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The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

The Same Old Question.

A problem that is now before college presidents and deans of agricultural colleges is found in this question: Why do farmer's boys, asks the Journal of Agriculture, who are able to enter a college or university choose law, medicine, engineering or teaching as a profession, instead of preparing for successful lives upon the farm? Nearly 500 of the students now attending the University of Missouri either now live on the farm or have spent considerable of their life on the farm. Out of these about 160 are taking agriculture. Why all this movement away from the farm? Is our agricultural education to blame? Or do the lower schools set up false ideals of life's calling? Dean Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture when asked for an explanation said: "I don't understand the reason for it. Boys seem to be dominated by other ideals. I don't know why." A possible explanation was suggested by Dr. A. Ross Hill, dean of the Missouri Teachers' college. He thinks our present high school courses are responsible for this movement. He thinks the remedy is to have agricultural taught in these schools. "Four years spent in the high school, as courses are usually arranged," said Dr. Hill, "may wean the boy away from the farm, even if he entered simply with a view of increasing his intelligence and preparing himself in a general way for his life work. This defect in the present courses of study in the high schools can best be remedied by the introduction of courses in agriculture, horticulture and manual training, and by making them solid courses in the hands of a teacher, who, in addition to good general scholarship, possesses a sound knowledge of the science of agriculture, or is himself proficient in the use of tools."

Russia's Back to the Wall.

Russia has evacuated Dalny, its great seaport at the strait of Peckili. The czar has issued a ukase placing the control of the ports of Revel, Savelovrg and Libau and all the naval forces of the Baltic in the hands of the commander of the port of Cronstadt. The object of the first move is to concentrate all the forces on the Liaou Tung peninsula in the defenses at Port Arthur, and to defend that post to the last extremity. The second move means that Russia is preparing for any possible demonstration which Japan may make against the ports on the Baltic during the present war. At the same time a denial is made from St. Petersburg of the Paris story that a large force under Kuropatkin is marching southwest to attack the Japanese and assist in the defense of Port Arthur. Other reports have it that a small force of Russians from New Chwang are moving south toward Port Arthur, but the commander of the Russian armies in Manchuria is not going to rest his whole safety on the issue of a pitched battle in the neighborhood of that fortress which will decide the fate of Russia in that province.

The Russian situation is conceded to be desperate, but there is not the faintest sign of surrender. Intimations are made in St. Petersburg that the capture of Port Arthur would not make Russia hospitable to the idea of peace. It is evident that the czar's advisors are not yet thinking of accepting any of the overtures for mediation which have been unofficially and informally made by President Roosevelt, Edward VII, and others. At the Russian capital at least a long and hard struggle is expected to be put up. The abandonment of Dalny was a severe blow to Russia prestige even than was the defeat at Kin Chou. That port was the pride of the Russian people. It was a creation of the St. Petersburg government; it was built out of the new in a few years, and its construction involved the expenditure of over \$100,000,000. Just as soon as the Russians left Dalny it was occupied by the Japanese. Russia's departure, in fact, was so hurried that the intention to destroy most of the valuable property in the port could not be carried out.

The preparations for defense of the Baltic coast are a decisive commentary on the report that the Baltic fleet was soon to be dispatched to the Orient. Defensive operations in that quarter and not offensive are what are under consideration at the war office in St. Petersburg. There are doubts as to whether the fleet pinned up in Port Arthur will repeat Cervera's exploit at Santiago and make a desperate rush for liberty, when it is found that the fall of the fortress is near. This and its destruction by its own men are the alternatives ahead for the fleet which is shut in under cover of Gan, Stoessel's guns. Nobody in Russia in any responsible position now apparently has any hope that Port Arthur can make a successful defense against the Japanese for any considerable length of time. Its fall within a few weeks at the outside seems to be conceded by Russia. But will this end the war? It will not, if the czar's government re-

mains in its present mood. And yet Russia is fighting against fate. Some surprise is reported at St. Petersburg at the recent reports of defeats of Cossacks by a force of Japanese not greatly, if at all, superior in numbers. There is no reason for surprise. The Japanese are at least the equals of the Cossacks or any other Russian troops in courage, while they are immeasurably superior to them in activity and skill. Whatever Russia's temper may be at the time, it is certain that the coming fall of Port Arthur will renew the efforts of the peacemakers in Washington, London, Paris and Berlin, and this time they may be successful.

Good Cows for the Poor.

Only the rich can afford to keep poor cows, but they don't. The poorer a man is the better his few cows should be if he is to make a living. To see a poor man keeping poor cows is a sight to make one sigh at the shortsightedness of man. A poor man cannot afford to waste his money on poor cows, but a rich one can. Usually we hear it said that the poor man cannot afford to own good cows. This is contrary to all rational reasoning. If he can afford to keep a cow he can afford to own the best. The poor man who refuses to spend the money necessary to purchase a good cow, and finds enough to get hold of a second-grade one, must work double time to get any profit and wait years before he can breed it up to a higher standard. It is better to realize this at the beginning, that the poor man better put all his money in a half dozen good cows than in a dozen or two inferior ones. In the end he will make more money. The profits of dairying depend entirely upon the cows and the system of raising feed and giving it to the animals. There is nothing else to decide the matter one way or the other.

At the Pan-American model dairy there were good, but not fancy cows, which made \$40 profit per year for their owners after the cost of feed had been deducted, which, by the way, was bought in the home market, and not raised on the home farm. If one good cow will make that profit a herd of ten or twenty should net one a pretty fair income. This can be done in almost any region where the grass is good and where good methods of farming and dairying are observed. More can be accomplished, but this is enough to show what some dairies can and are doing.

It matters not so much what breed one keeps so long as the animals are adapted to dairying and are good representatives of the breed. Each animal must be judged on its individual merits, and if not up to the standard it should be discarded. Price does not always measure the value of a serviceable cow. Sometimes high prices are tacked on for certain structural forms and breed characteristics which would not be of any use to the ordinary dairyman—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Eastern farmers are rather inclined to look upon the \$27,000,000 recently set apart by the Secretary of the Interior for irrigation purposes in the West as another brick hurled in their direction. They have been competing with the vast wheat and corn fields in the West until they have about come to the conclusion that they have the worst end of the deal, and now they wonder what they will be up against when several million acres of land are put under irrigation through the efforts of the government. They wonder if that will still further reduce the price of farm products and make their land decrease in value. Many argue that the increased production will be fully offset by the natural increase in population, and, therefore, in consumption, and that the Eastern farmer will never know the difference. More intensive farming has also been suggested to the Eastern farmer, but from his standpoint he has about reached the limit and any additional load forced upon him will cause something to drop.

All kinds of business has its ups and downs, so-called "off years," when the supply equals the demand and prices are low. Very often there is no money made during times of depression and low prices, and the man who is constantly changing in search of something that brings more money usually gets established at about the time when there is over production and low prices, and away he goes chasing some other high-priced commodity. The old saying, "Hew to the line," applies to the farmer and his business. Life is short and no man can master any one line of agriculture and should not engage in them all. It is better not to drift about, but to be conservative and steady, and instead of widening the field of operations, apply more thought and better methods to the task in hand.

The old saying that "one half of the world does not know what the other half is doing" does not hold good since the establishment of the rural free delivery and the adoption of the telephones in the rural districts.

The Daily Telegram's correspondent writes: "Four thousand Russians belonging to General Stakelberg's brigade May 31 engaged 1500 Japanese, five miles south of Wafang Tien. The Russians were repulsed, losing 200 killed and 400 wounded. The Japanese lost more than 100 killed."

WRATH OF A MOB.

Came to See Bull-Fight in St. Louis Arena.

St. Louis, June 5.—Incensed over their failure to see a "genuine Spanish bull-fight," which the authorities had ordered stopped, a riot was started in an arena near the World's Fair grounds this evening by a crowd of 2500 men and boys who were unable to get their money back, and the building was burned to the ground.

Four men were placed under arrest by the authorities of St. Louis County, charged with the destruction of property. The crowd, thinking these men were connected with the show, made an attempt to mob them, and in their encounter with the Deputy Sheriffs a number were roughly handled and some received severe wounds. The building is said to have cost \$2500. It is a total loss, with no insurance.

The initial performance by the company of Spanish bullfighters had been advertised widely, but the Governor, in response to numerous complaints, ordered that it not be allowed to take place. Despite these orders a large crowd assembled in the arena at the advertised time of opening.

Before the regular performance a number of cowboys drove in some bulls, which they ran around the arena in true Wild West style. The crowd soon became tired of this and called for the bull fight.

The announcement was then made that the bullfight would be proceeded with. The matadors came into the ring and the officials stepped up to the announcer and handed him a paper, informing him the fight should not take place.

When this became known to the crowd they leaped into the arena and demanded the return of their money. Failing to get this, the crowd went to the office, which was located in a small building outside the arena, and began to stone the structure.

This was followed by attempts to burn the arena, which is an immense building constructed of pine. Bits of burning paper were thrown at the woodwork, and finally some one went inside and dropped a lighted match in a pile of hay under the arena. The whole structure was soon afire and was soon destroyed.

The fire engine that responded to the alarm stuck in the mud, and there was nothing to stop the progress of the flames. The fire department of the World's Fair was called out to protect the Fair buildings should it become necessary, but the wind blew in another direction.

Sermons Boiled Down.

Heart going is the only giving. Self love gives sin its lodgment. The hopeful are always helpful. Needless people bear needless pain. Silver sands are as slippery as any. The labor of love leads to love of labor. The man who runs from work gets no rest.

The glad looking are the only good looking. Awkward deeds are better than eloquent dreams. The finest music heard in heaven is made on earth. Hypocrisy is the tribute the false pays to the true.

No man ever reached a joy by jumping over a duty. An icicle in the pulpit cannot start a fire in the pews.

Wandering afar is not essential to the welcome of home. One God-made man is worth a hundred self-made martyrs.

People who advertise their troubles never clear off their stock. When a man goes to meeting with his head full of business he is not coming away with his heart full of blessing.

For Holstein and Jersey Breeders.

For years a great hubbub has been going on between the Holstein and Jersey breeders over the milk tests of their respective breeds. A Holstein breeder was boasting about the rich milk his cows were giving. The Jersey man said: "Friend, are you sure your cows are full-blooded Holsteins? I have a sure test for determining Holstein cows."

The Holstein man wanted to know what his test was. He said: "When you begin to milk put a silver dollar in the pail. If the milk is thin enough so that you can see the dollar when the pail is full you may be sure that you have a Holstein cow."

The Holstein breeder replied that he had a test that never failed to detect a Jersey.

"Put a silver dollar in the milk pail when you begin to milk, and if the dollar is not covered when you are through you can be sure you have a Jersey cow."—Field and Farm.

The Russian gunboat Gihak was torpedoed and destroyed at Port Arthur on Saturday.

The whole of the \$160,000,000 Russian credit notes are said to have been absorbed by French investors and the price has now reached a small premium.

The Russians appear to have great confidence in the bravery of her soldiers. The little brown men could never have carried a fortified position, as they did recently, had U.S. boys been holding the position in the place of the Russians.

Notice.

Sealed bids, with plans and specifications, will be received by the County Clerk of Tillamook county, Oregon, on or before the first Monday in July, 1904, for the construction of a new bridge across the Miami river where the present bridge stands.

Bridge to be constructed out of good Fir Lumber in a workmanlike manner, with span 10 feet longer than present span, upon good Fir or tide Land Spruce Piling, with necessary approaches and break water 50 feet long on north side. Dated this 5th day of May, 1904. By order of County Court. HOMER MASON, County Clerk.

E. T. Gill of Haddonfield, N. J., owns the Guernsey cow Glenwood Girl 2nd, that has a record of 593 pounds of butter in a single year. She is considered one of the best types of that breed and Mr. Gill says that it costs no more to keep a cow of that kind than one which produces only 200 pounds of butter a year.


Owing to delay in getting the necessary equipment in place for making the butter test at the St. Louis exposition the date for the beginning of the test was postponed until May 30. Messrs. Richardson, Gettys and Peer were chosen to select the twenty-five Jersey cows best fitted for representing the breed in the test. It is generally expected that some records will be broken, as there are some fine individuals scheduled to take part. The Jerseys are attracting fully their share of the attention at the fair and breeders making exhibits are deriving the benefit.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentonsville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me. Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by Chas. J. Clough, Druggist. Trial bottles free, regular sizes, 50c. and \$1.00.

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