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FOURTH IN TILLAMOOK. Patriotism Reigned Supreme--A Big Crowd--Ex-Governor W. W. Thayer's Oration.

Between three and four thousand citizens from all parts of the county assembled in Tillamook City on Tuesday to celebrate the Fourth. Although the weather in the morning was threatening, with light showers of rain, it did not mar the day's enjoyment. The Tillamook band discoursed music throughout the day, and the boys are deserving of a great deal of praise for the manner in which they carried out their part of the program. The usual procession was formed in the morning, with Commissioner C. Ray's fine four-horse team, with their jingling bells, leading the band, and this was followed by the liberty car with Uncle Sam, the Goddess of Liberty (Miss Ruth Cooper) and each state represented, the G.A.R., the mayor, city council and the speaker of the day, followed by the Olympia. At the exercises the choir rendered some patriotic songs and Mrs. Skillwell read the Declaration of Independence. Ex-Governor W. W. Thayer was the orator of the day.

The only interest taken in the sports was that of the bicycle race, 1st prize, H. Crenshaw; 2nd, S. Smith; the 75 yard dash, 1st prize, W. Martin; 2nd, Howard Edwards. Base ball in the afternoon attracted a large crowd, Tillamook City winning the ball game with a score of 27 to that of 19 by Bay City. Fireworks in the evening and a dance in the opera house brought the nation holiday to a close.

Ex-Governor Thayer's Oration.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—You have kindly invited me, through your committee, to address you upon your assembling at this time to celebrate the day upon which the independence of these United States was declared, the 4th day of July, 1776, and I assure you that I am highly gratified for the honor that you have conferred upon me.

The occasion awakens in the mind of every patriot a thrilling reminiscence, and the date marks an important era in the world's history, an occurrence which has exerted a remarkable and salutary influence upon the political affairs of mankind. We celebrate it because it is the birth day of our country, constituting our national jubilee. It is an occasion upon which we have a right to be joyous—to be hilarious. The evolution of dependent and oppressed colonies into a grand republic and the maintenance of its autonomy by the valor and enduring heroism of its citizens is an epoch in the affairs of the political world deserving an enthusiastic remembrance. No lover of liberty, no partisan in behalf of self government wherever he may reside whatever may be his nationality whose heart does not gladden when the fact of that firm resolve made by the deputies of the several colonies convened at Philadelphia 123 years ago this day, "that said colonies were free and independent states;" and the successful result which followed that momentous resolution is brought to his recollection. No one who appreciates the importance of civil government and the rights of man is able to repress a sense of grateful pleasure when there is born into the family of the nations of the earth a new member whose fundamental principles are based upon justice and the equality of its subjects. The relationship existing between the inhabitants of the entire globe is such that they are all interested more or less in the civil governments of the various countries included within its broad surface; and how much more so should the people of a particular country be interested in their own government.

Fellow citizens, it has been a custom upon occasions of this character for the speakers who officiate to be extravagant in representing the great importance resulting from the success of our revolutionary struggle, and to indulge perhaps too much in panegyrics regarding our country and ourselves. The practice has been carried so far that it has become rather insipid. John B. Saxe once humorously illustrated it in verse headed:

WE ARE A VAST PEOPLE. "Let the hold skeptic who desires our worth, Just hear it proved on any 'Glorious Fourth,' When patriot-tongues the thrilling tale rehearse In grand oration, or resounding verse; When poor John Bull beholds his navies sink Before the blast, in swelling floods of ink And vents his wrath till all around is blue,

To see his armies yearly flogged anew; While honest Dutchmen, round the speaker's stand, Forget, for once, their dearest father-land; And thrifty Caledonians bless the fate That gives them freedom at so cheap a rate. And a dear right to celebrate the day, And not a haubec for a boon to pay; And Gallia's children prudently relieve Their bursting bosoms, with as loud a 'vive' For 'L'Amerique,' as when their voices swell With equal glory for 'la bagatelle.' And ardent sons of Erin's blessed isle, Grow patriotic in the Celtic style, And, all for friendship, bruise each other's eyes, As when Saint Patrick claims the sacrifice; While thronging Yankees, all intent to hear, As if the speaker were an auctioneer, Swell with the theme, till every mother's son Feels all his country's magnitude his own!"

It could hardly be expected that the American people during the first half century at least, subsequently to the acknowledgment of their independence, would be moderate in giving expression to their patriotic feelings; but after the lapse of time which has intervened they should refrain from an over-indulgence in cheap patriotism. They ought now to view the affair more philosophically though with no less interest. The securing of their independence as a people entitled them to all the rights accorded to an independent commonwealth. The value and importance of their triumph is observable in the growth and development of our country since. But to what particular feature which followed their success is that growth and development due? Is it in consequence of the progress in arms achieved by those who fought the battles of the revolution? Is it from the fact that the Republic they founded became lord paramount to a vast extent of territory situated in a mild and genial climate possessing a rich and fertile soil which it threw open to settlement with the right of acquiring title thereto for a small consideration? No, my friends, it was none of these things. Other countries try with similar experiences, possessed of an extensive territory with as rich soil and favorable climate who have constantly during the same period been inviting immigration and settlement upon liberal terms remain to this day but sparsely populated. Cheap lands, rich soil and a balmy climate have a strong influence to induce immigration into a country; but they are nothing compared to the influence a popular government giving positive guarantees for the protection of its people has upon the masses of mankind. There is nothing so revolting to the human heart as superciliousness and tyranny.

Persons who are prone to be dominating in their own disposition will not tolerate such a spirit in others; hence at all times and in all ages a despotism has been despised and hated and will not be endured by its subjects any longer than they can possibly help it. Those who instituted our own government, State and National, thoroughly understood this sentiment and understood also as was declared in the outset when they severed the ties and relations between the colonies and the mother country "that all governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." They had lost all respect for the doctrine of "the divine right of kings" and were firm in the conviction that the legitimate functions of civil government were designed and intended only to secure the people over which it maintained its jurisdiction certain unalienable rights including among them "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and that all men were equally entitled to the free enjoyment of those rights. When, therefore, they inaugurated government among the people of the United States upon the principles indicated and established a broad and liberal policy in favor of the rights of aliens who immigrated to the country it attracted the attention of the whole civilized world, and great numbers of the subjects of foreign princes and potentates speedily renounced their allegiance and united their fortunes with those of our native born citizens which swelled our population, adding to it fresh zeal and energy.

Men of genius and enterprise had no inducement to remain in a country where they were deprived of all opportunity for social and political advancement; where positions of honor and profit were filled by selections made from favored classes; where freedom of conscience was

denied them, and where the right to life, liberty and property was held by a precarious tenure; especially when they were able to secure a home in a more favorable locality where they would be guaranteed the freedom of speech and of the press, and full immunity in favor of civil and religious liberty.

The prosperity and thrift of the republic of the United States could never have been so marked had the government it adopted been based upon any other principles than freedom, equality and justice. Nor would it have been within human possibility to have made it enduring by any different adjustment of the powers conferred upon it than the one settled and agreed upon by its founders. By the distribution of its powers between the federal and state governments, conferring upon the former supreme authority over all matters affecting the State as a unity, reserving to the latter complete sovereignty over all their local and domestic matters; and by classifying those powers under the heads of executive, legislative and judicial authority, and assigning them respectively to distinct departments, they imposed checks and balances which in the main lie the centrifugal and centripetal forces in nature that hold the various planets belonging to our solar system in their respective orbits served to restrict those powers to the particular sphere in which they were designed and intended to be exercised.

My friends, the blessings to ourselves and to mankind in general which resulted from the achievement of the independence of our country, and the successful establishment of a most excellent system of government are too great to be fully realized. Language is inadequate to convey more than a faint idea of their immensity. Those blessings are not limited to one generation or to one century. They may be enjoyed by countless myriads yet unborn. The affair, however, literally and logically considered amounts to no more than this: The securing of their independence entitled the people of the colonies to inaugurate such government as they saw fit to establish and to maintain it. And it must indelibly be impressed upon the mind that however brilliant their success in arms in gaining their and our independence, yet that success would not afford the slightest benefit to any one; that in order to make their success complete it was necessary for them to organize a suitable and efficient government and that it be maintained intact by those to come after them; otherwise what they accomplished in arms might prove more injurious than beneficial. Their freedom secured by the sword can only be retained through the power and influence of a just and upright government. A country without a well ordered government is as powerless to accomplish important purposes as an individual would be with a disordered brain. Its efforts to administer its affairs and to enforce a policy would be as clumsy and wide of the mark as were those of the Cyclops in his mad endeavors to destroy Ulysses and his men after they had executed the cruel strategy which resulted in putting out his eye.

But as what governments are seems to be the most perplexing question to the American people that can be proposed, it is not surprising that such institutions were made—know as was said by John Stuart Mills that "Men did not wake on a summer morning and find them sprung up; neither that they resemble trees, which once planted, are growing while men are sleeping, and in every stage of their existence they are made what they are by human volition." They may not know at what age in the progress of the race such institutions were introduced as they have no reliable data from which to determine when such occurrence took place. They have accounts, however, of people dwelling in communities governed by laws (though doubtless very crude ones) at a remote period, know that the Egyptians maintained a government more than five thousand years ago, and may infer from historical accounts that the people of India were living under forms of government long anterior to that time. They also know that men are so constituted that government is essential to the development of their manhood; that the institution of them was the first step in the onward march of civilization; know that the mission of governments is to preserve to the various members of the political compact all their absolute inherent rights so far as those rights can be maintained without injuring or interfering with the rights of the other members thereof; know everything in fact which can be learned regarding the subject ex-

cept as to what the institution itself is. This fact, in our country at least, they seem to have no conception of, at all events they will not tell what government is. I apprehend, however, that they refuse to do so for the reason that it might amount to an acknowledgment that they are responsible in some way for its conduct. And if it were not for some kind and benevolent persons who make it a business to look after its finances and its politics, who are strongly imbued with paternal sentiments and feelings for government would be likely to be an orphan. This class, however, magnanimously look after its interests and make it a profitable occupation to do so. Some of the people occasionally complain; but they usually belong to a class who do not have much to do and are easily silenced by being characterized as "chronic grumblers." But the great portion of the community is too overcrowded with business to give attention to such trifling matters as politics; and consequently the ship of state drifts along without chart or compass not "for the benefit of the governed," but for the profit of unscrupulous speculators and pretenders, and the rights of the people are frittered away and sacrificed.

Fellow Citizens, if the members of our social and political compact were compelled to observe the rights of the whole as a civil and political body, and the rights of the respective members of that body, our republic would be a grand institution, a paragon. Such a result would operate as a panacea for all the ills suffered on account of the violation of its mandates; the public and private wrongs and civil injuries inhibited in its penal and civil codes would cease to be committed; fraud, dishonesty, corruption and speculation in office would no longer abound to disgrace its citizens in both public and private life, official duty would be faithfully performed and strict economy observed in every department of the various ramifications of the government, the laws executed promptly in accordance with their letter and spirit and a political millennium would come to the nation. But who is to enforce an observance of these respectable rights? Won't the people who are the government, theoretically and practically, interfere and correct the flagrant abuses which have crept into and made themselves a part of our civic policy?

This my friends involves an enquiry upon the decision of which hangs the life of the grandest and most magnificent republic—the noblest commonwealth the Almighty ruler of the universe ever permitted the brain and hand of man to rear. If some political apostate were to be so wicked, perverse and wicked as to desire the ruin of that republic he would be highly gratified, no doubt to see its people who love it to exult in their hearts yet, too much absorbed in business to give it a passing thought, continue on their careless and indifferent course totally oblivious of its welfare. He would know that while the attention of his friends was attracted and drawn aside the selfish, unscrupulous and corrupt ghoul in human form would be feeding upon the body politic eating out its substance and destroying its life. It would afford them a glorious opportunity to employ their would not hesitate for a moment to engage in the most shameful poolings and dishonesty provided gain would follow; however ill gotten it might be, even should it involve the purchase on behalf of the government of putrid beef to be fed to hungry soldiers while gallantly maintaining the honor of their country and ours upon a blood drenched battlefield. Such horrid acts of infamy upon the part of men posing as patriots, thousands of corrupt schemes and abuses in the conduct of governmental affairs which are allowed to pass unchallenged and the general apathy so strongly exhibited on the part of community respecting such disgraceful practices tend to discourage the friends of popular government and to create a wide spread distrust as to the permanency of its duration. My friends, if the republic of the United States were the work of puny man alone its endurance would be highly problematical. But for my part, I firmly believe that it has a destiny, that it has a mission to fulfill and that it is beyond the influence of schemers, corruptors and human vampires to thwart its ends. There is a divinity which shapes our ends rough hew them as we may.

There evidently exists in some form beyond that veil which hides the invisible from the visible world an intelligence, which operating through suitable processes it employs, shapes and fashions all terrestrial things and materially influences the affairs of men; and it has

developed humanity and elevated the races to the plain it now occupies; and though there may prevail to an alarming extent a public sentiment which tolerates customs and ideas inimical to our government and loyalty to those principles upon which the government was founded, yet another step in the progressive movement that is constantly going forward will elevate mankind to a higher standard of intellectuality and moral worth, and induce those who now entertain false ideas and notions regarding their duties and obligations to the country and to their fellows to correct their views.

The great majority of those who exhibit strong desires to accumulate wealth in order that they can through its influence gain position and power are not naturally devoid of love of country, but in their over-anxiety to acquire means to enable them to indulge in ostentation and grandeur and revel in a display of gorgeous tinseley they sink their patriotism in a selfish vanity. Such mockery of life's great object and end can not be maintained indefinitely. The philosophy of the great Universe indicates to my mind that a time will come when the members of a community will no longer strive to circumvent and over reach each other but will vie in doing each other good. And when such a glorious consummation is reached those succeeding us who witness it can appreciate with just pride that the independence achieved by their predecessors which we are now celebrating is one of the important milestones planted upon the highway leading to the happy goal.

Is It Malaria or Alum?

[POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY] Languor, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powder in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, prostrates the nerves, coagulates and devitalizes the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health, and food commissions. So "highly injurious to the health of the community" does the eminent head of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker, consider the alum baking powders that he says "their sale should be prohibited by law." Under these circumstances it is worth the while of every housewife to employ the very little care that is necessary to keep so dangerous an element from the food of her family.

A pure cream of tartar baking powder, which is the only kind that should be used, ought to cost about forty-five to fifty cents a pound. Therefore, if you are paying much less, something is wrong; if you are paying twenty-five cents or less per pound, the powder is certainly made from alum. Always bear these simple facts in mind when purchasing baking powder.

COULSONBURG.

Is this place dead? Well, I guess "nit." Two gentlemen from Hubbard, Oregon, were in this locality last week looking at land. They think of settling in Tillamook county. Come on, and welcome.

D. E. Baxter, of Dolph, came in Friday after his sister, Miss Olive, the school teacher of this place, the school having closed for two weeks vacation.

The boys are all home from the logging camp to spend the Fourth. Hay making has begun in this locality. Mr. C. Mills was a pleasant caller one day last week.

The spelling match at Blaine Saturday night was a decided success, Miss Minta Swabb carrying off the "laurels." Rah! rah! rah! zip, boom, bah. What's the matter with Coulsonburg? Ha! ha.

School Supt. Lamb visited our school last Friday. Miss Abbie and L. Coulson visited at Blaine Saturday and Sunday.

BEAVER.

Mrs. Eddie has arrived from her former home in Portland to her new cosy home, purchase of Joseph Bixby. She expects some of her children, also friends to follow who will make Beaver their future home. Mrs. Eddie is a sister of Rev. R. J. Bukey.

C. Mills returned from an extended trip of some three weeks in the Willamette valley.

Beaver is jubilant with the prospect of getting her share of emigrants; also quite a few from the Willamette valley are expected soon to settle near Beaver.

Jos. Bixby's store building got on fire on Monday. He says he was compelled to get a hussel on him and put it out, as there was no insurance on it.

NEHALEM.

Miss Lacy Wilkinson and Prof. Noon came in over the coast trail Sunday. The former from college at Forest Grove, to take charge of the South Hill school; the latter from the University at Salem where he was Prof. of Greek and Latin literature. He will take charge of the M. E. church here during his vacation.

Nehalemites turned out in mass to celebrate the glorious Fourth at Grandna Scovell's landing on the North Fork. After appropriate exercises, and a bountiful repast, the North and South fork played a game of base ball, resulting in a tie. Felix Roy, with his usual good nature and love of children, made up various races for the youngsters to whom he distributed dimes and nickles freely. In the evening part attended a play party at C. A. Alley's, while others repaired to the ball at Batterson's hall.

TILLAMOOK WEATHER.

Table with columns: Date, Temperature (Max., Min., Mean), Rain-fall. Rows for July 1-30.

Sum. 1912.....1384.....1639.8..... 3.51 Mean 63.5 ... 46.4 ... 53.5.....0.00

SUMMARY.—Mean temp., 53.5; max. temp., 75; dates, 18th and 19th. Min. temp., 35; date, 7th; total precip. inches, 3.51; total snowfall inches, 0; number of days clear, 7; partly cloudy, 9; cloudy, 14. Dates of frost—Light, 7th, 8th, 22nd, 29th and 30th. Killing, 0. Dates of hail, 0; sleet, 0; thunder storm, 0; Auroras, 0. Prevailing wind—Direction, N.W.

REMARKS—7th, a large halo on the sun and heavy storm clouds at sea, all passing away north by 5 p.m. 21st—A large solar halo. 22nd—A large solar halo, with light frost at night.

The time of all the moon changes indicates short showery weather if the wind is southerly. Hay makers take notice and govern yourselves accordingly all through July, 1899.

CAPT. JOSEPH J. DAWSON, Voluntary Observer.