

## PANAMA CANAL MAP IS A GREAT EDUCATOR

J. J. Dalrymple & Co. are exhibiting in their store a rare educational novelty which that firm is about to offer to the public school that secures the most votes upon the terms of their advertisement in this paper. It is a topographical map of the country through which the proposed canal will pass, and gives the passer-by a very accurate idea of the state of affairs down there. This great educational feature is of sufficient importance to command the interest of all readers, and is therefore given some space.

At a liberal expense of money and two years' time all the surveys and elevations of the route have been secured, and there have been built in base relief perfect reproductions of the canal and its surroundings from shore to shore. The model is 10 feet long and 3 feet wide, cast in one piece, showing each mountain, canyon, river town and feature of the entire route, all drawn to a scale, and handsomely finished in hand painting.

In May, 1879, a so-called International congress met in Paris and resolved that it was feasible to build a sea level canal across the isthmus in Central America. In 1880 Ferdinand de Lesseps, already famous for his construction with the Suez canal, visited the isthmus, and in 1881 actual work in the way of surveys, etc., was commenced by the French Panama Canal company.

The world is familiar with the efforts of De Lesseps, which were undoubtedly in good faith, but he was surrounded and impaired by corrupt financiers, politicians and newspaper men in Paris, with the result that it is estimated over \$400,000,000 of French capital, chiefly the investments of the poorer classes, was sunk in the shares of the old Panama company, more than half of which was

spent in promotion expenses in France in the way of commissions, fees, etc. while of the money spent upon the isthmus untold thousands were invested in high-priced machinery of all kinds, much of which today lies rusting and rotting in the packing boxes in which it was forwarded to the isthmus from France, never having been opened or of the slightest use, and having little if any value at all at the present time. In the crash and exposure which followed the failure of the old Canal company, De Lesseps himself served a term in prison, and has since died a disappointed and broken-hearted man.

In 1894 the New Panama Canal company was formed, which acquired all the rights and title of the old company upon the isthmus, since which time there has been a constant effort on its behalf to sell their property to the United States government. This effort was strongly and persistently opposed by two elements—one an American company who sought to have adopted a route for the Nicaragua canal, while a second element, popularly supposed to represent the trans-continental railroad interests of America sought to prevent the construction of any canal whatever. Realizing the popularity of the canal idea, this railroad element, it has been charged, divided their strength among the partisans of the Panama and Nicaragua rights in order that neither could win out, and by so doing they did succeed in delaying a decision in favor of any route until 1903, and even after this government concluded a treaty with the government of Colombia, by which that government was to be paid \$10,000,000 for the canal privileges, which treaty was duly ratified by the United States senate, it was, as it is openly charged in Wash-

ington, defeated when it came before the Colombian government for ratification by the efforts of the American transcontinental lines. The secession of the state of Panama from Colombia and its prompt negotiation and ratification of a treaty with this government is all recent history, and the United States government has bought all the rights heretofore belonging to the New Panama Canal company for the sum of \$40,000,000, which has been paid in cash. A commission has been appointed by this government to carry through the work of constructing the canal, which it is supposed will require about 8 years' work and \$200,000,000 to complete.

The length of the Panama Canal is 47 miles, including about three miles dredged in the Pacific to deep water. Starting from Colon on the Atlantic coast the canal for about 12 miles is navigable, varying in depth from 16 to 29 feet. From there to the end of the 26th mile the excavation is about half completed for the entire distance. A great amount of work has been done between the 28th and 33rd mile. Beyond this Culebra is reached, which cut now has an average depth of 180 feet. From the 40th mile to tide-water the canal has been opened and has a depth of water varying from 6 to 16 feet. From the 42nd mile the average depth is 27 feet. When completed the average width of the canal will be 150 feet at the bottom and 200 feet at top, with an average depth of 30 feet, having four locks on each side of the divide, which it is possible at a later time to dispense with.

The board proposes to encourage rifle practice "in the state militia where necessary," "in military and other schools," and "among those individuals who may be called upon to serve in time of war."

Under the last heading the report of the board points out that it is especially desirable to induce practice by the younger men, because by far the larger part of an army in the field will be made up of very young men, so that every endeavor should be made to carry on more particularly the practice of young civilians.

This, it recommends, should be done by means of shooting galleries and field ranges, and suggests, in treating of the former, that in erecting armories for the national guard additional range facilities can be provided at little additional cost. As for out-door ranges, the report says: "It would appear to your committee that a most careful study should be given, and at once, to the matter of eventually establishing sufficient range facilities to permit of quite general civilian rifle practice and for the purpose of this study there should be assumed an active rifle practice by say 500,000 to 1,000,000 individuals, and a definite plan should be formulated which will eventually provide facilities for the number of men above named."

The plan above briefly set forth was devised by a committee of the board of which Assistant Adjutant General W. P. Hall, General Bird W. Spencer, president of the National Rifle association, and E. A. Haskell, vice-president of the National Rifle association, were members, and after being adopted by the national board, of which Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver is president, at its meeting on June 11th has been approved by Secretary of War Taft and officially promulgated by the war department as circular No. 29, copies of which can be obtained by addressing the office of the military secretary, war department, Washington, D. C.

## SUMMER COLDS Produce Chronic Catarrh.



Madame Isabella Ellen Baynes.

Madame Isabella Ellen Baynes, Life Governor Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England, in a letter from Hotel Saratoga, Chicago, Ill., says:

"This summer while traveling I contracted a most persistent and annoying cold. My head ached, my eyes ached, I seemed constantly running, my lungs were sore and I lost my appetite, health and good spirits. Doctors prescribed for me all manner of pills and powders, but all to no purpose."

"I advised with a druggist and he spoke so highly of a medicine called Peruna, that he induced me to try my first bottle of patent medicine. However, it proved such a help to me that I soon purchased another bottle and kept on until I was entirely well."—Madame Isabella Ellen Baynes.

Summer colds require prompt treatment. They are always grave, and sometimes dangerous. The promptness and surety with which Peruna acts in these cases has saved many lives. A large dose of Peruna should be taken at the first appearance of a cold in summer, followed by small and repeated doses. There is no other remedy that medical science can furnish, so reliable and quick in its action as Peruna. Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book entitled "Summer Catarrh," which treats of the catarrhal diseases peculiar to summer.

## GOVERNMENT PROMOTES RIFLE SHOOTING

Under the authority of the war department the national board for the promotion of rifle practice has announced the plan adopted for the formation of a national reserve of qualified riflemen. No step in military circles within the past decade, at least, has been fraught with the significance that attaches to this effort to induce all male attaches of the United States capable of bearing arms to familiarize themselves with the use of firearms, and especially the government weapon which will be employed in time of war. It is estimated that there are at least ten million Americans who would be eligible to a draft, of which only a small percentage know anything about rifle practice.

Skill with the best weapon has always turned the scale in favor of the nation employing the same even with inferior numbers. The victories of the English with their broad-cloth arrows at Poitiers and Agincourt, of the Americans under Jackson at New Orleans, and the more recent ones of Santiago and Manila are directly ascribable to the marksmanship of the victors. Consequently, the effort to arouse the interest of the great mass of citizens of the republic in rifle and pistol practice and to equip them with the knowledge of the use of firearms that is absolutely essential to the soldier—regular, volunteer or conscript—is one which should and will command the respectful attention of every one who has his country's interest at heart.

The national board has prepared a plan for the national reserve, the main points of which are as follows: All members of the National Rifle association and of affiliated organizations are eligible to compete; they must be citizens between the ages of 18 and 45; the United States magazine rifle or a rifle viewed and stamped by the National Rifle association must be used, together with the United States service ammunition or private makes that come within the rules; all those who qualify will receive a National Markman's button.

In introducing this subject the board points out that as our permanent military establishment or regular army must be small, in event of a war with one or more of the first-class powers of the world, we must depend very largely upon the militia and the volunteers for our fighting force. With the modern long-range small arms it is all important that the soldier should know how to shoot and to hit what he shoots at. If he can not do this the chances are ten to one that the shot is lost.

"By the plan proposed," says the report of the board, "we believe that

## EASTERN OREGON SUNDAYS

### Lakeview Herald Interviews a Number of Prominent People

The following are some of the answers received to the query, "How did you spend Sunday?" says the Lakeview Herald.

Eph Miller: "Went out fishing." Will Boyd: "Up the canyon shooting fish."

Dr. E. H. Smith: "Stayed at home." Gus Schlager: "Played hellbender." F. J. Flynn: "Slept in the afternoon and had a big time at night."

J. S. Lane: "Went to Camas and had a big eat." A. W. Manning: "Loafing."

Geo. Ayres: "Bumming around town." Bert Snyder: "I put in the day chafing."

T. H. Barnard: "Worked in the morning and went fishing in the afternoon."

V. W. Maxwell: "Lying in a hammock."

Geo. Harrow: "That's my business." Pete Enquist: "Don't know, I have forgotten."

Prof. Smith: "Was it reported that I did something?"

E. R. Patch: "Pretty hard to tell." J. M. Green: "Painted the town."

R. P. Jackson: "Wandering up the canyon with an ink dobber."

Colonel Light: "Sat around all day and took my wife and boy out riding in the evening."

The above are the answers as they were received. A few may be slightly changed as the original would not look well in print. Sunday is supposed to be a day of rest and divine worship. It will be noticed that according to the answers we must have struck a bunch of sinners or they forgot that they had been at church, as not one of

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them mentioned attending divine service.

This is not intended as a lecture on church going, for everyone mentioned may have attended divine service and did not think of mentioning it when questioned as to how they spent the day, but is to show the many different kinds of amusement that are to be found in and about our town. We are at a loss to explain the amusement of "shooting fish" in a practically dry canyon. There may be some pleasure in forgetting the day's events or in not making them public, for many times we hear the old "blue" Monday wish—"Could I only blot out the past?"

### Indiana Democrats in Session.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 3.—The Democratic state convention was called to order in Tomlinson hall at 11 o'clock this morning. The convention will nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer of state, auditor, attorney general, reporter of the supreme court, state statistician, superintendent of public instruction and two judges of the supreme court.

The convention opened with a prospect of lively contest for the various places on the ticket. Prior to the St. Louis convention there appeared to be a dearth of aspirants for places on the Democratic state ticket, but with the nomination of Parker and the selection of Thomas Taggart of this state for chairman of national committee the party leaders believe they will be able to swing Indiana into the Democratic column this fall.

Those most prominently mentioned for the various nominations are:

For governor, Major G. V. Menzies, of Mt. Vernon; W. W. Stevens of Salem; Judge Samuel N. Hench, of Ft. Wayne; W. A. Cullop of Vincennes; Nelson J. Beazarth, of Elkhart; Samuel Ralston, of Lebanon; and Thomas H. Dillon, of Peersburg; for lieutenant governor, F. E. Herring, of South Bend, and U. S. Jackson, of Greenfield; secretary of state, J. O. Henderson; treasurer of state, Henry Bergoff, of Ft. Wayne, and E. W. Menau, of Salem; auditor of state, James R. Riggs, of Sullivan; superintendent of public instruction, Samuel E. Scott, of Jefferson; reporter of the supreme court, Henry C. Yergin, of Newcastle. Strong efforts are being made to have J. O. Henderson nominated for secretary of state. Henderson was the Hearst manager in Indiana pre-

viously to the Democratic national convention, and it is argued that his nomination would go toward bringing about a complete reconciliation of the two factions of the party in Indiana.

### Washington Democrats.

The ticket nominated by the Washington Democrats is as follows: Governor—George Turner, Spokane; Lieutenant-Governor—Steven Judson, Pierce.

Attorney General—C. H. Neal, Lincoln.

Treasurer—George Mudgett, Spokane.

Secretary of State—Peter Hough, Clark county.

School Superintendent—W. D. Gerard, King.

Land Commissioner—Van R. Pleson, King.

Supreme Judge—Alfred Battle, King. Mark A. Fullerton, Republican candidate, Indovend.

Congressman—J. J. Anderson, Pierce; Howard Hathaway, Snohomish; W. F. Beck, Ferry.

Presidential Electors—John Trumbull, Calallam; J. S. Dornell, Cowlitz; Fred Thiel, Adams; J. J. Carney, Chehalis; S. P. Richardson, of Mason.

### Missouri Valley Tennis.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3.—The second annual tournament of the Missouri Valley Tennis association opened today on the Dykington courts under most favorable auspices. The entries include the tennis cracks of half a dozen states and the competition in all of the events promises to be unusually brisk. The visiting players are being entertained by the Kansas City Athletic club.

### Wall Paper

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