

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS Is Advantageous to School Districts and Pupils.

That several of the school districts in the neighborhood of Tillamook City could consolidate with this district and which would be of mutual benefit to the districts and the pupils is admitted by all those who have given the matter consideration. Consolidation would not necessarily mean the closing of the schools in the neighboring districts, for where a sufficient number of small pupils are in a district it would be better to have them educated as near their homes as possible, unless conveyances were provided. But it is the older pupils who would be benefited by being able to attend a graded school with high school studies and where they could obtain the necessary credits to enter the state university at Eugene. The Oregonian on Monday, in an editorial, pointed out the advantages in consolidating district with city schools and which we think is worth repeating, for it is applicable to Tillamook City and the neighboring districts:

Consolidation of public schools at Independence and Sheridan has proven satisfactory to parents, teachers and pupils, and the plan is likely to be tried elsewhere. These are the first experiments under the law of 1903 authorizing the suspension of one school in order that the pupil may attend another, and the practical working of the system is therefore of more than usual interest. From information gleaned from teachers and patrons it appears that without imposing any great hardship upon children residing at a distance, the pupils are provided with better schools and longer terms at no increase of cost. Better educational advantages result in an increase in the per cent of attendance, together with more regularity and punctuality.

The plan followed in the schools mentioned does not involve the consolidation of the school districts, for each continues its separate organization and management. The consolidation extends only to a union of the schools, the funds of both districts being combined to pay the expense of education all the children at one institution. In each instance in which the plan has been tried the school suspended was a small one of about a dozen pupils and one teacher. When the rural school was closed the children were sent to a nearby city school, where a number of teachers were already employed. As the pupils of the suspended school were in various grades in the course of instruction, it was found that they could be added to the several classes in the larger school without making it necessary to employ more teachers. The city school therefore secured the additional expense and utilized the money received from the suspended district by lengthening the school year.

By attending the city school the children received instruction nine months in the year, whereas the rural school has been conducted only five to seven months each year. In the small rural school the classes contained but two or three pupils each, and there was a lack of that active interest in study which is the natural outgrowth of the rivalry that springs up in classes of larger size. After the consolidation it was found that the children attended school with greater regularity than before, notwithstanding the greater distance they were compelled to travel. In the small country school one teacher conducted the recitations and directed the studies of classes in all the grades. In the city school each teacher had charge of only one or two classes and could devote more time and attention to the subjects studied. These advantages and such others as come from contact with city children and city life were secured by the country pupils by reason of the consolidation.

The statement made by the principal of the school at Sheridan indicates that the benefits of consolidation were not enjoyed exclusively by the pupils from the rural district. He speaks of the "fresh young blood from the country" and remarks that the best records were made by a farmer boy who walked three miles and a half to school. He would have us understand that the country pupil set a faster pace in study for the city children, and he also says the farmer boys a compliment by saying it was a common remark on the street that association with the country children had improved the conduct of the pupils who reside in town. Presumably, the modest reticence or diffidence of the country boys and girls exerted an influence in curing the excessive "smartness" and flippancy so common among children brought up in town.

Considering in all its phases, the consolidation of a small country school with a near-by city school is a movement in the direction of economy. Though the children of the rural district lo- some time, because of the increased distance they must travel, this is more than compensated for by the better organization of the city school in which the teacher is not given charge of a number of classes than she can properly instruct. By turning over to the city district funds which are alone insufficient to maintain a school more than five or six months in the year, the rural district secures for its children the advantages of a good school for nine months. In consolidating the schools there is a saving effect not only in the number of teachers employed but also in the numerous incidental expenses necessary in every school building. In thickly settled com-

munities where distances between school houses are not great, the plan of consolidation will be found practicable and advantageous both to the city and rural school.

Ex-Senator William A. Peffer is to take the stump for Roosevelt in this campaign. This is one of the many indications that most of the Populists of Republican antecedents have returned to their old party. Mr. Peffer was one of the founders of the Populist organization, and was one of the first of that party's members to go to Congress. He entered the Senate as a successor to Ingalls in 1891, as a result of the big Farmers' Alliance wave in the election of 1890, and was one of the most prominent, as well as one of the most respectable, of all the men whom the Alliance-Populist upheaval sent into public life. Kansas was soon cured of its Demo-Populist debauch and came back to the Republicans in the state election of 1898, gave a fairly good-sized plurality to McKinley in 1900, and will give twice as broad a margin to Roosevelt in 1904. Kansas returned to political sanity largely because the intelligent men of the Peffer order abandoned their follies and Democratic affiliations soon and again anchored themselves to financial sanity.

The best indication of a good farmer is the condition of the manure. The manure heap is the savings bank of the farm and any material added to it is the storage of plant food for the crops of next year. When the farmer is too busy to look after the manure in summer, and allows it to "fire-fang" or be bleached away by rains he is entailing a greater loss on himself than can be regained by his labor on some other portion of the farm.

The farmer can grow cheap foods in the summer and convert them into high priced butter in the winter, and find a ready market; but he must have fresh cows, good shelter and ample food, and all prepared in season. Otherwise the best results must not be expected.

After the fall of Port Arthur the Japanese army there might be rapidly transferred by transports to lay siege to Vladivostok. Sea power has not been overrated as an advantage in military operations.

A muddy barnyard makes life harder for the farmer and for his help; neither does it help the reputation of the farm. Drain it and keep it clean. At least, let the manure be covered, or regularly hauled out.

An "American telegraphic cable is open to Sitka and Skagway, with wireless facilities to Nome. Alaska will show the world what wonders can be worked in the Arctic region by Yankee enterprise.

The Russians are thankful that their army of 170,000 was not surrounded and wiped out. It is allowable in a bear to hug small favors when nothing more substantial presents itself.

Japan chooses an American to be at the head of Korea's foreign diplomacy. Uncle Sam has no direct interest in the matter, but appreciates the compliment on general grounds.

In giving credit to whom credit is due, it should always be remembered that Gen. Kuropatkin succeeded in showing the Japanese a model retreat.

Nobody can question the perseverance of the Russian soldiers. They have fought for thirty-two weeks without winning the semblance of a victory.

Georgia claims credit for being the only Southern state that has not disfranchised the negro. They get at him in a different way in Georgia.

Fifty counties in Arkansas voted against the licensing of saloons this year. Arkansas is gradually ceasing to be a Democratic stronghold.

Sermons Boiled Down.

Nothing should be measured by the soul. Laziness always lays the blame on luck.

A shadowless world would be a sunless one.

Kindness is more convincing than keeness.

There is no sanctification in self-satisfaction.

Watching the clock is but wasting the time.

Forget justice and you will find judgment.

A godly man is the man who does good to men.

A half-hearted servant always has a hard hearted boss.

Correct opinions cannot be straightened crooked practice.

Some people think they have fallen from grace if they forget to grumble.

A man's moral measure may be known by the things that move him to mirth.

The wise are those who learn from the follies of others as well as their own.

The mind that bears ripe fruit always bends so that a child can pick it.

Tomorrow often shows that we have been begging off from the best things of today.

When hatred has a long time lease on the heart no one is much deceived by your hanging out the "dear brother" sign on the lips.

Slain by Bandits.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Sept. 25.—As a result of an attempt to hold up a Japanese section gang here at 5 o'clock today, Deputy Sheriff E. P. Sweet was killed; Section Foreman W. E. Fitzgerald probably fatally wounded and an unknown tramp, one of the holdups, fatally wounded.

The Deputy Sheriff was summoned from his office to apprehend three hobos who were attempting to holdup the Japanese section men. Sweet accompanied by Fitzgerald, approached the sectionhouse when one of the desperadoes with a revolver in his hand beckoned to Sweet to enter.

As the deputy crossed the threshold the holdup fired at close proximity, striking the deputy in the forehead. He fell forward on his face into the house, the wound proving fatal within an hour.

The holdup then sprang upon the prostrate body of the deputy and with an oath started after Fitzgerald, who ran for the adjoining sectionhouse, a short distance away, which he reached and locked the door behind him.

After firing two shots through the door, the holdup broke the door down and, cornering Fitzgerald, shot him three times, emptying his gun, after which he beat him into insensibility with the weapon. He then sprang through a window and started up the railroad track toward the town.

A number of citizens, attracted by the fusillade, armed with guns, surrounded the holdup. Taking refuge behind cars and other obstructions, they opened fire on the desperado, who returned the fire, shooting at everybody in sight. Finally Deputy Sheriff Kinney, with a shotgun loaded with buckshot, brought the hold-up to earth.

And during the melee the holdup's two companions escaped. A posse of citizens and members of Company F of the state militia are now in pursuit. Intense excitement prevails and unless the desperadoes are successful in eluding pursuit they will probably be lynched by the enraged people.

Word reached Mosier of a shooting scrape between two farmers, both of whom are over 75 years old. S. E. Fisher attempted to drive some cattle from his grain field, when he received a portion of a charge of bird shot in the back of the head, said to have been fired by James Brown. Doctors dressed the wound and it is thought nothing serious will result, the shot having penetrated no farther than the scalp. No arrests have been made. Fisher and Brown own adjoining farms, and neighbors state that a feud of long standing has existed between them.

Milas Shafter committed suicide on Vashon Island, Wash., to put himself out of his misery caused by an accidental gunshot wound. He was out hunting with two companions when both barrels of his shotgun exploded, the charges entering his abdomen; while his companions rushed away after a physician, he reloaded his gun and shot himself in the head. When his friends returned, they found his dead body.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Lucky men always say it is due to luck.

Little men in big places are a public nuisance.

A bird in the bush beats two in the hand—for singing.

The Almighty puts long tails on horses and man cuts them off.

Fits of abstraction are of frequent occurrence among pickpockets.

Children who say smart things soon grow up and are lost in the shuffle.

No, Cordelia, a reporter isn't necessarily a man who originates reports.

A bachelor often lives to marry the daughter of the woman who turned him down.

Lightning recently struck an Ohio man and cured him of rheumatism—so his widow says.

When it comes to calling people from their beds the fire bell double discounts the church bell.

Horses may become extinct, but the donkey will remain with us until society has ceased to be.

That man who marries a woman for her money usually has to work overtime for what little he gets.

When a policeman hears a girl scream after dark he doesn't know whether she is being kissed or only assassinated.—Chicago News.

FUREKA HARNESS OIL advertisement with image of a horse and rider.

Notice. The Tax Roll for the year 1903, will be closed immediately after the first Monday in October. All property on which the taxes remain unpaid after said time will be advertised as by law required. C. H. WOOLFE, Sheriff.

McINTOSH & McNAR, The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County. HEADQUARTERS FOR FAIRMEN'S SUPPLIES AND STEEL STOVES & RANGES. We carry a Large Stock of Hardware, Tinware, Glass and China, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window Sashes, Fine Groceries. Agents for the Great Western Saw.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 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.

EDWIN G. STEARNS, Of Bellingham, county of Whatcom, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6472, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of sec. 28, in Township No. 8 North, Range No. 10 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 Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1904. He names as witnesses: Gilbert D. Stearns, Henry A. Joerns, George H. Green, of Bellingham, Wash.; Walter C. Bailey, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of October, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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EDWIN G. STEARNS, Of Bellingham, county of Whatcom, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6473, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of section No. 28, in Township No. 5 South, Range No. 10 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 Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1904. He names as witnesses: Gilbert D. Stearns, of Bellingham, Wash.; Arthur Austin, of Dolph, Oregon; Walter C. Bailey, of Tillamook, Oregon; George H. Green, of Bellingham, Wash.; Walter C. Bailey, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of October, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 22nd, 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.

ROSE V. CLOUGH, Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6474, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of section No. 28, in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 10 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1904. She names as witnesses: James Morgan, Edward Morgan, of Netarts, Oregon; Frank Easter, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of November, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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MANDELIA NUGENT, Of Bellingham, county of Whatcom, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6474, for the purchase of the NE 1/4 of section No. 33, in Township No. 5 N, Range No. 10 W, 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1904. She names as witnesses: Gilbert D. Stearns, Mary M. Williams, Henry A. Joerns, George H. Green, of Bellingham, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of October, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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MARY M. WILLIAMS, Of Bellingham, county of Whatcom, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6475, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of section No. 29, in Township No. 5 N, Range No. 10 W, 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1904. She names as witnesses: Gilbert D. Stearns, Mandelia Nugent, Henry A. Joerns, of Bellingham, Wash.; Walter C. Bailey, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of October, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 1904.

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TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, June 25th, 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.

ANNA D. PAGE, Unmarried, of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6446, for the purchase of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 14, of section No. 31, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 10 W, 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 her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Ore., at Tillamook City, Ore., on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1904. She names as witnesses: Walter C. Bailey, of Tillamook, Oregon; Marcus Carl, Tom Buffum, Bud Withrow, of Blaine, 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 September, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 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.

DAVID HOVENDEN, Of Woodburn, county of Marion, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6476, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of sec. 10, N 1/2 N 1/2, and E 1/2 N 1/2, of sec. No. 15, in Township No. 10 N, Range No. 10 W, 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 Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 24th day of October, 1904. He names as witnesses: John W. Nendel, of Portland, Oregon; William A. Leonard, Runney B. Leonard, Eugene L. Remington, of Woodburn, Oregon; David Hoven den, of Woodburn, Oregon; Henry L. Reese, of Woodburn, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of October, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, July 22nd, 1904.

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