

PAT ON IMPERIALISM.

Decides the Question, What Shall be We do with the Philippines?

We have been asked to give an Irishman's view on imperialism, and as the writer, Jerry Corbett, writes an interesting letter, we give it in full, which is as follows:

When Columbus discovered America, in his first letter to Isabella, queen of Spain, he told her majesty that the inhabitants of the new world would be very useful as slaves. Columbus told the truth. Every place that Spain got hold of since the discovery of the western world was doomed to tyranny and slavery. When Cortez invaded Mexico, his first act was to make a person of Montezuma the ruling monarch and by fire, sword and bloodshed wrested their homes, lands and treasures from an innocent people.

Cortez did not care who the land belonged to. He seized it and butchered the rightful owners. He came to Mexico under the pretense of being a reformer and to inculcate a new christian spirit into the Montezumas, and ended by proving himself one of the greatest robbers on record. England's famous highwaymen, Dick Turpin, Claude Duval and Jack Rann, were completely eclipsed by Cortez and his bandits. Our American bandits and train robbers, Jesse and Frank James, and Younger Brothers, have been cast in the shade when compared to the deeds of Pizarro in Peru. And yet this wholesale robbery was committed under the eyes of a christian queen and in the name of God. Verily, I believe there has been and is at present many a wicked action done in the name of God. I also believe in these latter days of the nineteenth century, there are a great many things done under the cloak of religion and in the name of God, which would not bear inspection in a second class court of law.

It seems that the almighty dollar has started on a big race to outrun the Almighty God. Certainly every Spanish governor and hireling sent out to her colonies by Spain since the discovery of America have shown themselves capable of worshipping the almighty dollar and caring little how many a heart bled to furnish the funds to appease their pampered appetites.

In the fore part of the seventeenth century an English ship landed at Plymouth Rock. She was named the Mayflower. Her cargo was Puritans. History tells us that they came to this bleak and foreign shore on account of religious persecution. It seems they were so full of religion there was no room for anything else. We are informed that after their landing they all went down on their knees and thanked heaven for delivering them from English intolerance and persecution. Those pilgrims immediately forgot who the land belonged to on which they had settled. In fact they soon put in a claim that all the land they wanted was and should be theirs. They were to convert the Indians, as Cortez converted the Montezumas, and that would make it all right about the land. Certainly they paid something else for the land besides prayers; in fact they gave them some New England rum and the rest in bullets. This same sect of Puritans who claimed to have left England on account of persecution as they waxed stronger became the most intolerant set of beings in North America. They would have hung Roger Williams if they could lay their hands on him. They wanted to hang Williams because he disagreed with them in the way of worshipping God. They would hang this good man for the reason they had themselves to leave their happy homes in England. That's consistency, isn't it? Why yes, there is as much consistency in this as in the utterances of Mr. Hoar. This sect has hung as many as eight persons in one week for witchcraft through their ignorance and brutality.

On the second Wednesday in October 1692, the Puritan fathers got together and abolished the law of hanging witches; in fact they became alarmed and were afraid like the famous Kilkenny cats—they might eat each other up and not leave a vestige of the Mayflower's sons.

Sometime away back in the fifties, they elected a great know-nothing governor as chief executive of the great commonwealth of Massachusetts. His name was Gardner. This Gardner was elected for the express purpose of persecuting the Catholic Church and especially the Irish race. Gardner kept his word like a little man, and began by disbanding regiments of the state national guard where Irish officers and men were in the majority. So far as the power in his lay, he made a clean sweep. Not long after Gardner's election Jefferson Davis put in an appearance with a new confederacy. Massachusetts was expected to send her quota to the front and the Irish being very populous, the Puritan began to tell Pat how much he always loved Ireland and the Irish, and the Puritan was ready to kiss Pat most anywhere or all over. This appeal to the Irish was not in vain. They sent from the city of Boston the Ninth Massachusetts, which was second to none in the service through the war. During the time of the draft this same state of Massachusetts sent agents to Sherman's depart-

ment in the south to buy up buck niggers to fill their quota in the draft. They needed the Irish then in the days of their adversity, who they tried to persecute a short time before through their blind bigotry.

Sam Houston met the Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna. Houston was victorious, took Santa Anna prisoner, sent him to Washington, wooden leg and all. After Houston's victory at San Jacinto he never asked Santa Anna who Texas belonged to. Neither did the United States. We simply fought for it, took it, raised our flag there and that flag is there yet. When Florida came into our possession we never asked Osceola, the famous Seminole chief, whether he approved of our bargain or not. Osceola kicked and Uncle Sam sent some blue coats down to see him, and those blue coats, after getting acquainted with the Seminoles, made good Indians of them. After Osceola, came another big Indian named Billy Bowlegs. Uncle Sam also sent Billy his respects with a few regiments of blue coats and Billy soon became a very good Indian. The government of the United States in those days claimed to live up to the constitution, but somehow they have acquired territory large enough for kingdoms and they have held it and it is ours yet. When the United States got the Louisiana purchase from France and paid \$20,000,000 therefor, she forgot to ask the red men from the Mississippi to the Pacific slope whether they were satisfied or not. But the Indians put in an appearance from the headwaters of the Mississippi to the Golden Gate and many a brave soldier went under from the bullets and tomahawk of the red man. The starry flag floats over all this territory and there is no power on earth can haul it down. In our war with Mexico our troops invaded that territory even to the gates of its capital. The seat of government was captured. The United States sliced off a big piece of Mexican territory as the result of that war. It is quite awhile ago that these affairs happened, but there is no disputing as to who the lands belong.

Where it was then a howling wilderness there are thousands of happy homes to-day. Where there was then a single shanty, there are cities of tens of thousands of inhabitants; where there was not one mile of railroads there are now hundreds. I certainly believe expansion is a good thing. I would be willing to bet my last dollar that expansion is far ahead of shrinkage.

There is no doubt that in those days gone by, when so much territory was added to the nation, we had some cranks and croakers as we have now. It was a good thing that their cries and complaints did not have much weight. In 1812 and 1815 we had our second unpleasantness with John Bull. Johnny sent us the flower of the British army, fresh from the Spanish peninsula, where those redoubtable red coats captured Napoleon the First and landed him in Elbe. After spoiling of the great French soldier of course they thought it would only be child's play to whip a few thousand Americans before breakfast. The British commander was an Irishman named Packenham. The American general was also Irish, so it was diamond cut diamond. After the battle the British general, Packenham, was picked up dead, with every bone in his body broken. These red coated heroes who captured Bonaparte and sent him to exile were no match to the American backwoodsmen. The red coats scampered to their ships and soon found out instead of being invincible they had to make themselves invisible to Jackson forces. Peace was declared several days before the battle of New Orleans was fought and it was a good thing for the United States, as the English got such a sound drubbing that ne'er a red coat has shown his nose in the United States since. Were the English successful at New Orleans they would undoubtedly dispute our title to the Louisiana purchase. In 1861 our civil war commenced. Jefferson Davis as president of the Southern Confederacy, claimed all the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line. Abraham Lincoln, as president of the United States, told Mr. Davis that he must stay where he was—in the Union—and Mr. Davis had to stay. If I am not much mistaken, Hale, Hoar and Mason were in union with Mr. Lincoln to save the union from dismemberment. Now, if those gentlemen don't want the Philippines to be coerced, why did they want their brethren of the South, yes I may say their own flesh and blood, to be coerced. The South said in the plainest of the plain English that the government of the United States was obnoxious to them. Their talk was not a threat either. They fought to get rid of the government of the United States. If Mr. Hoar and Mr. Mason were for the union and to coerce the South, why don't they want the Philippines coerced? Are their hearts softer toward Agualdo than toward their own countrymen? It would seem that Hoar, Hale and Teller change their minds very often. In February '98 the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by the minions of Spain. A short time afterward congress declared war. President McKinley did more with the army and navy at his disposal than any man ever heard of in history. It was done in four months. It seemed as if the great God of the universe assisted him. It was victory after victory, fleet after

fleet sunk by the ships of the United States. Spain had to sue for peace. Our government appointed a committee to settle difficulties with our vanished foe. They met at Paris. The whole world to-day looks with admiration on the matchless statesmanship of our noble commissioners. The whole world stands to-day in amazement at the unprecedented bravery of our troops and unsurpassed efficiency of our navy. The victory gained by our armed forces was complete. The victory gained by our commissioners over the Dons of Spain will live forever in history. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, is to-day second to none in the senate of the United States and was one of the ablest men who met the Dons of Paris. I would ask the congress of the United States, are you going to destroy all that has been achieved by the bravest army and navy in the world? Are you going to hold us up before the people of this planet as a set of feeble-minded poltroons, because such men as Vest, Hoar and Mason lived amongst us? There are two sides to this question. The first is: Will you back up the President of the United States, and his brave officers, Dewey, Sceley, Sampson, Miles, Otis, Shafter, Wheeler and Lee, and the thousands of brave soldiers who followed them? If you do this you will be respected and revered by your constituents. The second: Will you vote against ratifying this treaty and spoil all that has been done by our brave officers and men? If you do this you will get the cold shoulder from the very men that now keep you in offices. The will of the people in this country is the law of the land. To show you what the will of the people is here in Minnesota, when the President called for volunteers in the spring of 1898, he could get ten men for every one called for, and the will of the people to-day is to ratify the treaty. Every legislature in our land ought to pass a resolution urging congress to ratify this treaty. I understand that Mr. Hoar is from Massachusetts. I also heard a few years ago, that the Prince of Wales began to grow fat. The consequence was, that, in buttoning his vest, he had to leave the lower button unbuttoned. Some of the dandy students of the great universities heard of it and ordered their vests so the lower button should not put in an appearance. They wanted to imitate the Prince of Wales even to the extent of making fools of themselves. Perhaps Mr. Hoar himself may have a fancy for honoring royal blood and high titles.

That there are some soft heads here in the United States who would like to dance around in attendance to dukes, lords and barons there is no doubt. Her gracious majesty, Victoria, queen of Great Britain and Ireland, empress of India, etc., etc., has announced her disapproval of having some of her blue-blooded aristocracy intermarry with plebeian Americans. Now I beg her majesty's pardon for having the audacity of looking at this marriage business in another light. Clyde horses are imported yearly to the United States, so are Percherons and a good many other breeds of horses. We have also imported lots of gentlemen cows from Durham and Devonshire. Even rare breeds of Coonly dogs find a ready sale and good prices in our markets. When a beggarly duke, lord or baron crosses the Atlantic to our shores with a very thin pocket book, and nothing left behind in England but an estate encumbered for more than its actual value and thousands of dollars in gambling debts, if an American girl buys him and further agrees to live through life with this profligate, and redeem him from his sinful ways, I would ask her majesty which of those two—the British profligate or the female American philanthropist is best. Her majesty has more titles than any other woman on earth; whether she deserves it or not, we won't discuss. The cannon and sword changes the geographical map of nations. The American plebeian stood before the English blue-blood and licked the latter so bad, he had to run for safety at New Orleans. The same has been done with Spain. The brag of blue-blood fighting is played out; the plebeian is his master and on top. We have paid for the Philippines in blood and money and will hold them. Under our laws they will thrive and prosper. If left to themselves they will always be turbulent and quarrel some.

A Civil Contract.

"Did I understand you," said the imposing and handsome woman caller, "that marriage is a civil contract?"
"Nothing is better settled, madam," replied the lawyer, whom she was consulting.
"Then I desire you to proceed against my husband at once for breach of contract."
"But on what grounds, my dear lady?"
"He hasn't been civil to me an hour since we were married."

"Is the proprietor in?" asked the visitor to the planing mill. "I want to order some doors."
"He's in," replied the smart office boy, "but I think he's out o' doors."
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If you Want to Drive
A Nice Gentle Horse
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Come to Our Stable and
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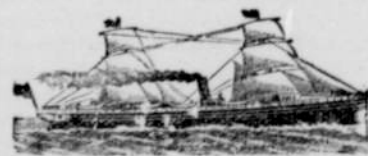
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FLOORING, No. 1, at \$16.00 per thousand feet,
RUSTIC, No. 2, at \$12.00 per thousand feet,
RUSTIC, No. 1, at \$16.00 per thousand feet,
No. 1, FINISH, at \$15.00 per thousand feet,
MOULDINGS, 1/2" per foot, per inch in width,
ALL 3IN. PLANKING at \$7 per 1000 feet.

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For further particulars apply to
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Butter Color, Rennet, Butter Paper,
Separators, Butter Workers,
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SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY.
W. P. Book, plaintiff,
vs
Jehiel Forest, defendant.

To Jehiel Forest, the defendant above named: In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Tillamook County, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, which time is six weeks, and begins to run from the day of first publication hereof, to-wit: January 12th, 1899, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein. The relief demanded is the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by you to the Aberdeen Bank, of Aberdeen, Washington, on or about November 20th, 1894, bearing said date, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of yours for \$440.00, dated November 20th, 1894, and payable on or before two years after date, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, which said mortgage conveyed unto said Aberdeen Bank for that purpose the following described real property, situated in the county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, to-wit: The North East quarter of Section twenty-six (26) and the South East quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in township one (1) North of Range eight (8) West of the William Meridian; and which said note and mortgage were on or about November 21st, 1894, indorsed and assigned to this plaintiff, and on which there is now due plaintiff the sum of \$424.80, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from December 20th, 1898, until paid; the further sum of \$28.00, said taxes on said premises, the costs and disbursements of said suit and the sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees herein. It is further demanded in said complaint that said mortgaged real property be sold as upon execution and the proceeds of said sale be applied in payment of said sums due plaintiff and that you be forever barred and foreclosed of and from any and all right, title and interest in or to said mortgaged premises and every part thereof, except statutory right of redemption, and that the purchaser at said sale be put into immediate possession of said premises by the sheriff. This summons is published by order of the Hon. G. W. Sappington, County Judge of Tillamook county, Oregon, and dated at Tillamook City, Oregon, on January 10th, 1899, the time prescribed in the order for publication being once a week for six successive weeks, and the date of first publication being Thursday, January 12th, 1899.
B. I. EDDY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., January 10th, 1899.
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, Oregon, on March 4th, 1899, viz:
WILLIAM J. CARVER
H. E. 1233, for the S 1/2 of N 1/2 and E 1/2 of N 1/4 of Sec. 31, Tp. 18, R. 7 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
George A. Barton, Jeremiah Murphy, Daniel Murphy and John Murphy, of Trask, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., January 10th, 1899.
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, Oregon, on March 4th, 1899, viz:
JERRY MURPHY
H. E. 1235, for the S 1/2 of N 1/2 and E 1/2 of S 1/4 of Sec. 5, Tp. 28, R. 7 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
William J. Carver and George A. Barton, of Trask, Oregon; George W. Sappington, of Tillamook, Oregon; Albert L. Whitten, of Trask, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., January 26th, 1899.
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, Oregon, on March 10th, 1899, viz:
ESTHER M. BRAMMER, formerly ESTHER M. ARCHER
H. E. No. 1187, for the W 1/2 of N 1/4, S 1/4 of N 1/4 and N 1/2 of S 1/4, Sec. 27, Tp. 18, R. 10 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Edward O. Johnson, Dryden L. Baker, Axel Nelson, John Hagney, of Tillamook, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., February 11th, 1899.
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 March 25th, 1899, viz:
MYRON F. RYNOLDS
Pre. D. S. 757, for the S 1/2 of S 1/4, Sec. 4, N 1/2 of N 1/4, S 1/2 of N 1/4, Sec. 9, Tp. 18, R. 7 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Charles E. Hester and Lucius S. Maynard, of Tillamook, Oregon; James E. Harris, of Hillsworth, Ore.; Charles Himes, of Tillamook, Ore.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN SALE.

In the County Court of the County of Tillamook, State of Oregon.
In the matter of the estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson, Minors.

The petition of George Williams, guardian of the above named Minors, for an order to sell certain undivided interests in real property coming to said minors to be heard, and it appearing to the court that it is for the best interest of the said minors that their undivided one seventh interest in and to the real property described in said petition be sold, and the money derived from the sale thereof be placed at interest, or otherwise invested so as to derive the most benefit therefrom for the said minors, it is therefore ordered that the next of kin of said minors, to-wit: W. W. Quick, Rhoda Johnson, Sellie Billwell, G. C. Davidson, Mary Dowson, Jane Deane, Bell Pye and Anna Williams, and all other persons interested in said estate appear before this court on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1899, to show cause, if any, they can why said sale should not be ordered.
G. W. SAPPINGTON,
County Judge.
Dated the 9th day of February, 1899.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been on the 3rd day of January, 1899, duly appointed by the Hon. County Court of Tillamook county, Oregon, Administrator of the Estate of NEHALEM SCOTT, deceased, all persons having CLAIMS against the said Estate, are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified to me within six months from the date hereof, at the office of Handley & Handley, at Tillamook, Oregon.
Dated this day, January 12th, 1899.
HARRY MITCHELL, Administrator.

WHERE TO INSURE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
AGENT FOR TILLAMOOK.
J. S. STEPHENS.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
AGENTS FOR TILLAMOOK.
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