that one of the most serious questions which will confront the Russians in the near future is that of providing subsistence for the army in Manchuria. In a recent statement the ambassador of Japan to Great Britain said his information was that this year's harvest in Manchuria promises to be bad. In addition to the army a million or more Russians in that province must be fed. "We have, or shall have," said Baron Hayashi, "closed every source of food supply, except by the Siberian railroad. Even with double tracks and no men or munitions of war to transport, the problem of feeding the Russian population and army now in Manchuria would be in itself intensely serious, but with a single-track road, which is Russian's only vital link, it seems almost impossible and famine appears inevitable. With this dreadful accompaniment of war there is only too likely to be a rising among the Manchurians. They may attack the Russians or they may attack us. Either case is bad enough to contemplate." Only three days ago it was reported that the Russian forces guarding the railway from Harbin had been doubled and that companies of mounted guards make daily excursions on either side of the railway for the purpose of clearing the neighborhood of Manchurian brigands, neighbors with whom had become increasingly frequent.

Undoubtedly the Russians accumulated a large amount of food supplies before the opening of hostilities, but she has not been able to add to them since to any great extent and it is quite likely that what is now on hand will not last beyond two or three months at the longest. How are they to replenish the supply in the event of food resources of Manchuria being materially reduced? They can not get supplies by sea, because the Japanese are in control of all the waters within the zone of the conflict, and if the Siberian railway should be cut, as almost certainly it will be, it is easy to understand that the Russian situation in Manchuria, so far as the question of subsistence is concerned, must in a short time become decidedly grave. It is more than possible that in that event there will be a rising of Manchurians and there can be no doubt that this would be directed against the Russians, toward whom the people of the province are said to be bitterly hostile. That the Russians are apprehensive of this has been very distinctly shown ever since the beginning of the war and it is evidently more strongly felt now than at any previous time. The subsistence question has not been much thought of in connection with the war, but it is an exceedingly important one and in this respect the advantage is decidedly with Japan.

The Trust Does The Work.

The price of butter is more uniform than other farm products. We account for this from the fact that our dairy industry has escaped from the clutches of the trust. The beef trust dictates the price the farmer is to receive for his fat cattle, sheep and swine, and likewise dictates the price the consumer is to pay for it, in fact the trust does all the heavy lifting. It pushes down the price when it buys, and puts its shoulders to the wheel and shoves the price up when it sells for the benefit of the consumer?

This relieves the farmer of the burden of dreaming about competition being a law of commerce, and he has only to let the cattle grow and the trust, in the goodness of its heart (would that it had one) does all the rest. It reminds us of the Irishman, when sympathized with because of his arduous labor in carrying the brick to the top of a six-story building. "Faith," he said, "I have it easy. I only carry the brick up to that fellow on top of the building and he does the work," and so with the farmer, all he has to do is to produce the animals and, like the Irishman, let the trust do the work. It makes the price for the farmer likewise the price the consumer must pay. Yes, it works both the farmer and

the consumer.—Northwestern Agriculturist.

Moral Training in Our Public Schools.

[TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.] Kindness and pleasant tones of voice in the schoolroom are great moral agencies. Both in itself and consequences, anger is gross immorality, and to arouse it is immoral in the highest degree. To this end the banishment of all violence from the school is a moral measure. Tyranny excites antagonism in a pupil and arouses angry passions, while justice, mildness, and sympathy cultivate his better nature. Let each child feel that his teacher has a personal interest in him, and involuntarily he tries to conduct himself to win his approbation. In this matter of personal interest and sympathy, actions speak louder than words. It is in vain that the plausible teacher, after having said something unkind or done something cruel, tells his victim what interest he takes in his welfare and how grieved he is at the necessity of inflicting pain. The time for his sinning the rod has gone by forever.

In laying down a code of morals for schools it is not well to magnify mole hills to the size of mountains. There is an artificial morality which schoolmasters vainly attempt to bring their pupils to accept. Children are told if they communicate, even with a glance of the eye, and report themselves perfect in deportment, they lie, if communication is forbidden. But they will not believe it, and if be true, who makes liars of them but the inconsiderate teacher who imposes a restriction contrary to nature? If they glance at a schoolmate's paper in examination, they are told that they have cheated, that they are swindlers and thieves—rather strong epithets to be applied on account of an act which it would take a stoic to avoid, considering the pressure that is brought to bear on the child and the terrors that environ the prospect of a failure.

A better plan is to consider each act according to its character by itself with an explanation of its relation to the school. Communication is not sinful but merely out of place in the school room; looking on a neighbor's paper is not cheating anybody but one's self, and hence is not wicked but foolish. The words wicked and cheating would not be used unadvisedly. The words sin and wickedness have little meaning and less force to the child. It will have ten times as much effect on him to cultivate a sense of worthy honor and their appeal to it. Better tell him that a certain act is impolite or ungentlemanly, then say it is a moral wrong. Children will lie from shame or fear. Are there elders so immaculate as to throw the first stone? Children use bad language which they hear at home without knowing the full meaning of it and are, therefore, comparatively guiltless. If the homes they come from were inspected, the surprise would be that the children are so good. Instead of being born depraved, they are born good and are made bad by the foolishness or vice of their parents, or the example of their older acquaintances. A child may have a good heart even if he have a dirty face and a frowny head, and it requires only a little consideration for his feelings, a little of the milk of human kindness, and a slight exhibition of Christian charity, to solve this problem of teaching our pupils morality in the majority of instances.

Far from being had at birth and growing better with advancing age, children, though cruel through ignorance of the pain they inflict, are great sticklers for justice and have the keenest sense of right and wrong. They become lax in morals by observing the laxity of their elders. The surprise shown when an old man does wrong is foolish surprise, for with old age there comes a moral as well as mental and physical relaxation. The chief hope of a man's retaining the candor and virtue of his early youth is, that he may have childhood growing up around him and make him behave himself.

But if there is one thing never to be lost sight of, it is that somehow the children should be interested in their work. The point I insist upon is that the school shall be made pleasant to the children; that they may no longer "creep like snail unwillingly to school," but that the subjects shall be so vivified, and so presented, that a necessary absence shall be a day of pleasure lost. Many a boy has doubtless been made a worthless, if not a dangerous, member of society by the irksomeness of his school days.

It is not alone by enforced restraint that these little bundles of activity are to be brought into relations of harmony and usefulness. They are eager for what is new. Of quick discernment, of keen insight, and small respect for sham and pretence, they have not learned, as we, by long pupillage, to sit contented with teachings they do not understand, or to keep step to music not in unison with their young heart-beats.

We conclude, then, that, leaving to the philosopher the abstract questions of thought, and without trenching upon the beliefs or prejudices of any respect-able portion of society, we have in our public schools the most certain and most efficient agencies for the moral culture of the young. The fundamental virtues of civil society—regularity, punctuality, silence, obedience, industry, truthfulness, and justice—are developed and impressed

in a good school as nowhere else. Here the child learns to be regular in his attendance, punctual in the beginning and the ending of every duty, silent when others should speak, obedient to the rightfully constituted authority, industrious in the discharge of the duty lying next, truthful in the scope and details of whatever he undertakes to tell, and scrupulously just in allowing others what of right belongs to them. For a man who habitually practices these virtues what more need be demanded? And these are preeminently school virtues.

G. A. WALKER.

For Bar Dredge.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Representative Hermann today requested the Chief of Engineers to set aside, out of the \$3,000,000 emergency appropriation for river and harbors, sufficient money to construct a bar dredge suitable for work at the entrances of smaller harbors on the Pacific Coast. He is told that such dredges have proven successful in affording quick relief on the Atlantic Coast and is desirous that dredging shall be commenced at the entrances to Tillamook Bay and Siuslaw, Nehalem, Umpqua, Coquille, Nestucca and Rogue Rivers, in Oregon.

There is now no sea dredge operating on the Pacific Coast except the Chinook at the entrance of the Columbia River, and this vessel is too large for work on the bars mentioned. Mr. Hermann points out that the commerce of the smaller harbors along the Oregon Coast is suffering because of the inability of vessels to enter, and he hopes for money to be set aside to build immediately a dredge which will afford temporary relief, until permanent deep channels can be secured by means of jetties. If the Department decides it cannot divert the emergency money for this purpose, Mr. Hermann is satisfied it will recommend to Congress at the next session that a special appropriation be made for such a dredge.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and order of sale rendered in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County, on the 18th day of April, 1904, in the suit of A. R. Gangloff, plaintiff, vs. Daniel Millar and John Pannock, defendants, and of an execution duly issued out of the said Court in the said suit on the 20th day of April, 1904, and to me directed, I will expose for sale and sell as the law directs at the Court House door of said County in the City of Tillamook, State of Oregon, on the 26th day of May, A.D., 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., the real property situated in the County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, described in said decree and order of sale, as follows:

Beginning at a stone 67 1/2 x 18" marked with X which is 63 links South and 3.98 chains West of the Northeast corner of the Northwest fourth of the Northwest quarter of Section thirteen, in Township four South of Range ten West of the Willamette Meridian in Oregon; thence South 49 degrees, thirty minutes East, 5.32 chains; thence South thirty-seven degrees, 45 minutes West, 6.07 chains; thence North 36 degrees, 30 minutes West, 5.62 chains; thence South 56 degrees West, 4.03 chains; thence North 23 degrees West, 1.41 chains; thence North 6 degrees, 45 minutes West, 4.31 chains, to the river; thence North 74 degrees East, 1.50 chains; thence South 37 degrees, 30 minutes East, 5.04 chains; thence North 39 degrees, 30 minutes E., 5.27 chains to the place of beginning. Also the factory and appliances, the dwelling and all other buildings situated on said lands.

Said real property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand to satisfy the sums due upon said judgment and decree, together with the accruing costs and expenses of sale.

Dated at Tillamook City, Oregon, April 27th, 1904.
E. W. STANLEY,
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That, whereas, the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County, in an action of escheat then pending in said Court in which the State of Oregon was plaintiff, and Frank Severance as administrator of the estate of Herman Brown, deceased, was defendant, did, on the 18th day of April, 1904, render judgment that the following described real property, to-wit: The North half of the South half of section 2, in township 1 South of range 7, West of the Willamette Meridian, in Tillamook County, Oregon, be escheated to the State of Oregon, and that said State be seized of the said lands and tenements, and whereas, in said judgment it was further ordered that said real property be sold by the Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Public Auction, for cash in hand, in the same manner as real estate is sold on execution, and whereas, on April 25th, 1904, an execution upon the said judgment and order of sale was duly issued to the undersigned, Sheriff of said Tillamook County.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of said judgment and order of sale and of said execution, the undersigned will, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1904, at the Court House door of said Tillamook County, in Tillamook City, State of Oregon, at the hour of three o'clock p.m., expose for sale and sell as the law directs, all the said described real property at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, said sale to be subject to confirmation by the above named Court.

Dated at Tillamook City, Oregon, this 26th day of April, 1904.
E. W. STANLEY,
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

House to Rent.

A seven roomed house to rent, including one acre of land in garden, for \$8.00 per month.—Enquire of Mrs. Lucy Carey near the Academy.

NEW SUMMER FABRICS.
For Gentlemen's Garments to Order.
Headquarters for Ladies' Tailoring, Dress and Walking Suits, Dress Skirts, Instep Skirts, Cloth and Silk Coats, Ragla's Rain Coats.
Exclusive y to Measure.
SARCHET, the Tailor, Tillamook.
Come early and secure first choice. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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Headquarters for Travelling Men.
Special Attention paid to Tourists.
A First Class Table. Comfortable Beds and Accommodation.

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Boiler Work, Logger's Work and Heavy Forging.
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Wines, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per gal.
Don't drink cheap doctored stuff when you can buy it pure and unadulterated from me.

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