

A National Anthem at Last.

The Chicago Tribune says it will probably be news to most patriotic Americans that the United States has never had a national anthem, officially speaking, until Saturday last, when the navy department issued an order declaring the Star Spangled Banner to be the national anthem, and directing, whenever that composition is played, all officers and men shall stand at attention unless they are engaged in duty that will not permit them to do so.

The navy department had quite a stock of so-called "national" tunes to choose from, but this did not make selection any easier, for the reason that some of them have only a local application, and most of the others are not "national." There is "America," for instance, a melody of English origin, already doing duty as an English, national hymn, set to some rather commonplace lines by the Rev. Samuel T. Smith. There is "Yankee Doodle," of both words and tune are guesswork so far as origin is concerned, though neither is American. There is "Hail Columbia," which comes the nearest of all to being a national anthem, as its melody is the President's march, composed in 1789, and its words were written by Joseph Hopkins in 1789 when war with France was expected. It is noteworthy that "Hail Columbia" has always been selected by foreign nations when they wish to salute this country. The melody, however, is thin and commonplace and was worn out long ago.

There is "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," but that is English and is known over there as "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean." There are others which only apply to a certain cent or period, such as "Dixie," which is thoroughly American; "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "John Brown's Body," "The Battle Cry of Freedom" (which has been made a national anthem by Japan), and "Marching Through Georgia." All of these have been ruled out and "The Star-Spangled Banner" selected, though its melody is English and its antecedents are most undignified. Its melody is that of a drinking song, "To Anacreon in Heaven," and was a favorite with a bacchanalian crew which used to meet at Crown and anchor in London between 1770 and 1775. Then, set to other words, it did duty in Maconic lodges. Soon it traveled across the water and its first patriotic setting was made by Robert Treat Paine in 1798 to words entitled "Adams and Liberty." We next find it illustrating another campaign song, "Jefferson and Liberty," and in 1814 Francis Scott Key set the present words to it on the eve of the bombardment of Fort M'Henry. It is fortunate that the sailors of the navy are not obliged to sing it. It is much easier for the bands to play it. It was not difficult for roisterers to catch its abrupt intervals or to execute its singular flights and closing outburst when under the influence of wine or spirits at the Crown and Anchor, but it is a serious business for a patriot to get through it with a serene face. That we should have to take this old drinking song for a national anthem illustrates the poverty of our musical invention as compared with other nations. Better, however, a national anthem which is not national than none.

Something to Think About.

We want more time in which to live; more time to love; more leisure in which to taste our freedom. We want more time to be at home to improve our physical, moral and our mental natures. We want fewer bachelors and fewer spinsters. We want it so that every man support a family decently so that every good girl can have a good man, and every good man can have a good wife.—Samuel Compers.

"We want fewer bachelors and spinsters." Take that you young fellows of Seaside, who are priding yourselves on your liberty, remarks the Sentinel. Take that you floaters who are drifting through life without a fixed purpose or ambition. Take that you spendthrifts who are earning good wages and save nothing but contribute largely to "21" and "craps," and who save nothing because you have no one for whom to save.

"We want fewer bachelors and fewer spinsters." Think of it you girls who don't consider it worth while to be civil to a young man if his clothes don't fit. Think of it you maidens who are dreaming of wonderful millionaires or fairy princes that are to appear some day and carry you away to their palaces—but that seem, in some way, to have missed the train. Think of it, young ladies who are studying bank accounts instead of studying the man who own them. Better think of it now than to begin thinking five or ten years from now when the gray hairs refuse to be hidden and the false teeth ought to be ordered and crows feet are already here.

"We want fewer bachelors and fewer spinsters." We don't want more hasty weddings of people who have just been introduced to each other; we don't want more 15-year-old girls and 17-year-old lads rushing to the preacher; but more sane marriages—more homes that are founded on love and honor and mutual confidence—more men and women who are willing to plan together and each for the other—ready to give up their own whims and inclinations if needed to make their life partner—ready to forget sometimes to assert their precious

"rights" or "dignity" or "authority"—willing to play the wonderful old game of courtship and love winning all their lives.

We want them for their own sakes—for the nation sake—for the sake of the future—for sake of enterprise, morality, honor and happiness—for the sake of the young of today, that they may help each other—for the sake of the old men and women of 40 years from now, that they may walk down the shaded lanes of life together, not totter lonesomely, drearily, tediously to unnoticed graves.

The Fate of the Rushing Farmer.

I call him rushing because he always rushed things—the day was too short, the nights too long and things did not move fast enough. The one I have in mind had 160 acres of good honest land. Mr. Rusher was too broad-minded to confine himself to such a small piece of the United States and he hired men and rented all the land in sight and out of sight. Work? Well, sir, that man hardly took time to let his boots cool off at night. Long after his neighbors were asleep he was getting home from some place or doing some odd job around the ranch. Long before other people woke up he and his hired men were making all kinds of noises around the barns and corrals. He had horses and wagons by the dozen, one good threshing machine and two wrecks with binders and mowers galore. Good neighbor? You bet he was—did not need to borrow and had everything other people wanted to borrow.

Get in debt? Yes, of course. Who ever saw a man do this way that did not? And I do not need to add that he busted. More than this he was broken down, had all kinds of aches and pains, nervous and could not sleep. One day all was quiet over at Grandpa Rusher's—the biggest funeral ever in that neighborhood followed. The neighbors came from miles around and consoled each other in their grief. "Yes, a good, kind-hearted, hard-working neighbor was gone; it is very doubtful if we will see the like of him again," etc. Poor Grandpa Rusher! About all the real comfort he ever had was the biggest funeral in the county and he did not even get to see that. Well, well! I have come very near forgetting the mention of Mrs. Rusher in my narrative. She was one of these quiet sorts of women, whom people hardly know is around at all—good hand sitting up nights with sick folks and she did not talk them sicker. She had taken care of others so long that she had forgotten how to take care of herself.

One day the administrator stopped and told her that the estate was settled up. He was very sorry to tell her, but he had to say that nothing was left for her but the old house, garden and orchard. The creditors had voted her three cows, the chickens and a few staves of bees. The good neighbors raised her \$50 as a working capital and she is right there at the old homestead yet. Yes, sir, and she is really making money. She has butter, eggs and honey to sell the year around. I started out to wind up with Grandpa Rusher's poultry business, but there seems to be a moral to my yarn thus far. Too many well meaning, hard-working men work and worry themselves into the beyond before their time is up. They aim to lay by something for the rainy day and make their utmost effort to put their family beyond want. They start in strong and robust, but wind up wrecks.

Grandma Rusher was never noted for much of anything except cooking for the hired men and sitting up with sick folks. Her old neighbors evidently intended to help her along, but after she got started she could help herself and really did assist some of her unfortunate neighbors. A quiet old lady on the shady side of life was actually making a better and easier living alone than she did when Mr. Rusher and his drove of hired men were helping her. I never knew how it happened that the creditors allowed her the cows, hens and bees. I presume it was because they considered caring for these things as a sort of woman's occupation and no doubt concluded that she might earn a part of a living with them. They really build better than they knew.—M. M. Johnson in Field and Farm.

There were cremated last year in the United States, 2,158; England, 452; Germany, 856; Italy, 322; France, 4,895 (of which 305 were paid for; paupers are cremated); Switzerland, 217; Sweden, 44; Denmark, 44.

The heaviest trainload ever hauled by one locomotive was one of eighty-four loaded cars, weighing in the aggregate 4,737 tons, which was hauled a distance of sixty-three miles at the rate of thirteen miles an hour.

All the foreign born population in the United States, 52.9 per cent, are of the English-Teutonic stock, and 20.9 are Celts. Thus practically three-fourths of the foreign-born in the United States are of English-Teutonic and Celtic stocks.

"Early to bed and early to rise" is not such a good maxim, after all. A French scientist has discovered that the most fatal hours are from 3 to 6 in the morning.

A bolt of lightning tore off the shoes of a Pennsylvania farmer near Altoona on Tuesday afternoon last and killed the two horses he was hurriedly driving from a field to the barn. The farmer survived.

Murdered His Father.

PRINEVILLE, Or., Sept. 20.—C. M. Donkel, of Peschutes, was arrested in Prineville, Friday afternoon, by the Sheriff of this county, and is now in the County Jail at this place charged with the murder of his father some time between the 13th and 17th of September. The time for the preliminary examination has not been set.

Quite a feeling has been aroused against the young man by the people living in the vicinity of the murder. The young man himself, while not denying that he had frequent troubles with his father, says he can give a satisfactory account for all the time he was away from camp between the 13th and the time he was present when they found his father's body.

Inquiry at the Sheriff's office as to any evidence they may have that would connect C. M. Donkel with the crime brought the information that as the Coroner's jury say a murder has been committed, his office in connection with the District Attorney's have the matter in hand and have nothing to say regarding it at present.

S. P. Donkel was shot behind the left ear, and his body was then buried in a grave about three feet deep. Over this a fire was built for the purpose of either obliterating all trace of the newly made grave or in hopes that the heat from the fire would cause the disintegrating of the body. Donkel's story is that, upon missing his father, he instituted a search for the body. He was attracted to the spot where the fire had been built.

In prodding around through the ashes he noticed that the earth underneath was not firm, and, upon investigating, discovered that it had been freshly dug. He dug down some distance when he came to a boot which he recognized as belonging to his father, and then made the discovery that the boot inclosed the foot. Without stopping to investigate further, he immediately came to Prineville and informed the Coroner, who went to the scene and finished exhuming the body.

Donkel's money was found to have disappeared, and the theory is that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. The Coroner's jury decided that the deceased came to his death at the hands of persons to them unknown, and that the cause was from the desire to conceal the crime of robbery.

The new \$50,000 bull ring at Juarez, on the Mexican border, was formally opened Sunday in the presence of 10,000 people, chiefly Americans. Six bulls were tortured and put to death, and several horses were slain by the bulls. Cervera, the famous Spanish bull-fighter, is at the head of the troupe.

At the First Regiment Armory in Chicago, a huge meeting, under the auspices of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, adopted resolutions declaring that no settlement of the Irish question short of national independence will satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people.

Senator Cullom returned to Chicago from his trip through the West, and at the Auditorium Annex devoted half an hour in the afternoon to a discussion of National politics. He intimated that he thought Gorman was the logical Democratic candidate for President.

Trans-Pacific steamship officials have at last come to the conclusion that E. H. Harriman will use one, if not both, of the new steamships he purchased recently in the East from the Atlantic Transport Company on a new direct line between San Francisco and Manila, via Honolulu and Guam.

C. H. Spencer, a large wheat operator of St. Louis, says that he has changed his mind and now expects to see wheat sell for a dollar a bushel. On account of the supply available, he quoted that at Duluth with a storage capacity of 10,000,000 bushels, now has but 68,000 bushels in its elevators, and Minneapolis has but one week's supply for its mills.

The first installment of the Boer colonists have arrived in Chihuahua, Mexico, and will shortly be at home. A dispatch from that state advises that fifty more families will be on the land within the next three months, and that more will follow. The infusion of such excellent blood as that of the Boers means a great deal to Mexico. The government could not do better than to make liberal concessions to foreigners of all nationalities to settle in the country.

Some Reasons

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Unsurpassed by any other. Renders hard leather soft. Especially prepared. Keeps out water. A heavy bodied oil.

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An excellent preservative. Reduces cost of your harness. Prevents burns the leather; its efficiency is increased. Secures best service. Stitches kept from breaking.

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NEW FALL FABRICS.

For Gentlemen's Garments to Order.

Temporarily Attractive In Weaves, Colorings and Prices.

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SARCHET, the Tailor, Tillamook.

Come early and secure first choice. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Fir and Spruce Lumber.

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SLAB WOOD, 16 inch, \$1.80 per load, DELIVERED. DRY WOOD, \$2.30.

Orders for Lumber promptly attended to.

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J. S. LAMAR,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

I have the largest and best assorted stock of old Wines and Liquors that has ever been imported into this City.

Whisky, \$2.25 to \$8.00 per gal.

Wines, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per gal.

Don't drink cheap doctored stuff when you can buy it pure and unadulterated from me.

"Our Motto."

"Not a Great Big Store, but a nice Little Store."

Well Open Monday, September 7th, opposite the Larsen House, with a full line of Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings and Notions.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 20th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

FRANK R. BROMLEY, Of Wasco City, county of Napa, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5593 for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and N 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of section No. 34, in Township No. 2 south, Range No. 10 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1903. He names as witnesses: Cornelius Austin, Andrew M. Austin, James M. Morgan, John A. Brist, of Netarts, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of November, 1903. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Quick Brothers, HOUSEHOLD MOVERS AND DRAYMEN.

Heavy Teaming a Specialty with us. Our Delivery wagon delivers to country or city.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., September 12th, 1903.

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 City, Oregon, on October 21st, 1903, viz: H. E. No. 12662 for the S 1/2 Sw 1/4, Sec 1, Sw 1/4 and lot 2, sec. 3, tp. 2 north, range to west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward Morgan, James M. Morgan, James Morgan, Andrew M. Austin, of Netarts, Ore. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., September 15th, 1903.

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 City, Oregon, on October 31st, 1903, viz: J. P. No. 1245, for the S 1/2 Sw 1/4 sec. 3, and N 1/2 Sw 1/4, sec. 1, tp. 2 north, range to west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Coleman H. Wheeler, Charles Seaman, of Vesper, Oregon; William N. Roddaway, of Nehalem, Oregon; J. Lawrence Vossburg, of Vesper, Oregon. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

No species of flour shows more than two of the three colors, red, yellow and blue.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, September 14th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

ANNETTA B. MASON, Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6275 for the purchase of the E 1/2 of Nw 1/4, Sw 1/4 of Nw 1/4 and Nw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of section No. 35, in Township No. 2 North, Range to West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1903. She names as witnesses: Lewis L. Smith, Harry T. Crane, Frank Crane, of Hobsonville, Oregon; Homer Mason, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of November, 1903. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, September 21st, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

BENJAMIN O. SNUFFER, Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6265 for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and N 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of Sec. 20, in Tp. 2 S, Range 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Ore., on Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1903. He names as witnesses: Walter C. Bailey, John Weiss, Harris G. Cox, P. James Sharp, of Tillamook City, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of November, 1903. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Sept. 21st, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

HARRIS G. COX, Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6269 for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and N 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of Sec. 30, in Tp. 2 S, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Ore., on Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1903. He names as witnesses: Walter C. Bailey, John Weiss, Benjamin O. Snuffer, P. James Sharp, of Tillamook City, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of November, 1903. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 22nd, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

NEWTON H. CULVER, Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6244, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of Sec. 12, in Tp. 2 S, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 13th day of November, 1903. He names as witnesses: James M. Morgan, Cornelius Austin, James Morgan, James West, of Netarts, Tillamook county, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of November, 1903. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, July 1st, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4th, 1892,

MAHY S. PUTTER, Of McMinnville, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6201, for the purchase of the Nw 1/4 of Sec. 14, in Tp. No. 1 S, Range No. 7 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore., on Monday, the 28th day of September, 1903. She names as witnesses: Taylor T. Dutton, S. June Porter, Melvin Martin, Daniel W. Putter, of McMinnville, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of September, 1903. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., August 15th, 1903.

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 City, Oregon, on September 20th, 1903, viz: J. P. No. 1245, for the E 1/2 Sw 1/4 and W 1/2 Sw 1/4, sec. 7, tp. 2 South, range to west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Horace F. Holden, of Tillamook, Ore.; Everett R. Bates, of Balm, Ore.; Robert W. Robbins, of Tillamook, Ore.; Oren Maddux, of Tillamook, Ore. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.