

OFF ITS HEAD

Golden Statue of An- Jackson Raised.

IOUS OLD FRIGATE.

Sea Captain Mutilated Figurehead and Washington and Defied

which was placed on institution is now at the in Annapolis. It is a Andrew Jackson, and con- is a curious incident.

figurehead of the Con- figure of Hercules, destroyed by a cannon ball then a figure of Nep- This also came to the time the vessel was was no figurehead ex-

the new ship was finish- Jesse Duncan Elliott of mid., who had distinguish- the battle of Lake Erie, and at the Boston navy Elliott was an enthus- and an ardent ad- dent Andrew Jackson.

had lately been in Bos- been most capitally re- Captain Elliott conceived placing a figure of the the prov of the Constitu- tion figure of "Old Hic- in position on the ship.

caused a storm of dissen- and Captain Elliott was with a coat of tar and the excitement was intense, was so virulent. Hand- the act, denouncing and Elliott were circula- and the newspapers ery, and in this day and the partizan violence and which raged in New Eng- land.

night in July the deck of was in- and, although a close at hand, the head of was saved off and taken England was delirious, time the perpetrator of the know to the public.

later one Samuel W. stea captain, took the lead to a bag to the secre- navy at Washington and self as the criminal. That am- at the man's au- ask- him if he did not would be severely pun- reply that he did not the matter and had as- the legal penalty was not to be applied until by a jury in Essex

think a jury in that ed. "I will punish a man at the head of Andrew welcome to try it." very went to the White struction, while Dewey General Jackson laugh- at the whole incident and man's arrest. Before this not had provided a new figure, and the wooden Jackson that is now at An- at the prow of the vessel

Elliot's last voyage on the was from the Mediterr- Roads in 1838. Here moved from command charges of severity to the of having incumbered the of the ship on the home- with Jackasses for the of the breed in the Unit- The Constitution finally of commission for active Portsmouth, N. H., after a nearly fifty-eight years in the 1860 she was transferred for the use of the mid-

civil war began her post- was deemed unsafe, and she to the New York navy yard. she was returned to Annapo- she remained until 1871, was taken to Philadelphia, was again rebuilt. In 1878 led to transport exhibits to the Paris exposition of her career at sea finally 1881. The centennial of her was celebrated at Boston in she was built.—Baltimore

A Libel. "The county paper," said the that Jonas Jones, the prosper- of your town, is sojour- that, too, and it's a libel," ex- native, with some heat. "It can't be your druggist!" "This town's too healthy for prosperous."—Catholic Stand- ings.

A Sure Way. Doctor — Ever the worst wyneck I see, Peleg, get it! Peleg—Drivin' that of a mine an' everlastin' behind t' see if an auto was stuck.

No Giving Up. determined to collect this bill by," said the dun. "I assure never give up." her w'l I," replied the man reputed the debt.—Exchange.

generally plays with a man's hat about as carefully as a ba- with a watch.—Dallas News.

FATHER AND SON.

Pathetic Tragedy of the War Between the States.

Not all the sad stories of wartime come from the battlefield. Many a heartbreak is not recorded on the list of the killed and wounded. The civil war knew no more tragic occurrence than the following incident, taken from the New York Sun: A soldier had enlisted from his home in Georgia, where his father remained undisturbed through the struggle. The young man fought through the war without a scratch, save a slight wound which left him a little deaf. This affliction he never mentioned in his letters.

After the surrender he sent his father word that he would reach home about a certain date. Travel then was uncertain, and he could not tell just when he would arrive.

His father prepared to receive him. He had brought out the best plate, which had been secreted for a long time, and with gold which had been exhumed he bought such substantial and delicacies as the southern market at that time afforded. As many of the old time neighbors as were living in the vicinity were invited to the home coming.

The young soldier arrived on the plantation the night before the earliest date he had mentioned. It was late, and the family had retired, but the dog heard the noise and began to bark. The sound roused the father, who rose and got his shotgun. The country was overrun at the time with stragglers and sneak thieves. The father, gun in hand, went to the door, saw the approaching figure and challenged it. The young man, being deaf, made no reply, but still advanced, whereupon the father raised his gun and fired. His son fell, shot through the heart.

It was a pitiful sight to see that almost crazed father carrying his lifeless son into the home which had been made ready to welcome him. The next day the guests arrived. Instead of joyously greeting the returned soldier they gazed at the still form, wrapped in the flag for which the young man had bravely fought. Ery private burial ground had in it a grave made by the war, but no funeral like that ever took place in the vicinity or possibly in the whole south.

HAILSTONES.

The Part Electricity Is Said to Play in Their Formation.

The formation of hail through electrical action, according to the theory of scientists attached to the weather bureau at Washington, is an interesting and even wonderful process.

The wind draws out a cloud into a long, narrow strip. In that form, owing to the great amount of surface exposed to the air, the cloud evaporates rapidly, and the rapid evaporation produces intense cold. Dry particles of snow are then formed, and these, by friction with the water drops, quickly become charged with negative electricity. But the water drops themselves carry positive electricity, and, since negative attracts positive, a film of water is formed upon each snow particle and is instantly frozen into a layer of ice.

At this thickness its outer surface remains moist, the water not freezing there so rapidly, whereupon the electrical charge changes from negative to positive, and the particle is repelled by the water drops and driven to the outer parts of the cloud. Here the increased cold covers it with snow again, and friction charges it anew with negative electricity. Repulsion is now once more changed for attraction, and the particles rush back into the cloud, receiving upon their surfaces another film of water, which is turned into second ice layers.

Thus the growing hailstone darts zigzag through the clouds, piling up its alternate layers of snow and ice until gravitation gains control and sends it, with a jingling crowd of its fellows, spinning to the ground.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Spanish Duchess.

A duchess enters a shop. Do you imagine she will be more courteously received than a little milliner? Not at all, for both are instantly made at home and treated to the Hidalgo's finest manner. But she will never be the less a duchess because she and the shopkeeper are on the best of terms. Her unconsciousness of her rank in everyday relations, which would stupefy an English duchess, comes from the fact that she belongs to a prouder race. Had she a mind to sport her coronet in a shop the owner and his attendants would speedily make short work of her decorative dignity. To them it would simply mean an underbred and foolish exhibition, for impertinence and vulgar haughtiness are not defects the Spaniards will tolerate.—Blackwood's.

An Old Timer.

In an old diary bearing the date of 1775 several pages are devoted to cash accounts. On one of these is a quaintly worded statement, duly witnessed and dated.

The spelling is not particularly commendable, but spelling was an uncertain art in those days and even now is a gift denied to some:

Novem. 29th, 1775. This is to certify to all Parsons home it may Conserne that I have Paid a sufficient charge for a redish Colord Surtute with a Biew Velvet Cape, wich I now wear. JOHN SMITH.

One Law Secure.

Officer (as autist few downs bill, his machine beyond control) — Hi, there! You're breaking the law. Autist (as he whisked from view)—Well, I ain't breaking the law of gravitation.—Harper's Weekly.

THE ELECTRIC CRATER.

How the Arc Light is Produced Between the Electrodes.

Everybody knows that an arc light is formed by causing an electric current to pass between the points of two carbon rods. One of these is called the positive and the other the negative electrode, and the current passes from the former to the latter. Particles of carbon are carried on from the positive electrode until its end becomes cup shaped.

To the little cup thus formed the name of crater is applied, and from this crater four-fifths of the light is emitted. The negative electrode does not become so hot as the other. Between the two a little cloud of vaporized carbon is formed, rising from the crater, and this vapor gives forth a golden yellow light. But it is overpowered by the light of the crater itself, which has a violet tinge due to the incandescence of solid particles of carbon. The arc of light extended from one electrode to the other also has an axis of violet color which is its most brilliant part. The fact that most of the luminosity comes from the crater explains the reason why the light does not appear equal in all directions. It is brightest from that point of view which shows the largest portion of the crater.

An interesting effect is often noticed when flies or other insects flutter about an arc light. Their shadows cast on a neighboring wall appear gigantic. The reason is that the light of the crater is concentrated in a point smaller than the bodies of the insects, and the boundaries of the shadows consequently widen with increase of distance.—St. Louis Republic.

THE WARRANT CAME.

So They Took the Woman From Her Washtub to the Gallows.

The hanging of a woman, which in these days calls forth public protests, was apparently a matter of indifference to our grandfathers and grandmothers. It was in the nineteenth century that a woman found guilty of some trifling offense was sentenced to death. By chance the warrant for her execution was not sent to the high sheriff, and she remained in prison for about three years, acting as a jail washerwoman and occasionally, as a favor in acknowledgment of her good behavior, going out, as was then the custom, as washerwoman to private houses. But a clerk looking through the home office records found the warrant that had never been dispatched, and it was thereupon promptly forwarded to the sheriff for due process.

The woman was found by the turnkey at the washtub in a house in the town—Aylesbury. "Well, missus," said he, "you are to be hanged. The warrant has come at last, and we must carry the sentence out tomorrow morning at the latest." "Werry well, then," the wretched woman submissively replied, "I suppose I must go," and, having washed the soapuds off her arms, departed with the official. She was duly hanged the next morning, from all which it would seem that barely a century separates us from a condition of primitive barbarism.—London Chronicle.

Not Good Twice.

Lincoln's stories grew better and better as he grew older. One of the best was told to a visitor who congratulated him on the almost certain purpose on the part of the people to reelect him for another term of four years. Mr. Lincoln replied that he had been told this frequently before and that when it was first mentioned to him he was reminded of a farmer in Illinois who determined to try his own hand at blasting. After successfully boring and filling in with powder he failed in his effort to make the powder go off, and after discussing the cause with a looker on and failing to detect anything wrong in the powder the farmer suddenly came to the conclusion that it would not go off because it had been shot before.

A Point of View.

The new steamer City of — was laid up for repairs, and one of the rickety old timers of the line was sailing in her place. A passenger who was somewhat irritated by the fact remarked to another, an Irishman, by the way, "The City of — always gets in at 2 in the morning, and this old tub never gets in before 6."

The Irishman thought for a moment and replied: "It's all right. The distance is just the same, and we get a longer sail for our money."—New York Press.

Needed a Cloudburst.

Staying at an inn in Scotland, a shooting party found their sport much interfered with by rain. Still, wet or fine, the old fashioned barometer that hung in the hall persistently pointed to "set fair." At length one of the party drew the landlord's attention to the glass, saying, "Don't you think, now, Dugald, there's something the matter with your glass?" "No, sir," replied Dugald, with dignity, "she's a gude glass and a powerful glass, but she's no' moved w' trifles."

Such is Fame.

A learned correspondent writes: "I was examining a witness, an elderly woman, the other day. On my inquiring her name she said it was Mrs. Bardell and that she came from Gravesend. I asked, 'Did you know Charles Dickens?' She replied, 'Do you mean the undertaker?' Such is fame."—London News.

Make use of time while it is present with you. It depends upon your will and not upon the number of days to have a sufficient length of life.—Maitland.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DAILYMEN'S SUPPLIES AND STEEL STOVES & RANGES. We carry a Large Stock of Hardware, Tinware, Glass and China, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window Sashes, Fine Line of Choice GROCERIES Agents for the Great Western Saw. ALEX. McNAIR CO. The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 31st, 1907. 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,

HUGO KLEIN, of Nehalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7612, for the purchase of the N 1/4 of Sec. No. 11, in township No. 2 north, 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 U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1908. He names as witnesses: William H. Effenberger, of Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon; J. R. Hicks, of Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon; H. F. Effenberger, of Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 31st, 1907. 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,

WILLIAM H. EFFENBERGER, of Nehalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7612, for the purchase of the W 1/2 of Sec. 1 and E 1/2 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, in Twp. No. 2 north, 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 U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1908. He names as witnesses: Hugo Klein, of Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon; J. R. Hicks, of Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon; H. F. Effenberger, of Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 15th, 1907. 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,

COLONEL V. PRESTON, of Nehalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7614, for the purchase of the N 1/4 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, in Twp. No. 2 north, 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 U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 7th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses: Peter J. Sharp, of Tillamook, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nehalem, Oregon; John T. Tol, of Nehalem, Oregon; John Hicks, of Nehalem, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Nov. 15th, 1907. 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,

PETER J. SHARP, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7615, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, in Twp. No. 2 north, 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 U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses: Colonel V. Preston, of Nehalem, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nehalem, Oregon; Henry Tol, of Nehalem, Oregon; John H. Hicks, of Nehalem, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland Ore., November 19th, 1907. 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,

WILLIAM J. GILBERT, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7616, for the purchase of the N 1/4 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, in Twp. No. 2 north, 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 U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses: John H. Holgate, of Hemlock, Oregon; Jesse Earl, of Hemlock, Oregon; James Christensen, of Hemlock, Oregon; Edgar Gilchrist, of Beaver, Oregon.

100,000 Bottles of Sweet Wines Given Away. SPECIAL HOLIDAY GIFT.

From now until January 1st, 1908, we shall give away free to every purchaser of our famous brands of Whiskies, and which we are offering at the same prices as heretofore, as follows: With one gallon of our Jacob's Monogram Rye or Bourbon O.P.S. Whisky, regular price \$5.00 per gallon, we will give away gratis four bottles of fine old California Wine, regular price 50c. per bottle. Any brand that you might select, the price of the Whisky is \$5.00; the Wine is \$2.00. You will get a \$7.00 purchase for \$5.00, freight and express charges prepaid. With one gallon of our famous Standard AAA Rye, regular price \$4.00 per gallon, we will give away gratis three bottles of fine old California Sweet Wines, regular price 50c. per bottle. You may select any brand you desire. The price of the Whisky is \$4.00; the price of the Wine \$1.50. You will get a \$5.50 purchase for \$4.00, freight and express charges prepaid. With one gallon of our famous Rainier AAA Bourbon, regular price \$4.00 per gallon, we will give away gratis three bottles of fine old California Sweet Wines, regular price 50c. per bottle. You can select any brand you may desire. The price of the Whisky is \$4.00; the price of the Wine is \$1.50. You will get a \$5.50 purchase for \$4.00, freight and express charges prepaid. With one gallon of Tillamook Rye or Bourbon Whisky, regular price \$3.25, we will give away free two bottles of fine old California Sweet Wines, regular price 50c. per bottle. You can select any brand you desire. The price of the Whisky is \$3.00; the price of the Wine is \$1.00. You will get a \$4.00 purchase for \$3.00, freight and express charges prepaid. With one gallon of Sheehan's Private Stock Rye or Bourbon Whisky, regular price \$3.00 per gallon, we will give away free two bottles of fine old California Sweet Wines, regular price 50c. per bottle. You can select any brand you desire. The price of the Whisky is \$3.00; the price of the Wine is \$1.00. You will get a \$4.00 purchase for \$3.00, freight and express charges prepaid. With one gallon of Delaney's Malt or White Rye Whisky, regular price \$3.00 per gallon, we will give away free two bottles of fine old California Sweet Wines, regular price 50c. per bottle. You may select any brand you may desire. The price of the Whisky is \$3.00; the price of the Wine is \$1.00, which give you \$4.00 purchase for \$3.00, freight and express charges prepaid. With one gallon of Jamaica or New England Rum, regular price \$4.00 per gallon, we will give away free three bottles of fine old California Sweet Wines, regular price 50c. per bottle. You may select any brand you desire. The price of the Rum is \$4.00, the price of the Wine is \$1.50, which gives you a \$5.50 purchase for \$4.00, freight and express charges prepaid. With one gallon of Apple, Peach, Apricot and California Grape Brandy, regular price \$4.00 per gallon, we will give away free three bottles of fine old California Sweet Wines, regular price 50c. per bottle. You can select any brand you may desire. The price of the Brandy is \$4.00, the price of the Wine is \$1.50, which gives you a \$5.50 purchase for \$4.00, freight and express charges prepaid. With one gallon of Holland Gin, regular price \$4.00 per gallon, we will give away free three bottles of fine old California Sweet Wines, regular price 50c. per bottle. You may select any brand you may desire. The price of the Gin is \$4.00, the price of the Wine is \$1.50, which gives you a \$5.50 purchase for \$4.00, freight and express charges prepaid. The Wines which we are giving away are pure and guaranteed to conform with the new pure food law of June 20th, 1906. We have the following brands to select from: Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscated, Sweet Catawba, Madeira and Malaga. When ordering state what brand you desire. Remember, when you order more than one gallon you will be entitled on every extra gallon you order to as many bottles of Wine as you are on the first gallon. With two gallons of \$5.00 Whisky we give free eight bottles. With three gallons of \$5.00 Whisky we will give twelve bottles. With four gallons of \$5.00 Whisky we will give away sixteen bottles. With five gallons of \$5.00 Whisky we will give away twenty bottles. With two gallons of \$4.00 Whisky we will give away six bottles. With three gallons of \$4.00 Whisky we will give away nine bottles. With four gallons of \$4.00 Whisky we will give away twelve bottles. With five gallons of \$4.00 Whisky we will give away fifteen bottles. With two gallons of \$3.25 or \$3.00 Whisky we will give away four bottles. With three gallons of \$3.25 or \$3.00 Whisky we will give away six bottles. With five gallons of \$3.25 or \$3.00 Whisky we will give away ten bottles. Send your orders in for the Holidays, and they will have our prompt attention. All goods packed in plain case. Send Wells, Fargo or Post money orders with your order. We cannot ship C.O.D.

MIKE JACOB & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 51 Front Street, Portland, Ore.

OUR ORDERS ARE SHIPPED THE SAME DAY AS WE RECEIVE THEM

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 31st, 1907. 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,

LILLIAN R. ANDERSON, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7599, for the purchase of the S 1/4 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, in Twp. No. 2 north, 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 her claim to said land before the U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of January, 1908. She names as witnesses: W. J. Hines, of Tillamook, Oregon; Charles Hines, of Tillamook, Oregon; G. Randall, of Tillamook, Oregon; John Rupp, of Tillamook, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., September 27th, 1907. 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,

BLANCHE A. McNAIR, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7597, for the purchase of the S 1/4 of Sec. 14 of section No. 8, in Twp. No. 2 north, Range No. 9 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 U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 24th day of January, 1908. She names as witnesses: Alex. McNair, of Tillamook, Oregon; Dan Hickey, of Bain, Oregon; John S. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; Wm. Reddaway, of Nehalem, Oregon.