

# Tog Up for the Fourth

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## MANUFACTURE OF DENATURED ALCOHOL

Dr. Charles A. Crampton, chief chemist of the United States government revenue service, writes as follows of the manufacture of denatured alcohol for commercial purposes:

Denatured alcohol is alcohol to which have been added some substance or substances which make it unfit for use as a beverage, but not unfit for industrial purposes. When thus denatured it may (according to the law which took effect January 1, 1907) be used without payment of a government revenue tax, and this, of course, greatly cheapens its cost to the consumer.

Denatured alcohol is of two kinds: completely denatured and especially denatured. Completely denatured alcohol is intended to be sold at retail to the public for the general purposes of heat, light, power and cleaning, and can now be purchased as freely as kerosene. Especially denatured alcohol is intended for use in certain lines of manufacture where the substances which produce the completely denatured product would militate against its use as a manufacturing agent.

**As a Source of Heat, Light and Power.**  
Turning now to the other class of uses we come to the most important point upon which the people need instruction to derive the full benefit of the new law. The merit of denatured alcohol as a source of heat, light and power must be brought to the attention of each individual before the full development of these uses can be realized. Germany has made the greatest progress of any nation in this respect, and the use of denatured alcohol there has increased from 25,000,000 gallons in 1901 to 37,000,000 gallons in 1905.

Here no provision has been made yet for government promotion beyond remitting the tax, but little has been done in the way of private promotion. Pending the operation of these agencies it might be well for housewives to learn something of the merits of alcohol for domestic uses.

For lighting purposes alcohol is burned in a lamp provided with an incandescent mantle or Welsbach burner, of precisely the same character as the burners now so generally used with illuminating gas, and with identical results. Gasification is secured by burning a little alcohol around the burner to heat it up at the start. No further attention is required, and the beautiful, steady, white light is maintained as long as the supply of alcohol continues. When burned in this manner alcohol has a decided advantage as an illuminant over kerosene burned in any form of wick lamp.

Probably nine-tenths of the completely denatured alcohol consumed in Germany is burned for heat production in the household. Alcohol gasifies quite readily, and, on account of its low content of carbon, the gas produced burns with a blue flame without the introduction of air for complete combustion, as is necessary with the gases produced from gasoline and kerosene, or with ordinary illuminating gas. There is, therefore, an entire absence of the production of soot, or unconsumed carbon.

**It is a Most Satisfactory Fuel in Every Way.**

Alcohol burns without disagreeable odor, and is a most cleanly and satisfactory fuel in every way. It is not quite equal to the petroleum products in heat production, and it cannot be expected to compete with them in price for some time to come; but it has a marked advantage, especially over gasoline, in its greater safety. It does not give off a gas at ordinary temperature, like gasoline; consequently it is much safer to keep about the house.

It is slightly more inflammable than the best grades of kerosene, but the advantage of alcohol over kerosene in case of fire is that the former is much more readily extinguished by the use of water, with which it mixes in all proportions, and when diluted it will not burn. The petroleum products, on the other hand, do not dissolve in water, and will even burn while floating upon its surface.

Throwing water upon burning petroleum only serves to scatter the fire, while it will effectually quench burning alcohol.

Another domestic application is for cleaning purposes, as it is a good solvent of fats, oils, and all kinds of grease. A slight addition of ammonia greatly improves its detergent qualities. It is especially useful for cleaning delicate fabrics, such as laces, silks and the like, which are apt to be injured in the ordinary methods of washing or cleaning. It must be used with caution on colored goods as alcohol is a solvent for many dyes not soluble in water.

### ADmits WIFE MURDER.

Spokane Man Says He Waited for Woman and Shot Her.

Spokane, June 30.—Joseph Gauvite, a former saloon owner, late Sunday afternoon confessed to the authorities that he shot and killed his wife Saturday afternoon. Gauvite's confession, which was not given out until nearly midnight, tells how he lay in wait for the woman, who was returning from town to her temporary abode, and shot her twice. Either wound would have been fatal. Gauvite's defense is that he was well nigh crazed with his domestic troubles.

The woman's friends tell of brutality by Gauvite, who is a hard drinker. Several weeks ago the wife caused his arrest on a charge of threatening to knife her. Later the charge was withdrawn and a complaint was made that he was insane. Three commissioners made an examination, pronounced him sane and he was turned loose. Mrs. Gauvite, who feared for her life, went with her daughter to the house of a friend. It is said that her husband made several attempts to see her and was denied audience.

### Reverent, Though Drunk.

The large majority of Russians of the orthodox faith will not pass a church or shrine in the street without uncovering their heads and crossing themselves. Travelers have seen intoxicated men who were staggering along observe this ceremony, and in the case of those who were too helplessly fuddled to walk home the friend or relative who has accompanied a tipsy companion in a sledge or drosky has, while holding him in the vehicle with one hand, performed for him the sign of the cross with the other when passing a sacred place.—London Chronicle.

### The Turning Point.

There is a time in every man's education that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide, that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that, though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground given him to till.—Emerson.

### Nothing Substantial.

"Mr. Roxley had nothing but praise for your work for him before the congressional committee," said the friend. "Yes," replied the lobbyist gloomily, "nothing but praise."—Philadelphia Press.

### Quite the Reverse.

Osmond—Well, you've never seen me run after people who have money. Desmond—No, but I've seen people run after you because you didn't have money.

### Stoicism.

"Papa, what is stoicism?" "The after effects of a honeymoon."—Life.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between F. E. Vandusen and T. M. Keller has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. E. VANDUSEN.

### DUEL WITH TOY PISTOLS.

New York Lad Wounded in Fight With Pop Guns.

New York, June 30.—A great rivalry has existed between Ralph Belman and Charles Seymour, two 13-year-old Brooklyn boys of No. 427 Forty-eighth street and No. 50,523 Fourth avenue, respectively, as to which is the best skater.

Fourth avenue was the scene of many contests, but all left the question unsettled.

Yesterday they met in a fist fight, but it was a draw. Later the two went to a vacant lot at Fourth avenue and Forty-sixth street to fight a duel. The weapons were toy pistols, but a BB shot was rammed home with each blank cartridge. Belman shot Seymour in the right foot, seriously injuring him. For this he was arrested, charged with felonious assault and turned over to the Children's society. Seymour was taken home.

### CAMP AT CHICKAMAGUA.

Encampment Will Last a Month and Will Cost a Quarter Million.

Atlanta, Ga., July 1.—The quarter of a million dollar encampment, which congress determined should be held at Chickamagua Park this year begins today, and already many troops are in camp on the historic ground.

The encampment is to last only a month this year. This is due to wisdom learned three years ago. Then it was proposed to have a three-months encampment but before the end the general weariness of everything brought it to a premature close. Altogether 12,000 troops will be quartered at Chickamagua during the encampment, but never more than 5000 at one time. The encampment this year will be very similar to the one of two years ago except that more time will be given to the solving of tactical problems and less to drilling.

### SALEM'S BURIED TREASURE.

Chinese Seek Money Supposed to Have Been Hidden in the Past.

Sober and conservative residents are beginning to think that buried treasure may be found on almost any old street in the city or at least tales of buried treasure, says the Salem Statesman.

Several weeks ago the attempt of some unknown character to unearth buried treasure in a lady's flower bed near the river bank, below the big steel bridge, recalled to the minds of the old settlers recollections of a half forgotten tale to the effect that decades ago when the town was yet in its infancy, valuables amounting to thousands of dollars had supposedly been buried in the vicinity of the flower bed by a notorious outlaw.

The excavations which are being made for the D'Arcy building on Liberty street have brought from the misty past another story of long lost riches; this time the excitement being created among the Chinese residents of the town. The workmen who are being employed on the excavation were surprised the other day on returning to their work to find a group of excited Chinamen busily engaged in digging and burrowing on the lot, hunting undoubtedly for something of great value.

"Heap muchee money! Heap muchee gold buried long time ago!" and such expressions were all that could be gotten from them. How and when this gold could have been lost and why was a mystery.

After the arrival of the workmen the Chinamen one by one gave up the search and left the grounds.

### 4th of July Excursion Rates on the O. R. & N.

Selling round trip tickets between all points on its lines within the distance of 200 miles. Friday and Saturday, July 3 and 4, at the rate of one and one-third fare round trip. Tickets good returning July 6th. F. J. Quinlan, Agent.

### Indian Feud Result.

As the result of an old feud, Edward Timento, an Indian, shot and probably fatally wounded Quisiskin, another Indian, near Okanogan Sunday. Timento is in jail.

## SOME DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES—WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Lincoln, Neb., July 1.—It was a sweltering July night in Chicago in 1896. Delegates, spectators and newspaper men were petulant and exhausted. The silver men were in control of the convention, but the gold men were putting up a fight. Everything seemed to indicate that "Silver Dick" Bland would be the democratic party's nominee for the presidency. The noise of the hall was so great that it was hard for even trained newspaper men to keep track of what was going on.

In the midst of the confusion a young, smooth-faced delegate from the west stepped to the platform to make a few remarks. One of the newspaper men turned to a veteran Washington correspondent and inquired: "Who the hell is that?" "Oh, he's a dub congressman from Nebraska," was the weary reply. "I wish they'd choke him off and let us go home."

A half an hour later these two men, as well as some 10,000 others, were cheering themselves hoarse over the greatest speech ever delivered in a democratic convention.

### From Obscurity to Leadership.

Within the space of 30 minutes, William Jennings Bryan had leaped from comparative obscurity to the leadership of his party. He could have had the nomination that night, but he declared that if his boom was not strong enough to live 24 hours, it would better die, so the nomination went over till the next day.

Sitting down in the front of the hall was democracy's old time chief, David E. Hill, with part of the New York delegation. His friends had implored him to leave, but he leaned back in his chair with a scornful smile on his face and watched and listened. As the Nebraska orator reached his eloquent climax and uttered the phrase that became so trite in the campaign that followed: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold" and even before that ever-to-be-remembered parade of standards about the hall, Hill turned to one of his friends and said, "That ends Bland's and every other boom in the convention."

Bryan lived a fairly successful ordinary American life prior to that convention. He had been a power in Illinois in the small communities in which he lived, and had removed to Nebraska because he believed the opportunities were greater there. As a member of congress he had not shown particularly bright, true, he was popular among the western members, and some of his friends yet relate with glee, how, when a democratic leader wanted to end a debate in the house he sidled over to the republican "whip" and whispered, "If you don't call this wind jamming off, I'll set that Nebraska cyclone loose and he'll talk for a week." Those who tell the story always wind it up with the remark, "and there was a quick vote on that bill."

### An Authority on Economics.

He was recognized as an authority on questions of political economy in the early 90's and his editorials on the coinage question had widespread popularity which was added to when he was named, but beaten, for the senatorship of his adopted state.

Bryan's campaign of 1896 was spectacular. He was the first candidate for the presidency to tour 18,000 miles to advocate his own election. He invaded the "enemy's country" twice that fall. In Madison Square Garden he defied Tammany Hall and its leaders. With his voice so husky that it could hardly be heard he dominated the meetings with his personality, and it is now generally admitted that had the election been held in September he would have been elected. Beaten at the polls he devoted the next two years to lecturing on bimetallicism. In May, 1898, with the Spanish-American war in progress, he raised the third Nebraska regiment of volunteers and was commissioned its colonel.

Two years later, in 1900, he dominated the next national democratic convention, wrote its platform and forced his own nomination. He it was who made imperialism the "burning issue," and he toured the country in behalf of this fresh child of his brain only to be again defeated.

There had been a steady advance in the man's development. Maturer years had given importance in his mind to things he formerly deemed less essential, and he was also realizing that changed conditions in public affairs demanded new methods of treatment. As a result there was born The Commoner. It proved the foundation for Bryan's present fortune, boosting his yearly income from \$5000 to approximately \$70,000.

Up to the assembling of the 1904 convention it had been expected Bryan would fight the eastern element in the party and again force his own nomination. But he did nothing of the sort. His enemies within the ranks now declare he was afraid to run against Roosevelt, but no matter what the reason, he devoted his energies to seeing that the platform of the party was not obnoxious to himself and his friends, and then permitted the nomination of Alton B. Parker. Accusations of treachery in this campaign are repelled by the Bryan followers, who declare that the Nebraskan supported the ticket loyally.

### Bryan's Supremacy.

Parker's defeat emphasized Bryan's supremacy in the party, and when he left in 1906 for his tour of the world, he was everywhere acclaimed as democracy's leader. At Tokio, Manila, Bombay, Cairo, Jerusalem, St. Petersburg and in England, he was enthusiastically greeted and he return-

ed home to be met more as a "conquering hero" than as a man who had twice been defeated at the polls. Taken off a steamer at quarantine, he was escorted by marching clubs and mounted police through the streets of New York, lined with cheering thousands.

In his initial speech after his return he hinted at the possibility of a new creed for democracy—governmental ownership—and was at once attacked by many of the big men in his party, including such as Senator Daniel of Virginia. Steadily maintaining his own views in the face of opposition, he said he was willing to leave the matter to the people for their consideration.

Since his return Bryan has devoted most of his energies to lecturing throughout the country. This is a typical Bryan day: Up at 7 a. m. from a long railway ride, greets a reception committee, eats breakfast, makes a speech to a student body at 9:30, meets a party central committee at 10, at 10:15 addresses a big audience in a church or town hall, follows this with a talk to an overflow meeting, has lunch at 1 p. m., then away on a train for a 100 mile jump with a half dozen speeches en route; speaks at 3:30 in the open air to a crowd of several thousand, makes another railroad jump of 50 miles, has dinner, is given a public reception, talks to reporters, delivers a church address, and at midnight is off again by rail.

### A Different Bryan.

The Bryan of today is a much more serious man than that of 12 years ago. He has developed and broadened out, but he never admits he was wrong then. "Time has proven we were right," is the way he puts it when asked why he abandoned free silver, imperialism, revision of the tariff and other factors of the political equation, and he is quick to resent the charge that the one aim in his life is to be a "perpetual candidate." He insists that he has demonstrated that a man can become influential in politics without departing from high moral standards, without power to reward, money to buy influence, or patronage to dispose of.

In one particular it would seem the Bryan of today differs more than in any other from the Bryan of 1896. He is willing to compromise. Years ago he would not bend. It was then "my will" or nothing. Now he listens to others and sometimes admits they know more about the subject matter than he himself does.

Bryan himself best explains the change in his make-up. In discussing public matters not long ago, he said: "When I started out in politics, I used to think that all good was condensed in my own party, and all evil in the other; but as I have become better acquainted, I have found so many bad democrats and so many good republicans that I have become more charitable."

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