FREEDOM'S DAY MADE GLORIOUS IN SALEM

CITIZENS VIE WITH EACH OTHER IN CELEBRATING

ENTHUSIASM IS RAMPANT

"Safe And Sane" Observance Graced By Presence Of Country Cousins

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With the boom of the cannon cracker that echoed to the high and burnished heavens, the nation's birthday was fittingly ushered in by Salem's juvenile population. The day was theirs, and yet not wholly theirs, for the day itself was given over to the Salem working man.

The weather was simply perfect and nothing occurred to mar the success of the first celebration of its kind ever held in Oregon. That it was a success there is not the slightest doubt in the mind of many one. Everybody threw formality and stiffness aside and tried to believe that he was a boy again and enjoying as only a boy can a regular old-fashioned country celebration.

As for the boy himself, he simply outdid himself. Never before has Salem's young America seemed to thrill with more patriotism. Of course, he made life miserable for his little sister, but what more was he made for. The day was his by inheritance and was only loaned in part to the working man.

Country-Side Assists.

Though it was only intended for a home celebration for home people, the populace from the surrounding country and towns flocked in and were royally welcomed. Salem is not bounded by any city limits anyhow, and never was this more clearly demonstrated than yesterday, when the country cousins came in and all joined together in their own celebration.

It was a decided success from start to finish, from the time the first bursting cracker awoke the peacefully slumbering inhabitants in the early morning until the last rocket flashed through the heavens and gradually faded into darkness. The eagle screamed, the cannons roared and the old flag that has never known defeat was flung to the breeze.

But above all there was a plain, sensible celebration. The working men, with their wives and sweethearts, gathered in Marion square and took part in a "sane" program.

Program Begins.

At 10 o'clock the reform school band headed a procession from the Carpenters' Union hall to Marion square. There the assembly was called to order by Mayor Waters and an invocation was pronounced by Rev. W. S. Gordon of the Leslie M. E. church. Mrs. De Long-Wells then read that immortal document which never grows old, the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Bunyan, who was down for an address as a member of the Carpenters' Union, could not be present, and so the Hon. P. H. D'Arcy represented that worthy organization of which he claimed to be an honorary member. He spoke briefly but eloquently upon the subject of patriotism, and paid a glowing tribute to the working man. He said in part:

D'Arcy's Speech.

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: About twenty minutes previous to the starting of the parade to this spot I was requested to represent Mr. Bunyan, president of the Carpenters' Union, who was to have spoken here today as the representative of that organization. Having had no time in which to prepare, I reluctantly consented to represent him. I regret that Mr. Bunyan is not here, as I feel I am a poor substitute for him.

"However, it is not inappropriate that I should be selected, except for my inability to perform the duties as well as Mr. Bunyan. My father was a pioneer carpenter and builder in the early days of this great northwest. He was engaged in this business in New York city in the early 50s. Cornelius Vanderbilt was one of his patrons for whom he did a great deal of building. Animated by the spirit which prompted Ponce de Leon to seek the everglades of Florida in search of the fountain of perpetual youth, my father came to California shortly after the discovery of gold there, expecting to pick up $20 gold pieces in the streets. He was disappointed in this, and came to Oregon, where he remained until his death.

Union Sympathizer.

"While I have a great respect and regard for the Carpenters' Union of Salem, yet I must say that the Capital Typographical Union of this city holds my highest and best allegiance. Eight years of my life in my youth were spent in a printing office. The fact that I know the difference between a thin space and an imposing stone has given me such a standing in the "art preservative" that the Capital Typographical Union of this city has made me an honorary member thereof. I have done everything in a printing office from carrying up wood up the back stairs and rolling a roller over a Washington handpress to being an editor of a paper. Consequently, I take considerable pride in the fact that the Capital Typographical Union has seen fit to honor me in the manner in which it has.

"The Carpenters' Union of Salem is one of the strongest unions in the city. It has done a great deal of good. It has assisted its poor and needy members and its fraternal insurance is the cheapest of any of the orders which is engaged in this kind of work. It is highly gratifying to me to be able to speak these words concerning the Carpenters' Union.

Moved to Patriotism.

"On this day, in the presence of "Old Glory," with patriotic music, one's blood surges in his veins and his heart throbs with greater emotion than upon any other occasion. The Declaration of Independence which you have heard so well read by the lady who has, upon this occasion read it for your benefit, sets forth in full the reasons why the colonists were forced to separate from England. At the time that Thomas Jefferson wrote this immortal document, and it was given to the public with the signatures of that brave band of men who signed it, the colonists were not in a strong condition. It is true they could boast of Lexington and the gallant stand they had made at Concord and Bunker Hill, but, in the main, the year 1775, and up to July 4, 1776, had been disastrous for the colonists. Notwithstanding this fact, they boldly proclaimed their separation from England and declared our people to be free and independent."

Colonists' Bold Step.

Mr. D'Arcy went on, in a general way, to discuss the success of the colonists and the great victory of the embattled farmers at Saratoga and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He also spoke of the great progress that this country has made since the success of the revolutionary arms in science, art, statesmanship, education, etc. He spoke of the long-to-be-regretted fractional strife, in which our misguided brothers of the south engaged, and what a mistake was made on the 12th of April, 1861, when they fired upon Fort Sumpter, and brought about a war, the greatest in the history of the world. He also referred to the success of the Union arms and how the north rallied, as one man, in defense of the Union and how success crowned their efforts and brought about a reunited country. When the war with Spain commenced, the south view with the north in its loyalty to the government, thereby showing what a united people we were. He further said that to prevent one star from being blotted out, or of one stripe from being erased, has required the best efforts of our people, statesmen and soldiers alike; that our success is due to the fact that representative citizens of the best nations of Europe have emigrated here and have built up a distinctively American civilization, as contra-distinguished from that of any other. "Our success," he said, "as a people is further due to the fact that education has been the principal ground-work employed by the founders of the government; that as soon as the log cabin was erected the log school house was completed. Yale, Harvard and Princeton were colleges commenced at the very beginning of our government. Here the press is free; knowledge may reach and does reach every home. What greater prospects of success could be suggested? Our nation stands head and shoulders above any other on the fact of the earth."

Mr. D'Arcy was followed by Edgar F. Averill, who related Mark Twain's story about "Jim Wolf and the Cats." This is undoubtedly one of the funniest productions of America's funny man, and the audience seemed to thoroughly enjoy it.

I. A. Manning was the next speaker, and he delivered a finished oration upon the subject of patriotism, in which he pointed out some of the duties of the true patriot. He said:

Mr. Manning's Speech.

"Just why one who speaks to you every morning on six days of the week—perhaps not so eloquently as he would like, perhaps not so enlighteningly as he would desire—why he should be called on to supplement his daily addresses to you by another from this forum today, I cannot say. Countless others are here more full of eloquence, better able to bind you with the spell of their words, more competent to rouse your patriotism, and more apt to win your applause. Others here have charmed and will again charm your ears with their flights of oratory, their exquisite diction. I can do none of these. I can only say that I come to this duty, imposed upon me by good friends, with a desire to remind you that this day of days in our history should, in the future as in the past, continue to be properly and fittingly celebrated.

"This celebration is called forth, now, as it has been for 125 years by patriotism, love of country and veneration of those great men who made this day glorious in our history by the production of that document which has just been read to you—that declaration of freedom—of independence—of self assertion—that document by virture of which a new world sprang into existence as a concrete government.

Text Book of Freedom.

"Since that forth day of the summer month of July in 1776, when, worn with the struggle against the despotism of a government of which they had been no part, that little coterie of embryotic statesmen sat together in that hall now famous, in the city of Philadelphia, and gave out this document to the world, which should stand throughout the ages as a model of English composition, as well as a text book on principles of freedom—the entire world has been changed. Yet little did those men, great of character and advanced in ways of wisdom as they were, dream of the future for which they were building. Little did they appreciate what a power, what a nation, what a people, hesitating in its onward march, would turn backwards in contemplation, on this day, to venerate, to bless, to do honor to their memory.

"It is therefore fitting and proper that we should gather here today in furtherance of the mission which those fathers of our government laid out for us; that of proclaiming liberty throughout the land. It is proper that we should come together here for the purpose of rejuvenating those feelings of patriotism which are necessary, if we would continue to work, as a body, for the advancement of our government as a world power.

Spirit of Patriotic Motive.

"Love of country is natural to man, the same as love of self and of one's fellows. The true spirit of patriotic motive comes to one only by an awakening of that natural element of love of country. Oftentimes this element is allowed to slumber, its faculties become atrophied, the individual becomes a pessimist. He sees nothing good in his country, he ceases to venerate that declaration of our principles as free men. He becomes morbid, morose, living unto himself.

"What that man needs is a good old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, with its fluttering flags, its booming cannon, its patriotic parade and its glad huzzas to rekindle in him that spirit, that hope, that love and pride of country without which we are nothing.

"Patriotism is not a wild plant, neither is it an exotic. It, however, requires cultivation, constant care and constant nourishment. It will not grow alone. No man goes into the depths of the woods, nor into the silent fields to vent his enthusiasm as a lover of his country; this only arouses in him a love of nature; but it is when we gather together under circumstances like this that our patriotic spirit wells up within us, and we cry out in one glad acclaim, "Our country; God bless it!"

Celebrations Justified.

"It is on occasions like this that we think as citizens and not as individuals; as patriots, venerating, loving, revering our country, ready to do or die for it.

"It is therefore right that these celebrations should occur, and that his sentimentality—his patriotism, that feeling of pride that comes to him in the face of great events—if no other way will do it. If the citizen can only be aroused and awakened to his duty to his country through the battles of Bunker Hill, of Saratoga, of Yorktown, of New Orleans and Lundy's Lane, of Palo Alto and Monte Rey; of the Wilderness, of Gettysburg and of Manila and Santiago de Cuba, then lets have the battles. If these battles are necessary to arouse that spirit which is latent in every man properly constituted, that will make him say "My country; right! But right or wrong, my country," let us fight them over again in history and in story and in song; and if necessary let us fight them over again in fact, but let men ever shout, and act the cry, "My country." Many will say, then, "Oh, I love my country, every effort should be made at them to awaken a deeper interest in our country and the government which stands back of it, and of which we are each and all a part. The duty of the citizen should be aroused through and will go to her rescue if she needs me; if there is a war, I am ready." Aye, but do you forget that your country is always at war? It is at constant war against mismanagement, against bad government. Do you, citizen, living under its protection, feel that you are needed by your country only when your country has an open enemy to fight?

Country Needs Us.

"I say you are needed now by your country and you are needed every hour.

"There is an election coming on next year; in fact, there is always an election coming on in our county. Can you be a citizen acting fully as a citizen, and not feel that your country needs you in that coming election? You may say, "I cant' see that I am interested in this election." But the question is pertinent, why are you not interested? Does not your government, which you so patriotically offer your life for in the battle against an open enemy, need you, then? Why have we heard charges of bad government, of bad policies, of malfeasance in office. Have you had a hand in this? You can not deny having had it, if you have not taken an interest in your government and have stayed away from the election that placed these men in power.

"Politics is your part of our government; it is a part of our life; it is a part of our duty. Many demand that 'politics' should be eliminated from certain branches of our government. Why? Do they think men in the United States who are not interested in politics are better than they who are? I say to you, that the worst American citizen is he who is not, or does not attempt in a way, to be a politician.

Little Time for Theory.

"Practical politics is what we want, and this is possible only when every citizen makes himself a part of the government by exercising his right and performing his duty as a voter in every election. William McKinley, that martyr to the anarchist, the result of the impractical in politics, said: 'Life to most is a struggle and there is little time for the contemplation of theoretical. The practical calls us from every side and presses at every hand.' This practical discussion, contemplation and study of our political conditions is required at the hands of every man. That men may be the more able to study and take their proper share in the politics of this country, our government has established the grandest educational system in the world, free to every child of its people. How much in duty bound is he then who comes to man's estate, to take his place among the citizens as one of them, exercising to the full every right and function thereof.

"Politics should be the noblest profession in our country. Any man selected to fill an office in this country should feel that a full majority or a very large plurality of the voters of his city, district or state, stands behind him and should know that every person entitled to do so has voted either for or against him. Not that a weak minority have turned out and elected him, and the rest have stayed away, showing lack of interest in the struggle or the election. This accounts for many failures in public office; men having been elected by, and therefore only responsible to, a few of the voters.

Constant Neglect of Duty.

"This lack of interest is displayed in the municipal election, the school election, the county, state and national elections. But the worst feature of it is the constant neglect of duty in this matter, which leads to a failure to attend the primaries, the beginning of all political organizations.

"In this I am not complaining of the Republican or the Democrat or any other of the members of any other party. I am complaining of him who, living under the flag and constitution which have come down to us as the birthright from that declaration of a hundred and thirty years ago, fails as a citizen.

"In this city you have ever before you the questions of municipal government; the question of school management. You are each also bound in duty to the county, the state and the nation.

"Within a few days you citizens of Salem will be called upon to vote on the question of bonding your city for the construction of permanent bridges of a modern character to replace the decaying wooden structures now serving throughout the city. How many of you are prepared to vote intelligently on this question? Does not duty demand that each should study the matter and decide for himself whether the proposition is one favorable to the city and to the city's interest?

Citizens' Duty.

"I am not telling you what I feel or think for it is not properly in line with my subject to do so, but you should think, and every voter should cast his ballot setting forth his opinion either for or against, at the election.

"A few days ago an election was held here for a director for your public schools. How many of you stayed away from that election, because you felt there was nothing of interest at stake. How few of you knew that in that school election principles were being fought for, you who stayed away and took no part in it? Yet each one of you was vitally interested in the election. What those principles were nor who represented them is not the question.

"Behind every man in every election, be it for constable or the presidency, there are principles of government at stake; there is character and every other policy of men and parties at stake in every election. On the selection of one man to a small and seemingly unimportant position in an obscure district may depend the selection of a president.

"Politics should therefore be the study, the duty of every man, and the Fourth of July is the proper time to remind you of this. While the blood courses through the veins and the heart beats, the nerves throb in unison, with these songs of patriotism, these martial strains, let us all look deeper into our own souls and ask there what we still owe our country, and how we can best repay it.

"Let us remember in this moment the glorious days of our early history; those stirring events which thrilled us when we read of them in our boyhood, and that they were but monuments placed by the wayside to remind us that in the lives of those gone before, they who died bravely in battle, and they who dared as bravely in the piping times of peace, we read our country's future, only if we continue the work their lives begun and ennobled. Let us all therefore go back to our homes today prepared and decided to place this motto over our hearths that we may be reminded every day of our duty to her: 'Our country—A Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

A Matter-of-Fact Speech.

George F. Rodgers was next introduced and said he was not going to sail the eagle over the mountain tops, nor dwell upon the sufferings of the Pilgrim fathers as they landed upon a bleak and barren New England coast some centuries ago. Neither would he dwell upon the heroic deeds of the footsore and bleeding soldiers of the revolution. He declared that he was going to come down on plain ground and make a plain talk to common citizens.

He made a plea for the little city we call home, the place in which we live, where we make our living and where we develop our usefulness. "Follow the flag and be patriotic to your nation," he said, "but next to that a Salemite, and then, be an Oregonian, if you wish. He eulogized the soldiers who fought for the flag and made personal sacrifices for this glorious America. But, he declared that there was another class of heroes just as deserving of praise, and getting it less. He referred to the men who gave their manhood and their means to make good cities and happy homes.

Plea for Improvements.

He next spoke of local affairs and made a plea for better pavement. He said that he didn't know any more about good pavement than a Wooley Aphis did, but he did know one thing, and that was this, that a good town should have good streets, a better town better streets, and Salem as the best town on earth deserved the best streets. He appealed to the working man as the one above all others who should take pride in his city and stated that every working man and every citizen should be a member of the Commercial Club and be a Salem booster. The funny story that he narrated in order to illustrate how Salem was not there, but "getting there," was loudly applauded. For those who live in Salem and have nothing good to say about their home town, he declared that there were as many exits as entrances. He closed by saying that Salem was the brightest flower in this paradise of the western world.

George Curtis Lee Snyder then sang that glorious old song, "The Flag That Never Knew Defeat." At the conclusion of each stanza he was loudly cheered and when he finished was compelled to respond with an encore. This time he sang his original composition, "Among the Fir Clad Hills of Dear Old Oregon." This was a pathetic patriotic ballad and touched the hearts of all who heard it.

Hon. Frank Davey was the next speaker. Mr. Davey's effort was in his usual brilliant strain and won merited applause.

Mr. Davey's Speech.

"You have heard in eloquent tones the story of the patriotism displayed, the hardships endured, the bravery manifested in bringing this great nation to its proud position, in maintaining a union undissolved and in holding an undefeated flag above our heads to challenge our admiration and invite our loyal adherence. But it is with nations as with individuals. The man may have a family tree of whose nobility and great achievements he can point to with pride, but there is little glory in the boast if in his own person and his own life there be no record to sustain that grandeur, no results which proclaim him a worthy scion of the stock. Nationally, the heritage which has been handed down to us can only be made a source of pride to this generation by the honesty and faithfulness with which we guard it and the care we exercise to hand it down to the future pure and unsullied.

"The strength of this government must ever lie with its common people. As they are prosperous, enlightened, honest and true to their governmental obligations, so will the nation be prosperous and happy, its laws wise and its public servants honest and faithful to their trusts.

"That the common people may be given the best possible opportunities to become comfortable, enlightened and contented, it is necessary that our industrial conditions be so ordered that they shall receive a fair and just compensation for their labors, and it is to this purpose that the intelligently conducted labor unions are directing their efforts—efforts that must always receive the support of fair-minded citizens.

Little on Protection.

"If an enterprise be exploited by five, ten or a dozen men and it prospers to the extent of bringing wealth to its five, ten or a dozen joint proprietors, that should not be the only test of its permanent benefit to the nation, to the state or to its immediate locality.

"If the success and wealth of its proprietors be purchased by the poorly paid toil of its human machinery, by the grinding down of its hired help to starvation wages, by the denial of human comforts, then indeed may its value be questioned.

"I want to assert as my positive belief that any industry which cannot exist without the use of pauper labor—either imported from foreign lands or forced upon the home article—is of no permanent good in a country like ours.

"I believe also that any industry which is paying sufficient dividends upon the investment to enable its promoters to live in luxury and accumulate wealth, should pay to the brain and brawn which are employed as agencies in the production a sufficient remuneration to insure a little profit above the scant expenditures necessary to keep soul and body together.

"The fostering of any industry by governmental enactment should be with the sole view of maintaining the best possible living wages for the people employed therein, and at the same time enabling the owners and promoters of the industry to compete in the disposal of its products with similar products made in any other country. I am a protectionist of protectionists, and I believe in the principle when applied to those ends, but unless its benefits can be shared by the common herd and become a factor in their betterment, in bringing them greater comforts, extended educational advantages and better social surroundings, or in whatever instances such reasonable share may be denied to the operators, then I believe government aid and protection should be withdrawn.

"Your attention has been called to the practical affairs near home; of your own municipality, and this is proper and wise. We are today conducting a working men's celebration, a celebration of the common people, and common, homely subjects have a place in the discussion. The commercial bodies and the energetic men of this community are sending invitations to the people of other regions to come and settle here, and what are you going to offer them? Have you a place in which the poor man can have a show for life and the betterment of his condition, or have you only a place in which a few men are constantly getting rich through the misfortunes of the poor? A city in which there are no openings for the honest toiler, no hope for any man who is not already provided the means at once to enter the ranks of the capitalists?

"That municipality fails in its mission of government in which there is no spirit of advancing enterprise, no attempt at permanent public improvement, no accumulation of effort to make it possible and profitable for the modest home-builder to find a place within its borders"

Program Completed.

The literary program was concluded at 12:30, when J. L. Stockton, chairman of the committee on sports, made the afternoon announcements. After this, the audience was invited to arise by Mayor Waters, and, lead by Alderman Crossan, the band and piano accompanying, one verse of "America" was wafted out upon the summer breezes.

Athletic Events.

The events of the athletic program were all well filled and hotly contested, arousing no end of fun and amusement. The big crowd that had assembled in the early morning to listen to the spouting had hurried away to its noon lunch and as quickly returned in order not to miss any of the good things of the afternoon's program.

Under the efficient management of Hal D. Patton the card was run off in such a manner as to win for him the everlasting gratitude of the throngs. He was ably assisted by his lieutenants, Frank Davey and F. A. Bredemeier.

The card began promptly at 2 o'clock and, until every event was run off, the numbers followed in quick succession. Much amusement was furnished when the horse show (?) began. While the entries were few, the quantity was made up by quality, and the judges had much difficulty in picking the blue-ribboner. The first place was finally awarded to a mule, whose many fine points just stuck out all over him. They were evident to the most casual observer and the most ignorant in horseology would have awarded the ribbon to "Sack of Oats," the selection of the judges.

Mr. Pig didn't give the entries in the greased pig race much of a run for the money. He didn't get a chance, for he was no sooner liberated than two anxious entries fell upon his neck, at about the same time, and hogged the whole job. They insisted that he had been liberated and got first and second money.

The races for the boys and girls developed no end of fund. They created considerable plunging among the followers of the "Bookies." Slates were made and betting was free. One man wagered the state house against the Willamette river and won. On the next race, because of a tie and the refusal of the judges to listen to a protest because of a foul, he lost the river, which he had recklessly staked against the county court house.

In the bicycle race some of the entries were not sure of the route and consequently lost out by taking the wrong course. The pony races were fine, fast and furious.

The summary of events follows:

Pony race, won by W. P. Loyd; 2d, Bert Valkenburg.

Boys race, won by Myron Clinton; 2d, Stanley Ostrander.

Girls under 14 years, won by Dorothy Smith; 2d, Dryphis Welch.

Boys under 10 years, won by Albert Sehmauch; 2d, D. Johnson.

Sack race, won by Clarence Dimmick; 2d, Theo. Kooerman.

Bicycle race, won by Van Black; 2d, Claud Bevens.

Baby contest, won by Sylvia White; second, Louise Stanton.

Poorest horse, won by "Sack of Oats."

Nicest team, won by "Buggy White."

Special egg and spoon race, won by Theo. Kooman; 2d, Denligh Johnson.

Tug of war, carpenters vs. "The World," won by "The World."

Greased pigs, won by H. Foot; 2d, Charles Parmenter.

Climbing tree contest, won by Ted Webber; 2d, Chester Smith.

Second pony race, won by C. R. Apple; 2d, J. M. Worley, Jr.

Girls' race, won by Jennie Frazier; 2d, Fay Hutchens.

Three-legged race, won by C. Semick and Theo. Kooreman; 2d, Paul Hendricks and R. Coffey.

Egg and spoon race, won by Louis McClaren; 2d, C. Simick.

State News

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

To Combine.

A meeting of the hop growers of Lane county, will be held at Eugene on the afternoon of July 10.

To Oil Her Streets.

The Walla Walla city council has closed a contract with the Pacific Paving company for two carloads of crude petroleum for experimental work of oiling the streets of the city.

Large Grain Crops—Full Purses.

Union county's bumper grain crop this fall means that there will be all sorts of money afloat in this county after harvest. The outlook is fine.—Republican.

Not of General Interest.

The decay of the time-worn custom of publishing resolutions of respect and condolence upon the death of a citizen, seems to be evident. To adopt resolutions, spread them upon the records of the organization issuing them and send a copy to the relatives or family of the deceased is now construed to be in good form. To cause the resolutions to be published, is being dropped as a portion of the old-time custom that is not of general public interest and of no especial advantage to surviving relatives.—Union Republican.

Phones at Stayton.

The Stayton Mutual Telephone Co. has about thirty phones installed for its switchboard recently put in. Several more phones are wanted, and the managers expect to make an order for them soon. The Mutual poles are fitted to carry eight lines of wires, and are now carrying beside the local or town lines, the Jordan and Scio lines and the Turner-Marion-Aumsville. Connections will soon be made with West Stayton in the near future, and it is expected that before the summer is over, a line will be built to Sublimity and north to connect with the Waldo Hills line. The central office of the Mutual Company has been located in E. Roy's jewelry store.

Berries in Crook County.

Tame strawberries can be raised in Crook county successfully, and an effort will be made to grow more of them in the future.

Treasure in Grant County.

Every time you stick a pin in Grant county you run it into a treasure. Coal has been struck near Tipton. The contractors grading along the Sumpter valley extension struck a blanket vein of coal about one mile this side of the present terminus. Graders in preparing the road bed uncovered a four-foot vein. The Miner was shown a piece of the new strike and it has all the appearance of a good coal considering the fact that it was taken but a few feet from the surface. Its combustion is perfect and it burns down to a very little ash.—Praire City Miner

Nearly Drowned.

Thursday evening Fred and Miss Hadie Lau, with two little girls who are visiting at their home from Portland, were boat riding on the ditch above the Gardner flour mills. They were about to get out of the boat above the upper birdge, when the current carried it under the bridge, throwing Miss Lau out. Her brother immediately jumped into the water to assist her, and the two were swiftly carried down the stream. Bert Watters and Judge Queener witnessed the accident and hurried to the rescue, both having to get into deep water before securing a grasp on the two in midstream. Mr. Watters was the first to secure a hold on the young lady, and the Judge was right at hand and caught the boy, and they were pulled out of the water near the second bridge, both considerably exhausted. Had it not been for the timely arrival of help, it is probable that both would have been drowned. The young man can swim and is familiar with the stream at that place, but in trying to rescue his sister he became exhausted in the cold water. The little girls remained in the boat, but were badly frightened. Execept for a bad scare all are now as usual, but will not be anxious to try a boat ride on the race soon again—Stayton Mail.

To Go Over the Mountains.

E. H. Dunham, who was superintendent of the Old Oregon Pacific railroad (now the Corvallis & Eastern), arrived in Bend Wednesday with his son, looking over the country with a view to making investments and engaging in business at some favorable point. Mr. Dunham comes from Ashland, where he has been residing for several years. He says he knows Mr. Hammond's engineers quite well, and knows the road they are now locating. Mr. Hammond is expected to accompany his engineer, though this is not yet entirely certain. He wrote W. E. Guerin, Jr., several weeks ago that he intended to visit Bend this summer.

Mr. Dunham also says he knows preparations for an extension of the Corvallis & Eastern line in Eastern Oregon have received orders to prepare for a journey along the projectetd line of the Corvallis & Eastern in Eastern Oregon. The Corvallis & Eastern line this year, are now practically matured, though he does not know how much of an extension is contemplated. He believes considerable property in this region is now held in the interest of A. B. Hammond and that the Corvallis & Eastern will surely be extended to give this property a coast outlet.

It is generally understood that Mr. Hammond's profits do not come from railroad earnings directly, but rather from the business of his own along the line upon which he is able to control rates. And his interests in this section are said to be large enough to warrant the building of a railroad seventy-six miles to protect them.—Bend Bulletin.

BENT HER DOUBLE.

"I knew no one for four weeks when I was sick with typhoid and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter of Pittsburg, Pa., "and when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength, and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders; at Dan'l J. Fry's drug store; price 50c.

FEELS NO ALARM

SUPERINTENDENT MULKEY CONFIDENT ASHLAND NORMAL WILL SURVIVE TROUBLE.

Is a Plenty of Funds in Sight to Insure Support of Institution Until After Election or Meeting of Next Legislature—Cannot Say Further.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Superintendent B. F. Mulkey of the Ashland Normal school passed through Salem last evening from Stayton, where he delivered the principal address upon the occasion of the Independence day celebration held there yesterday. Mr. Mulkey says the celebration was a howling success in every particular and a large crowd of visitors was attracted from all over the country surrounding.

In speaking of the conditions brought about as a result of the petitions for the referendum of the general appropriation bill, which will make it difficult for some of the state normal schools to exist without available funds for their maintenance, he says the Ashland normal will not suffer greatly from the effects of the referendum beyond the inconvenience of being obliged to seek financial assistance from private sources. The Ashland normal, he says, will have no difficulty in securing funds for continuing its existence as over 100 persons stand ready with over $100 apiece to contribute toward its support.

"In saying this, however," he continued, "I do not mean to say they will keep up its support perpetually. I only speak for the time being, that is to say the next year. There is a plenty of money in sight to tide the school over election time, when the referendum question will be voted upon by the people, and even until after the next legislature, but further from this I am not prepared to state." He says the school is in a prosperous condition and will continue to grow if not deprived of the state's support, but he thinks the invoking of the referendum upon the general appropriation bill will effect some of the state normal school seriously, if not disastrously, and there is a question in his mind as to their ability to survive.

The state normal schools, being deprived of the funds appropriated for their maintenance by the last legislature through the operation of the referendum petitions, are thrown upon their own resources and their future existence depends upon the support they will receive from private sources to tide them over the financial difficulty, and some of them are encountering some trouble in raising the necessary funds to defray their running expenses. It is doubtful if any of them would have any trouble in raising sufficient funds to keep them alive until the next legislature meets and provide for the deficiency were it not for the fact that the financial interests, who are called upon to supply the necessary funds, are fearful that the normal school question will constitute one of the principal political issues of the approaching campaign and that a relentless war is being waged against them which may result in the abolishment of one or more of them.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
—F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions; and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
—Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

L. Bechtel, accompanied by his wife and son and mother-in-law, left yesterday for his farm in Alsea country. Mr. Garland has been principal of the Wheeler county high school.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Joseph Harris went to Portland yesterday.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.