

FOURTH OF JULY



THE BOSTON BOY'S FOURTH.

"On the Fourth," little Emerson Copley remarked.

"I trust you will all bear in mind the request that I make. It is small, I am sure:

A trifle, in fact, you will find. I merely would ask that you purchase no punk,

No caps or producers of noise with any intention of lowering me To the level of commonplace boys.

"On the Fourth of July," he continued, "to me

There is nothing so palpably tame As crackers, torpedoes and kindred affairs. When fired in Liberty's name.

The popping they make is incompetent quite

To keep pace with my patriot's zeal, And I frankly confess that they never give vent To the joy that I inwardly feel.

"No allow me," said he, "on the Fourth of July

To peruse, undisturbed in my den, That document famous which years ago came

From the studious Jefferson's pen. Do this, and at eve I will gladly appear, The fireworks costly to see, For the rockets' red glare and the bombs in the air

Will remind me of Francis Scott Key."—New York Sun.

AN AMUSING FOURTH INCIDENT.

How Indians Were Treated to Ammonia as War Medicine.

What promised to be the dreariest Fourth of July in my life ended in being one of the most amusing. I was sent to the Indian country on Milk river, Montana, to deliver some annuities, and had to wait several weeks for the Indians to come in from their hunting expedition.

The Assiniboine Indians came straggling into camp one by one, and hung around my camp with undisciplined curiosity. I had a headache, and took a quart bottle of ammonia from my medicine chest and sniffed at the cork. I knew how to mystify the Indians, and I did a couple of side steps, rolled my eyes, jerked my body, and pointed my finger to the cardinal points before taking the dose.

The Indians were delighted at my pantomime of war medicine. I told them that whoever took that medicine could never be killed in war, but that I was afraid they would join forces with the Sioux and fight against me if I gave them that dose. I knew them to be the greatest foes of the Sioux, but of course I had to be coaxing into giving away my wonderful charm.

After much persuasion I finally agreed to do it, but bargained that it must not be taken in the presence of others. It was so powerful that no novice could take the white man's medicine with others watching him. Of course that made a hit with the Indians at once, and there were many volunteers to be number one.

I selected the chief. He walked into my tent, and I began my mysterious passes at him. In the meantime I had two quart bottles before me. One contained water and the other ammonia. I made him understand that at the end of my speech, when I clapped my hands, he was to take a deep breath and inhale the war medicine as soon as I removed the glass stopper. I don't believe a motion was lost on the Indian; they are good imitators. I gave three war whoops and made my extemporaneous speech.

Then I clasped my hands, pulled the cork, and thrust the ammonia under the chief's nose. He took a long, deep breath as directed, and fell backward as one dead.

When he revived there were tears rolling down his cheeks, and I ex-

pected to have no more fun that Fourth, but here I had not reckoned on the Indian's sense of humor.

That chief went out and was as dumb as an oyster about his treatment, and so close did they keep the secret that every Indian in the camp came into that tent singly and took his war medicine without a murmur.—Gen. C. A. Woodruff.

How Kined!



Big Jimmy (to little Mickey)—Because I like youse, I'll shoot off all yer fireworks fer yer an' not charge yer a dern penny!

MAKING ROMAN CANDLES.

Indispensable Adjuncts to a Proper Fourth of July.

In America the manufacture of fireworks has become almost a fine art, and no doubt the youth of our country could find this sort of expression for their patriotic enthusiasm on the Fourth of July without drawing on the products of foreign ingenuity. A glance at the catalogue of any one of the twelve or fifteen large firms engaged in making fireworks in this country discloses almost endless lists of devices.

Every one knows what a Roman candle is, but few know how this indispensable adjunct of a Fourth of July celebration is made. First of all in the making comes the pasteboard cylinder, which is plugged up at one end with clay. After the clay comes a small charge of powder. Then a "star" is pushed down tight on the powder, and charges of powder and stars alternate until the cylinder is filled. Then a fuse is attached which communicates with the powder nearest the top of the cylinder, which, when it is exploded, sends its star sailing upward. A fuse running through the candle connects other charges of powder with the first and explodes them one at a time, each one

shooting out the star which is next above it.

The stars are made of chemical mixtures, which vary with the colors which are produced. A red star is sometimes made by mixing four parts of dry nitrate of strontia and fifteen parts of pulverized gunpowder. Copper filings change the color to green. Rosin, salt and a small quantity of amber make it yellow. Small particles of zinc change it to blue, and another and perhaps better red can be made by using a mixture of lampblack and nitre.

Fourth of July Dialogue.

Wilfred McGonigle—Say, Spectacles, didder ha' enny fireworks on de Fourth?

Edwin Bostonbeens—Most assuredly, and among the heterogeneous collection I had some elongated circular paste-board tubes that emitted vari-colored spherules.

Wilfred McGonigle—Say, dem's Roman candies yer mean, ain't dey?

Edwin Bostonbeens—Precisely, and then I had other cylindrical pyrotechnics with cone shaped apex which, upon being ignited, sailed with velocity toward the empyrean regions and—

Wilfred McGonigle—Can't yer say skyrockets? Den wot?

Edwin Bostonbeens—Then I had variegated spheroids that revolved incessantly, with celerity discharging fiery asterisks that split into diverging lines as they sailed into the atmosphere. You may rest assured that I enjoyed those effulgent phenomena.

Wilfred McGonigle—I like pinwheels myself. Did yer hav' enny red lights or green lights?

Edwin Bostonbeens—Not that I am cognizant of, but we had several demonstrations of radium and helium.

Wilfred McGonigle—Say, Specs, let's set a match to some of dem words and see if dat lankwidie don't explode.—New York Tribune.

How They Celebrated.

Said the beifry: "Clang! Clang!"
Said the crackers: "Rap! Rap!"
Said the brass cannon: "Whang!"
Said the torpedoes: "Snap!"
Said the sky rockets: "Whizz!"
Said the candles: "Pop! Piff!"
Said the small pinwheels: "Piss!"
Said the big ones: "Whir! Whir!"
Said grandma: "There, there!"
Said father: "Boys! Boys!"
Said mother: "Take care!"
Said cook: "Such a noise!"
Said Pete: "Hracious me!"
Said Towser: "Bow-wow!"
Said Nuts: "Whee!"
Said Will: "Hurrah! Ow!"

A WARNING.



DIAZ SENDS BEST TROOPS.

Mexican Revolution Will Be Suppressed at Any Cost.

El Paso, Texas—Although the expected attack on the Mexican custom house at Naco, Sonora, has been frustrated by the arrival of soldiers from Cananea, the entire Mexican border, from Cananea to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, opposite Laredo, Texas, is in a state of revolutionary ferment and outbreaks are feared at a dozen places.

All available troops have been detailed along the borders, with orders to suppress all disturbances with an iron hand. Principal reliance is being placed on the rurales, organized by President Diaz himself, and recognized as his ardent supporters and the most efficient troops in the Mexican army.

Many citizens have been pressed into service and armed to protect government funds at the custom houses along the border.

At Naco, Sonora, the government funds removed to United States territory for protection have been taken back to Mexico and the Mexican officials and women and children who fled to Arizona soil have returned to their homes. The troops sent from Cananea are quartered in the warehouse of the Cananea Copper company, and are making preparations for an extended stay. Two hundred additional troops are held in readiness at Cananea to march to Naco at a moment's notice.

Commissario Cubillas has purchased all available arms at Naco, Arizona, and has armed a body of citizens to protect the town.

Reinforcements have been received by Colonel Kosterlitzky, in command at Cananea. This has enabled him to spread details of troops along the border to intercept smuggled arms. He has ordered the house-to-house search for arms continued in all the Northern Sonora villages.

Three burros were seized by masked men on the United States side of the border Sunday night and loaded with ammunition, which was carried across into the San Jose mountains. A squad of rurales is in pursuit of the party.

Serious disturbances are reported to have taken place at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coahuila, where the revolutionary leaders have fled to Eagle Pass to escape arrest.

It is reported by Mexican officials that newspapers printed in Spanish on the American side of the border have been a large factor in stirring up the discontent now finding expression.

DUTY ON LEMONS EVADED.

Investigation of Complaint From California Is Ordered.

New York—Three special customs officers from Washington are spending the sultry month of June in quiet waterfront observations at the docks in Manhattan and Brooklyn at which Sicilian lemons are unloaded. The purpose of their visit is to investigate reports that lemon importers are not paying the full duties on the fruit which they import.

The duty amounts to 1½ cents a pound, but the government gives a rebate for the proportion of the fruit on each shipment that is deemed unfit for consumption and which the importers are supposed to destroy. The investigators have been trying to learn whether the estimate of decayed fruit is overestimated when the duties are collected. The proportion of decayed fruit has been unusually large of late, according to the customs returns. On many shipments from 25 to 30 per cent of the cargoes have been reported as unfit and rebates to that extent have been given the importers.

The importers say that the increased proportion of decayed lemons from Sicily is due to unfavorable weather affecting the crop in Sicily. They say that zealous California lemon growers made the complaints which were the immediate cause of the inquiry. The California growers, it is said, are trying to put an end to the giving of rebates. If this could be done they would then put up the price of lemons.

Thief Boxes Up Plunder.

San Francisco—When John T. Wheeland, local superintendent for the Guggenheim Smeiter company, returned with his family from a vacation, he found his house stripped of all its silverware and jewelry and the furniture and stores packed and crated ready for removal. A steady stream of second hand dealers was calling at the residence with orders for the furniture, which they had received from a thrifty burglar. Detectives were placed on the case and have succeeded in recovering the silverware.

Ants Drive People from Homes.

Kiowa, Kan.—There is an all summer job waiting for the man who can rid this town of ants. The ants at first bothered the residents by destroying lawns. Then they moved into houses and began infesting pantries and other places where edibles were kept. After that the insects began to damage clothing. Becoming braver, or hungrier, they attacked people while they slept. Several families have given up and have moved from here.

Great Erea Devastated.

El Paso, Tex.—After destroying everything in its pathway for 90 miles or more, causing loss of millions to mining and cattle men and costing one American and five Mexican lives, the great fire which swept the Ajo mountains in Northern Sonora, Mexico, is dying out. The cattle men are in despair, for deprived of this great range, thousands of cattle will perish before the rains begin.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

BANDON'S MILL WORKING.

General Superintendent Closes Great Task—Will Take Vacation.

Marshfield.—M. F. Logan, the general superintendent of the George W. Moore Lumber company at Bandon, passed through here on his way to Chicago. Mr. Logan has just completed his work on the company's new mill and will take a vacation of several weeks. The new plant has just been started. The old mill was destroyed by fire in August, 1909.

Mr. Logan was superintendent at that time and remained with the company, and with the assistance of George W. Moore, of Port Huron, Mich., the president of the company, he designed the new mill.

The new plant is second to none on the Coast as to modern equipment and convenience of arrangement, and the machinery is all first class.

The equipment arrangement is a great economy of labor and time, and three men can operate the entire work of the saw, handling an average of better than 30,000 feet of lumber a day.

The building is so constructed that it is fireproof throughout. There is arranged a standard fire protection system, with a tank holding 50,000 gallons of salt water, and there is also a sprinkling system to use fresh water.

The plant started out at once manufacturing 80,000 feet of lumber a day. The capacity will be increased at once to 125,000 feet a day. The steamers Bandon and Fife are engaged in carrying the output of the mill to San Francisco.

LIVESTOCK FAIR IN FALL.

Big Guarantee Fund Has Been Raised by Portland Association.

Portland—At a meeting held by the officers of the Portland Fair & Livestock association it was announced that the \$25,000 guarantee fund has been subscribed and that a race meet and livestock show, the greatest in the city's history, will be held this fall in Portland.

A few weeks ago there was talk of dissolving the association and disposing of its large holdings on the east side known as the country club, but the talk has resulted in a stronger organization, with a more ambitious purpose than ever.

E. L. Thompson, who was one of the committee to raise the guarantee fund, stated that the forthcoming race meet will be something that will draw perhaps fully as many people as the Rose Festival, especially with the livestock thrown in for good measure.

"We will have some of the best horses in the country and there will be other attractions that will be bound to draw and please. The stores will close one week day during the life of the show, and that will give everybody a chance to attend.

Horse Breeder Files Complaint.
Salem—A. C. Ruby, who breeds fine horses and has headquarters at Portland, has filed a complaint with the railroad commission against what he alleges unfair treatment by the Southern Pacific company and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company.

The railroads, according to Mr. Ruby, are universally slow in delivering stock after it arrives, the service is poor and the freight charges exorbitant. Mr. Ruby says all stallions and jacks are billed at 3,000 pounds, regardless of their actual weight, and some weigh less than one third that figure. The men who accompany horses are compelled to pay full first class passenger fare to ride in a box car with the animals. The cost is therefore very high.

Recently it cost Mr. Ruby \$137 to ship four head from Pendleton to Ontario. It costs about \$100 to ship a horse from Klamath Falls to Portland.

Stage Line to Coos Bay.

Roseburg—C. P. Barnard has put on a stage line between this city and Coos Bay. When the regular mail schedule opens next month the Coos Bay mail, instead of going by way of Myrtle Point and then by train to Marshfield will go by way of the old Coos Bay wagon road from this city and will reach Marshfield early in the morning instead of at noon. Mr. Barnard will also operate a stage line from Roseburg to Myrtle Point.

Cool Weather Helps Apples.

Hood River—The cool weather in the Hood River valley has aided the apple crop. Orchardists are propping the trees, preparing for the heavy burden of fruit. Apples have never been so large. The box factories are running full crews making boxes to meet the demands. A large number of the growers are increasing their orders for boxes as the season advances. Hood River is expected to market 400,000 boxes of apples this year.

Big Berry Dryer Ready.

Brooks—The largest dryer ever built to exclusively handle loganberries has been completed by Aspinwall brothers here. This dryer is a wonder of its kind and is an indication of the profit that may be derived from the production of this luscious berry. Aspinwall brothers have 25 acres set with the vines and they expect to harvest the largest crop this year that they ever picked.

Brick Block at Willamina.

Willamina—J. B. Shetterly has begun the erection of a brick building 50x70 feet in the business center of Willamina. This will be the first brick structure in the town.

DOZEN MILLS BUSY.

Year's Cut in Wallowa Will Total 20,000,000 Feet.

Wallowa—The lumber industry of Wallowa is daily becoming a more important factor in the growth of the town. From a paltry shipment of 22 cars in the last 12 months, the exportation promises to reach nearly 20,000,000 feet during the coming year.

Twelve sawmills are running full blast within a radius of 11 miles of this city and all are marketing their product here, the bulk of it being purchased by the Nibley-Mimsnugh Lumber company and the Bear Creek Lumber company. The daily cut of these 12 sawmills is averaging very close to 200,000 feet.

The largest mill, that of the Nibley-Mimsnugh Lumber company, while in operation for the first time this season, is cutting about 50,000 feet every day; the Bear Creek Lumber company is sawing in the neighborhood of 40,000 feet daily; four other mills are each averaging over 20,000 feet daily, and the other mills are sawing from 5,000 to 15,000 feet, according to crew and capacity of the mill. The three largest mills expect materially to increase their output within the next few weeks.

In order to make the most of their product, the Nibley-Mimsnugh Lumber company will have in operation about July 1, one of the finest planing mills and box factories in Eastern Oregon. It will occupy a floor space of 60x120, exclusive of the lumber sheds and power house. It will contain all modern machinery for the surfacing of lumber and the making of boxes.

Flowing Well for Railroad.

Salem—A flowing well, sufficiently strong to supply from 70,000 to 80,000 gallons of water daily, has been tapped on the property of the Southern Pacific company nearly across the tracks from the depot. The well is 90 feet in depth and gives out a 20 pound pressure. Practically 3,000 gallons an hour is furnished. The company expects to use this water for its own supply hereafter. Nearly 100,000 tons a day is used.

Plans Big Cherry Celebration.

Cove—Cove citizens are preparing for the first annual cherry show which will be held when the ripening fruit is at its best. The cherry crop will not be quite as heavy as last year, when Cove was one of the few districts that boasted of bumper crops, but the grade of fruit will be better and it will mature much earlier.

About 300 pickers will be needed in Cove alone this year for a period of three weeks to care for the fruit.

Clearing River Channel.

Bandon—C. A. Dolph, the diver, is at work sounding the river and blasting out the rocks that stick up in the channel and obstruct navigation. In some places in the river where the water is 16 to 18 feet deep, these rocks have been sticking up far enough to hit the bottom of a vessel when going out loaded.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, \$1.02; club, 78c; red Rudasian, 76c; valley, 80c.

Barley—Feed and brewing, \$1.90@2.00 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$32; cracked, \$33 ton.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20@21 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$22@24; alfalfa, \$15@16; grain hay, \$17@18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$25.50 per ton.

Green Fruits—Apples, Oregon Newtown, \$2 per box; cherries, 50c@1.20 per pound; apricots, \$1.25@1.35 per box; peaches, \$1.25 per box; plums, \$1.00@1.25; gooseberries, 50c@60c pound; currants, \$2 per box.

Berries—Strawberries, \$1.50@1.65 per crate; blackberries, 90c@1.10; raspberries, \$1.05@1.15; loganberries, \$1.00@1.25; blackcaps, \$2 per box.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 60c@75c per dozen; asparagus, \$12.50@2 per box; cabbage, 2½@2¾c per pound; cauliflower, \$2 per dozen; head lettuce, 50c@60c per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 50c@1 per box; green onions, 15c per dozen; peas, 4c@5c pound; peppers, 20c; radishes, 15c@20c dozen; spinach, 80c@10c pound; rutabagas, \$1.25@1.50 sack; carrots, 85c@1; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, 70c@1.

Potatoes—Old Oregon, 60c@75c per hundred; new California, 1½@2c per pound.

Onions—Bermuda, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; red, \$2@2.22 per sack.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 29c; fancy outside creamery, 28c@29c; per pound; store, 20c@23c. Butter fat prices average 1½c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Oregon candied, 26c@27c per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 11½@12c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 10c@11c, per pound.

Lamb—Choice, 8c@11c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 16c; broilers, 22½@24c; ducks, 14c@20c; geese, 11c@14c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 25c; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Cattle—Beef steers, good to choice, California, \$5.75@5.90; good to choice, Eastern Oregon and valley, \$5.60@5.75; fair to medium, \$4.50@4.75; cows and heifers, good to choice, \$4.25@4.80; fair to medium, \$3.50@4.75; bulls, \$3.00@4; stags, \$3.50@5; calves, light, \$5.75@6.75; heavy, \$4@6.

Hogs—Top, \$9.50@9.75; fair to medium, \$8.40@9.15; fair to medium, \$8.00@8.25; best wethers, \$4.50@5; fair to good wethers, \$4@4.25; best ewes, \$4@4.50; lamb, choice, \$5.50@6; lamb, fair, \$4.75@5.25.