

The Tillamook Herald

E. E. Crombley, Editor

Issued Twice a Week • • • Tuesday and Friday

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1910, at the post office at Tillamook, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Advertising Rates	
Each subsequent insertion, line	.05
Resolutions of Condolence and Lodge notices, per line	.05
Business & Professional cards, mo.	1.00
Display Advertisement, per line	.25
ALL Display Ads must be in this office on Monday and Thursday Mornings to insure publication in following Tuesday and Friday issues. Reasons are imperative.	
Special Advertisements	
First insertion, per line	\$.10
Each subsequent insertion, line	.05
Homestead Notices	5.00
Timber Claims	10.00
Notices, per line	.05
Cards of thanks, per line	.05
Locals, per line, first insertion	.75

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1913.

COMMUNICATION

Tillamook, Oregon, Sept. 8, 1913.
To the Editor of the Herald.

I am averse to descending to the level from which the Rev. Mr. MacKenzie has seen fit to sling his carload of filth at the Catholic Church. He is not, to use his own expression, "a controversialist," namely, a man, who by sober reasoning and solid argument seeks to convince his fellow man of the righteousness of the cause he has espoused, but, like "The Menace," he practices so highly, and the Chiniquys and Crowleys, whose company he loves so well, the Reverend gentleman would appear to be a mis-speller, a man who is a firm believer in the words of Voltaire, "Lie, lie-something will always be believed." Instead of meeting my article fairly and squarely, he comes back with an avalanche of platitudes, of low insinuations, falsehoods, and misinterpretations of the scriptures, of so-called dead-dog objections to the Church, heretofore refuted a thousand times. It is too bad that the gentleman did forget to mention that the basements of every Catholic Church in the land are stocked with guns and powder (including dynamite), to be used wherever the Catholics of America will be ordered by the Pope of Rome to kill off their Protestant brethren. O tempora, O mores!

I am very much afraid, my dear Mr. MacKenzie, that the mantle of your charity reaches very far. It measures but a few inches in length and it is not very wide. I sincerely hope that the charity of Christ, our Lord, on Judgment Day, will be of greater proportions than you are trying to attribute to it. Look at the text once more and study and you will find that the Calvinistic meaning you place upon Our Lord's words is entirely erroneous. By giving the example of charity in the Samaritan, he did not teach the Jew that the Samaritan was his neighbor to the exclusion of the rest of men, but he taught the Jew that, as the Samaritan had included one of his race among his neighbors, so he likewise must learn to expand his heart and to embrace all mankind in that new love which was to be the great lesson, the great inheritance of the Christian race. For the Samaritan was not an enemy of the Jew, he was worse than this, he was his rival. He was looked upon with that peculiar feeling of low hatred which is a compound of contempt and of jealousy. The Jew considered himself unclean after any intercourse with the Samaritan. The Samaritan was one who had crept into the very heart of that land which should have been appropriated to him as his own inheritance. He had reserved a worship which the Jew considered as exclusively his own. He was the only one who presumed to offer sacrifices to God in a holy place, and to despise the ordinances of Jerusalem, but at the same time observed even more strictly than the Jew the spirit of the law. He was enterprising and charitable; he was kind and remarkable for his virtues, and cast a reproach on those in the midst of whom he lived. Then, when Our Blessed Lord told the Jew that the Samaritan was to be included in the number of those whom he was to call his neighbors, he at once threw open the bounds of human love and made it embrace all men no matter whether in our eyes they were objects of hatred or love. This is the great principle, my dear Mr. MacKenzie, which Our Lord laid down, and gave to his Church, and which has been the rule of her conduct from the beginning, and not the narrow, bigoted, Calvinistic, hateful meaning which you seek to convey to Our Lord's words.

You stand on very weak ground, my dear friend, when from the heights of your self-constituted authority, you accuse us of being "woives in sheep's clothing," and proclaim yourself the teacher of "all things whatsoever I command you." Do not accept the private interpretation of the Bible as the rule of your faith? You certainly do and must, otherwise you cannot lay claim to being a Protestant. How then, can you give to yourself and to your congregation anything else than human opinion, and consequently human faith? The Bible is indeed inspired by God—this the Catholic Church has always taught, even for 1500 years before Calvin's time. But you do not mean to say that the interpretation you put upon the Bible is inspired, and if you are so positive about teaching "all things whatsoever I have commanded you," you must certainly have a revelation from on high, for you do not admit that Our Lord gave us an infallible authority to give us the right meaning of the scriptures, as the Catholic Church maintains.

In the beginning of your article you disputed the fact that Christianity was brought to England by the Catholic missionaries. Now, England, according to the great Protestant historian of that country, McCarty, was converted to Christianity by Saint Augustine, who was sent by Pope Saint Gregory. It is true missionaries reached England previous to Saint Augustine, landing in Kent. But it is a matter of history that these, too, were sent by the Pope of Rome at the close of the second century. Pope Eleutherius, about 180, had sent to England Paganus and Damianus, at the instance of King Lucius. This is attested by all the older British writers. (See Lingard "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church, page 18, American Edition.)

Mr. MacKenzie even assumes the role of a prophet in his reference to France. "He (the Pope) knows his eldest daughter (France) has left the maternal home, never to return." I think, my dear friend, that I know as much about that as you, perhaps a little more, without pretending to foretell future events. I have been in France several times, and have spent weeks and months in that beautiful country, and I can say in all truth, that faith, far from being dead, is very flourishing. I have spoken to priests and people; I have visited different churches in the great city of Paris on various Sundays, and at all the services I have seen the great basilicas of the city filled to their utmost capacity by devout worshippers, men, women and children. Moreover, the Catholic people of France in their impoverished condition, robbed, as they are, of their churches and their lawful possessions, besides supporting their home church, are giving more money for the propagation of the faith in heathen lands than all the other countries of the Catholic world combined; they are furnishing more missionaries and priests for pagan lands than all the Catholics of the rest of the world taken together. Bismark, the man of "iron and blood," when at the zenith of his power, at the time of the Kulturkampf, said "Wir gehen nicht nach Carossa." But he went, and the Imperial government of France (which Mr. MacKenzie commends) is already beginning to retrace its steps, and is slowly going to "Carossa". But a few days ago Cardinal Vannutelli and the French Minister of the Interior met in Paris with the view to settling, if possible, the troubled condition of the country.

Before parting with my friend, Mr. MacKenzie, I wish to tell him that he need not lose any sleep over the Pope of Rome coming to America and establishing the United States. No one ever was in dread of this, except men of very distorted brains. Such was not La Fayette's. He was a great mind, and those who persist in attributing to La Fayette the words quoted by Mr. MacKenzie are slanders of the worst type, because they calumniate the dead, who cannot speak for themselves. These words came from someone else, and in order to give them some weight were fastened on La Fayette when he was already dead two or three years. It is a certain professor Morse who stands convicted before the American public of having originated, or at least given currency to, this base slander against his Catholic fellow-citizens, without any decent pretext, much less any solid foundation for his injurious statements. Allow me to ask those who still persist in attributing to the great general this slander against the Catholic priesthood a few questions. First, why is it that the name of the Professor who boasts of his long and intimate companionship with La Fayette, is never once mentioned in the twelve volumes of Memoirs, Correspondence and Manuscripts of General La Fayette published by his family at Brussels in 1837? Second, if La Fayette urged the professor so repeatedly and so earnestly, as he tells us, to give the warning contained in the words to the American people, as early as 1831, why did he delay giving the words until 1836 or 1837 (Morse gives both dates) about three years after the death of the French patriot? Third, if this was really the sentiment of La Fayette, why is not the famous motto found in the twelve volumes, consisting in great part of his own writings, and which is no trace of it to be discovered in any of the published lives of the French patriot? Why, especially, does his physician, Cloquet, who was so intimately acquainted with La Fayette's inmost thoughts, say nothing whatsoever on this subject, in the elaborate work in which he treats of the private life and conversations of the patriot? (See Collections of the Private Life of General La Fayette, by Jules Cloquet, Vol. 1, London, 1835). Four, how does Morse reconcile the two manifestly inconsistent facts of La Fayette's using this motto to American Protestants, and at the same time passing as a Catholic in France, praising the tender, Catholic piety of his devoted wife, and wishing to be buried by her side? Was he a hypocrite, or was he only inconsistent? When death approached, he enjoyed the ministrations of the Curate of the Assumption, as his physician, Cloquet, testifies? How explain the solemn Catholic funeral service so beautifully described by Cloquet, and the interment in the Catholic cemetery of Picpus, with a large Catholic cross near his grave. (See cut of his tomb, page 291, Cloquet's Life of La Fayette). Think you, the priests would have assisted in such large numbers at the funeral, if he had been in the habit of abusing them? Or did La Fayette have one language for American Protestants and another for French Catholics? Fifth, in his castle at Lagrange, La Fayette, like other French Catholics of rank, had a chapel. Now, what was the use of this chapel, if his enemies (the Romish priests) were not to officiate therein? Sixth, Morse quotes the authority of an anonymous French apostate priest, whose confession he edited in 1836, in support of his cause. Morse states that this priest either had this statement directly or indirectly from La Fayette, but such authority is worthless for he is nameless, and he belonged, no doubt to the same class of unscrupulous renegades as Chiniquy and Crowley, whose

testimony no sensible, or impartial man would receive for a moment on any point in which their interest would be promoted by saying what is not true. But who is this French priest? Is he a reality or a myth? If a reality, he is certainly nameless, and an apostate besides! His testimony against his old co-religionists is worth as much as would be that of one Benedict Arnold against the patriots of our glorious revolution, or of one Judas Iscariot against Christ and his apostles. Seventh, how can the slanderers explain the following and yet believe in the veracity of the words attributed to the great general? La Fayette made a speech in the French Chambers April 9, 1832, and it is found in toto in the Memoirs, Correspondence, etc., of La Fayette, published in 12 volumes by his family under the imprimatur of his favorite son, George Washington La Fayette. The subject in debate was the motion to expel certain refugees from France, including the English, or rather Irish monks, who were sojourning with the Trappists at Mellary. La Fayette warmly opposed the bill and used this language: "I know well that in the report they have spoken of the expulsion of some Englishmen, who have entered among the Trappists at Mellary, as a measure of good and wise administration. Such measures, gentlemen, are not among those which will merit my eulogy. Mistake not rigor for far strength, nor despotism for power, then, you will not have need of all these precautions, and the trappist of Mellary will not be more dangerous for you than are the Jesuits of Georgetown to the United States."

In conclusion, I would like to remind Mr. MacKenzie of the words of one greater than himself, namely, George Washington. After the congratulatory address that was offered to him by the Catholics of the country, when he was unanimously elected first president of the new republic, Washington replied: "As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community are equally entitled to the protection of the civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance they received from a nation, in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed."

Good Bye.
Francis Van Clarenbeck

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

We wish to secure bids for the construction of a school house. Plans can be seen at Floyd Culbertson's, Cloverdale, Ore. Board has the right to reject any and all bids. Bids must be in by the sixteenth of September, 1913.
Wm. R. Lawrence,
Clerk Dist. No. 42.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR THE COUNTY OF TILLAMOOK

Clark County Investment Company, a Corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Srethna S. Phelps and Lucretia J. Kilbourne,

Defendants.

To Srethna S. Phelps and Lucretia J. Kilbourne:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON:

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, which is, that it be decreed that plaintiff is entitled to recover the sum of \$475.75, with interest thereon from April 16th, 1910, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, the further sum of \$22.92, with interest thereon at the same rate from June 30th, 1913, on account of taxes paid, the further sum of \$125.00 as attorney's fees, and the cost and disbursements of this suit, on account of a note executed by defendant Srethna S. Phelps dated April 16th, 1910, in favor of plaintiff in the principal amount above named, and that the said amounts be decreed to be a lien upon and against the following described real property, situate in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: All of lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, of Block 5, Neart's Bay Park according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the County Recorder of Tillamook County, Oregon, and that a mortgage executed by defendant Srethna S. Phelps covering said property, given to secure the payment of said note, and which mortgage is recorded at page 305, Book "T" of the Records of Mortgages of Tillamook County, Oregon, be foreclosed and said property sold for the purpose of satisfying the amounts claimed by plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable.

This summons is served by publication in the Tillamook Herald, a weekly newspaper, by order of the Honorable Homer Mason, County Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, made September 11, 1913, directing summons to be so served upon the defendants. The time prescribed for publication of said order is once a week for six successive weeks, and defendants are required to appear and answer the complaint on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of said summons. The first publication of said summons is made on the 12th day of September, 1913.
Stapleton & Sleight, and H T Botts,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice of Sale of Tide Lands.

Notice is hereby given that the State Land Board of the State of Oregon will sell to the highest bidder at its office in the Capitol Building at Salem, Oregon, on October 7, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. of said day, all the state's inter-

est in the tide and overflow lands hereinafter described giving, however to the owner or owners of any lands abutting or fronting on such tide and overflow lands, the preference right to purchase said tide and overflow lands at the highest price offered, provided such offer is made in good faith, and also providing that the land will not be sold for, nor any offer therefor accepted of less than \$7.50 per acre, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. Said lands are situate in Tillamook County, Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 599.6 feet N. 21° 47' E. from the quarter section corner between Sections 5 and 8 T. 5 S. R. 10 W. of W. M., at the high water line on the right bank of the little Nestucca River; thence
N. 62° 53' W. 276.1 feet along high water line
S. 43° 57' W. 60.0 feet to low water line
S. 60° 40' E. 273.1 feet along low water line
N. 43° 57' E. 71.0 feet to the place of beginning, containing .395 acres of tide land being tide land in front of tract owned by Chase Bay in sections 5 and 6, T. 5 S. R. 10 W. of W. M.

Applications and bids should be addressed to G. G. Brown, Clerk State Land Board, Salem, Oregon, and marked "Application and bid to purchase tide lands."

G. G. Brown,
Clerk State Land Board,
Dated July 22, 1913.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook,

Mildred E. Small and F. D. Small, Plaintiffs,

vs.

Anna Herrall, Charles Herrall and Robert Herrall,

Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, J. C. Holden, as referee appointed by the Court to make the sale, will pursuant to the order and decree of the said Circuit court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, made and entered on the 26th day of August, 1913, in the case of Mildred E. Small, F. D. Small, plaintiffs, vs. Anna Herrall, Charles Herrall, defendants, on the 27th day of September, 1913, at 9:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court House door in Tillamook County, in Tillamook City, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, in the manner required for the sale of real property on execution, all the following described real property, to-wit:

Tide lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in Stillwell's Addition to the town of Lincoln (now Tillamook City).
Such sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Court and the property will be sold in one parcel.
J. C. HOLDEN,
Referee.
E. J. CLAUSSEN,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

If You Can Manufacture Anything

Come to

WHEELER

To Do The Manufacturing

Free Sites and Special Inducements to those who will bring pay-rolls to - -

WHEELER

the manufacturing city on Nehalem Bay

Nehalem Harbor Co.

Wheeler, Oregon Portland Office, 327 Failing Bldg
Tillamook Office, Care F. R. Beals

Notice Of Guardian's Sale Of Real Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, by virtue and authority of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, made and entered in its records will from and after the 11th day of October, 1913, at the office of F. R. Beals, in Tillamook City, Oregon, sell at private sale for one-third cash down and balance on deferred payments with interest at 7 per cent per annum, any portion or all of the real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 1634 feet west of the southwest corner of block numbered 5, in Tillamook City, Oregon, and running thence north 210 feet; thence west 1034 feet; thence south 210 feet; and thence east 1034 feet to the place of beginning.

Dated September 12th, 1913.
G. H. Weed, Guardian of Joseph Read Bain and Verne Dale Bain, Minors.

Notice of Assessment.

Miami Lumber Company, a corporation, having its office and principal place of business at No. 830 East First Street, in the City of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Miami Lumber Company, held on the 23rd day of August, 1913, an assessment of \$1.50 per share was levied upon the issued capital stock of said corporation, payable immediately to H. W. Isham, secretary of said corporation, at No. 830 East First Street, in the City of Los Angeles, State of California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of September, 1913, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 18th day of October, 1913 at 10 o'clock a. m. on said date, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

H. W. Isham,
Secretary.

Location of office, 830 East First Street, Los Angeles, California.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Publisher.) 03583

Department of the Interior.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Portland, Oregon, September 8, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Pressler, of Beaver, Oregon, who, on July 23, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 03583, for W3SE1/4 P4SW1/4, Section 24, Township 3 South, Range 10 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Holden, County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on the 21st day of October, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edgar Gilbert, William N. Bays, Edward Trough, John Salong, all of Beaver, Oregon.
H. F. BIGEY,
Register.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF TILLAMOOK

Tillamook County Bank Corporation, Plaintiff,

vs.

Kyle Patterson and Wheeler, Defendants.

SUMMONS.

To Kyle Patterson and Wheeler:

In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer for want of the relief demanded in the complaint, the relief demanded in the complaint is, that it be decreed that you retain title or interest in or to the said notes for \$300.00 each owned by Kyle Patterson to C. E. Reynolds secured by a mortgage covering SE1/4 SW1/4 and S4 of SE1/4 SW1/4 of SW1/4 Sec. 24, in Twp. 9 N. W. W. M., which mortgage recorded at page 162 of Book 3 of the Records of Mortgages of Tillamook County, Oregon, which mortgage mortgage was thereafter assigned to C. E. Reynolds to you and transferred to Tillamook County, the plaintiff in this cause, and that you be forever barred and foreclosed from the said mortgage property, and such other and further relief, including foreclosure of the aforesaid mortgage and a judgment against the defendants, together with interest on the notes, together with interest on attorneys fees.

This summons is published and served upon you by publication in the Tillamook Herald by an order of the Honorable Homer Mason, County Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, August 21st, 1913, requiring you to appear and answer the complaint before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and the first publication of this summons is made on the 22nd day of August, 1913.

H. T. Botts, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by an order duly made and entered in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County, the undersigned, A. N. Maroff, has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Claud Maroff, deceased, and all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified, required to present the same, with vouchers, duly verified to the undersigned, or to his attorney, S. S. son, at Tillamook, Oregon, within months from this date.

A. N. Maroff,
Administrator of the Estate of John Claud Maroff, deceased.

Dated Aug. 25, 1913.