

ATTEMPT TO CONTROL DENATURED ALCOHOL

The new national law which goes into effect January 1, 1907, provides that domestic alcohol may be withdrawn from bond tax free, when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal purposes by being mixed with denaturing materials. Regulations governing all details of manufacture and sale of this product are to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue. That official, Mr. Yerkes, is now in Germany studying into the methods whereby denatured alcohol is there produced for use in the arts, without loss of revenue upon pure alcohol used in beverages. How long it will take the commissioner to perfect the necessary rules, and the date at which they shall take effect, is problematical. Hence the uncertainty as to whether it is practicable to construct or erect distilleries for turning out denatured alcohol from this year's crop.

The commissioner of internal revenue. The law also provides that the character and quantity of denaturing materials, and the conditions under which the alcohol may be withdrawn free of tax "shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, who shall, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, make all necessary regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act." Any person who withdraws alcohol free of tax under the provisions of the law, and who removes or conceals same for the purpose of preventing it being denatured, and any one who uses such alcohol for making a beverage or liquid medicinal preparation, or knowingly sells such made in whole or in part from this alcohol, or who shall recover by redistillation or other process, any denatured alcohol is liable to fine of \$500 or imprisonment for five years, or both.

profits by the new policy. We do not ask that every little farm be empowered to run its own still; but we do demand that the regulations permit farmers in a school district or township to unite in co-operatively owning and operating a plant for the manufacture of denatured alcohol, just as they now own and run co-operative creameries or cheese factories. We want the farmers to get the full benefit of the proceeds of their crops when converted into denatured alcohol, instead of being forced to sell such crops at the lowest possible price to monopoly-owned distilleries. We shall take up this matter with Mr. Yerkes upon his return, and meanwhile urge that every farmer and agricultural organization interested in this industry also write the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington, D. C., emphasizing the above views.

Denatured alcohol is simply the commercial grade of pure alcohol made unfit for use as a beverage by having added to it wood alcohol or some other material that would make it entirely unfit for a beverage or medicine. Alcohol is a product of the decomposition of sugar, or more properly, glucose, by the action of ferments, such as yeast. Any substance which contains sugar or substances such as starch, vegetable fiber, etc., which can be converted into sugars, can be used as a source of alcohol. The most important sources used commercially are grapes, potatoes, beets and other root crops, and grains, especially rye, barley, corn and rice. Many other fruits besides grapes are used; for example, apples, peaches and cherries. Fibers such as cotton, linen and hemp, after chemical treatment to change the woody fiber into glucose, have also been used successfully.

An Alcohol Monopoly. Manufacturers of distilling apparatus are loath to give any information about equipment and cost of distilleries. This business has long been under the strictest supervision of the internal revenue department, and heavy penalties are imposed upon any one who, with a view to avoid the heavy tax on alcohol, makes or operates distilleries unknown to the internal revenue officers. It is also feared that a certain group of capitalists are conspiring to monopolize the industry of making tax free denatured alcohol. If any such trust is attempted, the proposed regulations of the internal revenue bureau should guard against it as far as possible. The farmers whose influence secured the new law rightfully demand that it be enforced as to give them a chance to

The process depends upon five indispensable factors—sugar, water, a ferment, warmth and air. These must each be present in favorable degrees to produce most satisfactory results. In commerce the process is simply an improvement on the home process of making wine from grapes, currants, or other fruit juices. A vat is filled with liquid properly warmed and yeast is added and stirred. Soon bubbles of carbonic acid gas appear, and gradually increase until the liquid looks as if it were boiling. In about twenty-four hours the bubbling gradually ceases, the liquid becomes clear and about forty-eight hours from the start it is ready for distillation.

This distillation depends upon the difference in temperature at which alcohol and water boil, the former requiring considerably less heat to turn into vapor. It also depends upon the condensation of vapor into liquid when the temperature falls.

In practice, with the simple forms of still, there are always more or less water and volatile substance, such as essential oils and acetic acid, present in the condensed product, which must therefore be purified by other processes. The most common of these processes is successive distillation, the liquid resulting from the first distillation being again and again distilled until the produce is pure. Thus, to give a theoretical example, starting with an original liquid containing 5 per cent alcohol, it is condensed vapor may contain 40 per cent alcohol. This second liquid redistilled may yield a liquor containing 80 per cent alcohol; a third distillation may produce a solution of 90 per cent pure, and so on. The necessity for this redistillation and the removal of undesirable impurities has given rise to a vast variety of complicated apparatus.

A Tragic Finish. A watchman's neglect permitted a leak in the great North Sea dyke, which a child's finger could have stopped, to become a ruinous break, devastating an entire province of Holland. In like manner Kenneth McIver, of Vanceboro, Me., permitted a little cold to go unnoticed until a tragic finish was only averted by Dr. King's New Discovery. He writes: "Three doctors gave me up to die of lung inflammation, caused by a neglected cold; but Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure, at J. C. Perry's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Magic and Literature. We wish Mr. Kipling would write out more fully his ideas and impressions about literature. He could make an essay which, while it might not say all there is to say on that subject, would be exceedingly good reading, and doubtless edifying. He has spoken before about the magic of words. In the story called "Wireless," he says—as near as we remember it—that there are only five passages in all literature which are pure magic, and three of these he credits to Keats. That men have been able to put into words the thoughts, the feelings, the emotions that they have put into them; that simple, common words are able to hold the thoughts and emotions so entrusted to them and give them up again on demand, so that "they walk up and down in the hearts" of sympathetic readers—that is truly matter of magic and passes understanding. It is an extraordinary trick to put words together so that they will live and move. It has been done and will be done again. Any one is welcome to do it who can. But there is this about it: Some men can put into words what they have in their minds and some can not, but no man can put into words what he has not had in his mind. He must have had the thought, the feeling, the tears in his eyes, the magic in his heart, before he can possibly transmute it into language. The masterless men with words need not have done great deeds nor possess great virtues; but they must have had great feelings, else their words will never walk. So after all, the magic is in the man who charms the words more than in the words that are charmed. And the miracle is that the words hold the charm. Nobody can understand how they do it.—Harper's Weekly.

Twenty Year Battle. "I was a loser in a twenty-year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores, until I tried Bucklin's Arnica Salve; which turned the tide, by curing both, till not a trace remains," writes A. M. Bruce, of Farmville, Va. Best for old Ulcers, Cuts, Burns and Wounds. 25c at J. C. Perry's drug store.

Public Scales. We have installed a sveton, high-grade, Fairbanks scale, and are prepared to do all kinds of weighing, except loose stock. Correct weights guaranteed. GIDEON STOLZ, Corner Miller and Summer streets 7-9-10k-wit

CONSUMPTION'S WARNING



Inside facts soon become evident in outside symptoms.—DR. G. G. GREEN.

The aid of scientific inventions is not needed to determine whether your lungs are affected. The first symptoms can be readily noted by anyone of average intelligence. There is no disease known that gives so many plain warnings of its approach as consumption, and no serious disease that can be so quickly reached and checked, if the medicine used is Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which is made to cure consumption.

It is in the early stages that German Syrup should be taken, when warnings are given in the cough that won't quit, the congestion of the bronchial tubes and the gradual weakening of the lungs, accompanied by frequent expectoration. But no matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has already attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble.

New trial bottles, 25c. Regular size 75c. At all druggists.

Sold in Salem by S. C. Stone.

Courtship in Turkey.

There are few barbarous tribes in the most benighted of continents where courtship and marriage are more grotesquely conducted than in European Turkey. It is lucky for the Turkish suitor that he need not even pretend to be a lover as no ardent could survive the chilling formalities that have to be gone through.

A Turkish young man may of course want a wife, but he has nothing at all to do with looking for one. That is the business of his mother and female relatives, who visit several marriageable girls, and select one with whom the bridegroom then exchanges a ring—by messenger.

On the day of the betrothal contract an lam gets the consent of the bride-elect through the door of the harem, and the two families dine together, neither of the two persons most concerned being present. On the wedding day the bride's trousseau is taken to her husband's house while she is taken the round of her relatives, and there is much dancing at every house, after which her male relatives exercise all malign spirits with swords and spears in the dumb show of fighting.

Finally evening draws on, the bride reaches her husband's home and everybody clears out leaving her and her husband to see each other for the first time and to scrape acquaintance as best they can.

Under the old Moslem law even speaking acquaintance would have been impossible, as the bride was doomed to absolute silence for a whole month. Now her husband gives her a present at meeting and she may speak.

Indigestion.

With its companions, heart burn, flatulence, torpidity of the liver, constipation, palpitation of the heart, poor blood, headache and other nervous symptoms, sallow skin, foul tongue, of fensive breath and a legion of other ailments, is at once the most widespread and destructive malady among the American people. The Herbine treatment will cure all these troubles. 50c bottle. For sale by D. J. Fry.

Seeing Things in Hovers.

(Sunshine.)

A sight which Hoversians will probably never see again was presented here a few evenings ago after a shower. Just before the sun set its radiance burst through the clouds while the raindrops were still falling. This resulted in a two-thirds circle rainbow. This is not an unusual sight anywhere, but across the river from Hovers, and at a point midway between Atlanta and Two Rivers, was presented the most gorgeous phenomenon of a lifetime—a mirage sunset in the east. Turing to the west one saw the orb of day through the light mist of the rain and the reflection not only of the sun but of the foot-hill behind which it now sinks in the east.

The Texas Wonder.

Cures all kidney, bladder and rheumatic trouble; sold by all druggists, or two months' treatment by mail for \$1. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by Stone's drug stores. dw-lyr

Men Wanted.

Sawmill and lumber yard laborers, \$2.25 per day. Woodsmen, \$2.25 to \$3.00. Steady work. Apply to Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Eugene, Or. 5-23-11

MARKET QUOTATIONS TODAY

"Make Salem a Good Home Market."

Poultry—At Steiner's Market. Eggs—Per dozen, 20c. Chickens—10@11c. Hens—12½c. Ducks—10c.

Poultry, Eggs, Etc. Eggs—Per dozen, 19½c. Butter—Retail—Country, 20c, creamery, 25c. Hens—10½@11c. Frye—12½c. Geese—6@7c. Ducks—9c.

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc. Potatoes—15@20c. Onions—2c.

Tropical Fruits. Bananas—5½c per pound. Oranges—\$5.00. Lemons—\$5.00 lb 6.00.

Live Stock Market. Steers—3@3½c. Cows—2½c. Sheep—3c. Dressed Veal—5c. Stock Hogs—6c. Fat Hogs—6½c.

Grain and Feed. Baled Clover—\$7. Cheat—\$7.00. Timothy—\$9@10. Oats—42c. Bran—\$19.50. Shorts—\$21.00.

Salem Flouring Mill. Wheat—62c. Flour—\$3.60.

Portland Market. Wheat—Club, 71@72c. Valley—73c. Bluestem—73c. Oats—Choice white, \$31.0 lb \$32. Millstuff—Bran—\$17.00. Hay—Timothy, \$11@12.50; Alfalfa, \$13.

Potatoes—40@50c. Poultry—Average old hens, 12@12½; mixed chickens, 11@12c; young roosters, 9½c; chickens, 12@12c; turkey, 14@16c; geese, live, pound, 8½@9c; geese, dressed, per pound, 12c; ducks, 14@16c; pigeons, \$1@1.25; squabs, \$1.75@2.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8c. Beef—Dressed, 4½@5½. Mutton—Dressed, 5@6c. Hops—Oregon, 1905, 10@11c. Wool—Valley, coarse to medium, @23½c; Eastern Oregon, 18@23½. Butter—Fancy Creamery—17½@20c; stone, 13@14c. Mohair—28@30c.

RATES. Newport, Yaquina Bay, Breitenbusch Hot Springs from All S. P. and C. & E. Points.

On and after June 1, 1906, the Southern Pacific, in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern railroad from points on their lines to Newport, Yaquina Bay, Detroit at very low rates, good for return until October 10, 1906.

Three-day tickets to Newport at Yaquina, good going Saturdays and returning Mondays are also on sale from all East Side points, Portland to Eugene, inclusive, and from all West Side points, enabling people to visit their families and spend Sunday at the seaside.

Season tickets from all East Side points, Portland to Eugene, inclusive, and from all West Side points, are also on sale to Detroit at very low rates with stop-over privileges at Mill City or any point east, enabling tourists to visit the Santiam and Breitenbusch Hot Springs in the Cascade mountains which can be reached in one day.

Season tickets will be good for return from all points until October 10th. Three-day tickets will be good going Saturday and returning Monday only. Tickets from Portland and vicinity will be good for return via the Lebanon-Springfield branch if desired. Baggage on Newport tickets checked through to Newport; on Yaquina tickets to Yaquina only. Sunday excursions to Newport on the C. & E. will begin June 10th or 17th, and run every Sunday thereafter, leaving Albany at 7:30 a. m., leave Corvallis at 8 a. m.

S. P. trains connect with the C. & E. at Albany and Corvallis for Yaquina and Newport. Trains on the C. & E. for Detroit will leave Albany at 7:30 a. m., enabling tourists to the Hot Springs to reach there the same day. Trains from and to Corvallis connect with all East Side trains on the S. P.

Full information as to rates, timetables, etc., can be obtained on application to J. C. Mayo, Gen. Pass Agent, C. & E. R. R., Albany, A. L. Craig, P. A., S. P. Co., Portland, or to S. P. or C. & E. agent.

Rates from Salem to Newport for Yaquina, \$4.50; three-day rate from Salem to Newport, \$3.00.

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