

THE BARGAIN STORE NEWS.

185 PAIRS of MEN'S Fine CASHMERE and WORSTED PANTS, Divided into three Lots :

LOT ONE.—\$3.00, \$3.25 and \$3.50, special price \$2.50 per pair.

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100 MEN'S ALL WOOL and WORSTED SUITS, regular prices \$7.85, 8.00, \$8.50 and \$8.75, a bargain at the regular price. While they last your choice \$5.90 per suit.

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HUNDREDS of other SUITS at astonishing low prices.

600 LADIES', MISSES and CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, TAILOR MADE SUITS, JACKETS and CAPES, from 25 to 50 per cent lower than any house in the State of Oregon.

Respectfully yours,

R. JACOBSON & CO.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Large Classes of High School and Public School Graduates.

The commencement exercises by the pupils of the public and high schools of this city on Friday evening was one of the biggest affairs in the history of Tillamook, the audience completely packing the opera house, thus showing that the citizens have taken greater interest and pride in the public school this year than heretofore, for the results are flattering to the district, the board of directors, the pupils and parents, and to Prof. B. O. Snuffer and his corps of teachers, with the prospect in view that the present accommodations will not be sufficient for the increased number of pupils who will apply for admission when the school convenes in the fall.

The program, which we published last week, was nicely rendered, the pupils acquitting themselves in an excellent manner, and the different pieces affording plenty of amusement to the large audience. The most pleasant feature of the evening was the large number of graduates, 10 being entitled to diplomas from the high school and 22 from the public school. This of itself bespeaks well for the public school. The high school graduates were Erwin Harrison, who gained first honors with an average of 94, Cora Tefft, John Latimer, Bessie Brodhead, Howard Drew, Ellen Bewley, Robert Watt, Mabel Watt, Ira Latimer and Ida Watson; and the public school graduates were Zella Mapes with first honors with an average of 95.8, Avery Applewhite, Ella Perkins, Maud Davies, Jessie Barker, Zoe King, Clara Eichinger, Eacie Oliver, Frankie Letcher, Florene Dollarhide, Augusta Schrader, Julia Schrader, Clara Watt, Clarissa Foster, Oliver Waldvogel, Ida Judd, Ellen Harrison, James Loomis, Pearl Briscoe and Belle Burton. With appropriate addresses Representative B. L. Eddy and Supt. G. B. Lamb presented the diplomas, and with a few remarks by Prof. B. O. Snuffer, who thanked the mothers of the pupils for their co-operation in sending their children to school regularly and punctually, brought the program to a close, as well as a school term which every citizen in this district should feel proud of and highly flattered with the satisfactory results that have been accomplished.

Mr. E. L. Eddy's Address.

Young ladies and gentlemen of the high school class:

I rejoice with you upon this happy, and for you triumphant occasion. I congratulate you upon your past success and upon your future prospects. I doubt not that all present to-night share with me these feelings, and if no speech were made to you, you would understand that this gathering of your friends and neighbors means that they are pleased with you and that they wish you well. They would say to you, as to the past, "Well done," and as to the future "Godspeed." The pleasant gathering of young and old on occasions like this, the exercises, the flowers, the music, all these are beautiful, and all have this reason for being—that some one has toiled and persevered and triumphed. A victory is celebrated. It has perhaps always been natural for man to emphasize and make conspicuous the completion of successful effort, whether by a peaceful peasantry, crowning with flowers the last load of corn of the harvest home, or by a mighty conqueror parading before citizens and subjects the spoils of war. Even barbarous men recognize and reward successful effort, and as man becomes more civilized and refined, he values more and more honest endeavor, though it fall short of the mark, for some time, some where and in some way, persevering, well-directed toil will have its reward. That reward may be obscured for a time it may be hindered or delayed, but it cannot be altogether defeated. Even "they who sow in tears shall reap in joy," and "though weeping endureth for a night, joy cometh in the morning." But not every spasmodic effort is to be rewarded. The recompense of toil goes to him who has wrought with a purpose, which has been to him a guiding light. To attempt to go through life without a purpose is to drift among the shallows without chart or compass. He succeeds who sails the sea of life guided by an inflexible purpose. When

Napoleon proposed to take his army into Italy, he was reminded of the difficulties of the Alps. "There shall be no Alps," he replied, and he built a road through what had been thought inaccessible mountains. It was a firm, purposeful mind that enabled David Livingstone to educate himself while working from six o'clock in the morning until night as a weaver; that enabled Elihu Burritt, to whom your valedictorian has referred, to master that astounding number of the languages of the world while toiling from day to day as a blacksmith; that made a well-informed, broad-minded and big-hearted patriot and statesman of him to whom your valedictorian has also referred, the poor, backwoods boy Abraham Lincoln. Shakespeare says: "It is the purpose that makes strong the vow. But vows to every purpose must not hold."

That is, purposes are good and bad, and we are to choose the good. The purposes that have actuated world-moving men have not always been ultimate purposes, but those of a more immediate character. The best and greatest have not been able to peer into the future and see the goal of their efforts, or to reckon without that divinity that doth hedge not only kings but common men. But at every stage of effort they have simply purposed to do their best, to make the most of themselves and their opportunities, to be true to God, believing, many of them, perhaps most of them—that His hand was in their lives, and that they were only His instruments. Martin Luther did not set out to head a great religious reformation, but only strove to speak the thought that welled up within him, and to grapple with the error that lay in his pathway. "Here stand I," he said, "I cannot do otherwise. God help me." The reformation only followed as a sequence. Let your purpose be to do the duty of the hour; to think the best thoughts, do the best deeds, live the best lives of which you are capable, each realizing that he is from day to day making or marring a human character, fashioning the destiny of a human soul. In closing, I would recall to you those beautiful lines by Dr. Holmes:

Build thee more stately mansions, oh my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Leave that new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's
unresting sea."

Father Burri takes Exceptions to some of Mr. Eddy's Remarks.

We have received the following communication from Father J. J. Burri asking that we publish it, in which he takes exceptions to some of Mr. Eddy's remarks at the commencement exercises at the opera house on Friday:

Tillamook, Oregon, May 27th, 1901.
TO THE HONORABLE B. L. EDDY,
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

HONORABLE SIR,—Whereas, you have on the evening of May 24th, 1901, in a speech on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the Public School of this city, referred in such a manner to Martin Luther and the so-called Reformation as to offend the feelings of those whom I represent in this community, as also of others, who though not Catholics, yet are not of the same religious denomination as you are, and whereas, you being a trustee of our public school, which by its law and nature is non-sectarian, have made it a point to introduce into the exercises of this public school subject of a religious controversy.

I, in my own behalf and in the interest of those whom I represent, protest against this, your proceeding. If you spoke by right of trustee, you misused a right which the public gave you, if you spoke as a private orator, you abused the confidence which the audience placed in you, for the public schools are and must be by right non-sectarian, and any citizen of the United States has a full right to attend any gathering of the public schools without that his or her religious conviction should be offended in so doing.

I shall not attempt for the present to investigate the motives that prompted you to do so, but as to the fact of your having done so I have this to say:

Since you have done it, you must have done it either out of ignorance, not realiz-

ing that by so doing you were offending some of your audience, or, you did it deliberately, that is, meaning and, wishing to offend some of your auditors.

Now with all due respect to your Honor I must state, that if it was out of ignorance then you are not fitly qualified to hold any of the public positions you hold. If it is not due to your ignorance, then you did it deliberately and wilfully and nothing but prejudice could have prompted you in so doing, hence, I must say again that you are not a fit subject to be a trustee of the public school, neither to hold any public position as prejudice will prevent your doing justice to all classes of people.

Furthermore, I wish to state that your remarks were uncalled for. Ever since I came here it has been one of my principal aims to get along in peace with all, neither I nor any of my co-religionists have to my knowledge, said or done anything in this region that would in the least cause you to abuse the public school meetings, to call up religious strifes and disturb the mutual confidence and peace of the citizens. I am fully and well aware of the under-current of little bigotry that has been kept a going by some of the little minded and ignorant remnants of A. P. A.'s, but did not think it worth the while to pay any attention to them; but when a man of your ambition feels himself called to bring their views and feelings upon the stage of our public schools, then I deem it my duty to protest against it and I know that I will be upheld by the large majority of the citizens who are loyal to the constitution of our country.

Now, Honorable Mr. Eddy, as far as you are concerned as a Sunday School teacher and a private individual, if your religious conviction should really be so strong as to compel you to get all the information concerning religious controversies, and since you have thrown the gauntlet to the public, I picked it up and I am willing to meet you at any time and at any place, provided it is not a public school meeting, and publicly discuss with you the character and work of Martin Luther and the so-called Reformation in its workings and its consequence.

Your honor's humble servant,
REV. JOHN JOSEPH BURRI.

Mr. Eddy Vindicates Himself.

[TO EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]
DEAR SIR,—I am indebted to your courtesy for having submitted to me, before publication, the letter of Rev. John Joseph Burri. My reply thereto shall be very brief, as my time is so fully occupied that for that reason, if no other, I cannot afford to enter into a religious controversy. Furthermore, I have not now, nor have I ever had, any taste or inclination for any such controversy. I have always believed in the utmost freedom of religious belief, and in showing due respect to the sincere opinions of my fellow citizens. I very much regret that a person of the intelligence and standing of Rev. Burri should have misunderstood my few remarks at the school exhibition, and should have felt called upon to make so bitter an attack upon me. As you are about to publish my remarks in full, they must speak for themselves, but I do not see that they can be construed as upholding Martin Luther or the Reformation any more than they do the campaigns of Napoleon. I only upheld a certain trait of Luther's character, namely, his strength of will and purpose, just as I upheld the same trait in Napoleon's character. The merits of the life-work of these men were not under consideration. Though the very name of Luther may be hateful to Rev. Burri, yet I would remind him that the Master himself on a certain occasion held up to his disciples for imitation the wisdom of the unjust steward, and in so doing certainly did not commend the evil deeds of the steward. The invitation to take part in a public discussion, I respectfully decline. Assuring the reverend gentleman of my personal good will toward him.

I am yours very truly,
B. L. EDDY.

[In deciding to publish Father Burri's letter it is not the intention of the editor to allow a religious controversy to proceed in these columns. Considering himself aggrieved, the rev. father has a right to ask that his grievances be made public, for the columns of a newspaper are to a certain extent public property. We considered the language of Father Burri's

letter too harsh and suggested to him the propriety of modifying it to prevent any hard feelings or engendering religious strife in the community, thus pursuing a more charitable course, but he positively declined to do as we desired. Therefore, we decided to take this procedure. Publish Mr. Eddy's speech verbatim, give Father Burri's letter and Mr. Eddy's reply in this issue, and without any comment, leave it to the citizens to draw their own conclusions. But right here the controversy must stop as far as the columns of the Headlight are concerned. Having conceded the same privileges to both, it cannot be charged that the press of Tillamook is biased or narrow minded.—EDITOR.]

The Chairman May Come.

In reply to the invitation of the city council for the river and harbor committee to visit Tillamook, the following reply has been received from Congressman T. H. Tongue:

Hillsboro, Oregon,
May 25, 1901.

Thomas Coats, City Recorder.

MY DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 23rd instant enclosing copy of resolutions passed by the City Council of Tillamook City on May 22nd, 1901, inviting the River and Harbor Committee to visit Tillamook county has just been received. The River and Harbor Committee have only scheduled two days for Oregon. We are endeavoring as strenuously as we can to secure three days. Should we succeed in getting three it would take the entire three days to visit Tillamook. Under these circumstances I question whether the Committee can be induced to make that trip. I will, however, lay the invitation before them, and endeavor if possible to induce the Committee to accept your invitation. Mr. Burton, the Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, promises to return and visit such points in Oregon as may be deemed necessary in order to secure the necessary information for the use of the Committee. If the Committee does not visit Tillamook it is possible that Mr. Burton may do so.

Truly and sincerely yours,
THOS. H. TONGUE.

Farmers Are Discouraged.

HILLSBORO, OR., May 27.—The Hessian fly pest has made its appearance in the wheat fields of Washington County. T. Billion, of East Portland, made a tour Sunday through the farming districts around Hillsboro, Glencoe and Mountandale and found that nearly all the fields are affected by the insect. Many farmers are much discouraged. The fields are turning yellow. The stalks are stung by a fly and eggs are found inside, which feed on the sap and destroy the stalk.

Many farmers are plowing up their fields and putting in potatoes and oats. Mr. Billion took home a bunch of stalks. Near the root of nearly every stalk is a deposit of the eggs, and in the little bunch there must be 100,000 eggs. Richard Connel, a well known farmer, told Mr. Billion that the pest had invaded the wheat fields of that country for the past 15 years, but never so extensively as now. Only the wheat is attacked. Mr. Billion did not learn whether the depredations had extended into Yamhill County, or not, as his trip was confined to Washington County. The farmers are very anxious to learn what to do to exterminate the pest.

School Report.

Report of District No. 6 for month ending May 17th, 1901:
No. days taught, 19; no. pupils enrolled, 30; whole no. days attendance, 408½; whole no. days absence, 42; whole no. times late, 40; average daily attendance, 22; whole no. of visitors, 5. The following were neither absent nor tardy: Lona Christensen, Alice Gardner, Floyd and Carl Commons and Daisy Fletcher.

CARRIE JUDD, Teacher.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
May 25th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make 6 1/2 acre proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 31st, 1901, viz:

RALPH M. ACKLEY,
B.E. No. 1248, for the W 1/4 of the W 1/4 of Sec. 28, Tp. 2 S., R. 7 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John D. Edwards, David Martiny, Eugene Jenki and Charles I. Clough, of Tillamook, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES Register.

To the People of Tillamook Co.

We desire to submit to your careful consideration some statements of fact.

Some months ago a few Portland business men, who know what the oil field of California had done for that state, and who were anxious to find out if the Coast Range mountains in Oregon were not as promising in oil indications as the Coast Range mountains of California, engaged the services of two professional oil land experts and sent them into Western Oregon to examine the territory. These experts, Mr. P. W. Francis and Mr. G. P. Brown, first explored the county around Clatskanie and the upper Nehalem region, and were both highly pleased with the indications and with the formation. They were both, however, strongly impressed by the fact that both surface indications and the oil-rock formation became more and more promising as they neared the Lower Nehalem and the Tillamook County. Returning to Portland, they so reported. At this stage Mr. Brown was called away on business in another field, and Mr. Francis, taking with him Mr. E. S. McCoy, a Pennsylvania oil man of long experience, made a field exploration about the mouth of the Nehalem and around Tillamook Bay, the result was the leasing of about 100 acres, and the formation of a company in Portland, incorporated under the name of the Tillamook Paraffine Oil Company, with the following well-known gentlemen as officers and directors:

President, H. S. Rowe, Mayor of Portland; Vice President J. A. Taylor, of the firm of Honeyman & McBride, Portland; Treasurer, Samuel Connell, President of the Northwestern Door Co. and President of the Board of Trade of the city of Portland; Directors M. J. Roche of the Rio Grand & Western Ry. Co., and President of the Pacific Coast Passenger Traffic Association; E. E. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Miller, Commercial Block, Portland; F. E. Beach, head of the firm of F. E. Beach & Co., the Pioneer paint and Oil firm of Portland, so widely and favorably known over the entire northwest; and P. W. Francis, professional oil land expert.

It goes without saying that men of the standing and credit of the gentlemen managing this Company do not lend their names and influences to any mere stock-jobbing, fly-by-night scheme. They are men you know, men whose reputation is worth more than many thousands as a mere business collateral; men who will see that every dollar of money subscribed to this enterprise is honestly expended in boring for oil, and who will see, too, that the small stockholder's rights are just as carefully protected as the large stockholders.

The Board of Directors have ordered that 100,000 shares of capital stock, each of the face value of \$1.00, be offered to the public at 10 cents per share. This stock is full-paid, is non-assessable, and when you have bought it and paid 10 cents for it, your payments are done and there is no further liability of any kind. With the \$10,000 realized from the sale of this stock, in addition to the money paid in by the incorporators, we will bore standard size oil wells to a depth of 2,000 feet, if necessary, on the leased property near Bay City. It is proper to say that the work we contemplate will cost from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and in offering part of the capital stock to the public we do it for two reasons: First, we think it an excellent investment, with a promise of very great profits; second, we think that a public enterprise like this, which, if successful, will add millions to Tillamook's wealth and bring oil operators and wealthy men from all over the Union to invest here, is worthy of public assistance. We are willing to do our share in the hope of profits, and we think you ought to be willing to join hands.

If we strike oil in good quality, the stock now offered at 10 cents will jump to \$10 a share in a day's time, and an investment of \$100 now for 1,000 shares will net you \$10,000. Does this seem exaggerated? Just read a few examples of what has actually occurred in California within three years:

Three years ago the Union Oil Company's stock was \$1 per share. It is now \$1,500. An investment of \$100 made \$150,000.

The stock of the Home Oil Company, of Coalings, Cal., sold at 10 cents. It is now \$5. An investment of \$100 earned \$5,000 in two years.

The New York Company's stock in 1897 was 50 cents per share. It is now \$200. An investment of \$100 earned \$40,000.

The Reed Company's stock sold at 25 cents one year ago. It recently sold its holdings for \$1,800,000, netting each investor of \$100, \$40,000 profit.

The chances of these companies were not one bit better than ours to begin with.

We think this the best chance to make big money by a small investment that has ever been offered in Oregon. The stock will be on sale in Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and San Francisco and will not long wait buyers. The first or 10 cent issue is offered in Tillamook county, as we want the people here to be in on the ground-floor. The Secretary of the Company, MR. P. W. FRANCIS, will be in Tillamook for a few days, at the Allen House, and will be glad to see anybody interested and give all the information in his power.

Tillamook Paraffine Oil Company,