

DANGERS OF MONEY

Sermon Delivered in New York on Abuse of Wealth

FREEDOM AND TOLERATION

Jeremiah Barber of the Metropolitan Force Receives a Message That His Uncle Had Died at Oakland Leaving Him All of His Large Estate.

New York, March 13.—In an address here before a large audience in the Broadway tabernacle, Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale, has pointed out the dangers of "Money Worship" and a laxity in public conscience.

"It is only within the last 50 years," he said, "that we have really begun to feel the consequences of the appeal to private judgment as a standard of right and of the toleration of individual liberty in thought as well as in action.

"Freedom is a good thing, toleration is a good thing; but when freedom and toleration are carried so far that a man withdraws within himself with the worn out excuse 'Am I my brother's keeper?' his own efforts at personal salvation, however well meant, are brought to naught.

"Amid the daily contact of men, habits of thought, standards of value, subtle influences in the estimate of right and wrong pass from man to man quietly and unconsciously. By this subtle contact a sort of public conscience is created. The difficulty of keeping our standards of business and of politics pure today is, I think greater than it has been in any previous generation. The task of convincing people in a democracy that liberty brings duties as well as rights is harder than the corresponding task under an aristocracy.

"Our industrial machinery and our political machinery are both excellent in their way, but no industrial or political machinery however good, can take the place of public spirit and self devotion.

"Here is the great vital need for the church: Not to make the American people lawabiding and intelligent; that it is already; not even to make it kindly and courteous and industrious, these virtues we have, if not in ideal measure, at any rate sufficiently for the practical purpose of life, but to fight with all its heart and with all its soul that dangerous spirit of fish isolation which encourages a man to take whatever the law allows and most approves the man who has taken most.

"There must be a sense that power is a trust and not a privilege that life is to be valued not for what it enables us to get out of people, but for what it enables us to give to people in the way of service."

TELEPHONE HABITS.

Differences of Business Customs in Various Communities.

In the offices of the great telephone companies statistics are kept from which charts are plotted showing how the telephone is used in the different exchanges at different hours of the day. The convenient talking instrument is very little employed in early morning or late in the evening, but during the working day the rise and fall of the curves that represent the fluctuations in the number of calls makes an entertaining study.

Among many other facts these plotted curves reveal the great differences that exist in the business customs of American cities. A comparison, for example, of the charts of the Broad street exchange, New York, and the main exchange, Chicago, on almost any given date will prove, what is generally known, perhaps, that Chicagoans put in a longer if not more strenuous day than New Yorkers. The "traffic curve" in the western metropolis begins to rise about 8 o'clock and reaches its forenoon maximum of calls about 9. The "load," as it is designated by the telephone engineers, stays heavy through the morning hours, dropping at about 1 to the noon minimum, which is universal, and then mounting well up again through the afternoon until 5, after which it falls rather gradually till 8 o'clock.

A characteristic curve of the great downtown New York exchange, which includes about all the offices of the Wall street district, reveals that business men in Gotham go to their offices a full hour later than in Chicago. The highest peak is reached at 10 o'clock. The noon hour apparently begins a little earlier than in Chicago, though the lowest point of the noon depression is reached at exactly the same time. Evidently more New Yorkers go home shortly after luncheon, for the afternoon load is relatively not so high in New York as in Chicago. The curve also drops more rapidly through the afternoon, and at 7 o'clock less business is being done by belated officials than must be the case in the neighborhood of the Chicago main exchange.

Such differences as exist between New York and Chicago appear in the curves of other cities. In general it may be said that the tendency in the

eastern cities is toward shorter hours than prevail in the west. Boston and Washington very closely follow New York in their telephone habits, while the average day's curve of Cleveland or Denver is not far different from that of Chicago.

When the Eyes Tire.

One makes a great mistake by saying that the eyes are tired and that the retina, or seeing portion, of the eye is fatigued. This is not the case, for the retina hardly ever gets tired. The fatigue is in the inner and other muscles attached to the eyeball and the muscles of accommodation which surround the lens of the eye. When a near object has to be looked at this muscle relaxes and allows the lens to thicken, increasing its refractive power. The inner and outer muscles are used in covering the eye on the object to be looked at, the inner one being especially used when a near object is looked at. It is in the three muscles mentioned that the fatigue is felt, and relief is secured temporarily by closing the eyes or gazing at far distant objects. The usual indication of strain is a redness of the rim of the eyelid, betokening a congested state of the inner surface, accompanied by some pain. Sometimes this weariness indicates the need of glasses rightly adapted to the person, and in other cases the true remedy is to rub the eye and its surroundings as far as may be with the hand wet in cold water.

Accurate Clocks.

Every part of the clock down to the minutest detail has been the subject of study and improvement, and they are made and adjusted with such precision and delicacy that in testing them the question is within how small a fraction of a second will they run. Not content with their marvelous performance when under normal conditions, some of the finest astronomical clocks are surrounded by glass or metal cases in which a partial vacuum is maintained, and in order that the cases may not be opened or disturbed the winding is done automatically by means of electricity, the frequency of the winding in some cases being as often as once every minute. These clocks are set up in especially constructed rooms or underground vaults, where they are free from jar or vibration, where the temperature and barometric conditions remain practically constant and where every possible precaution is taken to further minimize the errors of the running rate.

LUCKY POLICEMAN

New York Policeman Falls Heir to \$100,000

UNCLE DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Difficulty of Keeping the Standards of Business and Politics Eliminated While Industrial and Political Machinery Are Good.

New York, March 13.—Jeremiah Barber, a policeman who has served the city four years, has, it is reported, fallen heir to two fortunes aggregating nearly \$300,000.

The first notice of his good fortune came from Oakland, Cal., where the policeman's uncle, James Elger, died recently. Barber was on strike duty and had not been home in four days when his wife hurried to the station with a letter announcing that her husband had been willed the bulk of his uncle's estate.

When the husband and wife had embraced each other over the sudden good fortune the force gathered about and congratulated him. Barber went on post and his wife went home. At midnight she came back in a cab with a cablegram announcing the legal disposition of estate of another uncle of Ramsgate, England, which had been in litigation a couple of years. The policeman according to the cablegram was entitled under the decision to about \$100,000.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Two Men Drowned at Los Angeles—Five Injured.

Los Angeles, March 13.—By the collapse of the Seventh street bridge over the Los Angeles river, weakened by the rush of high water, the result of the terrific rains, two men are supposed to be drowned and five others injured.

Quite a crowd had gathered on the bridge to watch the movements of the high water, when the bridge gave away precipitating about 15 persons into the river. All were rescued except two men whom witnesses say were swept down the river.

President Lee Resigns.

Albany, Ore., March 13.—President W. H. Lee of the Albany college this afternoon tendered his resignation having accepted the position of assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Seattle, and will accept the position on April 6.

TESTING THE FLOUR

PROCESSES THROUGH WHICH IT IS PUT IN THE MILL.

The Care With Which the Manufacturer Analyzes His Product Before It Is Placed Upon the Market—The Expert Bread Tasters.

The mysteries of bread manufacture belong to the domain of the housewife. The rise or fall of the biscuit, while it affects the digestion of the male fraction of the household, strikes a deeper, if not more responsive, chord of the feminine nature, for, after all, every woman must regard herself, potentially at least, as a good cook, just as masculine character plagues itself on the power to elucidate a railroad time table. Of course in cooking, as in card playing, the quality of the material is important. What the player ascribes to bad cards the cook equally certainly lays to poor flour. Hence the manufacturers of flour in self defense have fallen back upon scientific methods for determining the quality of their flour.

When Mrs. Brown, indignant at the failure of her biscuits on three successive mornings, exhausts her temper in an indignant epistle to the manufacturer whose name appears on the head of the flour barrel, she is, after all, unconsciously rendering him a valuable service, for the manufacturer is seeking to provide what Mrs. Brown is insistent on receiving—namely, good and pure flour. The process of accomplishing this is exhaustive, and it would doubtless surprise Mrs. Brown to learn that when she sifted her flour she was putting it through the one hundred and fifty-first repetition of this process. When Mrs. Brown sends her complaint, with her own little theory of the cause, her letter, if properly written, will indicate the number of her package, and, with this as a clue, the manufacturer will investigate.

To be able to fix upon the exact location of the difficulty in a mill turning out thousands and thousands of barrels of flour each year requires a system which can cope with the magnitude of the problem, which is greatly complicated by the fact that the wheat is gathered from half a dozen states. To do this the great mills all employ a regular staff of chemists. Every hour there comes to these chemists samples of the flour that is being manufactured. This they test and label and file away in little bottles properly indexed. When Mrs. Brown's complaint comes in the chemist goes back in his index to the sample taken the hour Mrs. Brown's flour was ground and is able to tell at once just what kind of flour the irate woman received, where it came from and what its quality was. He keeps these samples a year; then they give way to new ones.

But this is merely the reference phase. To determine the purity of their product before it goes on the market the manufacturers have an elaborate and comprehensive system, which would doubtless convince Mrs. Brown of their good faith could she visit one of the great mills. The process begins when the wheat comes in. Samples of every lot are sent through a tiny mill which is an exact model of the great mill, a sort of scientific toy as well as a valuable and practical machine. Here the samples are ground. Then comes the first test, which is denominated the gluten test. The flour is made into dough balls, which resemble the biscuits with which Mrs. Brown had such an unhappy experience. These are weighed and then washed with pure water until the raising qualities are eliminated. This takes the starch out of the dough, a somewhat complicated result. The gluten that remains thus indicates the amount of this property in the wheat. Then there is a "doughing test," which consists in making little dough patties, such as children delight in. These are placed on glass plates, and the expert determines the quality of the wheat by the color of the various patties, while twice a day the wheat is critically analyzed by the regular chemists.

But the most interesting of all the tests is the bread baking. This process would be at once the admiration and despair of any good housekeeper. Doubtless even the masculine mind would find charm in the resulting bread. From samples of flour the loaves are made and then consigned to raising ovens, where the temperature is kept even. Before they are put in these ovens the loaves are measured. Next they go to other ovens, heated by electricity, and are baked. Once baked to an even brown, they are ruthlessly cut in half and turned over to the expert tasting committee, which decides upon their relative merit, labels them and indicates the mill from which the flour in them came and the wheat growing district which produced them. Not infrequently the tasting committee decides that two brands of flour must be blended to produce a harmonious loaf, and this is done and the baking experiment repeated. Out of all this tasting and blending, weighing and testing, Mrs. Brown's flour is finally evolved, catalogued and placed on the shelves of the reference library of flour to be once more tested by the librarian chemist when Mrs. Brown's complaint, induced by a steady drop in her biscuits, comes

Meet but Rarely Now.

Greene—By the way, aren't Charley Brown and May Gray keeping company? White—Oh, dear, no; they've been married for more'n a year.—Boston Transcript.

That life is long which answers life's great end.—Young.

SO SOOTHING.

Its Influence Has Been Felt by so Many Astoria Readers.

The soothing influence of relief. After suffering from itching Piles, From Eczema or any itchininess of the skin,

Makes one feel grateful to the remedy.

Doan's Ointment has soothed hundreds.

Here's what one Astoria citizen says: Mrs. Helen Lewis, who lives at No. 52 Astor street, says:

"I consider Doan's Ointment the best remedy of the kind I ever used. Every winter for the past 10 or 12 years I was trouble with a breaking out around my mouth and lips. Sometimes the cracks at either corner of my lips were so sore that I could hardly speak. I could look for this annoyance as soon as cold weather commenced, and it annoyed me until warm weather set in. Nothing I could do had any effect on it. I finally read about Doan's Ointment and got a box at Charles Rogers drug store on Commercial street. A few applications of this wonderful remedy cured it up completely and I had not had any trouble since. It is now over three months since I used it."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

HOARSE COUGHS STUFFY COLDS

QUICKLY CURED BY Foley's Honey and Tar

There is no case on record of a cold resulting in Pneumonia, or other serious lung trouble, after Foley's Honey and Tar had been taken.

It will cure the most obstinate racking cough, and heals and strengthens the lungs.

Foley's Honey and Tar has cured many cases of incipient Consumption and even in the last stages will always give comfort and relief.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick relief to Asthma sufferers, as it relieves the difficult breathing at once.

Remember the name—Foley's Honey and Tar—and refuse substitutes that cost you the same as the genuine. Do not take chances with some unknown preparation.

Contains no opiates.

Cured of Terrible Cough on Lungs.

N. Jackson of Danville, Ill., writes: "My daughter had a severe attack of La Grippe and a terrible cough on her lungs. We tried a great many remedies without relief. She tried Foley's Honey and Tar, which cured her. She has never been troubled with a cough since."

Consumption Cured.

Foley & Co., Chicago. Dana, Ind. Gentlemen:—Foley's Honey and Tar cured me of Consumption after I had suffered two years and was almost desperate. Three physicians failed to give me any relief and the last one said he could do me no good. I tried almost every medicine I heard tell of without benefit, until Foley's Honey and Tar was recommended to me. Its effect right from the start was magical. I improved steadily from the first dose and am now sound and well, and think Foley's Honey and Tar is a God-send to people with Throat and Lung Trouble. Yours very truly,

MRS. MARY AMBROSE.

Three sizes—25c, 50c, \$1.00. The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

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Great Auction Sale of Shanahan Stock.

Beginning on Monday morning, March 6th, I will sell at public auction my entire stock,

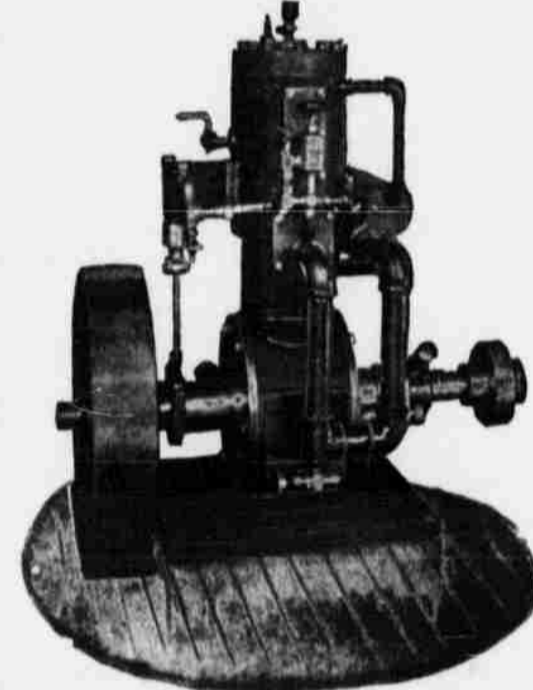
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, ETC.,

without regard to cost. No reservation whatever will be made and any reasonable bid for any article in the store will be accepted. Don't forget the great Auction Sale that will begin **next Monday Morning, March 6th, at 10 o'clock.**

MAX STRAHL, Auctioneer.

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- Any Speed from 100 to 1000 revolutions per minute.

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Sizes 1 to 10 H. P., Single Cylinder. Sizes 5 to 40 H. P., Double Cylinder. FOUR CYLINDERS TO ORDER TO 100 HORSE POWER.

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