

SNAPSHOTS OF SOULS

Henry Price Believes Spirits Can Be Pictured Leaving Body.

THE SUBJECT HIS LIFE STUDY

Scientist and Singer Asks Permission of Hospital Authorities to Try Experiments—Says Watchers Don't See Soul's Flight as They Are Hypnotized.

The unheard of claim that he has discovered a method by which he can photograph the human soul was advanced the other night by Henry Price, a retired professor of music, at Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Price announced that he is actually seeking permission to make experiments at Bellevue hospital that will demonstrate the extraordinary scientific value of his discovery, says the New York American.

Mr. Price says he has made great headway in his researches as a result of the recent declaration by scientists in Boston that they had been able to weigh the human soul and had found that it balanced the scales at a good half ounce.

Mr. Price, who was for forty years the baritone soloist of Trinity church, New York, says he has made the subject a life study, and he is convinced that the soul has a real existence and that the reason it cannot be seen in taking its flight from the body is because those present at the time of death are invariably hypnotized. The theory the soul really exists, Professor Price says, is borne out by the fact that the body lightens immediately after death.

His plan is to photograph the soul as it departs from the body with a number of quick snapshots.

It would be impossible, he says, to hypnotize the camera, as it records many things not visible to the naked eye. In speaking of the subject the other day Professor Price said:

"I would like to have about a half dozen scientific men in the room as witnesses to the experiment, and I would also want a stop watch to record the transition."

"Have you formed any idea of what the soul looks like?" asked a reporter.

"I don't know what it looks like," replied Mr. Price, "but I am sure it does not weigh more than a dram."

"What, in your opinion, becomes of the soul after it has taken its flight?" Mr. Price was asked.

"According to my belief," was the reply, "the soul does not really take its flight. It passes into another body, but it has to be removed by some one whom we will call an angel or an agent of the Deity. The angel has to remove it from the body while it is yet warm and, put it into another being. If the person doesn't deserve another life, then the Deity doesn't send for his soul, and he is dead like a common animal."

Professor Price was asked if he had formed any idea regarding the organization of the soul.

"Necessarily," replied he, "the organism must be very small. It may be like an oyster or a mollusk. We cannot see its organization, yet we know it has life."

Mr. Price says all clergymen ought to be interested in the success of his experiments, because if the corporeal existence of the soul as proved it will put an end to infidelity. As yet the authorities at Bellevue have not taken up Professor Price's ideas.

POETICAL MARRYING SQUIRE.

How a Montpelier Man and a Widow Were United at Pennville.

Lee Rhoton, the Montpelier (Ind.) man whose matrimonial disappointment formed the basis of an appeal to the clerk of the Jay circuit court to take back a license issued to him to marry Mrs. Emma McPherson, a widow, of near Pennville, Ind., is now perhaps glad that his wish was not granted, for the two are now married, says a Portland (Ind.) special dispatch to the Indianapolis News. Perseverance and repeated declarations of his love for his once promised bride won the day, and the words were said by Justice Cartwright at Pennville which finally made the two discordant hearts beat as one. This is what he said:

Especially I stand,
With the law in my hand,
These words I pronounce: As a matter of course,
You are now man and wife, for better or worse.
On the sea of life I give you this start,
Live happy together till death do you part.

A New Tobacco Cure.

"The antispitting ordinance in Fulton did a good thing for me," said Claude Montjoy, a Round Prairie township farmer, who was in Fulton recently, says the Fulton (Minn.) Gazette. "I happened to be in town one stock sales day just after the law went into effect, and for fear I would spit on the sidewalk before I thought I failed to take a chew of tobacco all day and went without till I got home. I told my wife about it, and she suggested to me that if I could quit chewing that long I could quit altogether, and from that day to this I haven't used it."

A Youthful Nature Fakir.

Eugene Oliver, a carrier boy, is recovering from a severe wound received in a peculiar manner, writes an Iola (Kan.) correspondent of the Topeka Capital. He was standing beside one of the trees in the park a few days since when a squirrel ran down and took hold of the top of his right ear. The boy ran away, screaming for help, but the little animal held on—in fact, took hold tighter—until it had bitten a hole clear through and half across the top of the boy's ear.

NOT A "NATURE FAKIR."

But Dr. W. T. Hornaday Can Tell Some Strange Animal Stories.

In the controversy as to "nature faking," so called, between President Roosevelt and certain writers about animals William T. Hornaday, the well known naturalist, who is the director of the New York zoological park, takes what might be called middle ground. He characterizes some of the stories of the Rev. Dr. William J. Long as highly imaginative and about as much entitled to belief as a fairy tale. On the other hand, he gives animals more credit for intelligence and ability to remember and reason than does the venerable naturalist and poet, John Burroughs. Professor Hornaday himself is generally credited with knowing more about the wild species of ani-



DR. WILLIAM T. HORNBADAY.

mals than any one else in America. He has lived among them in their native jungles, has shot them by the hundreds and captured them for the making of zoos. The story of his boyhood is a story of life in the forests of Indiana and the prairies of Iowa, while the narrative of his later adventures takes one through the thickets of Ceylon, the Malay peninsula and Borneo, where he shot elephants, Indian lions, tigers, leopards, crocodiles, orang outangs, chimpanzees and bears, to say nothing of antelopes, monkeys and such small fry. His exciting experiences in those days were numerous enough to fill several books. He is fifty-two years of age, and thirty-two of these years have been spent in systematic and scientific study of animals. For that matter, the professor cannot remember when he was not roving among the animals and observing their habits.

There are many things which animals do, he says, which cannot be accounted for on the theory of mere instinct. The elephant, for instance, which is one of the most intelligent of animals, displays a great deal of power of memory and reason. At the Bronx zoo is an elephant named Gunda. "Gunda," said Dr. Hornaday, "runs a savings bank. He is one of the wisest of elephants. In two days' time Gunda was trained to the banking business, and now he looks after his money in the most approved fashion. If you give him a penny he puts it in a box that he has for that purpose and then solemnly rings a bell. If you give him a peanut and a penny at the same time he carefully puts the peanut in his mouth and the penny he deposits as usual in his bank. He never makes a mistake about it."

FLORENCE EASTON.

Her Success in the Title Role of "Madam Butterfly."

Miss Florence Easton will sing next season in the role in which she made a pronounced hit last winter, that of Cho Cho San, the beautiful little Japanese butterfly whose part forms the title role of the latest popular success, "Madam Butterfly." Miss Easton is an American girl and had already won credit for her singing of grand opera in English when the opportunity came to make the hit of her career in the



FLORENCE EASTON.

role of Cho Cho San. She is one of several prima donnas who alternated in singing this part in Henry W. Savage's company at the Garden theater, New York, last season. "Madam Butterfly" was so popular there that Mr. Savage expects to have several companies touring with it the coming season and presenting also "The Merry Widow" and perhaps "Salome." "Madam Butterfly" enjoyed great favor in Italy, the country of its composer, Giacomo Puccini, and in London it proved the most successful of any opera presented there in recent years.

DRAWING FOR FARMS

First Under Reclamation Act and the Cost to the Lucky.

PAYMENTS IN INSTALLMENTS

Forty-seven and One-half Acres in Each Tract Awarded in Irrigation Project Near Billings, Mont.—Canals Thirty-five Miles Long.

The apportioning of irrigated lands at Billings, Mont., the other day was the first of the sort held under the reclamation act, says the Kansas City Star. It was not, as many persons may suppose, a free distribution of farms. It was an opportunity presented by the government to buy land through which a system of finely built irrigation ditches or flumes with cement and steel locks and gates had been constructed by competent engineers. These things cost large sums, and they must be paid for by the men who file upon the farms. Approximately the cost will be something more than \$1,500 in installments for farms of forty-seven and one-half acres each. This cost is very reasonable when the fact is considered that the water supply for the future, or while the Yellowstone river continues to run, is assured by the government. The soil assures the crops. Several men in Kansas City drew farms in the new district.

In apportioning the land the government officials thoroughly mixed the thousands of envelopes containing the names of applicants and took 1,500 from the many. Of these 1,500 the first 631 were entitled to file entries on farms in the order in which their envelopes were numbered. The farms contain an average of forty-seven and one-half acres, which, experience has shown, is about all that any ordinary farmer can cultivate with irrigation. Forty acres are said to be enough.

All persons who file on the irrigation farms are required to pay the land office fee, a "building" charge of \$30 an acre, to help defray the cost of building canals, locks and other parts of the system; a maintenance charge of 90 cents an acre until further notice and a charge of \$4 an acre for the land to be paid to the Crow Indians.

These payments must be made as follows: At the time of entry each applicant must pay to the receiver of the Billings land office the usual fees and commissions and \$1 of the Indian purchase price for each acre entered and, in addition, \$3 on account of the building charge and 90 cents as operating and maintenance charges for each irrigable acre embraced in his entry, and thereafter he must pay on the Indian purchase price 75 cents annually for four years, beginning with the end of the second year, for each acre embraced in his entry, and in addition thereto he must, in accordance with notices issued by the secretary of the interior, pay annually for each irrigable acre embraced in his entry not less than \$3 on account of the building charge and such sum as may from time to time be fixed as charges for operation and maintenance. The building charge of \$90 an acre may be paid in not less than four or more than nine annual installments, in addition to the payment made at the time of entry. This makes the farms cost \$1,500 or \$1,600 each.

The land acquired in the drawing is known as the Huntley reclamation project. It is a part of the old Crow Indian reservation ceded to the government. Ultimately the project will provide irrigation for about 32,000 acres of arid land lying south of the Yellowstone river and extending from Huntley to Bull Mountain station on the Northern Pacific railway. The tract is from two to four miles wide and nearly thirty miles long. The junction of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy with the Northern Pacific is at Huntley, at the west end of the irrigable land, and both railroads extend through the lands in such a way as to give excellent railroad facilities.

The reclamation service planned the irrigation system so that water is to be delivered to practically every farm on the 32,000 acres. The main canal is built to divert 400 cubic feet a second from the Yellowstone river about two miles west of Huntley. For the first two miles the canal is carried along the Huntley bluffs and approximately parallel to the Northern Pacific tracks. This location requires several sections of concrete lined canal and three tunnels, also lined with concrete and aggregating 2,650 feet in length. The first tunnel, 700 feet long, carries the water from the headgates under the Northern Pacific railway.

The main canal is being built under present contracts, to a length of twenty-three and one-half miles and can be extended about eight miles further when conditions justify the expenditure. The structures on the main canal, such as culverts, wastegates, siphons, bridges and the headgates, are of concrete and steel construction and very substantial. The turnouts, culverts and flumes on the lateral system are well built of wood.

The soils vary from a fine sandy loam to a heavy clay. There is a preponderance of clay and clay loam soil. Some of these are strongly impregnated with alkali and most of them are underlain with gravel. The waste water ditches are laid out so as to prevent the rise of alkali on the lands.

Here is a table prepared by I. D. O'Donnell of Billings, Mont., to show what may be done on an irrigated farm of forty acres:

Twenty acres alfalfa, 100 tons at \$5.00	500
Five acres sugar beets, per acre, \$75.00	375
Five acres potatoes, per acre, \$100.00	500

Ten acres to buildings, garden, orchard, chickens, ditches, etc.....

..... \$1.25

To encourage those who drew farms the other day the government will make no charge for water to irrigate until the season of 1908. This will give the pioneer farmers a chance to get in their fall plowing at no expense except for labor and also give them time to build their houses and fences before real farming begins next spring.

Several Kansas City men were among 631 lucky persons who drew irrigation farms. Among these was Joseph G. Little, a negro Pullman porter, at 1,322 East Sixteenth street. Little is out on his run and probably does not know of his good fortune.

CLOUD PIERCING BUILDINGS.

Architect's Prediction of Skyscrapers One Thousand Feet High.

"The time of the thousand foot tall skyscraper in this country is so near that it is no joke," declared Architect Henry Hornbostel, who has planned the forty story tower addition to the Allegheny county (Pa.) courthouse, which is to be 700 feet high, the other night in an address before the Pittsburgh board of trade, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. "I believe that the time will come within the next twenty years when we will see buildings at least a thousand feet high in this country. They will be located in our larger cities, of course, for there the necessity of concentration in business is most pronounced."

Mr. Hornbostel, explaining his forty story tower plan, said that the office building was distinctively an American idea, which grew from the necessity of concentration of business and the increasing realty values.

Mr. Hornbostel spoke of the economical feature of the tower as an inducement. The tower would cost, he said, from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, while the cost of another building across Diamond street from the present courthouse, including the cost of the site, would be at least \$4,000,000 and possibly more.

The tower would be 70 by 70 feet at the base. Above the roof of the present building the size of the tower would increase to 80 by 80 feet for several stories. In this increased space ten or twelve courtrooms are planned. Above the courtrooms to the top of the tower are to be offices, with the top of the tower ornamental.

Mr. Hornbostel said the tower would not be affected even by a bolt of lightning, as the electricity would be consumed by the steel structure, and that the building would stand tremendous wind pressure, estimating that it would take 200 miles of wind a minute to dangerously affect it.

AFTER A LOT OF CENTS.

Kansas Methodists Will Raise a Mortgage in That Way.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church at Lakin, Kan., have completed a novel plan of raising money with which to liquidate a mortgage, says a Topeka (Kan.) special dispatch to the New York Times. The object is to gather a mile of cents, and to do this there was given to each member a narrow strip of paper a foot in length. Each foot will hold just 16 cents.

It is calculated that when the mile of cents is received the sum of \$844.48 will have been raised, the exact amount of the interest and principal of the mortgage at this time.

The Lakin women have figured out that it takes just 84,448 cents to make a mile if they are laid in a row.

Woman Railway Grader.

That a young woman may help in building a grade for a railway is proved by Miss Ansea Rowe, daughter of Andrew Rowe, a prosperous farmer living four miles north of Waupaca, Wis., through whose farm the new Waupaca-Green Bay line will pass, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. She is driving a team and scraper along with her brother. They are building the grade through their father's farm for the railway company. Miss Rowe is one of a family of sixteen children and is a healthy, robust girl.

Some Editorial Difficulties.

(President Roosevelt in his Jamestown speech advised the newspaper editors of the country to be temperate in their expressions.)

The temperate expression is a fine thing, we admit.
And the sanction's always better for a wholesome lot of it.
But suppose some gentle poetess of forty years or more
Brings in her latest poems and sits down
And reads them o'er?
And suppose some old subscriber brings a column letter in.
And in trying to unroll it you are skewered
with a pin?
Please tell us, Mr. President, among such dread kill joys.
Just how is any editor to keep his mental poise?
Suppose a cub reporter has strud up the office
By falling down completely on the story of a fire?
Or some compositor has knocked an article sky high.
By carefully inserting there a line of printer's "pi"?
Suppose a wreck or war breaks loose and a photo there is none—
The editor's "official" was not there with his gun.
While his hated rival's picture man was Johnny-on-the-spot—
How's an editor to hold himself from writing things red hot?
Suppose the umpire from our team has stolen one whole game,
And the sporting editor sits down to call that jump a name?
Do you think he's going to seek a term of mild and soft reproach,
Or will he jump upon the man with spikes in verbal boot?
But these are just a few small things that drive the press man wild;
There are others where he can't be hoped he'll draw his language mild.
But still, to words temperate he'll strive never to give vent
And be as mild a critic as—well, say our president!

—Denver Republican

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, executor of the estate of Lorenz Hornshuh, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified as by law required, at the office of U'Ren and Schuebel within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1907.
WILLIAM HORNSHUH and FREDERICK HORNSHUH, Executors of the estate of Lorenz Hornshuh, deceased.
U'REN & SCHUEBEL, Attorneys for Executors. 3215

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, George W. Derry, administrator of the estate of Chris Timm, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County, and that the said Court has set Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1907, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and the Court room of said Court, as the time and place for the hearing of objections or exceptions to said final account and the settlement of said estate. All persons having objections to said final account or to the settlement of said estate are required to present the same on or before said date above mentioned.

Dated July 17th, 1907.
GEORGE W. DERRY, Administrator of the estate of Chris Timm, deceased.
GRAHAM & CLEETON, Attorneys for Administrator. 3215

PARKPLACE

The school board of Parkplace district held a meeting Saturday. They ordered four new fire escapes for the school building; two to be placed on the east side, one on the north side of assembly hall and one on the south. School is to be opened the third Monday in September which will be the 15th.

Miss Katie Wilson, who was a successful teacher of the Parkplace school last year, will leave Tuesday morning for a month's stay in the mountains. Miss Wilson has been a sufferer from intercostal neuralgia since the close of her school and it is by the advice of her physician, Dr. M. C. Strickland, that she takes this outing. She will teach the seventh grade of the Lebanon school next year.

Mrs. Ollie Cline of Kansas is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. Holmes.

For Sale, cheap—One good American Evaporating Dryer in good working condition. Will dry any kind of fruit. Apply to George Randall, 801 Fifth Street, Oregon City. 565

Mt. Hood beer, it's the Peer. C. W. Kelly, 246 Alder St.

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TIME CARD.

O. W. P. RAILWAY

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Portland 1st & Alder Sts.	Oregon City	Canemah	Oregon City
6:40	5:40	5:48	6:00
6:25	7:20	7:30	6:25
7:00	7:55	8:05	7:00
7:35	8:30	8:40	7:35
8:10	9:05	9:15	8:10
8:45	9:40	9:50	8:45
9:20	10:15	10:25	9:20
9:55	10:50	11:00	9:55
10:30	11:25	11:35	10:30
11:05	12:00	12:10	11:05
11:40	12:35	12:45	11:40
12:15	1:10	1:20	12:15
12:50	1:45	1:55	12:50
1:25	2:20	2:30	1:25
2:00	2:55	3:05	2:00
2:35	3:30	3:40	2:35
3:10	4:05	4:15	3:10
3:45	4:40	4:50	3:45
4:20	5:15	5:25	4:20
4:55	5:50	6:00	4:55
5:30	6:25	6:35	5:30
6:05	7:00	7:10	6:05
6:40	7:35	7:45	6:40
7:15	8:10	8:20	7:15
7:50	8:45	8:55	7:50
8:25	9:20	9:30	8:25
9:00	9:55	10:05	9:00
10:00	10:55	11:05	10:00
11:00	11:55	12:05	11:00
12:05	12:55	1:05	12:05

To Milwaukie only.
Via Lent's Junction, daily except Sunday, leave on Sundays, 4:30 a. m. A. M. figures in Roman; P. M. in black.

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only genuine hair-food you can buy. It gives new life to the hair-bulbs. You save what hair you have, and get more, too. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.



SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County.
May L. Hicklin, Plaintiff,

vs.
William T. Hicklin, Defendant.

To William T. Hicklin, the above named defendant:
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 suit in the above named Court, on or before Friday, September 6th, 1907, the same being six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and you will take notice that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: That the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and plaintiff be dissolved, and that plaintiff be given the care, custody, education and control of their said minor child, King Henry Hicklin.

This summons is published by the order of the Hon. G. B. Dimick, Judge of the County Court for Clackamas County, State of Oregon, in the Oregon City Enterprise, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Clackamas County, for six successive and consecutive weeks, commencing Friday, July 26th, A. D. 1907, and continuing to and including, Friday, September 6th, A. D. 1907.

GEO. C. BROWNELL,
3217 Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

Justice Court, for District No. 13, State of Oregon, County of Clackamas.

Civil Action for the Recovery of Money.
Bert Hollis, Plaintiff,

vs.
C. Robbins, Defendant.

To Bert Hollis, Defendant:
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 Court within six weeks from the date of the publication of this summons upon you. And if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Thirteen Dollars and the costs and disbursements of the within entitled action.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1907.
T. G. JONSRUD,
3316 Justice of the Peace.

Last insertion July 26, 1907.
First insertion, Sept. 6, 1907.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm (an antiseptic ointment) for cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, swellings, lame back and rheumatic pains.

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One bottle of each of these five preparations costs but \$1.25. For sale by Howell & Jones.



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