THE POET AND THE FOURTH OF JULY

[Written intermittently on July 4.]

MY country! In the solemn hush
(Pop! Pop! Poppety-bang-perlang!)
Of dawn when from the East there rush
(Bing! Bang! BANG!)
The wide flung heralds of the morn
(Wish! Bippety! Bop!)
Proclaiming that the day is born—
(BANG! BOOMETY! BING!)
When all the world is gray and still
(Clankety-clank-clank! Bow-wow-wow!)
And silence broods upon the hill,
(Crash! Bang-bang-bang!)
'Tis then in solemn grandeur roll
(S-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-BOOM!)
Deep thoughts of thee across my soul!

MY country! Ah, that lips could frame
(Whack! Bang! Boom!)
The song that rises with thy name—
(R-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-crack-whizz-BLING!)
When in the lulling, restful noon
(Pop! "Look out!" "Ouch!")
My feeble lyre I would attune
(Wow! WOW! Whoop!)
To some impressive melody
(Swish-sh-sh! Ka-zim-m-m-m!)
To symbolize my love for thee!
(Ooooom-pah, oom-pah, OOM!)
Oh, land of mine, where all are blest
(Blimmety! Bang! Boom!)
With all security and rest!

MY country! When at crooning eve
(Yi-yi! Bang! Pop-pop-pop!)
The slowly creeping shadows weave
(Clang! Clang! Clang-ang-ang!)
The swathing fabric of the night
(S-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-blip! "Ah-h-h!")
Illumined with pearly gems of light,
(Cr-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-ROOM!)
'Tis then my heart is moved to pay
(Fl-er! Fl-er! Fl-ER!)
This homage to thy natal day,
(Ba-loom! Ba-ling! Ba-LANG!)
Oh, land of honey and of wine,
(BANG! BOOM! CRASH! WHOOP!)
What wondrous, soothing peace is thine!

—W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

PATRIOTIC DECORATIONS.

Fourth of July Suggestions From the Holiday's Birthplace.

The Philadelphia Record gives these suggestions for Fourth of July decorations:

For the adornment of the piazza the ever popular Japanese lanterns are always at hand, but many a timid woman fears to have the flimsy things so near the light dresses of her guests. For those who object to paper lanterns there are little affairs made of colored glass in tin frames. These give quite as pretty an effect as the Japanese lanterns and are not in danger of catching fire whenever a stray breeze destroys their equilibrium. The Japanese lanterns may then be used under the trees and around the gardens.

Toy balloons give a novel effect around a piazza, alternating with the lamps. They may be tied to the porch railing and put at varying heights.

On account of the probabilities of thunderstorms and the general confusion of the lawn, due to the fragments of fireworks, the hostess generally plans to serve her luncheon in the house.

An attractive table planned by one hostess had a centerpiece consisting of a vase filled with little American flags. Around the base of the vase were banked a mass of red and white geraniums, with some clusters of blue ragged robins; from the centerpiece chains of red, white and blue paper trailed about the table and were also draped in festoons from the chandelier.

At each place round the table there was a rasp roll with a flag stuck in the top. The doilies were of white crape paper edged with red and blue; the place cards were tied with patriotic ribbons to miniature cannon; the individual salts were small shells, while dishes filled with torpedoes containing candied cherries were placed at intervals, and bundles of firecrackers, holding chocolates were laid at each plate.

The dishes were garnished with red, white and blue fringes. The ice cream was in blocks of strawberry, vanilla and pistache; the bonbons, at dessert, were candied cherries, peppermint drops and candied violets, and the lady fingers were tied with red, white and blue ribbons.

Another hostess had to have miniature Liberty bells for favors, and her ice cream was in the shape of Liberty bells and edible statues of George Washington and the Goddess of Liberty.

A Torpedo Hunt.

For the torpedo hunt the hostess has previously opened and hidden twelve packages of torpedoes. Each player receives a belt from which hangs a little cartridge bag made of khaki or duck. A strip of khaki twenty-eight inches long and six inches wide is folded and stitched for the belt. It may be fastened with ball and socket fasteners. A square bag of the khaki, 7 by 5 inches, is then attached to the right side of the belt. From low limbs of trees, among the roots and shrubs and ledges of the piazza the treasures are gathered and subsequently fired off.

Papier Mache Fireworks.

Fireworks in papier mache and in bonbons are better than ever and wonderfully true to life. Pull the fuse of a giant firecracker and off comes a lid disclosing costly bonbons. A box which perfectly reproduces the package in which torpedoes are sold opens to disclose sweetmeats done up in tricolored tissue paper, just as the giant torpedoes are wrapped. These are especially suited to children's parties.

BESIDE LIBERTY'S CRADLE.

Memorable Anniversaries of the Fourth in the Quaker City.

John Adams rightly prophesied when he wrote of the initial Independency day that it would "be the most memorable epoch in the history of America." "I am apt to believe," he said, "that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty; it ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other from this time forward forevermore."

The following year, 1777, congress resolved that Independence day should be made a holiday, and this was the first Fourth of July celebration in Philadelphia. It was so successful that it was taken up in every state in the Union.

On July 4, 1788, the United States established a new constitution with becoming ceremony. On July 4, 1826, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams lay dead, and great sorrow was observed throughout the country and especially in Philadelphia.

On July 4, 1858, Edward Everett in speaking of the great memorial day of 1776 said: "Eighty-two years ago this day a deed which neither France nor England, Greece nor Rome, ever witnessed was done in Independence hall in the city of Philadelphia, a deed that cannot be matched in the history of the world. That old hall should forever be kept sacred as the scene of such a deed. Let the rains of heaven distill gently on its roof and the storms of winter beat softly on its door. As each successive generation of those who have been benefited by the great Declaration made within its walls shall make their pilgrimage to that shrine, may they think it not unseemly to call its walls salvation and its gates praise!"

Early on the evening of July 3, 1876, throngs of people, estimated at 50,000 or 75,000, gathered about Independence hall to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Independence day. On this occasion the Declaration of Independence was read to the people by Richard Henry Lee, the grandson of Richard Henry Lee, who offered the resolution. In September, 1886, the governors of the thirteen original colonies came to Independence hall to make preparation to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution of the United States, one of the most impressive ceremonies ever witnessed and participated in by the citizens of Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Times.

FOURTH OF JULY FLAGS.

Where They Are Made and What They Cost.

Two-thirds of the national flags that are sold east of Chicago are manufactured in New York. The manager of one large factory in Grand street says that 300,000 flags are sold in New York city alone every Fourth of July.

Memorial day is scarcely out of the way before the business of the Fourth sets in. Most of the small flags sold for Memorial day are left in cemeteries and of course are not available for the national holiday. The most popular flag for the general trade is a little muslin affair about a foot square which sells in the candy stores for 5 cents. Hundreds of women and girls are employed all winter making these small flags. They make big flags also, but this is a branch of the work trusted only to skilled hands. The girls are kept at work on the small flags in sizes of from four inches square to four feet. That is the largest size in which the cheaper grade of flag is made. The little pine sticks to which they are fastened come from the northwest. They are shipped in great bales, each stick of uniform length, from the lumber districts. The manufacturers saw them into sizes to suit their trade.

A flag of standard bunting, such as is used for street decorations and in clubrooms, costs anywhere from $25 to $40, according to size. Some of the huge flags stretched across the streets in political campaigns cost from $50 to $75. These are made on frames, six or eight women working on a single flag at one time. It takes six women about three weeks to finish a large flag. The construction of Old Glory requires more care than one would suppose. If the bars are not sewed even the flag will look like a bunch of barber's poles when it is hung, and the manufacturer has it thrown back on his hands.

Silk flags, such as are made for national guardsmen and for presentation purposes, are quite another proposition. The cheapest sort of a silk flag costs $200, and it may run to $500 without producing anything very elaborate. The red and white bars for the best silk flags are made abroad. The difference in cost depends mainly on whether the decorations are in gold or silver. The stars must be white, of course, but it makes all the difference whether they are of sterling silver or silver plate.—New York Times.

The Republic's Success.

I now do declare, in the face of all the intelligence of the age, that, for the period which has elapsed from the day that Washington laid the foundation of this capitol to the present time, there has been no country upon earth in which life, liberty and property have been more amply and steadily secured or more freely enjoyed than in these United States of America. * * * Who is there that can stand upon the foundation of facts, acknowledged or proved, and assert that these our republican institutions have not answered the true ends of government, but beyond all precedent in human history?—From Daniel Webster's Address in Congress July 4, 1851.

HOW THE FIRECRACKERS ARE MADE

CHINA annually exports 27,000,000 pounds of firecrackers of a value in round figures of $1,600,000. Of this vast amount of noise producing material the bulk comes to the United States. A small quantity goes to England. Other countries buy only infinitesimal amounts.

The exports represent only a small fraction of the amount manufactured and used in China. There are no large manufactories. The crackers are made in small houses and in the shops where they are sold. In the latter places the proprietor of the shop, his wife (or wives) and children do the work. No record is kept of the number made and sold, and no estimate is possible of their cost. The use of crackers is universal in China and has been as far back as history records. It is most probable that in the beginning they were used to frighten away evil spirits. Now they are most frequently an ex-

CHINESE WORKMEN MAKING FIRECRACKERS.

pression of good feeling or of ceremonious compliment. They are used at weddings, births and funerals, at festivals, religious, civil and military ceremonies, at New Year's, to salute persons about to make a journey and, in fact, on all occasions out of the ordinary routine.

In making crackers only the cheapest kind of straw paper which can be produced in the immediate locality where the crackers are made is used for the body of the cracker. A little finer paper is used for the wrapper. A piece of straw paper 9 by 30 inches will make twenty-one crackers one and one-half inches long and one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

The powder is also of the cheapest grade and is made in the locality where used. It costs 150 to 175 cash per catty, or 6 to 7 cents gold per pound.

For the fuse a paper (called "leather" in Shanghai) is used, which is imported from Japan and is made from the inner lining of the bamboo. In other places a fine rice paper is used, generally stiffened slightly with buckwheat flour paste, which, the Chinese say, adds to its inflammability. A strip of this paper one-third of an inch wide by fourteen inches (a Chinese foot) long is laid on a table and a very little powder put down the middle of it with a hollow bamboo stick. A quick twist of the paper makes the fuse ready for use.

It is not easy to persuade the Chinese to exhibit their modes of manufacture to a foreigner, but Mr. Williams, United States vice consul at Shanghai, thus describes the work as he has seen it:

"The straw paper is first rolled by hand around an iron rod, which varies in size according to the size of cracker to be made. To complete the rolling a rude machine is used. This consists of two uprights supporting an axis, from which is suspended by two arms a heavy piece of wood slightly convex on the lower side. There is just room between this swinging block and the top of the table to place the cracker. As each layer of paper is put on by hand, the cracker is placed on the table and the suspended weight is drawn over the roll, thus tightening it until no more can be passed under the weight. For the smallest 'whip' crackers the workman uses for compression instead of this machine a heavy piece of wood fitted with a handle like that of a carpenter's plane. In filling crackers 200 to 300 are tied together tightly in a bunch. Red clay is spread over the end of the bunch and forced into the end of each cracker with a punch. While the clay is being tamped in a little water is sprayed on it, which makes it pack closer. The powder is poured in at the other end of the cracker. With the aid of an awl the edge of the paper is turned in at the upper end of the cracker, and the fuse is inserted through this."

Workmen at this trade receive about the average rate of wages paid here for common labor. The trade is considered unhealthy and dangerous and therefore not desirable.

Minor Casualties.

First American Citizen—Did you lose any of your children on the Fourth?

Second American Citizen—Oh, no; nothing but an eye and a few fingers.—Life.

Cross Eyes Cured 16

Dr. Darrin Has Chosen July 15th and 16th for Treating Such Cases

Also Varicoeli, Hydrocele, Stricture and Other Operations

Among Dr. Darrin's specialties he is an expert operator in straightening cross eyes, and can straighten the worst eyes in less than twenty minutes. The worthy poor treated free.

The operation is rendered painless by a local anaesthetic, and no chloroform or ether used. Patients can return home the same day, with no detention from business or occupation. Cases may call now and make appointments for treatment during the two days, July 15 and 16, and avoid the rush the doctor has on his special days. The following references, taken from many, prove the doctor's success:

Mrs. B. Bickford's son, Roseburg, cross eye; cured.

E. E. Grout, LaGrande, Or., cross eye; restored.

Miss Maggie Synhorst, LaGrande, Or., cross eyes; cured.

Miss Lucy Moran, Monmouth, Or., cross eyes; restored.

Miss Mary Walter, Portland, both eyes crossed; cured.

A. Taylor, Pendleton, Or., stricture; cured.

W. W. Thompson, Vancouver, Wash., hydrocele; cured.

A. J. Armstrong, 110 Third street, Portland, varicocele; cured ten years ago.

Miss Bettie Snow, Edison, Wash., cross eyed since two years old; cured in one minute. The following names will go far to substantiate the doctor's skill in Miss Snow's case:

"We, the undersigned, living at Edison, Wash., have known Miss Bettie Snow all her life, and know of her eyes being crossed, and that she was successfully cured by Dr. Darrin:

"Rev. R. C. Fabs, Rev. George Buzzelle, W. J. McDonnell, postmaster; W. B. Chamberlain, chief of police; A. C. Harris, druggist; D. C. Smith, I. W. Hard, jeweler."

J. Whittemore's daughter, Pendleton, Or., cross eyes; cured.

William Muckle's boy and girl, Ranier, Or., both cross eyed; cured.

J. Kingley's boy, postmaster at Progress, Or., cross eye; cured.

Lena Hamilton, Dayton, Wash., cross eyes; cured.

E. A. Huntie, 119 Dexter street, Seattle, had been operated on twice unsuccessfully for cross eyes by other physicians before going to Dr. Darrin; cured.

Miss Mary McConnell, Genesee, Idaho, cross-eyed; cured; also her brother was cured of consumption five years ago by Dr. Darrin.

Fanny Kennedy, Walla Walla, Wash., both eyes crossed since a child; cured.

Edward Stanfield, North Yakima, Wash., cross-eyed 28 years; cured.

Dr. Darrin can be consulted free from 10 to 5 daily; evenings, 7 to 8, at the Smeede Hotel, Eugene, until October 1. All curable chronic, acute, and diseases of a private nature treated with electricity and medicines, before and after above dates. Letters of inquiry answered. Circulars and question blanks sent free.

Attention Cyclone

All members of the Cyclone Hose Company are requested to be out for dress parade on Tuesday, July 4th, at 9:45 a. m. A fine of $2.50 will be imposed for non-attendance.

By order of President.

Business Briefs

Take your wheel to McClanahan.

A wonderful spring tonic. Drives out all winter impurities, gives you strength, health and happiness. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents tea or tablets. Ask your druggist.

I will have on my floor in a short time a sample of the best hop baler made. One is a horse power baler and the other is one that takes only two men to operate it. At

Berger's Hardware.

From now on Otto has macaroons and lady fingers for sale by the pound or half pound.

Screen doors and adjustable window screens at

Berger's Hardware.

Cast Cook Stoves from $8 to $25.

Sheet iron camp stoves, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.

C Pickett b—4—u—buy.

A strength tonic that brings rich, red blood. Makes you strong, healthy and active. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents, tea or tablets. Ask your druggist.

Church

United Brethr... tor, G. E McD... from the annual ... occupy the pulpit ... ing. Sunday scho... deavor societies w... hours.

Congregational ... Oakley, pastor.— ... service, 11 a. m. ... Prayer meeting Th... p. m.

Humphrey Mem... corner Tenth and ... B. F. Rowland, ... ing, 10 a. m.; ... Sunday school, ... League meetings, ... ic service, 8 p. m. ... pastor, "Our Nati...

First Presbyteri... Eighth and Lin... Mount, pastor.— ... a. m.; Y. P. S. ... preaching at 11 ... Morning subject, ... dom"; evening s... Holies."

Baptist church, ... tor.—Bible scho... worship with serm... at 11; B. Y. P. U. ... evening service. ... Cumberland Presb...

First Church ... corner Ninth and ... day service, 11 ... "Life"; Sunday ... nesday evening ... Free reading room ... Sunday, from 2 to ...

Manager

For our Eugene ... and cash investme... eral salary, year... with a little mech... ed. Experience ... tial. Great Wester... 1095 Market street ... Cal.

A Bad ...

Some day you wi... when you feel a pa... and fear appendici... Dr. King's New L... of cure, for all bowe... eases, such as bi... costiveness, etc. ... L. DeLano's dru... Try them.

Louden hay tools ... Berg...

Sugar Cheap...

Our Price today for Cane Fruit Granulated

$5.60

The market is weak. See us before bubing, it may be lower.

Fruit Jars also lower.

Mason ½ Gal., per doz., 85c
Mason Qts, per dozen, 70c
Economy, Qts., per doz., $1.05

Make our store your headquarters the Fourth. Will have a full line of Fireworks, Fresh Candies, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

Eggs: Cash 16c Trade 17c

AX BILLY DEPARTMENT STOR...

the Store that keeps prices down