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 Each subsequent insertion, line..... 5
 Business and professional cards,
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 All Resolutions of Condolence and
 Lodge Notices, 5c. per line.
 Cards of Thanks, 5c. per line.
 Notices, Lost, Strayed or Stolen, etc.,
 minimum rate, 25c. not exceeding five
 lines.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

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

The Tillamook Headlight.
 Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Educational Notes.

[TO EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]

Few people realize fully the true nature and scope of education, the necessary qualifications for teaching or the traits by which a good scholar is known. With a large per cent. of persons, the object of education is to get enough knowledge to form a working capital so as to earn a living, or perchance to prepare for some one of the learned professions. It is, in short, to be able to live by the expenditure of the very least amount of intellectual energy. Such an idea is an erroneous one in regard to what real education is. There can be only one grand object in educating a human being, and that is mental power and moral character. The uppermost question is not exactly what a person knows, but what can he do with himself? How can he use his mind and body. How does he stand on the great question of truth, justice, honesty, charity, forbearance, and gentleness? These lessons along life's highway, impressed upon the minds of the pupils at home and in the schoolroom, are the ones that make character.

There are parents who pull one way and the teacher is forced to work up hill in another way to upset the crooked teaching at home. If by sharp practice, the parent can "beat his fellow man in a trade," will not the son pay similar tricks, though in a smaller way, upon his classmates and teacher? If it be convenient to misrepresent the truth, need it be wondered at that the children glide into falsehood with as much facility as the black-snake slides over leaves? Will not deception at home crop out in full bloom at school? There is no more trying position in which a teacher can be placed than that of trying to root out vicious home training. The teacher picks out the spoiled child with an erring judgment as the experienced jockey does the "balky horse." If parents wish their children trained properly, they should work jointly with the teacher, one helping the other.

Montaigne in a letter to a duchess giving her his opinion of the best method to be adopted for the education of her son, observed that philosophy should be opened to the boy's mind at a very early period. Montaigne was right. Children are born 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 questions that an ordinary bright child will ask; at least, to answer in a manner intelligible to a child. The scriptures were 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 later period. Hence, though the child may reveal in philosophy, as a smoker dreams in his fragrant clud, 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 I 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, as far as solving problems is concerned, history, grammar, geography, vocal music, and drawing. But I submit that the philosophy of arithmetic and the theory of

music are as much out of place in the common school as mental philosophy and political economy would be. Our great fault of late is in 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, botany, zoology, and a smattering of all other 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 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 to his own sphere.

American's young citizens coming to a primary school in pinafores and short dresses, in small jackets and wee breeches, may be taught too small to demand serious consideration. And yet, was it not the wise Garfield who said, "The children of to-day will be the architects of our country's destiny in 1900?" Pinafore and breeches may be considered too young an audience for a little temperance talk by the parent or the teacher; and yet, are they? They are too young, it is true, to understand the chemical composition of alcohol, the uses it may serve in the arts, the big sounding diseases it may help conquer, and the terrible columns of figures that represent loss of property, cases of insanity, idiocy, crime, and pauperism, through the use of intoxicating beverages. But pinafore and breeches are not to young to take and hold a moral impression. They are not too young to know that a thing is right or a thing is wrong. When it comes to a resolution, they may be like the boy who said he was not "big enough for a plan" when asked what his plan in life might be, but that he had "a purpose." When asked what his purpose was, he declared it be this, to become "a good man like my father." Our business is to tell the children that the habit of using intoxicating drinks is wrong, and to create in them an aversion against all such use. Young as the little folks are, they will be sure to see intemperance staggering about the streets, and we are sorry to think the saloons are so thick in some places that they will smell the evil as they pass the nauseating holes of the grog-peddlers. We must arouse an aversion to these things. And what then? Some one is said to have remarked, that if he could have the sole control of a child for its first five years, he would unchangeably fix his principles. Even if an exaggeration, there is truth enough in this remark to make it a very serious one.

Let us, then, create in the little folks an aversion to the drink that sends fathers home to have the tremens, and nails mothers in their coffins before their time. Not big enough to be equal to a "plan", the children will grow up with an aversion to liquor. They will associate that aversion with the instruction of a loved and loving parent or teacher, and the brain not roomy enough yet for "life's plan" will have as a guest the purpose to "touch not, taste not, handle not." Some day Pinafore and Breeches will come to you and thank for a long ago temperance talk in the quiet home, in the big brick schoolhouse on the city avenue, or that humble little red box at the "Corners." G. A. WALKER.

A Certain Cure for Croup—Used for Ten Years Without a Failure.
 Mr. W. C. Holt, of Star City, Ind., hardware merchant, is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. His children have all been subject to croup and he has used this remedy for the past ten years, and though they much feared the croup, his wife and he always felt safe upon retiring when a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was in the house. His oldest child was subject to severe attacks of croup, but this remedy never failed to effect a speedy cure. He has recommended it to friends and neighbors and all who have used it say that it is unequalled for croup and whooping cough. For sale by Clough's Drug Store.

Notice.
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That on Monday, October 21, 1907, the County Board of Equalization will meet at the Court House of Tillamook County, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment roll for said year, and correct all errors in valuations, descriptions of lands and other property. Said board will continue in session from day to day, until the examination, correction and equalization of the assessment roll shall be completed. All persons interested in the assessment of their property are requested to appear at said time and place, as no change can be made after the adjournment of the board.
 Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, September 24th, 1907.
 A. M. HARE,
 County Assessor.

Out of Sight.
 "Out of sight, out of mind," is an old saying which applies with special force to a sore, burn or wound that has been treated with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's out of sight, out of mind and out of existence. Piles too and chilblains disappear under its healing influence. Guaranteed by Chas. I. Clough, Druggist, 25c.

A Criminal Attack
 on an inoffensive citizen is frequently made in that apparently useless little tube called the "appendix." It's generally the result of protracted constipation, following liver torpor. Dr. King's New Life Pills, regulates the liver, prevents appendicitis, and establish regular habits of the bowels. 25c. at Chas. I. Clough, drug store.

HOW THEY DINED.

Methods of the English at Table in the Seventeenth Century.

The old English had three meals a day, of which the chief meal was taken when the work of the day was finished. The first meal was at 9, dinner was about 3 o'clock, and supper was taken just before bedtime. The Normans dined at the old English breakfast time or a little later and supped at 7 p. m. In Tudor times the higher classes dined at 11 and supped at 5, but the merchants seldom took their meals before 12 and 6 o'clock.

The chief meals, dinner and supper, were taken in the hall both by the old English and the Normans, for the parlor did not come into use until the reign of Elizabeth. Breakfast did not become a regular meal until quite lately, and Dr. Murray in the Oxford Dictionary gave 1463 as the date of the earliest quotation in which the word occurred. The meal did not become recognized until late in the seventeenth century, for Pepys habitually took his draft of half a pint of Rhenish wine or a dram of strong waters in place of a morning meal. Dinner was always the great meal of the day, and from the accession of Henry IV. to the death of Queen Elizabeth the dinners were as sumptuous and extravagant as any of those now served.

Carving was then a fine art. Each guest brought his own knife and spoon, for the small fork was not introduced into England until Thomas Coryate of Odcombe published his "Crudities" in 1611. Pepys took his spoon and fork with him to the lord mayor's feast in 1663. The absence of forks led to much stress being laid upon the act of washing the hands both before and after meals and to the rule that the left hand alone should be dipped into the common dish, the right hand being occupied with the knife.

The perfect dinner at the best time of English cookery consisted of three courses, each complete in itself, and terminated by a subtlety or device, the whole being rounded off with yppocras, after which the guests retired into another room, where pastry, sweetmeats and fruit were served with the choicer wines. The English were essentially meat eaters, and it was not until the time of the commonwealth that pudding attained its extraordinary popularity. Indeed, the first mention of pudding in the menus of the Buckfeast at St. Bartholomew's hospital did not occur until 1710, and in 1712 is an item of 5 shillings for ice.—London Times.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Vanity in a woman is bad enough, but conceit in a man is worse.

You can't tell anything about a man by his looks. Like mince pies, some of them can look very innocent.

If you can't have your way, take consolation from the fact that every man encounters his stone wall.

When parents are old and poor and become a charge to their children the children often act like all persons act who have been paid in advance.

How profligate we are with the hours of rest when it is bedtime and how we haggle over the flying minutes when it is time to get up in the morning!

Mark this in favor of father: The woman who is charging things to father at a dry goods store buys more freely and with less worry than the timid woman who charges to her husband.—Aitchison Globe.

Canned Paintings.
 Painting under glass may now be preserved indefinitely. Had the men of old known this the pictures of Apelles might still live in the first freshness of their colors, and the work of Raphael and Michael Angelo would look today as it looked when it left the painters' hands. The method of preservation is simple. The canvas is placed in a vacuum. It is preserved, like fruit. It is sealed up from all the destructive influences of the atmosphere. Since metal figures in the operation the canvas might indeed be said to be canned. There is no reason why paintings kept in this manner in a vacuum should not endure indefinitely.

A Safe Place.
 General William W. Belknap went to the war of the rebellion as the major of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. In one of the companies of that regiment was a young fellow named Darby Greely. When the regiment was marching over the gangplanks on to the steamer Sucker State the major sat on his horse close by. As Darby Greely stepped on the plank his mother grabbed him and pulled him to her bosom. With intense emotion she cried and crooned over him and then, seeing the major, she cried, "Darby, me b'y, stick close to the major an' ye'll never git hurted."

Difficulty.
 What is difficulty? Only a word indicating the degree of strength requisite for accomplishing particular objects; a mere notice of the necessity for exertion; a bugbear to children and fools; only a mere stimulus to men.—Samuel Warren.

A Good Motto.
 It is only the thinking man who says things worthy of utterance. Some talk the lrealong day, yet say nothing. Hang this motto on the wall of memory. "Speak little; say much."

Why She Laughed.
 Nell—She always laughs at him so; and yet he isn't at all humorous. Belle—No, but I believe she heard that he had remarked once that he admired her teeth.

Pure hearts are glad, and they who tread the paths of duty and God's world sweet.

The Oregon Cheese Co., Incorporated, is prepared to buy all the first class cheese that comes along. Spot cash and highest price. Factory men will do well to see R. Robinson, the manager, before selling. He will be in Tillamook a good part of the time during the season. Only the best stock wanted.

THE OREGON CHEESE COMPANY,
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 Reference, Tillamook County Bank.

The Best Hotel.

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

HARNESS, COLLARS, etc.

You Use Them.
 We Sell Them.

W. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
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Fir and Spruce Lumber.
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 Orders for Lumber promptly attended to.

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MIKE JACOB & COMPANY,
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Buy your LIQUORS direct from the WHOLESALE HOUSE at WHOLESALE PRICES and save the middle MAN'S PRO. FIT, which means 50 to 100 per cent on your PURCHASES.

We are offering for the next 60 days as follows:

2,500 Gallons of Double Stamp Whiskies, Regular price, \$5.00 per gallon.....at \$3.50 per gal.
 2,500 Gallons of Pure Old Rye Blend Whiskies, Regular price, \$6.00 per gallon.....at \$4.00 per gal.
 2,500 Gallons of Pure Old Bourbon Blend Whiskies, Regular price, \$6.00 per gallon.....at \$4.00 per gal.
 2,500 Gallons of Lvon Rye or Bourbon Blend, Regular price, \$5.00 per gallon.....at \$3.00 per gal.
 5,000 Gallons of Fine Old California Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat, Madera and Malaga, Regular price, \$2.50 per gallon.....at \$1.50 per gal.

Freight and Express Prepaid and no Charge for Cooperaage.

500 Cases of McBraver Whiskey, bottled in bond.....at \$12.00 per doz
 500 Cases of Millview Whiskey, bottled in bond.....at \$10.00 per doz
 500 Cases of Stanford Rye Whiskey, Pure Blend.....at \$11.00 per doz
 500 Cases of Ranier Bourbon Whiskey, Pure Blend.....at \$11.00 per doz
 5,000 Cases of Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat, Tokay, Madera and Malaga.....at \$4.00 per doz.

On Five Case Lots we allow a discount of 50c. on each Case.

Of five and ten gallon kegs and half barrel Lots we allow a discount of 25c. per gal.

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 51 Front Street, Portland, Ore.

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 Residence: Mrs. Walker's

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THOMAS W. ROSS,
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