MADE THE EAGLE SCREAM

ALBANY PEOPLE CARRIED OUT AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME.

Attractions Were Many and Varied and Ten Thousand People Saw Them—C. W. Fulton Orator.

ALBANY, Or., July 4.—The celebration today was one of the most successful in the history of the city. The absence of celebrations in neighboring cities and an ideal day brought crowds here from all directions, until the city was completely filled. It is estimated that 10,000 were present. An attractive programme was presented.

The officers of the day were: Mayor W. H. Davis, president; Rev. Levon A. Tchorigian, of Constantinople, chaplain; Colonel C. B. Montague, of Lebanon, marshal; Major M. H. Ellis, L. O. Coates, W. H. Hogan, J. W. Cusick, John Craft, Henry Smith and L. T. Berry, aids. The parade was an imposing one. It consisted of a platoon of police, a triumphal car, with Miss Nina Cline as Goddess of Liberty; Albany band, Cavalry Troop A, of Lebanon; Company G, Hospital Corps, Fourth Regiment, carriages, etc.; fire department, Central Willamette Valley band, societies and their floats, aeronaut and acrobats, a big trades display, carriages, bicycles, etc. The march was to Albany's new resort, Bryant's Park, where the exercises of the day were held. Besides vocal and band music, there was reading of the Declaration of Independence by C. E. Woodson, of Corvallis, and the oration of the day by Hon. C. W. Fulton, of Astoria. His oration was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. Fulton's Oration.

His oration was substantially as follows: The spirit of today is what has built up this country into a great Nation, and the Nation will never be conquered that keeps the fire of patriotism burning on its altar. We would have the Fourth of July such a glorious day for the boys and girls that when night comes they will wish to know what the day is founded upon, that they may be told of the value of liberty and know more of the element that has built up our country.

The spirit of patriotism should be increased in our country, and the Star-Spangled Banner should be floated on every occasion. In the history of this Nation there has never been a stain upon its folds, and never before has it been so glorious as now, when it floats around the ocean. The acquisition of new territory was justified from a non-partisan point of view. It is no longer a matter of politics, but is an accomplished fact. Ours cannot be likened to the Roman Republic, which fell because of slavery and government by a privileged few. If there is anything that threatens our perpetuity today, it is not our war of conquest; but the aggrandizement of a privileged few as manifested in the establishment of trusts, and it is time to sound an alarm; but it is probable that they will prove topheavy and go to pieces of their own weight. The people are watching, and there will be a remedy.

Better have war than peace with dishonor and a dead public conscience. Our wars have rekindled the patriotism of the people and knit them closer together, and have advanced our civilization. The wars of Greece, Rome, England and America were cited in justification of the power of warfare in building up nations. Above all names in history stand those names of Washington and Lincoln. If the war we had with Spain washed out the Mason and Dixon line, the sacrifice has been cheap. The world is getting better all the time, but we must guard against evils that may creep in and endanger our body politic, particularly the passion for gain.

The attractions of the afternoon were varied, consisting of a boat race, tub race, log rolling, greased pole walk, swimming hurdle race in the Willamette, a contest in facing a stream from a hose with a door for a shield, sprinting matches, pole vault and jumps in the street, a balloon ascension and parachute jump; in the afternoon a fantastic hooperamuse parade and exhibition; and a grand concert and acrobatic exhibition by several Portland athletes at Bryant's Park in the evening.

The best game of baseball of the season resulted in Albany defeating Chemawa by a score of 8 to 7.

WAS A GALA DAY.

Parade, Athletics, Musical Concerts and Fireworks.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., July 4.—Cloudless skies helped to make the day one of the most perfect of the year. The crowds gathered early, and by 9 o'clock the streets were gay with bright costumes. The parade formed at 9:30, and marched to the grove. The special feature was the float of the Goddess of Liberty and Angel of Peace, the characters being taken by Misses Essie Hartman and Ina Lister. The Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Maud Baber, and the oration delivered by Hon. H. A. Reed. The first of the sports was a clay pigeon shoot, at 25 birds each, and was won by E. E. Redfield, of Medford, with a score of 22, second money going to County Clerk R. L. Bartlett, with a score of 20.

In the afternoon the one-mile bicycle race went to Fred G. Roper, who easily beat his only opponent, E. N. Smith. The ball game at 3 P. M., between the Eugene Ramblers and the Alerts, of this place, was won by the Alerts with a score of 7 to 2. The game was well played on both sides, but lacked in exciting features. The batting was light and the base-throwing of the Ramblers was accurate. The best work was done by Pitcher Martin, of the Alerts, who struck out 15 men. At 7:30 the Grant's Pass band gave an open-air concert, with an excellent programme of inspiriting music.

The day's programme included a fine display of fireworks, which were fired from the top of a box-car on a sidetrack near the depot. The grounds were packed with people. Tomorrow's programme includes a hose contest, a ball game (Ashland vs. Grant's Pass), and a series of horse races in the afternoon.

WEATHER WAS IDEAL.

Most Successful Exercises Ever Held in Southern Oregon.

ASHLAND, Or., July 4.—The most successful celebration of the country's natal day ever held in Southern Oregon took place here today. Large delegations from the other towns of the Valley attended, and the weather was ideal. In the morning an elaborate civic and military parade in which a number of beautifully decorated floats were prominent was followed by musical and literary exercises, held in the Chautauqua grove.

Hon. Joel M. Long, of Portland, the orator of the day, delivered an address fervent in patriotism and good citizenship. In the afternoon a vaudeville performance by professionals; a shooting contest and baseball match, in which the Ashland nine defeated the Eagle Point team, were followed by a novel event in the shape of a Mardi Gras street carnival, in which over 600 masquers performed a cakewalk on the plaza.

A splendid pyrotechnic display and grand ball at the opera-house in the evening finished the well-arranged programme of the day.

SPIRIT OF 1776.

Thrilled People of Clackamas County—Speeches by G. C. Brownell.

OREGON CITY, July 4.—Reports from the various Fourth of July celebrations in Clackamas County received this evening indicate large gatherings. At Damascus, State Senator George C. Brownell delivered the oration and Mrs. William Buchman read the Declaration of Independence. Henry St. Raynor, of Portland, was the orator of the day at Wright's Springs, and Mrs. H. E. Straight, of Oregon City, was the reader of the Declaration of Independence. State Senator Brownell delivered the address in the evening. The president of the day was William Vaughan, of Molalla. At Shubel there was a programme of bicycle and foot races. Howard M. Brownell gave an address in the afternoon. Many people went to Portland and Gladstone Park.

GRAND FESTIVAL.

Two Days Were Devoted to Sports and Merry-Making.

EUGENE, Or., July 4.—Eugene had one of the grandest Fourth of July celebrations in the history of the town. Beginning yesterday morning there was a continuous programme, which ended to-night with a grand ball. The parade this morning was an excellent one, and was seen by thousands of people, who came in from every direction. It was participated in by all the organizations in the city. The floats of the Relief Corps and the Patriotic League were particularly attractive and showed the result of much work and expense. The Relief Corps had a representation of peace, veterans of the Federal and Confederate Armies sitting together, surrounded by the blessings of a prosperous and peaceful Union. The Patriotic League had a large floral Liberty Bell in the center of the four corners of the float, representing the Army, Navy, peace and industry.

The exercises at the park were unusually interesting and consisted of music, reading of the Declaration of Independence, etc. Hon. E. R. Skipworth was orator, and delivered an excellent address. In the afternoon there were hose races, bicycle races and foot races. The greatest of all fun-makers was the burlesque parade. In the evening there was a good display of fireworks on the hill north of the city.

PATRIOTISM LET LOOSE.

Hood River Outdid All Former Efforts of the Kind at That Place.

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 4.—Hood River celebrated the Fourth with an old-fashioned celebration that surpassed all previous affairs of the kind. The town was profuse in patriotic decorations, and crowds of visitors were present from The Dalles and surrounding towns and country. The exercises were held in the picnic grove south of town. Robert F. Bell, of Portland, delivered the oration. The Dalles won the baseball game from Hood River by a score of 16 to 14. Games and races, followed in rapid succession, and after a dramatic entertainment in the evening a $700 display of fireworks was given.

10,000 PEOPLE PRESENT.

C. M. Idleman Orator of the Day—Sports Were Prominent.

PENDLETON, Or., July 4.—Ten Thousand people joined in the Fourth of July celebration. In the morning there was a parade, followed by customary exercises, and an oration by Hon. C. M. Idleman, of Portland. The afternoon was given to baseball games. Athena won from Heppner, 13 to 3. Pendleton won from Dayton, 15 to 5. There was a grand illuminated parade in the evening. The afternoon sports were seen by thousands of people. The sports included foot races, bicycle races and peanut races. The weather was ideal.

The Day at Gervais.

GERVAIS, Or., July 4.—The two days' celebration at Gervais came to a successful ending this evening. The morning opened in a dense fog which cleared away. The procession was long and several thousand people saw it.

The programme rendered at Thornsbury's Grove, adjoining the town, was an excellent one. The address by Hon. P. H. D'Arcy, was highly commended and he was frequently applauded.

In the afternoon an interesting game of baseball was played on the new enclosed grounds between Chemawa's second nine and the Gervais Stars. The game was won by the home team by a score of 15 to 7.

The Day at Silverton.

SILVERTON, Or., July 4.—Silverton celebrated the Fourth in its usual patriotic manner. The day was perfect and the attendance large. The address of welcome was delivered by Senator L. J. Adams. The Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Stella J. Crawford, and the address of the day was delivered by Rev. W. C. Kantner, D. D., of Salem. Music was furnished by the Silverton Marine Band.

In the afternoon there was a baseball game between the Hubbard and Silverton teams, which was won by the latter. The score was 13 to 11.

Patriotic Occasion.

ARLINGTON, Or., July 4.—The celebration at this place was a grand success. The procession was first-class and the attendance good. S. A. D. Gurley, president of the day, delivered the address of welcome. J. M. Johns read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. A. S. Dresser, of Oregon City, delivered the oration. His address was eloquent and scholarly. He discussed the important questions of the day in a forceful manner and held the close attention of the people. The exercises closed with a fine display of fireworks and a grand ball.

Lost an Eye.

ASTORIA, Or., July 4.—A letter received here to-day says that Wilbur Adams, who was injured by the explosion on board the gasoline launch Santa Rita, in Alaskan waters a few days ago, has lost the sight of his left eye. The other eye was not injured. The burns about his face and head are serious, but not dangerous.

The Day Went Quietly.

THE DALLES, July 4.—The Fourth passed quietly in this city, there being no demonstrations except those of the small boy with his firecrackers. Celebrations at Hood River, Lyle and other neighboring towns attracted many people from here. Flags are displayed from the business houses and residences.

Lost a Hand.

EUGENE, Or., July 4.—There was one serious accident in the celebration this morning, which resulted in the loss of a hand by a boy named Brewster. He was firing crackers and had a large Chinese bomb, which exploded in his hand, shattering the member to such an extent that amputation was necessary.

Success in Every Detail.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., July 4.—The celebration was a success in every detail. A large crowd was in attendance. Judge J. J. Walton, one of the oldest pioneers of Lane County, delivered the oration. There were many amusing events, and the programme was concluded with a display of fireworks this evening.

Address by Thomas H. Tongue.

ROSEBURG, Or., July 4.—Roseburg had in every way a successful celebration. The day was a model one, and the attendance larger than expected. Hon. Thomas H. Tongue addressed a large audience in the Court House square, and the programme for the day was carried out as arranged.

Informal Observance.

ASTORIA, Or., July 4.—There was no formal celebration of the Fourth here today, although nearly every business house was closed. A large number of Astorians visited the various small towns along the river where celebrations were held.

Quiet Observance at Salem.

SALEM, Or., July 4.—Salem was quiet today. Many people went to Portland and other Valley towns to spend the Fourth. All public offices and most of the business houses were closed.

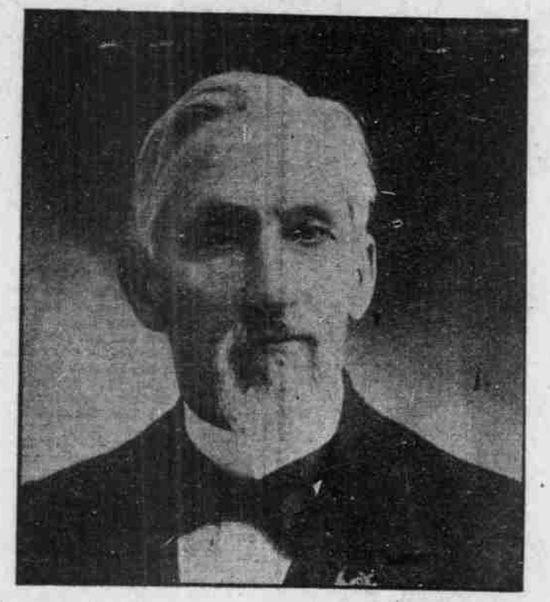
PIONEERS HELD REUNION

THOSE OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY OBSERVED THE FOURTH.

One Purpose of the Event Was to Gather Facts About Early Settlers, Their Achievements and Trials.

WALLA WALLA, July 4.—Pioneers held a reunion here yesterday at Brussell's Grove five miles south of this city. The occassion was also made a Fourth of July celebration. The day was perfect and many people gathered. The main purpose of the event was to accumulate historical facts about the early settlers of Walla Walla Valley, their achievements and their hardships, and to celebrate the progress that has been made. The occasion also commemorated the incorporation of Walla Walla city in 1859.

HALLAN PARKER.



PROMINENT PIONEER WHO ADDRESSED PIONEER MEETING AT WALLA WALLA.

An event on the programme was the reading of the Declaration of Independence. Professor W. D. Lyman was orator of the day. Games and sports were participated in by the younger people. Among the shorter addresses was that of Halan Parker, who said in part:

"Why it has been my lot to be a pioneer for nearly 50 years is a mystery to me. It will be 50 years, April 16, 1902, since I paid $300 for a passage from the City of New York to San Francisco by the Isthmus of Panama. Being a boy of 19 years, I was not accustomed to the rough ways of men, and seeing men in less than 24 hours transformed from apparent angels to fiends, caused me to think I had made a great mistake in leaving my parents, brothers, sisters, old schoolmates and associates, to go 7000 miles to reach the Clearwater gold mines in the Northern part of California, to return in two years with gold enough to fit myself and gain a college education.

"One-third, 20 miles, across the Isthmus by an unfinished railroad, then 30 miles by small skiffs, or boats, propelled by poles in the hands of the natives in Adam's dress, except the fig leaves, we dragged our weary way. After leaving Chagres River the next third of the distance was on foot, much of it by trail, over hills, through timber, I helping a boy stranger, only about my age, to get his sick father over the road, as all the rest of the passengers had gone on and left them. The boy's father urged his son to leave him on the trail, which would have been sure death, as nearly all stragglers were killed and robbed by desperados. On reaching Panama I signed a release with the steamship company to give up my bunk or bed in the steerage for a deck passage on the steamer Golden Gate for two weeks, or be compelled to stop on the Isthmus for three weeks, which would have been almost certain death from what was called the Isthmus or Panama fever.

"At Acapulco, Mexico, by a vote of our 1200 passengers, notwithstanding the boat was already overloaded, we took on board with us 200 more stranded or wrecked passengers to save them from death. On reaching San Francisco, May 22, 1852, it required two men to assist me to walk to a stopping place until I could take the river steamer for Colusa in the Sacramento Valley, on the Sacramento River, where I boarded a six-horse stage for Shasta. The grass could not grow under the horses feet, as we traveled fast enough for a cool breeze in a hot, sultry day. When I handed the hotel-keeper at Tehama the last money I had, for him to take out three dollars for my supper, lodging and breakfast, although a total stranger, he handed me back the ten-dollar piece, telling me I would need it to reach the mines.

"Leaving the stage coach at the Shasta mining town, I walked with others over the mountain trail to the Clearwater placer gold mines. I worked at mining some when able. Nearly all Summer I was obliged, from Panama fever, to lie on a feather bed I made out of brush and pine and fir leaves. Three weeks of the time I was not able to raise my hand for a drink of water, which passing prospecting miners would go over half a mile to get for me, as I was living alone in a cabin, except a stranger would, after his day's work in the mines, come over a mile to care for me at nights. The Indians were often killing the prospecting miners, yet, owing to superstition, they were afraid to come about the cabin of a sick man or boy.

Only One Who Lived.

"Of all those in that mining district who had contracted the Panama or Isthmus fever I was the only one who lived. I was among strangers and without money, but luckily obtained indoor employment for the Winter when flour was $1 25 per pound and all kind of provisions high and scarce, due to the fact that it was impossible for provisions to be hauled or packed over the Sacramento Valley from the river, owing to soft ground from late rains. Some of the miners had to live on roots and herbs in the mountains through the Winters. After about 10 years of various pursuits, teaching, clerking, merchandising, learning dentistry, reading law, studying other books, speculating, sickness, losses, disappointments and traveling, I found myself in Walla Walla, 39 years ago this month, on my way to Oro Fino and Florence mines, then in Washington Territory, now in the State of Idaho, to bid or say good-bye to my youngest brother, Esbon B. Parker; then I intended to go by way of San Francisco, Cal., to Lima, South America, to practice dentistry.

"Our much esteemed pioneer, Mr. Brussell, would not excuse me from meeting with the pioneers today, from repeating some of my early experiences, and what caused me to settle in the Walla Walla Valley, and telling you over again incidents of pioneer life. When I first arrived in Walla Walla Valley the present site of the City of Walla Walla was what some travelers would have called a hole in the ground, or the jumping-off place of all creation, as they would not consider life and property safe. There were too many desperados to contend with. Some of Uncle Sam's soldiers had been killed a few months before. It was almost impossible to convict a murderer or thief, as the accused had but little trouble to prove an alibi by confederates. Nothing was considered safe by many good people. Soon a vigilance committee was formed. I could not see my way clear to take an active part with the committee. I was on the jury that tried the man who killed Ferd Paterson. It was a long trial. The jury was evenly divided and we all agreed in the jury-room before separating that our deliberations should not be made public. We could not tell how each other stood as all votes were secret. Some of the evidence given by the prosecution was given by the witness looking over a paper in his hat held in his hand.

Unpopular to Be a Union Man.

"It was so unpopular to be outspoken for the Union cause that we failed to find enough candidates to go on the unconditional Union ticket at an election, and once my name was for two places, hence I was called a double candidate. At one election, as no one would run on either ticket for Constable, the Copperheads elected me Constable as a slur, by a large vote. I published a notice in the Walla Walla Statesman thanking them for the honor and stating that I would qualify and give a good thousand-dollar bond, because I would not have a Democrat at that time on my bond. I filled the office for two years, many interesting incidents occurring. Some days it paid me well from the legal fees for mileage, etc.,—one day $30. In passing let me say the office of Constable has never gone begging since.

"Notwithstanding the wildness of Walla Walla I concluded to go into business and take my chances of success or life and death with the changeable inhabitants. I first sold books and stationery, then conducted a private land and real estate office. After this, I was in politics, law business, speculation of various kinds, and finally went to raising wheat. While in politics or before, I joined the Union League at Portland Or., and brought the proper papers and with the help of a few Union men in Walla Walla and many outside of Walla Walla we established a Union League, which proved of great assistance to the Government and Union men, as it proved to be a success. It at all times furnished free of all expense a lodge to meet in. I knew of secret spies associating with the soldiers at the garrison. I was on corresponding terms with the Commanding General of the military department. There were many more outspoken Union men in Walla Walla after the war closed.

"To defeat a man aspiring for delegate to Congress, after all was supposed to have gone favorably at the primaries, from Wallula to Lewiston or Pomeroy, I rode horseback from Walla Walla to Dayton, 30 miles, changed horses with a friend and Union man, and rode to Pomeroy over a hilly road and back to Dayton, 60 more miles, before 10 o'clock the evening of the same day, making a 90-mile ride on horseback to defeat a man who had come to Washington Territory with a commission from President Abraham Lincoln for one of the most important official positions. But I learned he would have a jubilee with a 'secesh' family not many miles in the country from Vancouver, when news came of the reverses of the Union Army. I traveled hundreds of miles and worked hard and controled the territorial convention, with what proxies and help I secured, and have been censured ever since for what I di, because I would not give any reason for my opposition.

Prevented Annexation to Oregon.

"I know my help was all that defeated the scheme of the annexation of all south of Snake River. Being attached to Oregon, I dared not let my political friends and others who were working to accomplish it know what I was doing. Had the change been made Tilden would have been President of the United States, which might have interfered with the reconstruction and other measures, and the Infinite alone could have known what mischief would have befallen the United States. I acted for what I believed to be the greatest good for the greatest number.

"At one time, while in Washington City, our delegate told me of certain men in the territory put forward for important official positions, and asked me my opinion of their fitness for the places. I replied that I should not oppose, but our opponents, the Democrats, might think we chose poor material or had no better. I learned said delegate gave me away, and said applicant got even with me afterwards in more ways than one. But he did not hold his place long, as he failed to suit the people.

"Many, yes, many other instances I could give where I have made moves for the interest of the taxpayers and the people without taking into consideration that it would make opposition for me from unprincipled men among us.

"As there appears to be no stopping place, I must close by saying I do not know how much longer it will require me to reach the Oro Fino and Florence mines, as I am satisfied with Walla Walla, and hope we pioneers may ever keep well, prosperous and happy."

HIS FLAG TORN DOWN.

American Promised to Thrash Offender, But Didn't Do It.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4.—Victoria had a little flag incident today. George Jeeves, a contractor and a leading spirit in all patriotic demonstrations, took exception to the display of an American flag at the store of a merchant during a band concert given by the Fifth Regiment Band, which was playing just before the departure of an excursion to Port Angeles, Wash., and torn it down. Jeeves had asked the merchant to remove the flag and being told that anybody who removed it would get "licked," tore the flag down. That ended the incident.

Saw Mill Burned Down.

CHEHALIS, Wash., July 4.—H. J. Miller's saw mill at Tenino, burned at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

HAD A ROUSING TIME

VANCOUVER CELEBRATED IN THE GRAND OLD WAY.

Parade, Athletic Contests and Patriotic Literary Exercises Were Features of the Occasion.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 4.—The citizens of Vancouver celebrated today in the old-fashioned way. One of the biggest crowds ever in the city was in attendance. The celebration began with a big street parade at 9:30 o'clock, commanded by Colonel Coalidge, of the Seventh United States Infantry, a well-known veteran of the Spanish-American and Chinese wars. Captain Goodin, Adjutant of the Seventh Infantry, and a number of prominent citizens, acted as aides.

Prominent features of the parade were the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry Band, which made its first public appearance as an organization outside of barracks today; Company G, National Guard of Washington, and unique displays by several secret societies, particularly, Kumtuk Tribe of Red Men, Woodmen of the World and Gabriell La Belle Post, Army and Navy Union.

Patriotic exercises were held in the City Park. Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., presided. Harvey Miller read the Declaration of Independence, and Miss Edna Taylor delighted the crowd by her singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." A rousing patriotic address by the Rev. F. W. Parker followed.

Address by F. W. Parker.

The speaker said in part:

"No man can speak on any subject without bias. He who professes to do so is so prejudiced as to be unaware of it. Small minds are a much more formidable enemy than gigantic physiques and bigotry and superstition are more formidable than a trained army.

"True national glory is the result of national struggle. If the rose is in debt to the hard struggle of life for its rich store of fragrance, honey and beauty; if the physical body of man is in debt to the hard struggle for life for its compactness and power of endurance; if the philosopher and the Christian are fruits of the hard strugggle for life, is it not safe to conclude that national glory can only be attained by the same methods?

"War is the outgrowth of differing conditions and circumstances. Therefore, war is as inevitable as are those differences. It is therefore not our prerogative to condemn war, but to recognize its utility. War will always do one of two things to a nation, either civilize or exterminate it, and the last is next best to the first.

"Man as an animal is always seeking comfort and ease. Gifted with more or less intelligence, he is capable of reflecting on the past and planing for the future; thus he becomes a speculator and inventer. All progress and civilization is due to the effort on the part of man to change those conditions, and our government is the result of years of social evolution and experiment.

"As absolute perfection along any line cannot be attained, so a perfect government is not possible. Herein lies the danger of socialism. Here theorists fail to recognize that man must be considered, not as what he ought to be, but as what he is. Therefore the ideal government is one that gives to her subjects the greatest freedom possible in keeping with the protection of their persons and property. This is what we believe our Government to be. We are told that the great danger to our Government is the Catholic Church. But this cannot be admitted when we recall the fact that this church has as freely given her sons to defend and perpetuate our Republic as any other church has done. The date of decline of any nation is marked by the date when her priests and clergy become time servers and place hunters. Let them know and realize to what extent it depends on them, 'that a government of the people by the people and for the people may not perish from the earth.'"

During the afternoon a fine programme of athletic sports, races and contests was carried out. The day closed with an illuminated parade in the evening, in which there were many pretty and interesting features.

AT GRAY'S HARBOR.

An Old Style Celebration—Rivers and Harbors Committee Present.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 4.—The visit of the committee on rivers and harbors to this city and an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration made this one of the most interesting days ever known on Gray's Harbor. The crowd was large and everything passed off successfully.

The committee on rivers and harbors spent the day in visiting Cosmopolis, Montesano and Hoquiam and expressed themselves as pleased. Tonight the committee was entertained at a banquet given in the Hotel Hoquiam. Tomorrow the members will go to Westport to look over the jetty and other Government improvements at that point.

CEREMONIES AT CHEHALIS.

Day Was Perfect, and Many People Were There.

CHEHALIS, July 4.—The Chehalis Fourth of July celebration passed of very successfully. The day was perfect, and the crowd large. Several hundred people came from South Bend. Hon. Frank Cole, of Tacoma, was orator of the day. Tacoma won the ball game, beating Chehalis by a score of 25 to 5. A field-day programme occupied the time during the afternoon and evening, with a very successful balloon ascension at 7 o'clock. There was a beautiful patriotic parade in the morning.

A Memorable Occasion.

CENTRALIA, Wash., July 4.—The Fourth of July celebration in this city passed off successfully in every respect. The weather was perfect, and a large number of people from neighboring towns and the surrounding country was in attendance. The oration of the day was delivered by Hon. Allan Weir. Superior Judge A. E. Rice was president of the day. The Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Mabel Slater. Two well-contested games of baseball were played by Hoquiam and Centralia teams, the first resulting in a score of 7 to 14 in favor of Centralia; the second of 5 to 9 in favor of Hoquiam. Singing of National songs, led by Rev. Fretz Marked, was a feature of the day. A display of fireworks concluded the programme.

At North Yakima.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth here was in charge of the Yakima band. It was held at the state fair grounds, and was attended by Yakima people generally and those of the immediately surrounding country. An able oration was delivered by Hon. E. B. Preble, of this city. In the afternoon there was a good programme of sports and races. No accidents occurred to mar the occasion.

O. F. Paxton Was Orator.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 4.—The Fourth was observed in this city by a general celebration, consisting of literary exercises and various forms of sports in which prizes were offered. Hon. O. F. Paxton, of Portland, was the orator of the day, and he delivered an excellent address.

THE INHERENT DIFFERENCE

Between Ladies' Organization of G. A. R. and the W. R. C.

SALEM, July 4.—At the recent annual encampment of the G. A. R., at Forest Grove, Mrs. R. E. Wands, department president of the Ladies of the G. A. R., delivered an address in which she explained the organization and purpose of the order. The purpose of the address was to correct several erroneous impressions, and is here reproduced in part:

"There is very little difference between the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. The W. R. C. is the older order and is auxiliary to the G. A. R. The Ladies of the G. A. R. is an independent, self-supporting organization composed only of kinswomen of soldiers. In 1883 the W. R. C. voted an amendment to its constitution admitting all loyal women to the order. Up to that time none but kinswomen of soldiers belonged to that order. As a result of that amendment, many of the members withdrew and founded a new order upon the original constitution of the W. R. C., the ladies contending that if the G. A. R. would not admit their own sons as honorary members, neither should the W. R. C. admit any except members of their own families.

"It is said that the Ladies of the G. A. R. is trying to crowd out the W. R. C. and that it is the height of their ambition to become auxiliary to the G. A. R. This is a mistake. The Ladies of the G. A. R. would decline to become auxiliary to the G. A. R. if they were asked to so, and for this reason: We are something nearer; we are bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh, and are the only order in existence that can ever perpetuate the memory of the G. A. R. All other auxiliaries will become memories in history, but our order will live on and on. Its principles are the same as those of the Daughters of the Revolution. None but the women through whose veins courses the blood of the boys who wore the blue can join this independent order. The auxiliary of the G. A. R. will die when that organization ceases to exist, but our order will live on as long as there is living a lineal descendant of the G. A. R."

OREGON PRUNE CROP.

Estimates of the Yield Change With Changed Conditions.

SALEM, Or., July 4.—In his communication in to-day's Oregonian, Henry A. Townsend misstates the position of several fruitgrowers and buyers who have recently been quoted relative to the outlook for a prune crop and for prices. No one has undertaken to say what the crop would be, or what the prices would be, but several well-known growers and buyers have given estimates according to indications as they existed at the time. This is all that any one can reasonably do, and as the indications may change daily, no one can claim to know the ultimate result.

The large Eastern buyers base their operations largely upon the early outlook. If low prices are indicated, they do no early buying; if high prices are probable, they are eager to make contracts. The buyer who was quoted as saying that the outlook was poor for prices this Fall was H. S. Glie, manager of the Willamette Valley Prune Association. He had just returned from a several months' tour of the Eastern States and Canada, where he had been selling Oregon prunes. On the evening of his return he was asked concerning the outlook and he replied that it was very blue. He ought to know as much about it as anybody.

Mr. Townsend also misstates the view Oregon growers take of the effect of the California association upon prices in Oregon. Everybody agrees that by tying up the California crop last Fall the association helped the sale of the Oregon crop. There is no particular cause to be grateful to them for this result, however, for they were not working to that end. The growers thought they knew more about the situation than the buyers did. They acted on their belief in the hopes of making a big profit and they still have some 65,000,000 pounds of fruit on hand. Growers and dealers everywhere agree that this big carry-over crop will depress prices this year. It certainly will hurt prices if supply and demand have anything to do in the matter. A letter received in this city to-day from an Eastern broker says that dealers have loaded up with last year's fruit and will probably not be placing early orders. Admitting all the good the association did unintentionally for the Oregon grower, the lesson is plain that the California growers are thus far the losers.

The estimate that the Oregon crop of prunes this Fall would amount to 20,000,000 pounds was a mistake which would be patent to every grower and dealer and could have misled no one. These figures should have applied to the whole Northwest. Since that estimate, frosts have injured fruit east of the Cascades and the yield promises to be less. Other injurious conditions may occur, and further change the outlook. Prune crop failures any place in the world will tend to help the outlook for prices, but in the meantime no harm is done in taking note of the conditions as they exist from week to week.

NEW WATER PLANT.

Gravity System Will Be Established at a Cost of $12,790.

OREGON CITY, July 4.—The semi-annual report of the Water Commission, filed last night, makes public the fact that a gravity filter plant, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, will be installed at once. The contractors agree to put in the plant, accompanied by a guarantee to produce clear, colorless water of 97 per cent purity and free from organisms and bacteria, for the consideration of $12,790.

The plan is to take the water out of the river further up the basin, where there is more current and less sediment. The old cement mill has been purchased for a filtering station, and the additional cost of land and buildings will make the total expense of the improvement about $25,000. The report shows that the total receipts for the past six months were $4087 60, an appreciable increase in the earnings. The expenditures for the same time were $1854 06. The report also shows a balance in the Treasurer's hands July 1 of $3816 26. Seven new tappings have been made during the past six months, and it is believed that the receipts will have reached the $8000 annual mark by the end of the year.

STRIKE IS THREATENED.

Scale of Wages Demanded and Abolishment of Contract System.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 4.—A special to the Tribune from Spokane, Wash., says:

The most serious labor trouble in the history of mining in British Columbia is being voted on today at Rossland. The miners' union, numbering about 1200 men, is balloting on the proposition to go out on a strike for a $3 scale for muckers or shovelers, and abolition of the contract system. The mines are now closed down by the management, which threatens not to reopen if a strike is declared, except on a scale of $2 for muckers and $3 for miners. Under the contract system now in vogue, miners have been averaging $4 25 a day. The situation is considered precarious.

MALICIOUS ATTEMPT.

Incendiary Set Fire to a Historic Building.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 4.—A deliberate attempt was made early yesterday morning to fire the Pacific House, an old and untenanted two-story hotel building, a short distance from the business center of the city. A police officer at 5 o'clock saw smoke issuing from the building, and investigation developed the fact that an out-of-the-way closet had been burning for some time, the floor and walls being already in a blaze. A bundle of paper had been placed near a wall, where it could easily ignite the woodwork, and the door of the closet closed so that the fire could get a good start before being detected.

The Pacific House is one of the historic buildings of this city, having been among the first and finest hotels of pioneer days. When President Hayes visited the West he spent two days beneath its roof. For 10 years past it has been untenanted.

SPECULATORS GOT LEFT.

Invested in Cheap Lands Which Did Not Go Into the Reserve.

SALEM, Or., July 4.—It was learned today that while timber land speculators made a good profit on lands which were added last Tuesday to the Cascade forest reserve, they are thus far the losers on some of their other investments. It was said in the Washington dispatch announcing the addition to the reserve that other tracts were not included because speculators bought up the land.

It now appears that speculators had made heavy investments on the western side of the reserve, expecting that the lands would be added to the large district that is now withheld from settlement. They are thus far disappointed, and unless President McKinley changes his present intentions they are liable to remain losers. However, if upon further consideration it should be found best to add the western townships to the reserve, they will reap the benefits of such action.

STOLE ORE AND SOLD IT.

Miners Believed to Have Made Considerable Money.

BAKER CITY, Or., July 4.—A few days ago J. Flood, general manager of the Golconda mine, heard that men had been selling at Sumpter gold quartz specimens that looked very much like Golconda ore. Some of the ore from this mine is very rich in free gold. It is often so rich that small pieces are worth considerable money.

Mr. Flood directed James Rowe to investigate. In a short time several miners were hunting work who had formerly been employed on the Golconda. Neither Mr. Flood nor Mr. Rowe would say what the investigation developed, but it is rumored that several thousand dollars' worth of ore was stolen. One specimen was sold for $80 and others from $5 to $10 each, and there is good reason to believe that the men who sold the ore made good profits.

FRIENDS ADJOURNED.

Yearly Meeting of the Church Was Very Successful.

NEWBERG, Or., July 4.—The yearly meeting of the Friends' Church, of Oregon, came to a close yesterday. The morning session was given to the consideration of routine business, such as the reading and adopting of the reports of the various committees. The time of holding the yearly meeting was changed and hereafter its sessions will begin on the Tuesday following the Fourth of July. Letters were read from Indiana, Western and North Carolina yearly meetings. The last-named opened a discussion of the negro question. The meeting resolved against lynching. Much gratification is expressed over the success of the annual gathering.

Bound for Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 4.—Ex-Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist National Committee, and party, consisting of Senator Jones, of Nevada, and son, Roy; ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota; ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of New York; Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, and four mining experts, arrived in the city this evening and will leave tomorrow for Alaska on the cutter Perry, where a month will be spent inspecting mines owned by the members of the party.

Knappa Coal Fields.

ASTORIA, July 4.—A. R. Strachan, the expert in charge of the development work at the Knappa coal fields, states that he has reached a depth of 50 feet and is on top of a five-foot vein of coal, the first that has been struck. The quality for surface coal found at so small a distance down, is excellent, and, from indications, the fields will prove rich. Only the surface in the district has been washed, the bottom formation being unbroken. Mr. Strachan is very well satisfied with the result of the work thus far.

Indians Restrained Japanese.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 4.—The steamer Selkirk arriving this evening from Skeena, brought news that the Indian fishermen there stopped a large number of Japanese from fishing when the latter started out in their boats Sunday night. The Japanese were crowded into a cannery building by the Indians and locked up.

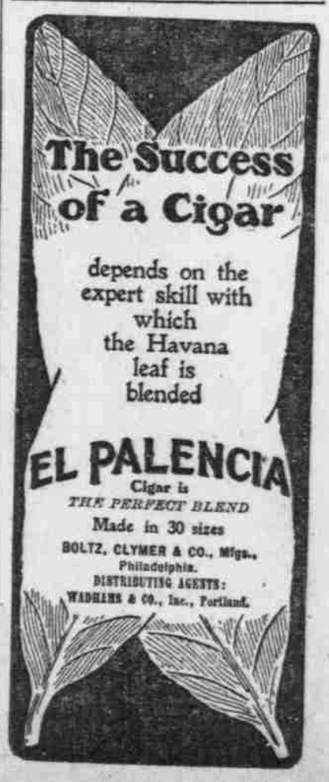
Your Hair

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick, dark and heavy hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.