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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906. PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF NECESSARY

MONOPOLIES. For public control, that is for public ownership, of municipal utilities, there is a strong argument, which is constantly receiving additional supporters.

No one wants two street-car systems in one city. No one will want two teledoubtless think they do. They over the same streets. More than one electric light, or gas light, system is

Because these things from the nature of the case are monopolies. Monopolies are natural, inevitable and alto- future of the city. gether desirable, in the public utilities of a city. A telephone in the home or in the office is of little use when onehalf the city is on some other line.

The city's streets cannot be cumbered with rival water mains. Besides, it is admitted on all sides that every city should control its water supply. And if its water supply, why not its light supply? Street-cars cannot properly serve the people if they are not all in one coherent system. Electric light poles or underground conduits for wires and gas pipes cannot clutter the streets for service of various systems.

All these things ought to be, and for best results must be, monopolles, Therefore all public utilities should be publicly owned. And for other reasons The greed of private exploiters ought not to be allowed to capitalize these things excessively, and compel the pub-lic to pay unconscionable rates to support such capitalisation-as now in Portland, with most of these utilities in private hands.

franchises in Portland. long enjoyed by private individuals and capitalized at immense sums, that the city by the state. Franchises that were surreptitiously or fraudulently obtained, for a long term of years, or which are claimed in perpetucause no conditions were made at the beginning, should not be allowed to hold. For these wrongs there should be remedies in legislation, or through Oregonian, courts of law. The

later, will endeavor to show how Through the manipulation of greedy sharpers the City of Portland was in duced to give away its franchises. The work was secret and fraudulent. The people did not know, but the greedy franchise-grabbers did. The burglars entered the house and rifled it while owner was asleep.

This now is a maxim: Whenever franchise is sought as Portland's franchises were sought, it proves that the public is to give away its own property and its own rights, and that a few to gain profits that should go to They who seek franchises, adequate payment therefor, ask that public streets and public privileges be granted to them that they may tax public. Portland has thus been divested of property worth millions of dellars, for private gain. The wholesouled and high-toned individuals who have this money in their pockets pose as our "best citizens." Their pulpit and their newspaper extol their vir tues. It was the franchises they sold, the city's own property. They still hold the bonds, or great part of them, representing the lesser sum that it cost to build the lines

The Oregonian believes that Portland can retake and should retake its own. Of course the robbers of Portland. rich already beyond the dreams of themselves and their ancestors, will get no more out of the public utilities of But the booty, Portland may yet find a way to compel them to disgorge. The methods by which they achieved these large-handed robb ose terms run into millions, will yet undergo examination by legislative and judicial authority. And The Oregonian will say something, also,

## DANGER IN HEALTHY ATHLETICS.

Sad though the drownings of women and children are, and great the anxiety of parents for the safety of their chil yet the pleasure and physical the young people derive from bathing in rivers and lakes cannot be Except in the very few where swimming tanks are places attended with danger. Hunting, boating, horseback riding and nearly all other sports seem to carry with them an element of danger greater than that met in the ordinary occupations of life. And yet it is not improb-

can be acquired only by engaging ac-tively in the battles of life. Occasionally a weakling proves to be an effect-ive member of society, but the chances are in favor of the boy who has worked hard and played hard, who isn't afraid

### ANOTHER PIPE LINE.

It is the belief of The Oregonian that if the resolution be taken now to lay an additional pipe line from Bull Run to Portland, the additional water supply will be needed and gratefully re-ceived, by the time the work can be inished. The new line, with necessary reservoirs, can hardly be completed

nder two years. By that time there will be a large additional population, Moreover, the population now within the city limits is by no means fully supplied. It is be-lieved that the new distribution, for which preparations are now making, will take up the whole present flow, entall scarcity on the els. Indeed there is such complaint now. Another pipe line will be a necessity-as soon at least as it can be fin ished. The water rates will carry itrates can be reduced. Much of the present surplus is going into new extensions, for distribution of water throughout the city. This is a work that never will be completed-though a time will come when it will not absorb so large a proportion of the water rev-

enues as now. But the revenues of the whole system will, as The Oregonian believes, suffice fully to carry the entire undertaking, with the addition of this new pipe line from Bull Run. As the river is the soul of the land it traverses, so the artifi-cial water supply is the life of every Much saving no doubt could be city. effected by use of meters all over the city, but to install them would cause heavy expense, and we shall need an-The argument is that those facilities other pipe line, even if we put in methat every citizen must use the city it- ters. Our water bonds now bear 5 per cent; but we believe a 4 per cent would sell at a premium, and certainly at par; and we should be able to get phone systems—though some persons all the water we need for years to come without resorting to other taxation will revise their opinion later. Two than the water rate. The Oregonian water systems are impossible virtually is for another pipe line. The city is growing fast, and our public works should keep even pace with its growth undesirable. To these conclusions it in area and population. By the time seems clear that our cities generally another pipe line can be finished the will arrive. How soon must depend on city will be more than twice as large conditions and circumstances in each, as when the original one was laid down. We believe there is nobody now in Portland who has doubts about the

PROSPECTIVE GOLD BRICK PURCHASE.

The proposed settlement of the sealing question as outlined in a dispatch om Victoria, printed in yesterday orning's Oregonian, would seem improbable were it not so closely in keeping with the remarkable policy which United States has followed since inception of the fur seal inserious consideration at Washington provides for purchase of all of the ancient sealing hulks that have outlived their usefulness under the British and Japanese flags, and indemnifi-cation of the owners for loss of another condition of the settlement is cessation of all killing of seal on the Pribyloff Islands for at least one year. The demand for protection for the Pribyloff rookeries comes from British Ambassador Sir Henry Durand. will not be reached.

There is nothing in the outward appearance of this latest gold brick which our friends the British are preparing to social betterments, Scarcely one equals sell our gullible Uncie Sam that indi-the rigorous injustice of our laws to the poor. Nowhere in all the world is largely made up of American-built veswhich were forced to fly the British flag to avoid being harassed and is that there exist privileges belong-The Japan fleet is largely composed of ncient Canadian craft which the Canadians had replaced with the Amerischooners. The United States selzed a number of these schooners nearly twenty years ago, but returned hem to their owners and incidentally paid a damage claim of \$425,000 and in-

terest for the error of judgment. American schooners seized at the same time under exactly similar cirnumstances were not returned to their owners, and up to this time these owners, lacking the protection of the Brit-ish flag, have not received their money, although at least one of the claims re ceived a favorable report in the Senate last Winter, only twenty years after the schooner was selzed. If this wholesale graft under the pretext of "preservation of the seal herds" should be worked to a successful termination, the United States will be in the ridiculous position of having twice purchased at prices a number of which were originally owned in the United States, and which were used by the Canadians during the most osperous years of the industry.

of worn-out sealing schooners and securing the protection of the Alaska Commercial Company's preserves on Pribyloff Islands for a year, it is not at all improbable that a new fleet of haunts of the seal lying beyond the three-mile limit. The Pacific Ocean is very large ocean, and beyond a certain distance from the shore line it is not under the jurisdiction of any partloular country. United States and even Russia might join in an agreement promising good behavior on the part of the sealing subjects of the respective countries, but there are a number of insignificant ountries lying farther south which for roper remuneration will grant registry to any sealing schooner which might seek it, and, as the costly experience of the United States has proved in the past, these schooners would be immune from seizure so long as they kept beyond the limits of land jurisdistion. The United States has made a millionaire or his attorneys, for prop business, and the latest plan presents

able that the boy who hunts and swims and otherwise lives an active life in the open air faces less chance of un-

no features that indicate any improve-

ment on the old methods.

imely death than does the inactive with all sorts of tempting allurements boy who incurs the danger of such a for suckers. His success would have for suckers. His success would have been creditable to a Yankee, but the lisease as tuberculosis.

The parent who mourns the loss of French authorities after a few months a child feels in a measure guilty of captured him, tried him and sent him neglect, or carelessness, yet his cause to prison. Now how unappreciative, to feel guilty might easily be greater. Here in America the people like to be If he reared a boy without developing buncoed. They hite at anything from in him that manly self-reliance which a cure-all salve to a tin box full of twenties. They enjoy being buncoed and do not mind paying the price. If the impetuous Frenchman could only see it that way, he has received value for his money in the form of amuse ment, entertainment, gratification, sat to climb high trees or dive into deep isfaction, or whatever else you may call waters, who has learned the measure the feeling a man has when he disof his strength and has confidence in covers that he has been "done." Here was a wide-awake Frenchman who took the trouble to learn some bright Yankee tricks and teach them to his fellow-countrymen, and they are so lacking in knowledge of the underlying principles of compensation that they begrudge him the few thousand france he made out of his enterprise. In this country we pay the bunco men well and keep still about it. It is true that once in a while a man who has had his cupidity gratified by an American bunco man "squeale," but he is a rare exception. France has learned only one side of the bunco game.

GORKY'S OPINIONS ON AMERICA.

As a thinker and writer Maxim Gorky stands in the foremost rank of living men. What he has to say about mand the attention of the civilized world. Some of his observations may be incorrect; some of his criticisms may not be justified; he is not an entirely impartial witness, for his reception in America was unflattering; but man-kind in general will hold both that he was a competent judge of our social conditions and that upon the whole h has told the truth about us. best acquainted with our condition be the last to contradict him. Had he stayed longer he might some things to mitigate his ver dict that we are a cruel people. the other hand, he might have found reasons for making it even stronger Gorky says we are cruel because of ou fondness for the details of murders and executions. Had he witnessed a negro burning picnic in the South, would have modified his opinion? He s nothing of the thousands of children slowly perishing body and soul in our mills, of the annual slaughter of man beings by the railroads, of the street-cars running without fenders, of the daily grist of "accidents" by unprotected machinery. Had be known of these things, would be have changed his verdict and called us merciful? Gorky saw only those signs of na

tional cruelty which the newspapers exhibit. He had no opportunity to see our genuine life. If he had dwelt in America several years instead of a few months, he would doubtless have concluded that we make people suffer not because we love the sight of agony, but because we are greedy. We like well enough to see people enjoy themselves, but if their enjoyment stands in the way of a dollar, let them look out. Three facts in our social system Gorky perceived with inexorable clearness. According to him, our religion is Mam mon worship, our morality is hypocrisy and our life is devoid of all aims. He intimates that this country set out on its career with a passionate idealism. America was to be an example to the world of what man can do when he has freed himself from the shackles of political and religious tyr-anny and made a new start. The Na-praying congregation can do things betion was to be governed by the people The country was to be owned by the people. Here the human soul should expand to its noblest possibilities in absolute freedom. This idealism. Gorky says, has become covered with rust. We no longer hold up our free instituand unless it is granted an agreement | The worst of European evils we have accepted as necessary; the wrongs of European life we imitate humbly. More The Canadian sealing fleet is it is here. "Vested Right" is the old made up of American-built ves- superstition of Divine Right masquerading under a new name. Its essence ed by American revenue cutters. ing to an exceptional few which are above all law and beyond the power

of the people to alter or destroy. hear of corporate franchises which are so securely vested in olders that even a new constitution must leave them unaltered. What monstrous privilege was ever claimed by any divinely tyrant of the house of Stuart? longer live for the high ideals of our forefathers, Gorky says. We have no inner freedom of the heart and soul. We have plenty of energy, but no liberty. We work for our syndicated masters as the negro for his white-handed owner in the South. Even our religion, he intimates, is syndicated. It is controlled for us by a trust. The magnates of the Religion Trust are the same sort of men as those of the Beef Trust and Standard Oll; in fact, they are the very same individuals. take our religion from them and their pulpit retainers exactly as the people of Colorado take their law from a Stand-ard Oil court, and the whole country takes its meat from the Beef Trus and it is of much the same quality. There is no beauty in our life, the After unloading on this country a lot great Russian declares, and no free creation of religious, political or nomic thought. All is syndicated and doled out.

A moralist, Gorky asserts, is a ras-cal. Of course he has in mind the propelagic scalers would appear in the fessional moralists who apportion to us once a week our share of corporatio religion from the syndicated pulpits of the land. Gorky is himself a religious man and an upholder of all that is good, but he has small respect for that Japan, Canada, the kind of morality which is manufactured by trust parasites for trust purposes. He has no use for that sort of

psalmody which has come to be known as "The Grafters' Lullaby. The sentiment of "The Grafters' Lullaby" is as old as thievery; the words are new and adapted to the special needs of our day. "Never hurt a rascal's feelings by telling the truth about him," it runs. "Never expose corrup tion, for exposure shows lack of respect to our public men. Never dare to examine or criticise what is done by miserable failure of all attempts to erty must be reverenced at all costs."

protect the seal or regulate the sealing "The Grafters' Lullaby" is a hymn to vested rights—the right to plunder, to poisen and to corrupt. "The grafters own this country." it continues. own this country," it continues. "America is theirs by right of conquest, and those who do not like the ues over in France. For example, a they govern the Nation may go else-young man in that country learned a where to live." With these melodious

of Mammon, in New York itself, he of Mammon, in New 1915. Like many perceived signs of change. Like many other observers, like all who have looked at the facts honestly, he saw a revolt at the facts honestly, he saw a revolt at hand coming and a mighty conflict at hand between the original American ideal of life and government and the ideal of the grafters which now controls us. He predicts that the conflict will end in a conflagration, but those who know America better believe that it will be a transformation.

Any dissatisfied and unhappy citizen who thinks that he has a rough time in his daily life, and that the world doesn't treat him well, should pause long enough to consider the case of Mr O. V. Hurt, of Corvallis. It is not necessary to enter into details as to the recent history of the Hurt family, for every one knows it; and every on feels that few men have deserved more and got less from the hands of for tune, or Providence, than Mr. Hurt. Yet he has complained not at all, but has met each new vicissitude with re-markable fortitude and rare devotion to his high conception of his duty. The members of his family have thought little of Mr. Hurt, but they have re-ceived much from him-far more than many another husband and father in circumstances could or would have given. Now he is going to see his misguided daughter, who abandoned and reviled him, has proper legal defense in her trial at Scattle It is a fine thing for him to do-just as his entire conduct throughout terrible trouble, or series of troubles been something really beautifu and noble.

Now Mr. U'Ren proposes to draft a law regulating the use of money in political campaigns. Will it be enact-ed? Of course it will. In Oregon the state government is divided into four departments-the executive, judicial, legislative and Mr. U'Ren-and it is still an open question which exerts the most power. One fact must be considered in making comparisons: That the Legislature does not dare to repeal the acts of Mr. U'Ren, the executive has no opportunity to veto them, and thus far the judiciary has upheld all his laws and constitutional amendments. On the contrary, Mr. U'Ren has boldly clipped the wings of the executive and legislative departments, and when he gets time will doubtless put some shackles on the Supreme Court. date, the indications are that Mr. U'Ren outweighs any one, and perhaps all three, of the other departments.

There is consolation in the declaration of International Organizer W. G. Burton that there will be no strike of street railway employes in this city except as a last resort. The public looks, and has a right to look, to the consider-ate action of the parties to this possible strike to prevent what would be an inconvenience so serious as to approach the nature of a calamity in the height of the industrial season. Let the counsels of wisdom and concession prevail on both sides, to the end that streetcars may be kept running.

The joker who sent the false message to Taylor-street church that Dr. Wil-son, pastor of another Methodist congregation, was stricken with paralysis, has a ghastly notion of humor. congregation prayed for Dr. Wilson's recovery. It did the doctor no good, doubtless because he didn't need it, and certainly did the congregation no harm. But if the joker ever falls into the clutches of his victims at Taylor

Maud Hurt Creffield is doing a great deal of talking, and her words are not possessed of an implacable, deadly purthe inspiration of which is religtions as an example to the old world. ious fanaticism, and the objective point The worst of European evils we have of which is revenge. Out of her own mouth she has been many times condemned since the murder of which she than one nation has surpassed us in coolly assumes responsibility and over which she constantly gloats.

Perhaps Evelyn was not good enough others which he has purchased in the the fetich of vested right worshiped as for Harry. Mother Thaw seems to take this view of the case, though to disinterested persons generally woman seems to have been the young man's equal in the graces and that adorn social and domestic life,

The New York authorities insist or treating Harry Thaw just like any This will be a valua other prisoner. This will be a valua-ble pointer to other hasty young millionaires who may contemplate murdering former intimate friends of their wives.

Mr. Bryan wants the expenses of his reception paid by popular subscription. A subscription headed by Perry Belmont, J. Pierpont Morgan and other racy at \$1 each would make a sensa-

The Indiana Judge will not appoint s ceiver for Tom Taggart's Lick Hotel and gambling-joint. Taggart is no gambler. And the tender-feet who play at his games only think they are. There is plenty of ice in Portland, it seems, and everything would be all

right if there were only wagons enough deliver it. Why not call out the slabwood wagon reserves? The President had a long talk with Mr. Dooley, 'the philosopher, yester-

day. It is a pleasure to note that our dent never falls to consult the Nation's ablest advisers. General Kozlov was killed because the assassin thought it was General Trepoff. General Trepoff, it is under-

stood, greatly enjoys the joke on the assassin and Kozlov. The practical joker who fooled the several Portland preachers might as well have a good time here. Those reachers know where he will spend

A street-car strike would not be an unmixed evil. It would give many Portland people their first real appreclation of the town's magnificent dis-

the hereafter.

The richest untitled Englishman, Al fred Belt, was a South African milcould almost speak the English language.

Defendant Hoge will feel better when he tries Mr. Heney's celebrated specific for land-fraud troubles. Either better,

"The Oaks might be better, and I've seen worse," says Dr Brougher. Why,

HOT ROCKS TO HIS BODY. Scientific Treatment Brings Apparently Drowned Man to Life.

Drowned Man to Life.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch.

H. M. Knowles, the Superintendent of the Third Life-Saving District, has made quite an interesting report to United States Treasury officials of the reauscitation of Robert Mooney from death by drowning. Mooney was in a small sall-boat near Wakefield, R. L. which was upset in Point Judith Pond. When the boat was overturned Mooney was forced under the sail, and was, therefore, unable to come to the surface. ome to the surface. Before aid reached the unfortunate man

d been under the water for a period out 23 minutes. When first aid was of about 23 minutes. When first ald was given from three and one-half quarts to a galion of water was expelled. A similar operation a few minutes later expelled about a pint of water. Mooney at the time bore the appearance of a drowned Superintendent Knowles spread a small

man.

Superintendent Knowles spread a small motor cover of canvas and removed the body to it, and keeping up at the same time the bellows movement and friction by rubbing the limbs. A fire was built and stones heated, which in the course of 30 minutes were rolled in jackets and applied to the armpits, heart and soles of the feet. The bellows movement was kept up while others worked at the arm movement.

Mooney is a blacksmith by trade, and the muscles of his arms and legs were so stiff that a greater part of the time it took the strength of a man with both hands at each arm to maintain the arm movement, while artificial respiration was being keptiup. The jaws were clenched, and had to be repeatedly opened by prying them apart, and then kept open by having sticks placed between them.

them apart, and then kept open by having sticks placed between them.

The first sign of life was observed after the life-savers had worked upon the patient for an hour and 29 minutes. This was noticed when a hot stone was placed against the sole of the patient's bare foot. The constant rubbing and artificial respiration with research amplications of hot ation, with renewed applications of hot stones, showed marked development of the condition of the patient. About 25 min-utes later a physician arrived, and after making a test with instruments, reported that there was an action of the heart and pulse. The patient was then taken in the launch to the boathouse, some distance away. All the time the bellows movement and rubbing were kept up. This had been going on for one hour and 48 min-ntes. The patient had remained uncon-scious all the time. After arriving at the boathouse the patient was worked on for some time, and later taken to his home. where he regained consciousness about 1:40 o'clock the next morning.

#### New York's Vacation Schools. New York Despatch.

Over 300,000 children trooped into New York's vacation schools, which have just opened for the Summer months. The at-tendance hast year passed the half mil-lion mark and a much larger number lion mark and a much larger number will be given instruction this year. Accommodations are provided for 600,000 children. School hours are much shorter than during the regular sessions and play is given a larger share of the day's duties. Studies include sewing and domestic science for the girls, industrial work for the boys, basketry and city historical excursions and kindergarten and connecting classes for the younger children. At the playgrounds there are gynamstics, athlettes and kindergarten work, and libraries and game rooms are also features.

A supplementary feature of the vacation A supplementary feature of the vacation school system—one that commands vasily greater attendance—are the vacation playgrounds, which were opened on the same day. The latter include roof garden, where band concerts are given in the evening and where dancing is allowed, roofed piers on East and North rivers, reserved sections of the parks, and many school grounds. All these places are in charge of men who preserve order are in charge of men who preserve orde and give all children opportunities to participate in the various games provided Three million people, young and old, en-joyed the public playgrounds last year

## Wedding Pearls Mean Tears.

Boston Transcript.

Princess Ena, now Queen Victoria of Spain, wore pearls on her wedding day. She made a great mistake. Pearls worn at a wedding means tears are to be shed through the married state, so runs the Spanish proverh.

Spanish proverb. When the Empress Eugenie was finishing her tollet to go to Notre Dame on her wedding morning, an old Spanish servant wedding morning, an old spanish servant of hers burst into tears and, reminding her of their native adage, begged her nut to wear her pearl necklace. Eugenie, paying no heed to the warning, wore the necklace all the same, and her life, as all the world knows, has been one long tragedy. Her necklace was a remark-able one, consisting of a large number of pearls, so the bride who only wears a few need not dread the proverb so much, for, after all, no woman's life is entirely free from tears.

Sees First Trolley at 97 Years Old. Philadelphia Record.

Philadelphia Record.

The oldest bachelor in Montgomery County, Pa., Daniel Miller, who lives only a few hundred yards across the Berks County line, came to Boyertown this week to see a trolley car for the first time. "It seems to be a most handy contrivance to get about in," he remarked, but he declined to board it.

Daniel Miller was born August 13, 1808, and is remarkably well preserved. He walks with a firm step and sees without glasses. He is six feet tall and looks many years younger than he is. He has shaved himself until a short time ago.

Seven-Year-Old Farms Ten Acres.

North American. John H. Wiley, 7 years old, of Blooming

ton, Ill., has received a ten-acre tract from his father, and he is cultivating it himself. He employed a farmhand to do the plowing, but all the harrowing was done by the youngster, who also planted it in corn. In cultivating the ground he handled a team of horses without diffi-culty. Young Wiley says that with the proceeds from the tract he intends to buy more land, and solemnly tells his father that by the time he is 21 he will own a larger farm than the old gentleman.

Roaring Flames Make Ice Blocks

Cincinnati Enquirer.

When the ruins of the ice factory at
Hopkinsville, Ky., which was destroyed by fire, were examined yesterday, it was found that 16,000 pounds of ice had been made during the progress of the finnes. Just before the fire started 220 freezing caus, each with a capacity of 50 pounds of ice, were lowered into the tank of brine beneath the floor. An examination showed that each can contained a block of pure

The Discovery Surely Isn't Recent. Deseret News.

The Oregon girls are as sweet as Oregon

Somewhere.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

There's a whipper in the branches of the
Heaven rearing pines.

And a purple blossom smiling from behind the clinging vines:

There's the chatter of a chipmunk, as he lease from tree to tree.

While the daisles yonder whisper: "Come out here and play with me." There's a path, a winding ribbon, just the

There's a pain, a winning resoon, just the clover fields beyond.

That goes stealing torough the meadows to the distant pick-rei pond;
There's the cool, dank, grateful shadows; there's the lazy, droning bee, And I fancy them a-saying; here and play with me."

There's an orchard where the fragrance of the fields comes lilting sweet Where the sod is velvet tenderness to pave-

ment weary feet;
There are songs, without restraint, from songstors winging to the blue.
And each feathered throat is singing of its

THE WELCOME TO MR. BRYAN. Regrets That President Roosevelt Won't Be There.

Brooklyn Dally Engle (Dem.), Of course there never was the most re ote possibility that President Roosevelt could preside at the Madison-Square meeting to welcome Bryan, but from the point of view of spectacle it is almost a oity that the thing could not have been managed. That combination of the two trch enemies of the plutocrats would managed. That combination of the two arch enemies of the plutocrats would have drawn into this town every middle-of-the-coadster who could raise the carfare anywhere from Kansas to Aroostook County, Maine. On the night that Roose-velt shook hands with Bryan the breezes up and down Broadway would have surged and burgeoned with whickers and the stout walls of Madlson-Square Garden might have been unable to resist the assault upon them of the multitudes eager to see the momentous spectacle.

Not being able to get the President, the welcomers have resorted to Tom Johnson.

Not being able to get the Freshen, the welcomers have resorted to Tom Johnson. Alas, what a fail was there, my countrymen! Johnson would welcome Bryan anywhere and at any time, and the spectacle may not be counted on to draw largely beyond the le-cent fare zone. Of the fervor of the welcome there can be no doubt.

vor of the welcome there can be no doubt, but one sentence in Johnson's letter of acceptance calls up memories. In that palladium of the people's liberties Mr. Johnson speaks of "those of us who for nearly two decades have known and trusted and loved him."

Now the fact is that "nearly two decades" ago Tom Johnson was not a Populist or a municipal reformer to any conspicuous extent. In fact, he was, if not a plutocrat, vigorously striving to become one in this town of Brooklyn, by developing the Nassau street railroad system. Later, when he had sold out that system, for a good deal more than it was worth and at a price that realized some at least of Johnson's ambitions for wealth, he had lelsure and a bank account on which to devote himself to the woes of the comto devote himself to the wees of the common people. Since that happy stroke of high finance Mr. Johnson has paid his devotions to Bryan publicly and in the sight of all men. There is no desire here to suspect or impugn the sincerity of that devotion, but when Mr. Johnson puts the beginning of it "nearly two decades ago" he challenges local history. Madison-Square Garden is, indeed, too near the old Flynn raifroad routes to make the ceremony of the welcome of the leader of the anti-monopoly boasts and the champion of 5-cent strent-car fares a wholly impressive spectacle to men with long memories. The popular memory is short, however, and the oratory of Mayor Johnson on that momentous night will be received with only less enthus[asm than that besuspect or impugn the sincerity of that stowed upon the hero of the ho

The English Language in Rio. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A firm in Rio de Janeiro recently sent

out the following advertisement about olive oil: Ours olives oils have garantized of fitts quality. Diligently fabricated and filtrated; the consumer will find with them the to escape to any conterfeit, is necessary to requiere on any botles this confremare eposed conformably to the law orks and the boxes hare all marked with

On the Ice Wagon.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

What are the hugies blowing for"? said
Tongs-on-Richind.

The price of ice, the price of ice," the

What makes you look so white, so white?" said Tongs-on-Behind. said Tongs-on-Behind.
"I'm dreamin' what we've got to face," the
Wagon Driver whined.
"For they're gettin hold and ugly, you can
hear the people growl;
The papers is a-stirrin' them an' urgin' them

to 'owl. They're gettin' out their hammers, an' the city's cryin' 'Foul!'
An' they're layin' i'r the ice man in the mornin'."

What makes the off horse breathe so 'ard?' said Tongs-on-Behind.
"It's boilin' hot, it's boilin' hot," the Wagon Driver Whined. Driver Wained.

What makes the lump of ice melt down?"
said Tongs-on-Behind.

'A touch o' sun, a touch o' sun," the Wagon
Driver whined.

trallin' like a bound. They say the way it's goin', ice'll be a cent They're a pound.

They're stoppin' ev'ry wagon an' they're sort they're layin' f'r the ice man in the

It's gettin' dangerous to work," said Tongs-"It's double dangerous to shirk," the Wagon Driver whined.

We only do it 'cause we must," the Wagon The trust's the only business that's employin'

They've soaked the independents an' they've driven 'em away,
An' it's serve the trust or nothin' f'r the man
as works f'r pay.
An' they're layin' f'r the ice man in the

What's that so black agin the sun?" said Tongs-on-Behind. Tongs-on-Behind.

'A sign hot weather has begun," the Wagon Driver whined.

It's Summer good an' plenty now, the sun

ts blazin' hot The price o' ice is mearin' an' we'll have to fight a lot, An' maybe we'll survive it, an' then maybe we will not.
Fr they're layin' fr the ice man in the

FOR THE SUMMER THIRST. Fortune for Inventor of Nonalcoholic

Satisfying Drink.
L. J. W., in New York Sun.
Why doesn't some shrewd American with an eye to the profits and a tongue to refreshing taste, produce a satisfactory nonintoxicating drink? None of the hundreds we have answers the of the hundreds we have answers the purpose, because all of them concain more sugar than a refreshing Summer drink should have. To offset the sugar some of the nonlatoxicants are dosed with acid. Lemonade, for example, which is supposed to be a great thirst satisfier, doesn't do much more than cool off the drinker for a few moments.

satisher, doesn't do much more than cool off the drinker for a few moments, and the sugar that is in it excites him to greater thirst. This is noticeable of all sweet drinks.

On the other hand, the intexleants, as a rule, are served without sugar, and even when whisky has sugar in it the wise old drinker looks upon it with suspicion. What is needed in the line of a satisfactory nonintoxicant is a palatable bitter. Most of us remember a home-brewed beer which our mothers used to make that was good to the taste, but one never finds that on sale, though it is still made in many parts of the country for home use. That, however, jacks the proper bitter, which is, or should be, an excitant of the salivary glands, so, that when taken into the mouth it would take away that gummy feeling and make the mouth fresh and keep it moist.

There are various vegetable bitters, such as home chooled.

There are various vegetable bitters, There are various vegetable bitters, such as hops, cinchons, gentian, quassia and others, which might be utilized in the preparation of a good nonintoxicant which would do the work of ordinary beer or ale—than which there are few better thirst quenchers, although the alcohol in them sets up a degree of heat which about offsets the good effect. For years I have tried to interest drugglists with soda fountains to invent the right non-intoxicant on the bitter principle, and while they have admitted its need they while they have admitted its need they have done nothing to supply it, at least as far as I have known. So far nearly every nonintoxicent has a sar-saparilla base, and just why is not apparent to me, unless sarsaparilla's rep-utation as a blood purifier is a good thing to advertise with. There are dozins of other flavoring

There are doxins of other flavoring extracts quite as good in every way and some much better, but the inventor of new drinks sticks to the old things. Why don't the temperance workers, instead of wearing themselves out trying to stop the sale of incoxicants, direct their energies to the production of a nonintoxicant which, though not stimulating, will quench the thirst?

The long-felt want to be filled is a The long-reit want to be inted is a bitter at 5 cents a glass, which is beer without the sleohol. The man or woman who inwents it will get a fortune, not to mention a wide reputation as a public benefactor.

IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Prolific Tree.

Bickleton News.

Dr. Dodson has what might be called a prolific pear tree, as it has the second crop of pears already set and is blooming for a third time this season. For Man and Beast.

Corvallis Times.

The best asset of Corvallis is her mountain water, and neat drinking fountains in public places where the stranger will find them and where passing horses can drink from them is the need of the hour

Grand Advice at Any Time. Hoquiam Washingtonian, Whose boy is to create the next sen-sation? Whose son is to be named be-fore the world as the next murderer? Lock out for your boys. Curb their fit-

Fourth of July Casualties.

Pendleton Promoter.

Booze, while a well-bred purp, is rather nquisitive. He found a China bomb smokng at one end. He investigated and is now hard of hearing. Our old dog Biddle went out on the Fourth and attempted to pick up a light-ed bunch of firecrackers. We advised her

not to do this, but contrary to our wishes she tried. She now wears a sad smile. Sulphurous and 110 in the Shade.

Corvallis Times. The slaying of George Mitchell his sister, melancholy tragedy that it is, is a small part of the legacy left to this country by the late Mr. Creffield. When the roll of the damned is made up, if the distinguished name of Creffield is not found far head of the list and the Illustrious Ed-mund himself a chief bower at the right hand of the Devil, then hell is not what it is cracked up to be, and the scheme of eternal punishments a

misfit. The Indispensable Man.

The "Old Man" his vacation takes, Although he thinks it rash. Convinced without his guiding hand The firm will go to smash.

On his return he then finds out. Though not with unmixed joy. The business has been finely run By just the office boy.

The same surprise awaits us all Who run this little sphere. Bowed down with grave and heavy care Of bossing far and near.

SPEECH

There's nothing that will jot us se Upon the farther shore
As finding out the world we left
Is running as before.

-McLandburgh Wilson in New York Sun.

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THAT AUTUMN ITINERARY

-From the Boston Herald. If One Could Only Reach the Presidency This Way