

# LAW PROVIDES NO STOP-OVER

(Continued from Page 1.)

er under the law, I am powerless to do any more."

That the manager of the coming show will be tickled to death to be arrested, as long as his show is not molested, is the general opinion of those whose interest in the case has been aroused. And they believe he will readily put up bail, and then go back and watch his show go on. Incidentally it is pointed out that if the manager gets out of town before the performance starts, the sheriff, no matter how earnest his intentions, may have some difficulty in arresting him. Bets are now being freely made that the circus will show, and odds of eight to five are being offered against those who are willing to take the ministers' side as a sporting proposition.

Preparations for the show are continuing unabated; and the ministers are also continuing their fight to prevent it. Not meeting the success with their petitions to Governor West that they had expected, one of them called Attorney General Crawford up at Salem on the telephone and asked him to give an opinion as to whether the performance would be a violation of the law. Mr. Crawford is reported to have replied that his office was not designed to render opinions to any put state, county or city officials, and that he could not answer the ministers.

The ministers have prepared a letter to Governor West, setting the case as they see it before him, and asking him to procure an opinion from the attorney general.

# COAST STATES JOIN TO SHOW RESOURCE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A new slogan for the development of the Pacific coast agricultural interests has been announced by the management of the California Land Show which is to be given in San Francisco, October 11 to 25. It strikes the keynote of the aims and purposes of the public bodies and development organizations, the goal of increased settlement of the rich areas by increased population. Here it is:

"The landless man for the manless land."

The Land Show promises to be the most complete and interesting exposition for the information and encouragement of the landless man ever given in the east. Under the patronage of the San Francisco Real Estate Board the plans for the Land Show have been perfected and space has already been allotted to 23 counties of California and more than 80 other exhibitors.

The show will be given in a monster pavilion of canvas at Eighth and Market streets that will cover a floor space of 100,000 square feet. An elaborate scheme of decoration has been devised that will make the exhibition hall a fairland of forest greens as a setting for the widely diversified exhibits of Pacific coast land and land products.

# OKLAHOMA RANCH SHOW IS COMING

The Oklahoma Ranch Wild West show is coming to Oregon City. The date has been definitely fixed for Sunday, August 3, and one of the most picturesquely interesting exhibitions of its kind ever seen in this city may be looked for with confidence. The Oklahoma Ranch Wild West show, it is announced, has all the best features of the most famous among the old-time border exhibitions, together with many novelties that give it a character distinctively its own.

It illustrates the old life on the plains with a wealth of detail and with what is declared to be absolute fidelity to historic truth; its Indians are real Indians, and they have been selected from the great Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe and other tribes that have figured so thrillingly in the frontier history of the United States; its old scouts and trappers have actually lived the lives which they reproduce in the arena; the stagecoach drivers are among the last of that recklessly-daring race of men who crossed the plains and mountains, with the reins in one hand and a six-shooter in the other; the cowboys are the real chap-wearing, short-vamp, high-heeled ropers of the cattle ranges; the cowgirls are to the manner born; the Mexicans have been recruited from the great Spanish ranches in Central Mexico or from the bull-rings of the oldest of rebellion-swept Old Mexico; and even the troops of Cossacks, under Prince Lucca, who contrast the riding of the Russian Steppes with that of the American cattle ranch, are declared to be among the most cleverly-daring of their race.

Among the border dramas to be given in the great arena when the big show exhibits here will be a thrilling battle between Indians led by the great Sioux Chief, Mighty Thunder, and a company of scouts, frontiersmen and cowboys, under the direction of Col. Zack Mulhall, the famous ranchman and sureshot of Oklahoma. There will be a picturesque attack upon the old stage coach by Mexican bandits; Indians will illustrate the old-time method of surrounding and destroying an overland caravan, and there will be other dramatic pictures of former strenuous days on the plains of the great West.

**TO OVERCOME BODILY ODORS**

We take pleasure in recommending Rexall Nice to all women and men who wish to reach perfection in bodily cleanliness, who wish to attain to their air of perfect personal cleanliness so much desired by anyone who is at all sensitive and particular about their person.

Rexall Nice is designed especially to remove body odors. It is to be used after the bath, is very convenient, and its delicate fragrance will please the most fastidious. It will add to your mental comfort by insuring you free from unpleasant odors. Its subtle odor will delight those around you. It is the last touch in the finished toilette.

Please remember, if Rexall Nice fails to please you, we will cheerfully refund your money. Price, 25 cents. Please remember also that Rexall Nice is sold in this community only at our store. The Rexall Store, Huntley Bros. Co.

# WIRELESS WAVES

The Electric Voice That Speaks Through the Ether.

## SETTING UP THE VIBRATIONS.

This is the Work of the Oscillator, Which is the Electric Mouth, and its Message is Caught by the Resonator, Which is the Ear of the Apparatus.

More truly than any other telegraphic device, the wonderful wireless is a speaking voice. It makes itself heard just as the human voice does by a series of waves moving freely through space.

When I speak my voice is sent out in undulations of varying length and frequency through the air. When the wireless "speaks" its voice is conveyed by undulations in the ether, which is a more refined medium than air, carrying the waves of light and electricity as the air carries those of sound.

The oscillator of the wireless is a "mouth," sending out undulations in the ether as our mouths send out undulations in the air, and the resonator of the wireless is an "ear," catching the etherial waves as they impinge upon it, as our ears catch the atmospheric waves that strike them.

We see nothing wonderful in vocal sounds, because nature gave us in our needs one instrument to produce them and another to receive them. But she left us to find out for ourselves how to produce and receive "vocal" waves in the ether. Since we had to make the instruments that deal with them the etheric waves seem to us marvelous, although they are in principle no more marvelous than the waves of air.

Man began to use electricity for conveying intelligence by sending a current of it along a wire. He pressed a button at one end of the line, and the electric current passing along the wire induced a corresponding motion in a tapper at the other end. It was a tapper about way of employing an agency which we now know can be employed more simply and directly by throwing away the wires and making the electric waves "speak" straight through the ether.

It is true that the language employed does not consist of the words of any spoken tongue, but it is one that can be directly translated into any other known to man, and so it is the most universal of all languages.

Now, let us see how it is employed. First as to the electric "mouth." When a charge of electricity is accumulated on a "condenser" a similar but opposite charge is induced upon another condenser placed near. The air between them acts as an insulator because it is a poor conductor of electricity. But when the charge attains a certain degree of intensity the strain upon the air becomes too great, and a spark passes between the two condensers, by which equilibrium is restored between them.

The passage of this spark produces, so to speak, a shock in the ether, which, like the explosion of a gun or the utterance of a sound, sets up a series of waves in the surrounding medium, which radiate away on all sides. These waves in the ether produce the electric "voice." If the sparks are regulated in number and frequency the consequent waves are similarly regulated. An instrument for the production of such waves is called an oscillator or exciter. It is a kind of vocal apparatus for speaking through the ether instead of through the air.

But just as we should have no knowledge of the passage of sound waves if we were not provided with ears to hear them, so the electric waves would go unregarded if we had no apparatus for receiving them.

The receiving apparatus is called a resonator, or detector. It may be situated hundreds of miles from the oscillator, but it will catch the waves as they undulate to it through the ether, and it can be made to reproduce them in an audible or legible form by causing them to operate a Morse dot and dash instrument, as in ordinary telegraphy by wire.

But the electric voice and the electric ear are in some ways more manageable than the human voice and ear. We can only produce and hear air waves of a limited range of frequency, and we cannot do much to alter that limit.

Sound waves vibrating less than forty times a second or more than 40,000 times are inaudible to us. But electric waves varying in frequency from a few hundred up to hundreds of millions a second can be rendered perceptible, and it is also possible so to construct the instruments that they will send forth and receive particular ranges of waves and be mute and deaf to others.

Then the distance over which the electric waves can be detected is almost infinitely greater than that of ordinary sound waves. It takes a strong voiced man to make his voice audible across a little river, but, as everybody knows, the electric cry of a ship in distress can be electrically heard from the middle of the Atlantic ocean. And there are enthusiasts who predict that before very long we shall be able to speak by wireless to some other planet, if only there is somebody there to hear and understand us—Garrett P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

There is no act, however trivial, but has its train of consequences, as there is no hair so small but casts its shadow.

First Civilization.

It was in Egypt in all probability that the condition we call civilization had its rise at a time when the very idea of writing was unknown to other nations. An attempt is now being made to show that the idea of the settled and more or less orderly and peaceful social state to which we give the name of civilization came from Chaldean or Babylonian, when that sort of thing existed long before it was brought to Egypt. But not as yet is the theory clearly proved, though its advocates are making some pretty strong points in its favor. So far, however, the land of Egypt holds the title.

—New York American.

# A Miser's Hoard

By M. QUAD  
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Moses Taylor must have been well over fifty years old when he arrived in the village of Noblestown and brought his reputation as a miser with him. He bought an old shack of a house and paid spot cash for it and then opened business.

Once a week Moses bought about 30 cents' worth of meat and groceries. He was surly and had little to say to men.

By and by Moses Taylor became a fixture and belonged to the town. No one cared whether he lived or died, and it was generally believed that he had no relatives. The speculation about him and his hoard never died out. His wealth had been placed at \$20,000 in gold when he first came. If it ever showed signs of reduction a wire fence man would come along and say:

"Gentlemen, don't you fool yourselves. Moses Taylor has at least a hundred thousand in bright yellow boys planted in his cellar."

Then there would be a higher respect for Moses, and the wire fence man would be looked upon as a sort of hero.

The miser's shack was in a suburb. The nearest house was forty rods away. While its inmates did not neighbor with the old man, they got into the habit of keeping track of him. They looked for the smoke of his chimney in the morning and for the disappearance of his lean candle at an early hour in the evening. It was a sort of guardianship without meaning to be. It had gone on for years and years, when one November morning there was no chimney smoke. Moses had been seen the afternoon of the day previous, and it was noticed that he was very feeble.

After a wait of several hours men went over to the shack and pushed open the door and found the old man dead in his chair. As if he had planned the thing to be a bit dramatic, his stiff fingers held a two dollar bill.

The proper authorities were notified and took charge. At the coroner's inquest the doctors gave it as their opinion that the old man had died from the want of proper food and care.

If a Fourth of July and a circus and a presidential election had hit Noblestown on the same day there would have been no more excitement than over the taking off of the old miser. Exclamations and suggestions and comments flew fast.

"He must have made a will," observed Rev. Barnes, "and I have hopes that he left a legacy to my church to pay off the mortgage."

The Rev. Barnes had collected several hundred dollars for the heathen, but had never carried old Moses so much as a cracker.

A schoolmaster expected at least \$500 because he had once bowed to the old man.

A certain widow expected that much or more because she had looked over her gate at him as she passed.

One of the merchants had sold Moses a pair of shoes at cost upon an occasion, and he moved about whispering: "Those old misers never forget one who has befriended them. I think I can count on at least \$400—I think I can."

It had been taken for a certainty that Moses had no relatives; but, hand alive, how they came tumbling over each other as soon as the newspapers got to work!

A three room shack, almost without furniture, is soon searched. Of course the first thing was to find the will. No will—not even an old letter, not even a memorandum. If will there was or had been one of the two lawyers in town must have drawn it, as old Moses had never left the town after his arrival.

Neither of the lawyers had drawn a will.

There was more talk about graft, and one or two were bold enough to say that the searchers had found the will and pocketed it.

Now for the hoard. It was estimated by the villagers at \$150,000 and by the relatives at \$250,000. Six or seven fisticuff fights took place before the crowd compromised on \$200,000.

No gold! No greenbacks!

"But there must be!" yelled the outsiders.

"We have made a careful search and found only the \$2 he had in his hand when he died."

"It must be hidden in the walls."

"Then come and find it."

Not a man got into that house without being thumped, and not a man got out until thumped some more. The searchers were searched, and then the shack was torn limb from limb, so to say. Not a dollar—not a shilling—not even a copper penny!

"But where has it gone?" was demanded.

The answer didn't come then, but a year later, when a stranger visited Noblestown who had known Moses Taylor for years and years, Moses had about \$800 cash after buying the shack. He had lived on the sum all the long years, and the \$2 was the last of it. It was likely that he hadn't had a decent meal in all that time. When the explanation was made everybody said:

"Oh, that was the way of it, eh? Well, he ought to have been kicked for playing us a dirty trick!"

And that's poor human nature!

## EMOTIONS OF ANGER.

Give Them a Little Play Rather Than Bottle Them Up Tightly.

There are a few universal habits in the human race which have strange primitive origins, and there are some which are universal because they have a physiological stimulus, and one of these latter is in the habit that a little child often has of stamping its feet when angry. Exactly the same thing occurs when a man, while he is angry, brings down his fist on the table. In both cases it is due to lack of nervous control.

The nervous system is a unit, and

most of the emotions of anger come from a sudden thwarting of a calculated nervous plan. Thus if we are about to sit down on a chair and a mischievous urchin yanks the chair away just as we have let the muscles of the thighs relax the anger excited is out of all proportion to the actual bruises that have resulted. If a child wants a pot of jam and is denied he is immediately angry unless he has been taught to control himself. The desire for the jam, for example, has set in motion a nerve plan, and when this is suddenly stopped there is a flow of nervous energy which has to spend itself in some way. In the case of the child, he usually works this off by stamping his feet and crying. In the case of the man, he usually goes through exactly the same processes by thumping the table and swearing. In the case of a hysterical woman, she beats upon the floor with her heels and screams. It is all the same thing.

Strange as it may seem, moreover, the outflow of emotion is far better for an angry person than it is to bottle it up. Emotion is going to express itself in action somewhere, and if the muscles are kept still the brain cells will be exhausted instead. Emotional force has got to go somewhere. It can't just stop and disappear. Too great a suppression of the emotions leads to a gradual atrophy of them, and when the emotions begin to die out the person himself or herself is of comparatively little use to the world. It is for this reason that nothing should ever be done to "break" a child's temper, but only to guide it into right channels. You can teach a child not to lose control of his temper, but never, as you value the child's development, try to train him not to be angry.

New York American.

## DR. J. A. VAN BRAKLE TO BOOST FOR OREGON AT CONVENTION

Dr. J. A. van Brakle left Wednesday night to attend the National Convention of the American Osteopathic Association, held this year in Kirksville, Missouri. Dr. van Brakle will attend as nominating delegate from Oregon. While there, besides coming in contact with the newest and best thought of his profession, one of his chief activities will be to aid in securing the meeting of this convention in Portland for 1915.

## Mexicans Attend Congress

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, July 30.—A party of ten noted Mexican geologists has engaged passage on the Ward Line steamer sailing tomorrow for New York. They are going to Toronto to attend the International Geological congress.

## Maximilian and "La Paloma"

Whenever that haunting air, "La Paloma," is played the memory of the Emperor Maximilian, shot by the Mexicans on June 19, 1867, should be preserved. Maximilian's final request was that "La Paloma" should be played while he stood up to meet his doom. He died with the tune in his ears, and his wife went mad with the shock of his execution.

## BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

Nothing adds more to the beauty of women than luxuriant hair. The regular use of Meritol Hair Tonic will keep the hair healthy, promote its growth, keep it clean and bright, and gives it that wavy appearance so much admired. Jones Drug Co., sole agents.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Oregon Iron & Steel company to M. O. Morrison, block 28 and lot 12 of block 135, Lake View Villas; \$10.

# JOE BOEHMING BREAKS SEASON'S PITCHING RECORD



(Copyright by International News Service.)  
Joe Boehling of the Washington club has established an American League record for the season by winning his eleventh victory. His latest victim was the Chicago club, which he held to six scattered hits, the visitors taking the game 7 to 1. The Senators were helped by the ragged fielding of Callahan's men, who booted and threw like amateurs. Chicago was saved from a shutout, when Chase drew a base on balls and scored on Collin's double in the 2nd.

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## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Oregon Iron & Steel company to M. O. Morrison, block 28 and lot 12 of block 135, Lake View Villas; \$10.

## Same to J. A. Norman, block 7 and lot 13 of block 135, Lake View Villas; \$10.

Freston E. Hanney and wife to John E. Damm and wife, six acres in southwest portion of section 6, T. 4 S., R. 3 E.; \$500.

George A. Warner to Edward R. Gregory and wife, 96.74 acres in B. R. Maal D. L. C.; \$800.

Elmer Brown and wife to Darius Kingsbury, 40 acres in S. E. 1/4, Sec. 31, T. 3 S., R. 1 E.; \$100.

Oregon & California Railroad company to John A. Hall, east half of N. E. 1/4 Sec. 31, T. 3 S., R. 5 E.; \$440.

A. Alcorn and wife and A. E. Borthwick and wife to Louis Neischi, 7 1/2 acres in Sec. 33, T. 2 S., R. 7 E.; \$10.

George H. Gregory and wife to Walter S. Derby, lot 3, block 2, Gregory's First Addition to Molalla; \$350.

## FRUIT TRADE BUSY WITH PRICES HIGH

Yellow peaches are arriving from Columbia river orchards, and are competing with local growth fruit, both of which varieties are selling at a dollar a box, wholesale. The local fruit has a shade the best of it in flavor. Indications are that valley peaches will soon fill the market, and that the price will drop considerably.

Imported apricots from out-state points are being offered at \$1.25 a crate, and sometimes less; but the fruit has not keeping quality. Later in the week it is expected that there will be offerings of apricots from the neighborhood about Canby, and this fruit is said to be ripening well and to give all indications of being well up to standard. The Canby fruit is apt to be higher in price than the outside stuff.

The berry market is showing but little change. Blackberries, raspber-

ries and some late logans are generally being offered at between a dollar and \$1.25 per crate, depending on grade, and are moving steadily though not with speed.

Early Malaga grapes from the south are also being offered at \$2.50 per crate, but are not fully ripened yet.

The vegetable market is showing practically no change, save that offerings are slightly cheaper. Green peas are hardening, and late offerings are not up to standard.

**Livestock Meats.**  
REEF—(Live weight) steers 7 and 8c; cows 6 and 7c, bulls 4 to 5c.  
MUTTON—Sheep 5 to 6 1/2, lambs 6 to 6 1/2c.

VEAL—(alves 12c to 12c dressed, according to grade.  
WEINIES—16c lb; sausage, 15c lb.  
PORK—9 1/2 and 10c.  
Poultry—(buying) Hens 11 to 12c; stags slow at 10c; old roosters 8c; broilers 20 to 21c.

**Fruits.**  
APPLES—50c and \$1.  
DRYED FRUITS—(buying)—Prunes on basis 4 for 25 to 40c.  
ONIONS—\$1.00 per sack.  
POTATOES—Nothing doing.  
BUTTER—(buying) — Ordinary country butter 23 to 25c.  
EGGS—Oregon ranch, case count 26c; Oregon ranch candled 27c.  
Prevailing Oregon City prices are as follows:

HIDES—(buying)—Green sealed, 9c MOHAIR—28c.  
CORN—Whole corn, \$32.  
to 10c; sheep pelts 75c to \$1.50 each.  
WOOL—15 to 16c.  
FEED—(Selling)—Shorts 28c; barn 28c; process barley, \$30.50 to \$31.00 per ton.  
FLOUR—\$4.50 to \$5.  
OATS—(buying)—\$28; wheat 82c; oil meal selling \$38; Shay Brook dairy feed \$1.30 per hundred pounds.  
HAY—(buying)—Clover at \$8 and \$9; oat hay best \$11 and \$12; mixed \$9 to \$11; Idaho and Eastern Oregon timothy selling \$20.50 to \$23; valley timothy, \$12 to \$15.

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New improved **CURVED HINGE** allows the covers to drop back on the desk without throwing the leaves into a curved position.

Sizes 8 1-4 to 20 inches

## OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Headquarters for  
Loose Leaf Systems