

# Third of a Century's Experience enters into the Manufacture of MAYFIELD PANTS AND SUITS.

They are cut and made from pure, honest, all-wool and all-wool filling good, the product of our own looms, and are thoroughly scoured and shrunk, so that garments made from them can be washed without fading or shrinking, which makes them the BEST and CHEAPEST on the market for laboring men. Their manufacture, from the wool fresh from the sheep's back to the garments ready to wear, is done in our own Mills and watched with strictest scrutiny known to manufacturers who know how to make honest goods. By manufacturing the product of our own looms we are able to give our customers 50 per cent GREATER VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

We guarantee every garment to be perfect in material and workmanship, and all dealers are authorized to make good this warranty at our expense. Our Clothing is made without piecing or patching, in the best of style and perfect in fit. Over 10,000 merchants who sold them in 1898, and over two million men now wearing them, testify to the high grade and superior merits of the Celebrated All-Wool and All-Wool Filling Mayfield Cassimore Pants and Suits.

Mayfield Woolen Mills, Mfrs., Mayfield, Kentucky.

Sold by COHN & Co., Tillamook, Oregon.

### AN OPEN LETTER.

To Mr. Hammond Concerning Railroads in Tillamook County.

SIR: I am a resident of Vernonia and a farmer and civil engineer by profession. Twenty years ago I traversed the survey of the Oregon Central Railroad through its magnificent land grant from Corvallis to Astoria, and have ever since held the opinion that no new portion of our coast possessed more valuable resources than are found lying as yet undeveloped between Astoria and Forest Grove. As you perhaps know, the largest part of that territory lies in the Nehalem river and its tributaries.

This basin is cut off from the Columbia river on the east, and from the ocean on the west, by mountain ranges only traversed by steep and rough wagon roads. Through the coast range on the west the Nehalem river passes through a gap of considerable width, and empties into the ocean about 80 miles south of Astoria, and 10 miles north of Tillamook bay.

Among the productions of this region first available for commerce is its forests of timber and beds of coal. The extent and value of this timbering industry which will soon be established there will only be limited by the transportation facilities created to carry it to distant markets.

The numerous branches of the river make an aggregate of perhaps 200 miles of waterway, down which timber and logs can be floated to the mills near the coast. Such mills, competent men say, would enable them to obtain an abundant supply of logs for less than one half the cost of logs on the Columbia river. From these mills to docks and lumber yards at Tillamook bay and at Astoria the sawed timber can be moved with but very little handling until sent by rail and by ships to the markets of the world.

As I showed in an article not long since published in the Astorian, there is no pass out of the Nehalem basin except down the river towards the ocean; and by prompt effort the largest part if not every ton of the products of this region, and of its future trade, can be drawn to the docks and storage yards of Astoria.

At the western edge of this valley, and ten miles south of the mouth of the river, is situated Tillamook harbor, in which large ships enter in safety at all times, and the work is progressing to carry the deep channel farther inland at government expense. A track of twelve miles of light grading from near the mouth of the Nehalem river to Tillamook will give Nehalem mill men a road of their own to their ships at that seaport.

The live men of Tillamook are wide awake to this opportunity, and they stand a good chance to capture from the very gates of Astoria resources which will surely crowd their beautiful Tillamook bay at some future day with shipping from every quarter of the globe.

From my correspondence I conclude that investors prefer availing themselves of a direct outlet to Astoria for many obvious reasons, and I am persuaded that it is assured that your road at Astoria or Clatsop Beach will be soon extended as far as to the Nehalem river, it will stimulate lumbermen to immediate operations which they are now postponing. And for the same reason the citizens of that country would naturally draw all their supplies from the same center of trade at which their productions are marketed and distributed.

Certainly your railroad and the city at the mouth of the Columbia is pre-eminently fitted "to fit the bill" and reap this rich harvest, if you will only take advantage of the opportunity.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CAMPBELL,  
Vernonia, Columbia County, Ore.,  
April 18, 1899.

"Do you know that you talk in your sleep, Henry?" asked Mrs. Peck.  
"Well, do you begrudge me those few words, also?" he snapped back.

"Yes, that is the bride."  
"Very young, isn't she?"  
"Nineteen, I believe."  
"Who are those middle-aged women with her?"  
"Those are her unmarried sisters. She's chaperoning them."

### OUR BAD BOY.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

The badness of the bad boy of America—not necessarily the American bad boy—is acknowledged on all hands. He does not cease to be bad when he ceases to be a boy. From the street-corner rowdy he graduates as the saloon slugger, the ward politician, and sand-lot hoodlum. He is the same in all the large cities of the United States; he is the same in the smaller cities and villages, or a little worse. Whether his local name is "hoodlum," "larekin," "blood-tub," "slugger," "dead-rabbit," "bummer," "rough," "loafer," or "bowery boy," he forms a kind by himself, and has no counterpart in any other part of the world. He respects neither God nor man; neither the bald head of the prophet nor the eye-glass of the philosopher. Elisha's she-bears would have no terrors for him. His theoretical knowledge of hunting, derived from the study of dime novels and his practical skill with weapons, give him such confidence in himself that if warned of the punishment visited upon the tormentors of Elisha, he would coolly reply, "Trot out your old she-bears!" The bad boy has no contemporary in any other part of the world. In Europe youth is docile and respectable; in Asia and Africa childhood or youth is in keeping with its surroundings; but the bad boy of America is an anachronism; he is savagery growing up in the midst of civilization, impiety mocking at religion, lawlessness pulling at the gown and wig of law, and license masquerading in the costume of liberty. His mother is the "old woman," his father is "dad," his language is slang and profanity, his amusement is violence, his religion and education a blank, and, worst of all, he is peculiar to the United States of North America.

What is the solution of the bad-boy problem which I have stated? To a certain extent it works out its own solution. Large numbers drift into crime, and though repeatedly pardoned by indulgent magistrates while under age, as soon as legal maturity is reached, and their crimes justify it, they are packed off to the penitentiary. Others make way with each other in saloon brawls, which result in the death of some, and the incarceration of others. Still others, and they are numerous, after sowing their wild oats, settle down in some quiet business and frequently become more useful and more progressive men than were made out of the goodly-goody material in the schools. Poverty, squalor is the weight that sinks many, and habitual intemperance on the part of parents, especially of mothers, is fatal to the character and prospects of the child. Children that have pleasant homes, and feel themselves in an atmosphere of respectability, that have books to read and a place to sit and read them, that can attend and give little social entertainments, such children are truly born with a silver spoon in their mouth, and if they go wrong they have only themselves to blame. For the children of the crowded hovel, or the noisy and nauseating tenement, there is but one hope, one means of keeping them out of the ranks of the riotous, and that is education, the highest that the corporation affords. To this end study should be hard, continuous, absorbing. Those who would make public-school teaching a parade and band-wagon performance for the sake of rich men's darlings, sturdy children to the poor, the hardy, sturdy children to whom the evening occupation of preparing is equivalent to a whole troop of guardian angels. Let such, above all, be encouraged to enter the high school and complete its course. The number of such is very numerous among the female children of poor people, who look forward to teaching as their means of living and social elevation. But the number of boys is not so great, yet it is hopelessly increasing. The boy who stays in school to the completion of an academic course can become a useful or even brilliant member of society, in spite of poor parents, bigoted priests, prating parsons, and picaresque pedagogues.

The bad boy of America is always American by birth, but usually of foreign parentage; he is a little worse than his foreign-descended associates, and thoroughly competent to leaven with mischief the number of boon companions. But the greater part of the lankins and hood-

lums are of foreign parentage. Children that if born in Ireland or Germany would grow up in angelic simplicity and lamb-like docility, are the terror of their environment because they are born and bred in this free country. Why? Chiefly because it is free. The dogmatic religionists say that the public school is to blame for the existence of the bad boy and the impudent and vicious girl. The dogmatists tell a lie, and they know it. The friends of the public school say the bad boys never attended the public school. This is not strictly true. Many of the roughs did attend the public school, but missed it by not staying long enough. Catholics say, "Behold the results of Protestantism! The society reeking with vice, the natural result of want of faith in, and grace from, the only true church." Protestants say, "Examine the records of convicted felons! Observe what proportion of the criminal claim Komish extraction and avow themselves graduates of parochial schools." Immigrants are astonished at the procoity and impertinence of our children, and sigh for simplicity and cheerful obedience of European childhood. But in a few years the spirit of defiance takes possession of these same immigrants, and the cry then is, "Shure an' this is a free country, and would I lay any ould maid of a Yankee ma'am lay a wet finger on me child!"

G. A. WALKER.

### Killing Fish Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

DEAR SIR,—According to the looks of things some infernal scoundrel has been killing fish on the Kilchis again, as there are a number of dead ones just above my house. The only way I see to spot them, is for us ranchers to put up trespass notices, and prosecute any one we find on our places without leave.

A month on bread and water would be just the thing for such fellows, or feed them on fish straight without any bread.

Yours truly,  
JACK JENNINGS.

Bay City, May 14th, 1899.

### Blasted Hopes

In moody silence, with lowering brow and folded arms, the young man stood before her.

He was a returned soldier a volunteer officer, honorably discharged from the service of his country.

He had come back, as he supposed, to make the dear girl happy who had hung upon his neck when he bade her good-by to go to the wars.

But the dear girl received him coldly. A bustling commercial traveler had taken advantage of his absence and supplanted him in her affections.

"So!" he said at last. "You have no remorse for your faithlessness!"

"None, whatever," she replied. "You prefer that chap with the sample case to me, do you?"

"Rather."

He drew himself up stiffly. "Miss Grenadine Corkins," he said, "I leave this house forever. I leave it," he added, picking up his hat, "drummed out, but not drummed out!"

And as he marched out of the room with a military step the heartless girl called out, "Left! left! left! left!" after him.

### TWO LIVE PAPERS.

The regular subscription price of THE HEADLIGHT is \$1.50, and the regular subscription price of the Weekly Oregonian is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for THE HEADLIGHT and paying one year in advance can get both the

HEADLIGHT and WEEKLY OREGONIAN One Year for \$2.25.

All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.

### FLANKED THE ENEMY.

Oregonians Participated in the Capture of San Ildefonso.

MANILA, May 13.—Two companies of the Second Oregon Volunteers, and the same number of Minnesota men, with 20 American scouts, under Captain Case and Berkheimer, flanked the insurgents at San Ildefonso this morning and captured the place.

The Filipinos, in terror and panic, fired 20,000 rounds of ammunition, but only slightly wounded one scout. One insurgent officer was killed and six men wounded.

The insurgents retreated and are now at Sae Miguel, six miles north of San Ildefonso.

Twenty per cent of the opposing rebel force has been killed and wounded since Lawton began his advance May 1.

### Fighting in Mindanao.

General Rios, Spain's military representative here, says the inhabitants of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, demanded arms from General Luterio for defense against the landing of the American forces but their request was refused. Therefore, the natives at mid-night opened fire on the Spaniards with machine guns and rifles stolen from the former Spanish gunboats recently sold to the United States.

The natives were repulsed with great loss. General Montero, a major of engineers, and Captain Builea were gravely wounded; Lieutenant Granado was slightly injured; one private was killed and three wounded. The natives have cut off the water supply and other resources of the Spaniards at Zamboanga.

### Spaniards Shut In.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The war department today received the following dispatch:

"Manila, May 14.—It is reported that at Zamboanga the insurgents attacked the Spanish troops May 11, using quick firing guns and arms captured from the Spanish gunboat. The Spanish general and two officers were wounded. There were few casualties among the troops. The Spanish garrison is now besieged. The water supply is cut off, and the troops are calling for relief. OTIS."

### Fight in a Jungle.

MANILA, May 15—10 A. M.—The tin-clad gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga and a launch under Captain Grant ran into a nest of insurgents concealed in the bushes on both sides of the Rio Grande, three miles above Calumpit, yesterday afternoon, and were received with heavy volleys at short range. A sergeant belonging to the Utah battery was killed, and one private was wounded.

Opening with their rapid fire guns, the Americans killed 20 of the natives and wounded several others, filling the jungle with a hail of shot for half an hour, until the enemy fled.

### Pilar is Deserted.

MANILA, May 15.—General Gregorio del Pilar wants to surrender to General Lawton, as he believes he has been deserted by the Filipino government. Aguinaldo is said to have fled into the province of Nueva Ecija. He was last heard of April 29, when he retreated by carriage from Bahang, through San Isidro.

Five thousand Spanish prisoners held by insurgents have been taken into a northern province and scattered among small garrisons. They are beyond American aid this season, unless a Filipino surrenders take place within three weeks. The insurgent hospital near San Isidro is filled with wounded, and General Pilar's main subsistence depot is only five miles from Lawton's front.

Native opposition compelled the insurgent general to countermand the orders to burn towns as they retreated. The American policy of not destroying property is in favor of the United States. Five unknown American prisoners were carried through San Miguel last week.

### Lawton Enters San Miguel.

General Lawton pushed on to San Miguel. Scouts in advance of General Lawton's column were fired upon by the rebels at 500 yards. The Filipinos retreated before the American advance, and General Lawton occupied the city. San Miguel was held by 600 insurgents. Their arms had been secreted.

General Gregorio Pilar says Aguinaldo, Luna and other rebel generals are forc-

ing all Filipinos to join the ranks and fight, death being the penalty of a refusal.

Among the prisoners taken at San Miguel are 15 Spaniards, who say that the Filipinos are becoming disgusted with warfare and want to surrender.

The Filipinos have driven 31 Englishmen from rebel territory.

Lieutenant Cole today escorted on a tug Legarda, Aguinaldo's ex-minister of finance, who is friendly to the Americans, from Manila to an appointed place of meeting, where Legarda conferred with General Trias, the insurgent minister of war, concerning negotiations of peace. Legarda returned to Manila tonight.

### CURRENT NEWS ITEMS.

The state department has been informally advised that claims aggregating a considerable amount have been made by British, French and German residents in Cuba during the recent insurrection, and that these ultimately will be presented against the United States government. The claims themselves have not yet been presented, but are being collected by the several foreign offices as the claimants send them in. In some cases, schedules have been made and the aggregate stated to the authorities here. The French claims aggregate between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 francs. General claims are understood to be slightly under those of the French, while the British claims are said to be considerably more than either the French or the German.

At the Belmont mill, Top mill, Labelle mill, of Wheeling, and the Benwood blast furnace, of Martin's Ferry, O., four of the largest iron works in that section of the Ohio valley, all of which are the property of the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company, of Wheeling, have granted the 3000 employes an advance in wages of 10 per cent.

ADMIRAL DEWEY will leave for the United States as soon as he can arrange his business there, and give full instructions for the management of the fleet to his successor. He will probably leave within 10 days. The United States cruiser Olympia, upon which Admiral Dewey will make the voyage home, will sail at a leisurely rate, stopping at Mediterranean ports for some time to give the admiral, the officers of the ship, and the crew an opportunity to rest. Like all the Olympia's company, the admiral is much run down by his long stay in the tropical ports. The Olympia will proceed to Hong Kong to be painted white, and to coal and provision for her long journey. Dewey expects to retain his position on the Philippine commission.

COMPLICATIONS in Michigan politics may cause Secretary Alger to resign from the cabinet. Secretary Alger wants to be sent to the senate, and thus obtain a vindication from his own state. Senator McMillan wishes to be re-elected to the senate. Governor Pingree wants the support of the Michigan delegation to the next republican convention for the presidential nomination. Senator McMillan has refused to form an alliance with the Pingree faction, and will make a fight for the senatorship as a supporter of the administration, and demand that Michigan's vote in the convention shall be cast for the renomination of President McKinley. Secretary Alger cannot hope to win if he antagonizes both Senator McMillan and Governor Pingree. To secure the senatorship he must form an alliance with Governor Pingree against Senator McMillan. An alliance with Governor Pingree would mean that he must oppose the administration and endeavor to choose a delegation to the republican convention antagonistic to President McKinley. To do this and remain in the cabinet would be impossible.

REPRESENTATIVE TONGUE says: "As at present informed, I see no necessity for an extra session of congress, and hope one will not be called. We have at present too little information upon which to enable us to legislate intelligently for the newly acquired territory. In fact, it is questionable whether it would not be better to delay legislation for at least a year, until peace has been fully established, and the conditions and require-

ments of the inhabitants are fully ascertained. Laws passed by congress are inflexible. The president, on the other hand, can make rules for different portions of the same territory, according to the needs, requirements and conditions of each. It might be well to give the president large discretion and a free hand for some time yet. I see nothing in the currency conditions likely to cause any disturbance prior to the meeting of the regular session of congress, or that will suffer by delay until that time. The financial condition of the country was never better than to-day. We should exercise great caution, care and deliberation in any changes that are made. The next regular session is the long one, will last probably eight months, and longer if necessary. In my judgment, this will be ample time to give the country all the good legislation it needs, and probably time enough to give it some that is not needed."

It is the intention of President McKinley to be in the Western states at the time of the return of the volunteers who have done heroic service in the Philippines. It is expected that the necessity for the retention of the volunteers in the island of Luzon will not exist much longer, and when the volunteers reach their native states for muster-out Mr. McKinley hopes to be there to greet and honor them. If the trip to the West already planned should not occur when the volunteers are returning, another journey will be made to carry out this purpose.

### CONNUBIALITIES.

Practical steps are about to be taken by the authorities to promote the emigration to the colonies of French women. The French colonist continues to complain that it is almost impossible for him to find a wife of his own race unless he makes a journey home for the purpose, an expedient that is often impracticable for colonists of the poorer class. This state of things has more especially attracted the attention of General Gallieni in Madagascar, and the contemplated action of the government is largely due to his urgent representations.

A woman in pouring some time ago called upon the proprietor of a Sydney, N. S. W., wax works show and asked to be allowed every Sunday morning to place a clean white shirt on the figure of her husband (who had been hanged for murder). Her request was granted and for close on six months she never missed a Sunday, when the visits ceased, and no more was seen of the eccentric visitor until one day the wax works man was standing at his door, when she came along in gay apparel and explained that, as long as she had married again, hubby No. 2 objected to the little hebdomadal ceremony over No. 1.

When William Reed, a farmer of Villa Park, N. J., after advertisement and correspondence, found a "young woman" of Long Branch who was willing to become his wife and set the day for the ceremony and prepared a great feast in celebration of the event. The "bride" appeared on time, but while a large number of uninvited friends were partaking of the banquet she mounted a bicycle and rode away. It turns out that "she" was a beardless boy who rode with some friends, had put up a joke on the farmer. Reed still believes the person who answered his letters and came to his feast to be a woman, "but he has a shotgun if any more of "her" friends come to eat his spreads.

"I should like to be informed," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "of the why-ness of the fact that the more sisters a young fellow has the less reverence he has for woman?"

"Oh, that I had the wings of a bird!" she sighed, with infinite sadness. Tonight, for dinner, she had eaten pork chops, pickled olives and ice cream.

Was it, then, she needed the gizzard rather than the wings of a bird, in order that she might be happy?

Those Americans don't know how to run a war," said the Filipino, in disgust. "What's the trouble?" "They insist on whipping us all at once, when they might as well have the glory of winning battles for the next five years. It isn't economy."