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The Tillamook Headlight.
 Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

A Word to Parents.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

In our country schools there is a great lack of sympathy between parents and teachers. I have known a family who, for successive terms, during which time several different teachers were employed, removed their children from the district school before the close of the term because of some offence the teachers gave one of the little boys. In two cases it was for punishment, and in others, some words of reproof or impatience which were considered an injustice unpardonable. How much the teachers were really to blame I am unable to say, but the evil effects of such a course upon the children are evident. Hence this word to parents.

If you wish good schools, and your children to improve in them and grow up obedient to law and order, give the teacher your hearty co-operation in sustaining order in school. Don't take your children out, nor inspire in them a spirit of mutiny by your talk, because the teacher inflicts some slight punishment or requires them to remain after school to perfect an unlearned lesson. Don't believe too implicitly your own children's version of a story of their wrongs in school, even if you know them to be always truthful. I find among grown people—reliable people, too—that the two sides of a quarrel sound very differently; and, with the easily excited imagination of a child, is it strange if he sometimes exaggerates one point and entirely forgets another?

The most persecuted man in the community is the parent of a dull child. His greatest enemies are school teachers, especially those in charge of his darlings during the last years of their public school experience. What teachers can have against his hopeful more than he can understand or imagine. Those he sent his children to during the first few years of their school life were fair to middling, but the creatures in the graded grammar schools are a mystery to him. They will not promote his children, no matter what inducements he may hold out to them or what threats he may hold over them. They will not allow them to learn or remember what they do learn by chance, in spite of the teacher. Teachers are a fraud, and he wishes the schoolhouse burned down or blown up. In fact, if it were not a penitentiary offence, he would put a dynamite clock in the basement of the one in whose district he unfortunately resides.

He is a man of importance, too—a property owner, a tax-payer, a prominent politician, or a clergyman. He pays taxes enough, probably, to keep an entire division of the school in operation, and yet his children are taught nothing, while the perverse and ungrateful teachers advance a horde of little tow-headed Fritzes and obstreperous Mickies at the end of every term.

If he has a daughter, she is equally unfortunate. Coming fresh from the soothing influence of a governess, the charming maiden withers in the blighting heat and pressure of that educational hot-bed, the graded school. But the worst of it is, that the absurd teachers will not make the lessons easy for her, and yet they expect her to learn them.

The ingenious creature hits upon a plan. She bandages her wrist, puts her right arm in a sling made of an elegant scarf, and, for a lunar month—a school month—is free from the tortures of slate arithmetic, the agonies of written spelling, the horrors that environ work upon a copy-book, and the more exquisite cruelties of drawing. At home, when asked about her lessons, she informs her parents that none is assigned, that the time at school is spent in singing rag-time songs and making faces at the teacher while the latter is engaged in reading a novel. The strangest part of the story is that her arm and wrist are so well and strong at home—so strong, indeed, that she is able to use it on the help with force enough to knock that vassal from the kitchen into a new place of service.

Amid the disgust of the young lady's parents and all her inquiring friends, she is suddenly withdrawn from that school. More, the eccentric teacher is reported to the most potent, grave and reverend seigniors of the board. In the course of the investigation the cat leaps out of the bag, and the scarf and bandage secret is seen floating in the air. The father is disgusted—disgusted to think that his daughter should learn to lie by word and act so outrageously, and lose ambition and moral principle in two months' attendance at a graded school, although she had been absent a day every week to nurse her hair in

curl papers, and another to get over the atigue of the dance. And now he wants to know what kind of teachers those are anyway, and what spite they have to him that they not only neglect the education of his children, but even destroy their morals. Poor injured man!

Another case. Two children were playing at noon time and quarreled. The little girl called names and talked abusively; the little boy threw a stone at her, hitting her bare foot and hurting her quite badly. The teacher, a girl of seventeen, was sought, and heard the girl's complaint and the boy's reasons, together with the testimony of the other children. She shrank from using corporal punishment, but talked earnestly with the children, according to her ability to talk, condemned the boy heartily for his passionate act, and closed the case by saying: "I hope I shall not hear of such a thing happening again during the term."

In a day or two she found a nice breeze blowing at her expense. The girls mother condemned the teacher's course without seeing her at all, and withdrew her children from school for a time. The teacher's words were reported as follows: "If anything of the kind happens again, I hope I shall not hear of it."

If you love your children, don't foster in them a spirit of suspicion and jealousy by encouraging them in any way to notice slights or partiality from either teacher or mates. The disposition will not only be an injury to them now, but a curse through all their lives. Teachers need encouragement as other people do. You would not think of putting a girl into a field, and at a work in which he had had little experience, and never go near him to see what he was going and how; yet young girls are trusted term after term with the education of your children and toil on in the schoolroom amid the noisy bevy without a word of encouragement from you.

So far as book knowledge goes they may be qualified, but their very age and inexperience prevent them from understanding human nature sufficiently well to be eminently successful in training. Unaided, twenty or thirty different minds at their most susceptible age. They are paid for their work about the same you pay the girl in your kitchen, and you think it quite enough. What if they have not tact? How much do you pay for tact? How much for care and weariness of heart and brain? You are often perplexed in managing your own little ones: does it make you more charitable toward the mistakes of their teachers, who know and love them far less than you do, and have several times the number with whom to deal?

Of course teachers often err; who of us do not? We all make some humiliating mistakes, and sometimes pass through failures before we acquire anything like eminence in our work. If they seem little interested in their work, and hence do it poorly, would it not be well to make their acquaintance, and learn for yourself the state of things? Your own interest may inspire them. Those children whose parents sustain the teacher who are taught to respect them just because they are their teachers, thus early instructed to be "subject to the higher powers," make the most satisfactory pupils, and are fitting for the best citizenship hereafter.

G. A. WALKER.
 Nehalem, Ore.

In a statement issued the Pennsylvania railroad frankly avowed its purpose to "get square" for the new 2-cent fare law by abolishing all commutation rates and selling only tickets at the uniform rate of 2 cents a mile. Even ten-trips and workman tickets will be dropped and no excursion tickets will be sold after September 30, unless the courts shall have ruled against the law, as the Pennsylvania officials confidently expect. The Reading, which had begun to make some concessions in response to the rising tide of public indignation, stopped short, as if encouraged by the action of the Pennsylvania and Baer said a thing further would be done. Faer's company also filed a bill in equity to upset the law on the ground that the loss involved would be contrary to charter rights.

Every Man His Own Doctor.
 The average man can't afford to employ a physician for every slight ailment or injury that may occur in his family, nor can he afford to neglect them, as so slight an injury as the scratch of a pin has been known to cause the loss of a limb. Hence every man must from necessity be his own doctor for this class of ailments. Success often depends upon prompt treatment, which can only be had when suitable medicines are kept at hand. Chamberlain's Remedies have been in the market for many years and enjoy a good reputation. They sell for 25 cents a bottle.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.
 Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.
 Chamberlain's Pain Balm (an antiseptic liniment) for cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, swellings, lame back and rheumatic pains.
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One bottle of each of these five preparations costs but \$1.35. For sale by Clough's Drug Store.

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Science and Industry.

A machine for making corks out of waste paper and paper pulp has recently been perfected and patented. This machine makes corks out of all kinds of waste paper, which are much superior to the ordinary corks, as they are impervious to acids or oils. Tests made by chemists and the larger users of corks say they are far superior to the old style in every way.

A new industry at Mobile, Ala., is the manufacturing of cardboard from the swamp grass found in quantities near Mobile. The grass is similar to the esparto grass of Africa, large quantities of which are used for paper manufacture in Europe. The plant will be built by a company now being organized, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Careful experiments with the swamp grass have been made during the past year.

Paper mills are, says the London Standard, the latest sanitary device for the delivery of pure milk in London and other large towns. These mills will only be used once, and dairymen will be saved all the cost of sterilizing cans and bottles. They are to be made of pulp, and will be sterilized by a heat of 500 degrees, Fahrenheit. When filled with milk they will be closed by a lid, and when emptied may be used as fire lighters.

Recent progress made in machinery for the manipulation of sheet metals has opened the way for an improvement in burial caskets, whereby the complete casket, made in two pieces without seam or joint, is pressed out in a few minutes' time, to which any degree of ornamentation can readily be attached, and any wood faithfully represented. This, with means of hermetically sealing, on which patent was granted recently to a Camden man, makes it a great sanitary achievement, giving a more lasting protection of the dead.

A remarkable form of ice, which the French-Canadians name frazil ice, is the cause of the packing up of ice and consequent floods in the St. Lawrence river. It forms in spiky shapes where the currents are too rapid for ordinary sheet ice to spread across them, and at the base of waterfalls. During the prevalence of cold winds the ice needles sometimes fill up open channels, and, being carried long distances beneath the surface ice, gradually accumulate and consolidate, and are liable to dam the channel even to depths of 80 feet.

A few years ago it was a common custom to place false teeth on a platinum mounting, but the price of this metal has gone up so high that the practice has been abandoned. There has been a slight decline recently, and it is stated that there will be still greater fall. Those compelled to use this metal now breathe easier.

The greatest factor in sending the price up was the governmental restriction placed on the output from the Ural mountains, whence most of the metal comes. In the meantime the search for the metal has been going on in other directions with some little degree of success.

One of the leading wireless companies has been untiring in its efforts to span the Atlantic ocean and recently some experiments have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the experimenters that the feat is entirely feasible. A station is about to be established at Clifden on the west coast of Ireland, and it is expected to establish direct connection with the United States. At the next station an innovation will be tried in the shape of metal plates to launch the etheric impulses into space instead of a lattice-work of wires, which have been generally made use of heretofore.

It is now twenty eight years since Edison perfected his carbon filament lamp, the first commercial incandescent lamp, and it stands to-day as it did in 1879, without a single feature eliminated nor an absolutely essential feature added. The Edison incandescent lamp embraced then, as it does to-day, the following features: An attenuated, high-resistance filament of carbon hermetically sealed in an all-glass receptacle, with platinum leading wires passing through the glass, and the exhaustion of such receptacle upon a vacuum pump to a high degree prior to its being sealed hermetically.

One of the large makers has discovered a demand for a miniature air drill, says the Export Implement Age, the size of which is no larger than a man's hand—5 inches across. This nidget, which weighs 2½ pounds, and which is modeled after the design of the larger tools, is extremely powerful, relatively, being capable of drilling up to three-sixteenths of an inch steel. Its chief value is for drilling holes that have to be done accurately in pieces not otherwise readily accessible. The motor speed is extremely high, being 22,000 revolutions per minute, while the spindle speed is more than 2000 revolutions per minute.

The Magic No. 8.
 Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. H. Farris, of Cedar Grove, Me., according to a letter which reads: "After suffering much with liver and kidney trouble, and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find relief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man to-day. The first bottle relieved and three bottles completed the cure." Guaranteed best remedy for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by Chas. I. Clough, druggist, 30c.

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12 quarts Old Tom Gin.....	3.50	1.25
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12 quarts Old Madeira Wine.....	3.50	1.25
12 quarts Sweet Catawba Wine.....	4.50	1.75
12 quarts Sandusky Port Wine.....	4.50	1.75
12 quarts Old Tom Gin.....	8.00	3.00
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