



EVERY DAY IS THE FOURTH THESE DAYS.

-Chopin in St. Louis Star.

CARRAWAY'S GRAND GEYSER CASCADE

A Fourth of July Story.

From the Philadelphia Press. "Uncle Major," said Jack as he and Mollie helped the major to remove his hat and coat, "do you think there's much danger in little boys having firecrackers and rockets and pinwheels?"

"Or in little girls having torpedoes?" put in Mollie. "Well, I don't know," the major answered warily. "What does your papa say about it?"

"He thinks we ought to wait until we are older, but we don't," said Jack. "Torpedoes never sets nothing afire," said Mollie.

"That's true," said the major kindly; "but, after all, your father is right. Why, do you know what happened to me when I was a boy?"

"Haven't an idea," said Jack. "I was the person who had blown the pond off," said Mollie, ready to make a guess at it.

"Well, you get me a cigar, and I'll tell you what happened to me when I was a boy just because my father let me have all the fireworks I wanted, and then perhaps you will see how wise your father is in not doing as you wish him to."

Jack readily found the desired cigar, while Mollie brought the major a match, after which he settled down comfortably in the hammock and swinging softly to and fro, told his story.

"My dear old father," said he, "was the most indulgent man that ever lived. He'd give me anything in the world that I wanted whether he could afford it or not, only he had an original system of giving which kept him from being ruined by indulgence of his children. He gave me a Hudson river steamboat once without costing him a cent. I saw it, wanted it, was beginning to cry for it, when he patted me on the head and told me I could have it, adding, however, that I must never take it away from the river or try to run it myself. That satisfied me."

"All I wanted was the happiness of feeling that it was mine, and my dear old daddy gave me permission to feel that way. The same thing happened with reference to the moon. He gave it to me freely and ungrudgingly. He had received it from his father, he said, and he thought he had owned it long enough. Only, he added, as he had about the steamboat, I must leave it where it was and let other people look at it whenever they wanted to and not interfere if I found any other little boys or girls playing with its beams, which I promised and have faithfully observed to this day."

"Of course from such a parent as this, you may very easily see, everything was to be expected on such a day as the Fourth of July. He used to let me have my own way at all times, and it is a wonder I wasn't spoiled. I really can't understand how it is that I have become the man I am, considering how I was indulged when I was small."

"However, like all boys, I was very fond of celebrating the Fourth, and, being a more or less ingenious boy, I usually prepared my own fireworks and many things happened which might not otherwise have come to pass if I had been properly looked after, as you are. The first thing that happened on the Fourth of July that would do a great deal better not have happened was when I was—how old are you, Jack?"

"Eight," said Jack, "going on 9." "That was exactly the age I was at the time," continued the major blandly—"just nine to a day."

"Eight," I said, said Jack. "Yes," nodded the major; "just eight, but going on toward nine. My father had given me \$10 to spend on noises; but, unlike most boys, I did not care so much for noises as I did for novelties. It didn't give me any particular pleasure to hear a giant cracker go off with a bang. What I wanted to do most of all was to get up some kind of an exhibition that would please the people and that could be seen in daytime instead of at night when everybody is tired and sleepy. So instead of spending any money on firecrackers and torpedoes and rockets I spent \$9 of it on powder and \$1 on putty blowers."

"What I wanted to do was to make one grand effort and provide passably with a free exhibition of what I was going to call 'Carraway's Grand Geyser Cascade.' To do this properly I set my eyes upon a fish pond not far from the town hall. It was a very deep pond and about a mile in circumference. Putty blowers were then selling at five for a cent, and powder was cheap as sand, owing to the fact that the powder makers, expecting a war, had made a hundred times as much as was needed, and as their war didn't

THE FIRST FOURTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"On the Fourth of July, 1899," writes a soldier who was with General Otis in Manila on that day, "the main part of the American troops were away in the interior of the Philippines struggling on long lines in front of an active enemy. All our outposts were close to the native camps. Not only the men on post and in actual touch with the enemy, but the reserves as well, were under strict orders to be ready at a minute's notice to meet an attack, Fourth or no Fourth. These orders were obeyed. By the way, up in San Fernando General Young's men were treated to a Fourth of July salute from across the lines. The Filipinos opened a fusillade about sundown and outlasted all the fire cracker fiends of Manila in getting up a celebration racket."

"However, all over the islands, even in the isolated districts covered by our troops in the Visayas—that is, in Cebu, Negros and Panay, where the garrisons were but handfuls in comparison to the natives under arms or prepared for war—the holiday was formally observed."

"The rain washed away several acres of cultivated farms, but the loss of crops and fences and so forth was largely reduced by the fish which came with the storm. One farmer took a rake and caught 300 pounds of trout, forty pounds of sunfish, eight turtles and a minnow in his potato patch in five minutes. Others were almost as fortunate, but the damage was generally large to teach me that parents cannot be too careful about what they let their children do on Independence day."

"And weren't you ever punished?" asks Jack. "No, indeed," said the major. "Nobody ever knew that I did it, because I never told them—in fact, you are the only two persons who have ever heard about it, and you mustn't tell, because there are still a number of farmers about that region who would sue me for damages in case they knew that I was responsible for the accident."

July 4 a Slaughter Day. Pearson's for July: That the Fourth has developed into a day to be feared as much as honored is a fact realized by the saner men of the country.

The following table shows the Fourth of July casualties of 1903 and 1904, the only two years for which statistics have been gathered from the country as a whole.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Casualties. Rows include: Died of tetanus (406), Died from other causes (60), Total dead (466), Lost sight of both eyes (10), Lost sight of one eye (75), Lost arms, hands and legs (54), Lost one or more fingers (174), Other injuries (3,670), Injured, not fatally (3,383), Total dead and injured (4,449).

A Torpedo Hunt. For the torpedo hunt the hostess has previously opened and hidden twelve packages of torpedoes. Each player receives a belt from which hangs a little cartridge bag made of knaki or duck. A strip of khaki twenty-eight inches long and six inches wide is folded and stitched for the belt. It may be fastened with ball and socket fasteners. A square bag of the khaki, 7 by 5 inches, is then attached to the right side of the belt. From long limbs of trees, among the roots and shrubs and ledges of the piazza the treasures are gathered and subsequently fired off.

Papier Macho Fireworks. Fireworks in papier mache and in bonbons are better than ever and wonderfully true to life. Pull the fuse of a giant firecracker and off comes a lid disclosing costly bonbons. A box which perfectly reproduces the package in which torpedoes are sold opens to disclose sweetsmeats done up in tri-colored tissue paper, just as the giant torpedoes are wrapped. These are especially suited to children's parties.

WHAT WE EAT FOR REAL FOOD

Representative Mann was capped when he served meat to a certain extent, as it is claimed it would do, but he insisted the preservative itself was actually poisonous. It was made of sulphate of soda with red coal tar dye and could not be used safely upon human food.

One of the things which the pure food bill, as reported to the house, aims to do is to put a stop to short weights and short measures. It requires that canned goods and similar articles, which are so put up they cannot be measured at the time of retail sale, shall contain on the label an approximate statement of the net weight or measure at the time they were put up. This amendment was offered by Mr. Mann himself in committee, and he naturally fortified himself on this subject, and to good purpose, because the canneries all over the United States have been opposing this particular amendment with great vehemence.

They have insisted vegetables and fruit vary in weight according to climatic and seasonal influences, and it would be unfair to require them to designate an exact weight for their cans without some allowance for natural shrinkage or variations in weight due to the different character of vegetables and fruit at different times and under different conditions.

Local Grocer is Shown Up. To meet this argument Mr. Mann overwhelmed the house, much to its delight, with a whole series of cans of fruits and vegetables. They were of all sizes and weights and the climax was capped when three cans, purchased at a local grocery and not even unwrapped, were put on the scales and found to vary by as much as half a pound, although purporting to be of the same size. In line with this was a dramatic demonstration when the Chicago pure food expert held up before the house a bottle supposed to contain a quart of vinegar and slowly poured it into a large graduated glass.

"There's where it is," he said, indicating with his finger the top line of vinegar in the beaker, "and there is where it would be if it was a quart," as the finger moved two or three inches upward, and the house roared its applause at this clever and instantaneous proof of petty fraud.

"It is the department stores and mail order houses," said the demonstrator, "which make profit from short weight cans and undersized bottles. We are seeking to protect the legitimate grocer and the honest canner from men who are willing to make money by depriving people of their money. I think they are afraid. All we urge is that an approximate weight or measure may be put upon each one of these packages, and then, if the public chooses to buy a smaller package at a smaller price, it may do so, but the manufacturers and dealers must not any longer deceive the people as to how much they are buying."

Breakfast Foods a Delusion. On the tables where Mr. Mann, ably but silently assisted by Mr. Stevens of Minnesota, acted now as a grader, the public paid full price for an abnormal amount of pasteboard box. In scarcely any case did the prepared food weigh twice as much as the box, and in many instances food and package were in nearly equal proportion.

Everybody knew, as Mr. Mann stated, that about 25 per cent. of all the coffee used in the United States is sold as a mixture of Java and Mocha. He was prepared to show from official figures that while he used last year more than a billion pounds of coffee, and while about 250,000,000 pounds were supposed to be Mocha and Java, there were actually imported into this country last year only a fraction over 2,000,000 pounds of Mocha and 10,000,000 pounds of Java, or approximately less than 13,000,000 pounds, or only 5 per cent. of the popular blend. It is staggering to know 5 per cent. of the people who think they drink Mocha and Java every day have been deceived, and yet the facts seem to be rather plain.

Demonstration Amazes Members. Figures like these, however, although ordinarily impressive and convincing, did not attract so much attention in the house, because the members were so absorbed in the practical demonstration of the extent to which fraudulent manufacturers of food products have been willing to go in the way of swindling the public.

Only two of the twelve samples allotted to the pure food bill were used up today. There is a disposition in the house to amend the bill materially and it is liable to be pretty badly patched up by the time it gets into conference, which will be some time next week.

Congressional Anxiety. Washington, June 23.—Debate on pure food bill in the house proceeded smoothly until Mann, in charge of the bill, offered a committee amendment that the time a package was put up must be on the container together with the weight or measure on the outside of the package.

A dozen members were on their feet immediately. "Mr. Chairman" being heard all over the house, law was put up. Sherman of New York offered an amendment, in substance striking out the time provision. Sherman said that under the penalty provided the weight and measure, if stated, must be correctly stated, which he argued was very difficult. He said this was a most serious question, involving as it did vast interests, and it should not be hastily considered.

Clark of Montana wanted to know if it was true that quart and pint bottles were one drink short. "I do not know as to that," said Sherman, "the gentleman is evidently talking on the product of corn grown in his district. I am talking about fruits and vegetables."

The sundry civil bill was sent to conference today in the house, the conference being Tawney of Minnesota, Smith of Iowa and Taylor of Alabama. The house adopted the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which passes the measure.

The conference report on the post-office appropriation bill was adopted, which passes the bill.

Coudrey Gets Seat. The house unanimously adopted the report of the committee on electives that Ernest E. Wood was not elected to membership in the house in the Fifty-ninth congress from the Twelfth congressional district of Missouri and that Harry N. Coudrey was elected to said membership. Coudrey took the oath.

The following bills were passed by the senate today: Authorizing the ponton bridge across the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and permitting the building of a new across the Mississippi river in Sherbourn county, Ill.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR KILLING COW

Russian Peasants Emulate the High Officials in Administering Punishment.

BIALYSTOK JEWS FEAR Panic Stricken Over Report of Resumption of Anti-Semitic Excesses—Spectacular Robbery of \$125,000 and Recovery.

St. Petersburg, June 26.—Dispatches from Bialystok report the citizens there are panic stricken owing to unconfirmed rumors that anti-semitic excesses will be revived today.

There is a general display of ikons and crosses before the houses to protect the inhabitants from attack, patrols are to be seen everywhere and strict martial law is enforced. Three men, two of whom were Christians, were recently shot for failing to obey orders to halt.

In St. Petersburg a sergeant of police was killed last night in the turbulent Narva district.

Peasants in the village of Krutnyagorki enraged at the killing of a cow by two members of the police called a commune meeting and formally condemned the two men to death and executed the sentence.

Spectacular Robbery. Messengers on the Southwestern railroad who were carrying \$125,000 were attacked yesterday near Kiev by four robbers, who killed one messenger and wounded the second, seized the money and drove away at a gallop in a cab.

Two other messengers pursued the robbers and wounded the robber carrying the money, with the result he fell from the cab and the money was recovered.

Prinz Kanveloff, an extensive landed proprietor and former officer of the guards, was killed on the streets of Ufa yesterday. The crime was committed for political reasons.

PRIVATE CAR LINES ARE ON THE WANE

Armour and the American Transit Companies Said to Want to Sell—Coal Roads Correcting Abuses.

Washington, June 26.—The Interstate Commerce commission has been informed that Armour & Co. and the American Transit company are endeavoring to sell their private cars. Members of the commission believe this is an indication of the passage of the day of the private car. The sentiment against these cars is growing stronger every day, the demand for their regulation is insistent and the action of congress in the pending railroad rate legislation promises to be only a step toward more stringent control.

The advantage heretofore obtained from the use of such cars is disappearing. It is predicted that in ten years no coal concern will have private cars.

The Interstate Commerce commission has practically finished its investigation of the coal roads which carry bituminous coal to tidewater in the east. The commission considers itself justified in believing:

"That there will be a more equitable distribution of cars to coal companies, which will mean in the future an absence of discrimination for or against any concern;

"That there will be no repetition, for some time, at least, of the colossal graft such as was developed in the inquiry into the Pennsylvania system;

"That as a result of the report it will make to congress, legislation will be enacted at the next session placing coal-carrying cars under the Interstate Commerce commission, as is done by the pending railroad rate act in the cases of refrigerator and other private cars.

The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads announced at the close of the interstate commerce hearing that already they had taken measures which will mean in the future an absence of discrimination in the distribution of their coal-carrying cars. The Baltimore and Ohio stated it was working out a system looking to the daily publication of their car distribution. At the first hearing of the commission, Chairman Knapp expressed a decided conviction that this distribution should be made public. The Pennsylvania has advised the commission it had put into effect a system of publicity.

The investigation of the commission disclosed also that the system of rating mines was wrong.

Evidence has been furnished the commission showing that the relations of the Union Pacific with various coal enterprises along its lines are such that they should be investigated. It is proposed also to investigate the coal situation in Illinois.

In order to ascertain the facts with regard to other sections of the country and other roads than those which have been under fire, it has determined to appoint special agents who will have direct personal knowledge of local conditions.

SINGER'S LEG BROKEN.

Pauline Hall Is Seriously Injured in a Runaway. Yonkers, N. Y., June 23.—Pauline Hall, a well known comic opera singer, had her leg broken and otherwise was bruised badly and shaken up in a runaway accident here.

Her sister, Miss A. Hall, also was bruised, but her daughter, Pauline J., and a girl friend escaped injury by jumping.

Miss Hall is the owner of a beautiful team of Shetland ponies, which she drives under fire. It has determined to go over the crest of the hill near Moshulu, one of the traces broke, frightening the ponies, causing them to run away.

STICKNEY FOR THE LAW

President of Great Western Stops Elevator Rebating. St. Paul, Minn., June 23.—President Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western railway, formally announced that the Great Western would stop the practice of granting the "grain elevator rebates."

"These net rates," said President Stickney, "will be the present rates, less the 14 cents per hundred weight, so the actual rates will be the same as before, and the rate will be the same for Peavey & Co. and for the Trans-Mississippi Grain company, who received this 14-cent rebate, as to anybody else. This is the law and the law must be obeyed."

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