

The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher. How Farmers Gamble. Should the statement be made that farmers are the greatest gamblers on earth it would not receive much credit.

His operations are clouded with uncertainty from seed time to harvest, and from the nature of the case the most enlightened and conservative tiller of the soil must gamble on the uncertainties of the weather, much as does the speculator in the wheat pit on conditions affecting future prices.

Late frosts in spring or early frost in fall, too much or too little moisture at seeding time and again too much moisture at harvest and the possible visitations of creeping destroyers that fly in air, threatening the safety of his crop, must all be met with in a speculative way.

He must bet not only the value of his seed and his labor, but the use of his fields against the elements and all opposing forces. How different his situation from that of the man whose remuneration for toil is fixed and stated from year to year. The small farmer may be conservative in the matter of betting on a horse race, ball game, presidential election or tampering with quotations on stocks and grains, but he has a pretty big wager up most of the time in the ordinary course of his affairs, the loss of which may be a more serious matter to him than that of a considerably greater sum to the gambler of the recognized type.—Drover's Journal.

Educational Comments.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT. A celebrated author in a letter to a duchess, given her opinion of the best method to be adopted for the education of her son, observed that philosophy should be opened to the boys mind at a very early period. The author was right. Children are borne philosophers. Their strongest desire is to know. If their mental powers could be "materialized" by some clever "medium," the combined faculties would assume the shape of a huge interrogation point. Then when their speculation and curiosity are at fever heat, why not lead them through the fruitful groves of philosophy? While the question-asking impulse is strongest, why not indulge it, thus feeding the intellect while its hunger is keen?

One reason is that no one has yet appeared who has made himself wise enough to answer the question that an ordinary bright child will ask; at least to answer in a manner intelligible to the child. The scriptures were probably purposely written in imperfect dialects to give room for broad interpretations, and avoid the necessity of putting religious truth in statements whose exact terms would bring religious expressions within the sharp lines of a scientific definition or the severe logic of a mathematical demonstration. So the language spoken to children must be highly figurative, the ideas concrete, and abstractions and sharp distinctions must be deferred to a latter period. Hence, though the child may reveal in philosophy, as a smoker dreams in his fragrant cloud, the clear propositions and thorough convictions of science are for the maturer mind to master and retain.

Again, our pupils are not the children of nobles, whose time is to be spent in elegant leisure and philosophic speculation. From the lowest to the highest, the public school children are expected to put their knowledge to some practical use. So to give such training as shall fit children for business, should be the office of the common school. To this end we would refer all philosophy and theory—save such as is needed to make practical operations intelligible—to the High School. Let children be able to do, and they will easily and naturally come to know.

The practical branches are Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, so far as solving problems is concerned, History, Grammar, Geography, Vocal Music and Drawing. But we submit that the philosophy of Arithmetic and the theory of Music are as much out of place in a common school as Mental Philosophy and Political Economy would be. Our great fault of late is trying to do too much, and so, doing nothing well. Thus we have incorporated in our course of study, under the style of oral instruction, a smattering of all the sciences, except Sociology and Biology. That a branch is worth knowing is no reason why it should be taught in schools where there is an abundance of other and more necessary work to be done. Our intelligent grammar school and primary teachers should not neglect their proper business and attempt to transform their pupils into high class students and themselves into college professors. Let every man keep in his own sphere.

Be not deceived by the boasting of teachers at institutes and teachers' conventions. It is one thing to talk work and another thing to do it; and those excessively addicted to "talking school" are apt to be not quite so distinguished for good teaching.

It is not uncommon for the principal of a large school to be annoyed by hav-

ing the majority of visitors request to be conducted to the room of the worst teacher under his charge. The explanation is found in the fact that this incorrigibly poor teacher has been all around the country during vacation talking school, as a preparation to the act of not teaching school while school is in session.

In like manner school boards are frequently deceived by talkative quacks in the pedagogical profession. A fluent talker will get place and preferment while a quiet, modest, hardworking little body will toil away year after year, in ill-paid obscurity. As a general rule, in school system, those who say the least do the best work and the most of it; and in a large body of teachers it is always safe for a schoolboard to presume that any one who maneuvers for promotion is therefore, unworthy of it. Native modesty keeps merit in the background, and place must seek it, if place would be well filled.

Young ladies educated in the company of lads are said to be forward in manner, to lack the retiring modesty of demeanor or so charming in the younger members of the sex. This criticism applies more correctly to the girls of the whole country than to such as are educated in any particular manner. The American girl is not her self unless self-poised, emphatic and independent. She is less sex-conscious than her European cousins, and what is called boldness in her is modesty of the highest order. Ease in society comes of forgetfulness of self, and an unconstrained graceful bearing in the presence of the opposite sex comes of sex-forgetfulness. The reserve which French ladies are said to have till married can be cultivated in this country by conventional training; but such reserve of manner is unnatural as it is artificial, not to say deceitful. The mixed schools are accomplishing a good work in doing away with weak modesty.

What would our educational conventions do without our friends, "the talkers"? This class of people is fast attaining a definite status. No convention is held in which, upon the very first and very slightest opportunity, the members of this genus fail to come to the front. For them five-minute rules were made in vain, and from them long-suffering meetings have no redress. There are possibly times when "the talker" is tolerable in little unoccupied portions of time, as certain items of "matter" are useful to the printer in "making up" his "form"; but when, through any inadvertence, these "talkers" get possession of a meeting, and all "talk" two or three times, then indeed is the case doleful. The climax of desperation is reached, however, when you strike the traveling "talker"—the man who attends all the conventions—makes the same "speech" at each as many times as possible—and that speech "right had" in itself! O for an audience of college students, to teach some of these bores, that all gatherings cannot be boared with impunity.

G. A. WALKER.

Sermons Boiled Down.

It is hard to be happy in a hurry. Love is always looking for a load. It takes a fool to appreciate a fad. Reverence is the foundation of lasting love.

The sense of duty is a sign of the divine in man. Killing time is a sure way of spoiling character.

Righteousness is a lot more than respectability.

No words of faith have force until they become flesh.

Hatred often comes from only knowing half of a man.

It is hard for the leek to see why people prefer the tily.

He can never teach a man who cannot learn of a child.

Many mistake their dreams about heaven for deeds to lots up there.

The defense of the devil usually hides some share in his dividends.

It takes the touch of love to pick even the mote out of another's eye.

Some people never know that the devil has been feeding them stones until all their teeth are broken.

The saddest people are the only ones who are always fleeing from sorrow.

The prediction that the cotton weevil may cross the Mississippi in 1905 in its eastward march is a matter of great consequence not only to the cotton growers, but to the entire country. The insect crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico many years ago, and invaded Texas. Moving eastward, it got to the Sabine river a few years ago, and crossed into Louisiana. Since then it has marched nearly to the Mississippi, and experts predict that by the end of this season it will have crossed the big river. Hitherto most of the weevil's ravages have been confined to Texas.

The United States is now the sole owner of the Panama railroad, and it remains for Uncle Sam to show what he can do in this fresh branch of public ownership.

Plans for fighting the cotton boll weevil are just as interesting in the South this spring as if the problem of overproduction had been suddenly lost in the shuffle.

CAN'T BUILD COURT HOUSE. Tillamook County in the same Fix as Clatsop County.

SALEM, Ore., April 24.—The supreme court of Oregon handed down an opinion today in the Clatsop county court house case in which it reverses an opinion rendered by Judge McBride at the February term of court. The decision is in effect a construction of section 10 of article XI. of the constitution of the state which provides: "No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$5000, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion."

The decision was in the case of A. Brix et al vs. Clatsop county on appeal from Clatsop county, to restrain the county from letting a contract for building a court house and levying a special tax for the same. The opinion was delivered by Judge Bean and is a construction of an act of the legislative assembly authorizing Clatsop county to levy a special tax running through a series of years for the purpose of building a court house. The opinion states that the act was designed to enable the county to avoid the constitutional prohibition, and that a contract to pay a special or certain sum of money, although to be collected by an annual tax in the future is creating an indebtedness contrary to the provisions of the constitution, and therefore void.

The act of the legislature referred to is as follows:

"The county court of Clatsop county is hereby authorized and empowered, at its January term, A.D. 1905, to levy a special tax upon all the taxable property in said county, not to exceed 5 mills on the dollar, for the purpose of constructing, erecting, completing and furnishing a court house in said county to be continued thereafter through such a series of years as the said county court shall order at said term. That the order of said county court levying such tax shall be spread at large upon the journal of the court and shall specify plainly: (1) the amount of such yearly levy; (2) the number of years the same shall run, and the last year the same shall be collectable, and (3) the purpose for which said tax shall be levied. That thereupon, and without any further order, to be made thereafter by such county court, such levy shall be held to be good, valid and existing levy, same manner that all taxes are by law and the tax thereafter shall be collected each and every year thereafter for and during the series of years which the same shall be levied by said court at said term, in the same manner that all taxes are collected, but all moneys collected thereon shall be kept separate and deposited with the county treasurer, at the same time and in the required to be paid to and deposited with the county treasurer, and the same shall be by such treasurer safely kept in a separate fund to be known and designated as the "court house fund."

"That it shall not be necessary at any subsequent terms of said court, or at any subsequent term thereof when taxes are by law required to be or shall be levied, to again levy said special tax, but the same shall continue a good, valid and existing levy from the date thereof, and during each year thereafter until the full series of years designated by said court at said term in January, 1905, shall have expired, without any further order in the premises and the same shall be collected accordingly."

The above is the part of the act which the supreme court holds unconstitutional and in direct conflict with the constitution of the state. There is no question but that the act was framed to get around the constitutional prohibition, being the only way in which the county could enter into a contract for the completion of the court house without waiting until the entire tax levy could be collected, which under the present law assessment to property in the county would require about 15 years. If the property of the county were assessed at its actual cash value, as the law requires shall be done, but which is not observed, sufficient money could be raised within three years to build the court house in Clatsop county.

So long at the Portland mine holds out to produce ore so long will the German Methodist churchin Cripple Creek, Colo., be above the possibility of want. The Portland has just paid a 10 per cent quarterly dividend, amounting in all to \$300,000, and of this sum the church gets \$3,500. Years ago when the mining camp was new and the Portland an unknown quantity, the church trustees invested some surplus funds in 35,000 shares of Portland stock at 20 cents on the dollar. The stock is now worth \$2.40 and the church has received in dividends several times the amount of its original purchase. Its members are quiet and unpretentious, with no desire for magnificence in church architecture, and no t to the income goes to charity.

The question is, when the Indian discovers that the United States supreme court has taken away all the obstacles to him procuring all the whiskey he can get, how long will it take him to get all the whiskey he can and drink himself to death?

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The EASTWOOD NURSERIES, Gresham, Oregon,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Vines, Fine Assortment of Rose Bushes.

Send us list of trees wanted and prices will be quoted by return mail.

This is to certify, that I have this 27th day of December, 1904, inspected and examined the Nursery Stock of Mr. E. P. Smyth, of The Eastwood Nurseries, Gresham, Oregon, and so far as I am able to ascertain, have found it in good, marketable condition and clear of any serious insect pest or disease. Their methods of handling and growing stock are first class.

WILBUR K. NEWELL, Commissioner First District.

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, Raglan's Rain Coats. Exclusively to Measure. SARCHET, the Tailor, Tillamook. Come early and secure first choice. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Fir and Spruce Lumber.

Spruce and Cedar Shingles. Cheese and Butter Boxes a specialty.

Orders for Lumber promptly attended to.

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RED SHOE HOUSE.

Notice to the Public.

I will continue selling my stock of Boots and Shoes at Cost until the 15th May, when I will receive a large Stock of First Class Boots and Shoes from Chicago.

Come and get Bargains and save money. All goods purchased of me will be repaired at the following rates:

- Men's Shoes, half soled - 60c. Ladies' " " - 40c. Misses' " " - 35c.

P. F. BROWNE, Salesman

EXECUTRIX SALE. In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah. In the matter of the Estate of Lawrence Schiller, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That from and after the eighth day of May, 1905, the undersigned, EXECUTRIX of the estate of LAWRENCE SCHILLER, deceased, will offer for sale and proceed to sell, at private sale for cash, pursuant to the order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, duly made and entered on the third day of April, 1905, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2, of Section 1, Township 6 South, Range 1 West of the Willamette meridian; and Lot 4, in Section 6, Township 6 South, of Range 1 West of the Willamette meridian, containing 22.2 acres, all in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon.

LOUISE SCHILLER, Executrix of the Estate of Lawrence Schiller, deceased. JOHN K. KOLLOCK, 7 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., February 25th, 1905. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

HENRY CRENSHAW, Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6534, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of Sec. 28, S 1/2 of Sec. 25, and Sw 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of Sec. No. 32, in Twp. No. 19, Range One, S. 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1905. He names as witnesses: W. H. West, Dr. J. E. Bartlett, Paul Hanson, C. A. Vogler, Tillamook, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of May, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., March 3rd, 1905. 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 CRENSHAW, Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6534, for the purchase of the S 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of Sec. 20, and E 1/2 of Sec. 14, of Sec. No. 19, in Range One, S. 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, Tillamook City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1905. He names as witnesses: Wolfeld C. Trombley, Tillamook, Ore.; Frae Smith, Tillamook, Ore.; Lem Parker, Bay City, Ore.; Ethban A. Edwards, Tillamook, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of May, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., March 15th, 1905. 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, at Tillamook, Oregon, on May 6, 1905, viz: MAUDE STURGEON. H. E. No. 1267, for the Lots 8, 9 and 10, section 5, T. 1 South, Range 8 West. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wesley Rush, Emanuel T. Sauters, Cook Clark, of Tillamook, Oregon; S. Shiffman, of Clatsop, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., April 15th, 1905. 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 Co., at Tillamook City, Ore., on June 6th, 1905, viz: JOHN D. BRADY. H. E. No. 1255, for the N 1/2 Sec. 4, and Lot of Sec. 2, and Lot 12 of Sec. 1, T. 3 South, R. 9 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edgar K. Gilbert, Henry A. Ely, James Christensen, Ed Lyster, of Spruce, Ore.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By VERTUE OF AN EXECUTION and order of sale duly issued by the clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook, dated the 22nd day of April, 1905, in a certain suit in the Circuit Court of said county and state, wherein E. M. PORTER was Plaintiff, and ABABELLA TONE, WILLIAM TONE and DAVID FITZPATRICK as administrator of the estate of JOHN TONE, deceased, were defendants, in which said suit said E. M. PORTER as plaintiff recovered the sum of \$150.00 and the costs of said suit taxed at Thirteen and 50-100 Dollars, ordering, adjudging and decreeing that the real property described in plaintiff's mortgage and complaint, to-wit: Beginning sixteen and 66.100 chains East of the Section Post corner to Sections 21, 22, 15 and 16, Township one (1) North of Range ten (10) West of Willamette Meridian; thence East three and 84.100 chains; thence South fifteen and 50.100 chains; thence North sixty eight degree West, three and 40.100 chains; thence North fourteen chains to place of beginning, containing five and forty-five hundredths acres more or less, in Tillamook County, Oregon, be sold to satisfy said judgment, Attorney's fee and all costs.

Therefore notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday the 3rd day of June, 1905, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the door of the Court House in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the real property in said order and decree, and herein before described to satisfy said judgment and costs. The proceeds arising from such sale of said real property to be applied as follows: First taxed at \$13.50 together with \$50.00 Attorney's fee and the costs, charges and expense of making such sale, second to the payment of the sum of \$150.00 with interest at six per cent per annum from June 15th, 1903, to E. M. Porter, Third, that balance if any there be to be paid to David Fitzpatrick, administrator of the estate of John Tone deceased.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1905.

C. H. WOOLFE, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

The production of eggs in the United States exceeds in value that of anthracite coal, but no trust has yet attempted to convert the indefatigable hen into an octopus.