

# 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.

"So allow me," said he, "on the Fourth of July To persevere, 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 undisguised 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 clapped 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 expected 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.

## 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.

## How Kind!



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!

As usual, we start in the day after determined to have a sane Fourth next time, and henceforth to use no other.

It does seem to the small boy that he should have one day to spend unhampered by rules and regulations.

Let him go. It is a part of a boy's education.

## A WARNING.



# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

## SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS.

Sixth Annual Session Begins at Oregon University.

University of Oregon, Eugene—The sixth annual summer session of the university of Oregon, now open under the direction of Professor H. D. Sheldon, is expected to be the most successful and best attended since the summer school was started. It will last six weeks, closing Friday evening, August 5.

Plans are being made for at least 150 students. About fifty of these will be regular students taking extra work so as to graduate in less than the required four years, and the rest will be students who have no time to study in the winter.

Courses are given during the summer session in botany, chemistry, education, English composition and literature, French, Spanish, German, history, mathematics and physics. With the exception of English composition and literature, all the courses will be under the regular heads of the departments. Professor Henry David Gray, of Leland Stanford university, will have charge of the English department.

In addition to Professor Gray, other well known educators will give lecture work in the educational department. The course they are grouped under will comprise a series of thirty lectures on the various phases of school organization and administration.

## 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.

## Big Cherry Crop

Eugene—The season's crop of the famous Royal Anne cherry of the Eugene fruit district is enormous. The canner of the co-operative association of growers started up this week with 200 girls and women at work. The yields from older orchards run 12,000 pounds per acre upwards. Cherries will average not less than 3½ cents a pound.

After a short season of handling the green fruit the manufacture of the Maraschino cherry will begin and about two carloads per week will be shipped to New York. The cherries are given a preservative liquid bath here, then barreled and sent to New York, where they are again treated and made into the tidbit that goes into the cocktail that makes the New Yorker happy.

## Remodel Map of Oregon.

Salem—Though initiative petitions have already been presented at the office of the secretary of state which propose by direct enactment to create five new Oregon counties next November, petitions are still being circulated in different parts of the state asking the electorate to create two additional ones, making the list of new counties to be created by the people at the next general election a total of seven. Four of these new counties are to be located in Eastern Oregon and three in Western Oregon. If they all carry, the map of Oregon will be so badly mutilated the state's own sons will be unable to recognize it.

## Inheritance Tax Fortune.

Salem—The state treasurer's office has received the inheritance tax from the estate of the late Caroline Ladd, amounting to nearly \$14,000. The net value of the estate was \$1,491,194.57. There were five children, each of whom received \$298,238.92, on which each paid to the state \$2,932.39, a total of \$14,661.95.

The law provides that a discount shall be given for payment of inheritance taxes within eight months. This was taken advantage of, the saving to the estate being \$733.10, and leaving the net amount paid to the state treasury \$13,928.85.

## Cool Weather Hefts 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.

## 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-Minnaugh 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-Maimnaugh 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-Minnaugh 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.

## 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.

## Cannery for Wheeler.

Wheeler—The Union Fishermen's cannery of Astoria, Or., has been given a site for a cannery at this town, and the company will start the erection of the building so as to be ready for the fall pack. When the shingle mill is started here this town will lead all other towns in the county as a manufacturing town and will have the largest payroll.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluerem, 81@82c; club, 78c; red Russian, 76c; valley, 80c.

Barley—Feed and brewing, \$19@20 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, 5@12c per pound; apricots, \$1.25@1.35 per box; peaches, \$1.25 per box; plums, \$1@1.25; gooseberries, 5@6c pound; currants, \$2 per box.

Berries—Strawberries, \$1.50@1.65 per crate; blackberries, 90c@1; raspberries, \$1.65@1.75; loganberries, \$1@1.25; blackcaps, \$2 per box.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 60@75c per dozen; asparagus, \$12.50@12 per box; cabbage, 2¼@2½c per pound; cauliflower, \$2 per dozen; head lettuce, 50@60c per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 50c@1 per box; green onions, 15c per dozen; peas, 4@5c pound; peppers, 20c; radishes, 15@20c dozen; spinach, 8@10c pound; rutabagas, \$1.25@1.50 sack; carrots, 85c@1; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, 75c@1.

Potatoes—Old Oregon, 60@75c per hundred; new California, 1¼@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, 28@29c per pound; store, 20@23c. Butter fat prices average 1½c per pound under regular butter prices.

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

Pork—Fancy, 11½@12c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 10@11c per pound.

Lamb—Choice, 8@11c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 16c; broilers, 22½@24c; ducks, 14@20c; geese, 11@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@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

Sheep—Best wethers, \$4.50@5; fair to good wethers, \$4@4.25; best ewes, \$4@4.50; lambs, choice, \$5.50@6; lambs, fair, \$4.75@5.25.