

**THE MOST FAMOUS NATIONAL HYMN**

**It Has Stirred up Revolutions-- Under Its Inspiring Strain Victory Has Been Snatched From Defeat**

No song that ever was sung, said a famous writer, produces such an effect on a crowd as the "Marseillaise" hymn. Carlyle said: "The sound of it will make the blood tingle in men's veins, and whole armies and assemblages will sing it 'with eyes weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of death, despot, and devil.'" That of course, would hardly be the case in these quieter times of the new empire. But it was very different when an impetuous and excitable people were wrought up to fever heat amid wild scenes of bloodshed and warfare in their own streets--when women were "fighting with the ferocity of wild beasts, and the heavy laden tumbrils were rolling on day after day towards the scaffold."

The power of the song during the frightful days of the first French revolution was indeed almost incredible. Klopstock, the poet, declared that it had caused the death of 50,000 Germans. It could win the victory of Jemmapes for the forces of Dumouriez, 40,000 men shouting themselves hoarse as they marched on the enemy. It was supposed by one republican general to be as good an addition of 1000 to his ranks. Another reported of it: "I have won the battle but 'Marseillaise' commanded with me." During the march of Duroc's division after Froeschwiller, M. Ludovic Halevy, making his way with other fugitives to Phalsbourg, relates how the company, battered by the elements and disheartened by disaster, suddenly took heart and hope when the tall Tembour Major Berne, striding in front, lifted his gilt staff as a signal and led off the "Marseillaise," the soldiers striking in one by one and becoming new men under the intoxicating influence.

There has seldom been a season of disorder in which the strains of the famous song have not excited the passions of the French people; and thus it is that it has been kept in constant thralldom--"always feared, always watched, like a lion ready to break forth from its den and spread a second time desolation and carnage over half the nations of Europe." The government forbade its being played or sung for many years; and curiously enough it is not many years since the Russian government issued a decree to the same effect. It all reminds me of Heine's French Drummer, who could not speak German but "could make himself very intelligible with his drum." If Heine said he did not know what 'liberte' meant, he drummed the "Marseillaise," and the poet understood him.

Now what of the history of this epoch making song? The authorship and composition was the result of a single inspiration; for, as the story goes, both words and music were written in one night without any previous sketching out or subsequent elaboration. The author and composer was Rouget de Lisle, an engineer captain, who had at one time been a teacher of music. As the son of a royalist parent, and himself belonging to the constitutional party, De Lisle declined to take the oath to the constitution abolishing the crown; he was therefore deprived of his military rank, denounced, and imprisoned, only to escape after the fall of Robespierre. He appears to have been greatly admired among his associates for his poetical and musical gifts.

His most intimate friend was one aron Deitrich, the mayor of Strasburg. One evening in the early part of 1792 De Lisle was the guest at the table of this family. The baron's resources, we read, had been so much reduced by the necessities and calamities of war that nothing better than garrison bread and a few slices of ham could be provided for dinner. Deitrich smiled sadly at his friend; and, lamenting the scantiness of his fare, declared that he would bring forth the last remaining bottle of Rhine wine in his cellar if he thought it would help to inspire De Lisle in the composition of a patriotic song. The ladies signified their approval, and sent for the last bottle of wine the house could boast of. After dinner De Lisle, in a fit of enthusiasm, composed the words and music of the song which has immortalized his name:

"Ye sons of France, awake to glory!  
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise;  
Your children, wives, and grandstres hoary,  
Behold their tears and hear their cries!  
Shall lawless tyrants, mischief breeding,  
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,  
Affright and desolate the land,  
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?"

To arms, to arms, ye brave!  
The patriot sword unsheathe!  
March on, march on, all hearts resolved  
On liberty or death."

The next morning he hurried with it to the house of his friend Deitrich, where it was sung for the first time amid intense enthusiasm. A few days later it was publicly sung in Strasburg, and it was subsequently performed at Marseilles with so much effect that it was at once printed and distributed to the troops starting for Paris. It was the incident of this latter performance that secured the present title for the song, De Lisle himself having first called it a "Chant du Combat de l'Armee du Rhin." The troops entered the capital on July 30, 1792, singing the inspiring melody, and to its strains they marched to the attack on the Tuileries on August 10. From that day the "Chant du Combat" was called "Chanson des Marseillaise," and finally "La Marseillaise"--a name which has often led to confusion in regard to the scene of its birth.

As originally printed, the "Marseillaise" consisted of six couplets only; the seventh was added when the song was dramatized for the Fete de Federation, in order to complete the characters--an old man, a soldier, a wife and a child--among whom the verses were distributed. De Lisle had been cashiered for having expressed disapproval of the events of August 10, and was then in prison, from which he was only released after the fall of Robespierre, on July 28, 1794. In these circumstances Dubois, editor of the Journal de Literature, was asked to supply a stanza for the child, and a fine verse, beginning "Nou! entre nous dans la carriere," came from his pen.

Oddly enough, poor Dietrich, the mayor of Strasburg, walked to the scaffold accompanied by the strains of the song he had directly helped into being. As for De Lisle, escaping, as we have seen, after the fall of Robespierre, he entered the army again; made the campaign of La Vendee under General Hoche; was wounded, and at length went into privacy at Montaign (his birthplace), where he remained a poor, lonely, broken hearted man until the second restoration. His family had some little property among them, but a brother seems to have taken advantage of the composer, and De Lisle was forced to go to Paris, where only a small pension, granted by Louis XVIII, and continued by Louise Philippe, prevented him starving. He passed away in a friend's house at Choisy-le-Roi on June 27, 1836, being then in his 76th year. At that place a statue was erected to his mind in 1892, the centenary of "La Marseillaise."

Those who know the "Marseillaise" know how thoroughly it accords with the spirit of the country which claims it as a national air. It may not be strictly true, as an English writer has contended, that "none but a French patriot could easily seize hold of the melody." But certainly it is quite unlikely that anyone but French patriot would have written it.

**The English Aristocracy Not Above Turning an Honest Penny.**

So prevalent has become the custom among women moving in society of increasing their means for adding to their wardrobe by "touting" for tradespeople that the following advertisement was unblushingly inserted in a London paper: "A lady moving in good society is required at once to wear and to make fashionable very beautiful, dainty article of jewelry, liberal remuneration; strict secrecy."

It is well known that it is no uncommon thing for a delicate suggestion to be made at fashionable shops that in return for a tactful recommendation the firm would be only too delightfully delighted to supply dresses, hats or shoes, as the case may be, gratis, even paying a commission upon new orders obtained.

The automobile boom opened up a fresh field for women touts, and one female expert driver in the social world is known to have cleared some hundred pounds as a commission in a very short time.

But it would appear this system of female touting is done in London to an almost incredible extent, women acting as secret agents for wine merchants, soap manufacturers and even as touts for money lenders, while there are several so-called "men about town" whose only income is derived from one service or another.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill in the Senate at the request of the Salvation Army leaders to establish a bureau of colonization. Under its provisions the government is to loan money to actual settlers on the public domain. It is known as the Booth Tucker bill and purposes to take people from some of the overcrowded eastern cities and locate them on the land which is to be reclaimed by irrigation. Not more than \$1500 is to be loaned to one person. The interest rate is to be three per cent per annum.

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**Notice of Publication--Timber Land**

United States Land Office, Waterville, Wash., March 14, 1904.  
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.

Elizabeth M. Sherman, of Wenatchee County of Clelan, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 377 for the purchase of the lots 1 and 2 and 1/4 of Section No. 30 in Township No. 26 n. Range No. 17 E. W. M., 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 Henry Grass, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Wenatchee, Wash., on Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1904.

She names as witnesses: Edward T. Sherman of Wenatchee, Wash., J. W. Southard, Chiuwaukum, Wash., Frank Shibley, Wenatchee, Wash., and Charley French, of Chiuwaukum, Wash. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 1st day of June, 1904.  
M. B. MALLOY, Register.  
First publication, March 18, 1904

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**Contest Notice.**

United States Land Office, Waterville, Wash., Feb. 25, 1904.  
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Petrel Davis, contestant, against homestead entry No. 5653, made December 20, 1902, for the s e 1/4 of section 6, township 28 n. range 17 e., by John Bergman, contestant, it is alleged that said John Bergman has wholly abandoned said tract, that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry, that said tract is not settled upon nor cultivated by said claimant as required by law. That said alleged absence from the said land, and said failures still exist and are not due to his employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 11, 1904, before J. E. Shore, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Leavenworth, Wash., and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 18, 1904, before the Register and Receiver at the United States land office in Waterville, Wash. A proper affidavit filed February 21, 1904 set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by one and proper publication.  
M. B. MALLOY, Register.  
First publication, March 4, 1904.

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