



"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where they May."

VOLUME XLVII.—NUMBER 1.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Private Parlors for Ladies and Families.
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The neatest and most attractive dining rooms in the city.
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NOTED FOR QUALITY OF THEIR LIQUORS.
THE FINEST.....
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Olympia Beer a Specialty
115 FOURTH STREET.
Courteous Treatment to All.
PAUL HOLTHUSEN, C. HOLTHUSEN, Proprietors.

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In the City at the
BON TON BATHS
JAMES LASITY, Prop.
Fourth St., next to Oxford Saloon

DR. W. L. BRIDGFORD

Physician and Surgeon
SUITE 208-9 MCKENNY BLOCK
Office Phone, Main 11; Residence, Main 187.
Office Hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4:30 p. m.

CONSOLATION.

Of me the great world ne'er has heard,
Yet I in this am somewhat blessed,
My lowly state has never stirred
Envy in any human breast.
And if I do not feel inclined
To strive some mighty part to play,
I stand not in another's way.
If I ne'er seek wealth's lofty height,
One thing at least I feel I know,
Rivals do not scheme day and night
To bring about my overthrow.
And if I am of lowly birth,
And a retiring life have led,
I doubt if there is on the Earth
One soul that wishes I was dead.
To make this great Earth theirs alone,
Men have their days in scheming passed,
But we the stubborn fact must own—
Old Mother Earth gets all at last.
—Luc F. Vernon.

MAKING OF CLOTHES.

Millions Are Turned Out Annually at a Main Factory.
Few persons ever wonder where clothes come from; few ever heard of Bryan's Pond, Me., and yet a man there has been quietly turning trees into cloths for years and supplying the world with them, amassing in the process as comfortable a fortune as many a man makes in a more pretentious business in some money centers, according to the New York Tribune. His name is Lewis Mann, and he began with a capital of \$100, with which he purchased an old disused mill and began the manufacture of cloths. To-day he is the largest individual maker of this very necessary article in the world.
How large the cloth industry really is may be gathered from the fact that no less than 1,250,000 five-gross boxes are manufactured every year in the United States alone. Much of the best machinery now used by Mr. Mann is the result of his own inventive genius and that of his son Edwin. Mr. Mann's machines turn out 30,000,000 pail handles, while of high-grade cloths they produce more than 50,000 five-gross boxes, or 36,000,000 a year.
In the winter great piles of birch logs are accumulated at the mill, to feed the great saws, which split them into two and one-half foot lengths as easily as though they were so many matches. These lengths are rapidly split by another saw into thin slabs which are in turn converted into long thin square strips by gang saws. Deft hands toss these strips on to a revolving drum, which bears them against still other saws and turns them out in the form of oblong blocks.
Falling on to a moving belt, the blocks are whirled away to a number of lathes. If the blocks are to become pail handles, they are bored and turned in most ingenious fashion at a high rate of speed; if they are destined for cloths, the boring is, of course, dispensed with, and they are simply turned into the desired shape.
From the lathes a belt convey the cloths to a "slicer," which rapidly cuts the slot; the pins emerge with two symmetrical legs and are swiftly borne by a third belt to the upper floor, where they and the pail handles are dried in vast heaps at a high temperature in the dry room, bleached with sulphur and finally polished with wax in a huge revolving drum. Thence they descend again to the packers, where they receive a final inspection, and all the pins that are not rejected are packed in boxes labeled "A" or "B," according to quality.
The rate of production is amazing; yet few are injured in the making, nearly every pin and handle emerging, after its tortuous journey, in perfect polished form.
LADY Henry Somerset, the noted philanthropist of England, is advocating an effort to regain the use of the left hand. She claims that research proves that our original forefathers were ambidextrous, and that as the left lobe of the brain controls the right side of the body, a constant and taxing use of only the one hand brings on serious brain and nerve troubles. She offers the suggestions that children be trained in their school work to use both hands and that adults practice the use of the left hand more.
Polluting the Atmosphere of Hades.
Mephistopheles—There's a bad smell around here somewhere.
Devil—Just the usual sulphurous gas, your satanic majesty. Nothing else.
Mephistopheles—Yes, there is, too; I tell you, there! There it is! Tell that young fellow over in the corner to quit smoking cigarettes.
HOTEL Clerk (suspiciously)—Your bundle has come apart. May I ask what that queer thing is?
Guest—This is a new patent fire escape. I always carry it, so in case of fire I can let myself down from the hotel window. See?
Clerk (thoughtfully)—I see. Our terms for guests with fire escapes, sir, are invariably cash in advance.

ISSUES OF 1908.

Indications of the Next National Line Up.
St. Louis Republic.
According to all present indications the paramount issue of the next Presidential campaign will be tariff and the trusts—particularly the trusts created and protected by Federal legislation. The Democrats of Iowa, following those of Missouri and other States, have given courageous emphasis to this issue, which was even timorously voiced by the Iowa Republican Convention. It is already a living, burning issue, therefore.
But there is chance of another and still graver issue passing to the front as the one of real paramount importance. Now that the threatening personality of Bryan grows bigger day by day in the eyes of Republican politicians, the talk of Roosevelt as the Republican nominee increases. Bryan's strength is confessed in the frantic appeal of panic-stricken Republicans for Roosevelt. It is not a case of anybody to beat Bryan, but an almost unanimous chorus that nobody but Roosevelt can beat him.
No one can say yet what the Republican Convention will do, and no one is, at this day, justified in charging that President Roosevelt will yield to the clamor of the Republican machine and forswear himself on the principle of a third term. But it is, none the less, easy to see how the issue his renomination would create, if he should consent to run again, would instantly subordinate every other political question and become the paramount issue of the 1908 campaign.
Nor would it be possible to present this issue to the American people under conditions that would more sharply and clearly define its vital character. The personality of General Grant gave to his third term aspirations far less of dangerous import than the peculiarly dominating nature of Mr. Roosevelt would attach to his candidacy. Grant, too, was open and above board in the endeavor to further his ambition, whereas Roosevelt can only take a nomination as Caesar took his crown.
Grant as President recognized the constitutional limitations of the executive arm of the Government, and attempted no encroachments upon those fields reserved exclusively for the legislative and judicial branches. The career of Roosevelt in the Presidential office, on the other hand, has been marked by numerous and steadily multiplying instances of usurpation of powers not granted the executive by any of his predecessors in the White House. Enumeration of these is unnecessary as they will readily suggest themselves to any reader at all familiar with American public affairs.
Confronted with this emergency, so obviously a possibility of 1908, Mr. Bryan has characteristically given frank expression of his own views to the friends with whom he can talk with freedom. He is not yet formally a candidate for the Democratic nomination, but he does not pretend to shut his eyes to the fact that conditions are likely to take such shape that he will again carry the Democratic banner. In that event, he has said in private conversation, he will accompany his acceptance, as he did in 1896 and as Judge Parker did in 1904, by a solemn pledge that he will not be a candidate for a second term.
Can anyone doubt what would be the paramount issue in 1908 under these circumstances? Bryan—Roosevelt. A pledge against a second term—a grapple for a third. Caesarism would not be an idle cry, and the American people would be called upon to decide, first of all and above everything, whether they are ready to abandon that unwritten law that heretofore has been as sacredly observed as anything in the formal covenants of the Constitution.
Helpful Household Hints.
Here are some good suggestions for your kitchen: Have your shades and sash curtains of white muslin that can be laundered. When using your gas stove in the summer, cover the top of your coal stove with newspapers, which will make a handy table. Have your rack near the range, so that your towels will get well dried after each dishwashing. A small shelf should be put up near the stove to hold your salt and pepper box. The ice box should be removed from the stove as far as possible, if you must have it in the kitchen. Cover the wall back of your sink with oilcloth, preferably white, and there may be hung your sink broom, shovel, dish mop and soap shaker. The ironing tables that now come may be converted into a settee when not in use. In the box or drawer may be kept the necessary articles for ironing. The top may be covered with oilcloth, and will give an extra table. A chest of drawers under the closets is

DRIFTWOOD

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Business room.....
Editorial room.....
Wherever my rest is paid
[Pieces washed up by the tide, hoisted, sawed and piled for personal and postum for readers of the WASHINGTON STANDARD.]
Said Mrs. A. to Mrs. B.,
"Both on the porch, a rocking."
"The going on of Mrs. C."
"To me are something shocking."
Said Mrs. B. to Mrs. A.,
"I wish you could have seen 'em—
On general principles, of course,
I quite agree with you, dear."
So then they took poor Mrs. C.—
By doing swains surrounded.
And with great unanimity
Dissected her between 'em
Till Mrs. C. herself arrived.
By doing swains surrounded.
And talked of Mrs. A. and B.,
Till supper summons sounded.

BUILT OF STEEL.

Rapid Advance Towards Perfection in Car Building.
The modern freight car of to-day is a car built wholly of steel or with steel underframe, insuring maximum safety to property and life, with a minimum of cost for maintenance and repairs. One of the large systems of the country has served notice that on and after January 1, 1907, they will not accept for transportation any cars not up to their standard of construction. Within a few years, the time will be here when the large systems of the country will all refuse to handle cars unless up to modern standard of construction as to suitability, safety, etc., and it is not unreasonable to assume that perhaps, some day national legislation may be created and enforced, requiring at least certain standards of construction.
In 1905, railroads of the United States placed orders for about 350,000 freight cars, two years' work for all the combined car shops of the country. It would be interesting to know, of these 350,000 cars, how many were based on designs planned after full and free consultation with the traffic departments of the railroads.
It is figured that there is a deficiency in freight car equipment in the country to-day of over 200,000 freight cars. The estimated tonnage of the greater Pittsburg district for the year 1905 was in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 tons, which is an increase of some 132 per cent. over the figures of 1897, a period of eight years, yet who will venture to say that the transportation lines have increased the supply of equipment anywhere near the increase in tonnage in the same length of time.
The Story of a Song.
A song of national circulation, "In the Sweet By and By," written by S. Fillmore Bennett of Elkhorh, Wisconsin, had its birth in a country store. Mr. Bennett told the story, which is given in "Wisconsin in Three Centuries," as follows:
It was about time for closing business in the evening when J. P. Webster, whose melodies have made Wisconsin famous, came into the store, feeling somewhat depressed.
I said to Webster, "What is the matter now?"
He replied, "It is no matter; it will be all right by and by."
The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunshine, and I replied, "The sweet by and by. Why would not that make a good hymn?"
"Maybe it would," he said indifferently.
I then turned to my desk and penned the hymn as fast as I could write. I handed it to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eyes kindled and his whole demeanor changed. Stepping to the desk, he began writing the notes instantly.
In a few moments he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he played with little hesitation the beautiful melody from the notes. A few moments later he had jotted down the notes for the different parts and the chorus.
I do not think it was more than thirty minutes from the time I took my pencil to write the words before the hymn and the notes had all been completed, and four of us were singing it exactly as it appeared in the "Signet Ring" a few days later, and as it has been sung the world over ever since.
Two Good Hints.
Instead of putting food into the oven to keep hot for late comers, cover it closely and place over a pan of hot water. The steam will keep the food hot and at the same time prevent it from drying.
To test beef press it down with the thumb. If it rises quickly the meat is good. It should be fine grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean, white-looking fat. The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat in it.
"Now," said the food father to his little daughter, "I must go to town and earn some money to buy bread for little Annie."
"And to buy yachts for daddy," responded the child, who seemed to have grasped the humility of the situation.
—Sporting Times.
Her Father—"But, sir, you are not the sort of a man I should like for a son-in-law." Young Man—"Oh, that's all right. You are not the sort of a man I should like for a father-in-law, but I'm not going to make your daughter miserable for life by refusing to marry her on that account."

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He replied, "It is no matter; it will be all right by and by."
The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunshine, and I replied, "The sweet by and by. Why would not that make a good hymn?"
"Maybe it would," he said indifferently.
I then turned to my desk and penned the hymn as fast as I could write. I handed it to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eyes kindled and his whole demeanor changed. Stepping to the desk, he began writing the notes instantly.
In a few moments he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he played with little hesitation the beautiful melody from the notes. A few moments later he had jotted down the notes for the different parts and the chorus.
I do not think it was more than thirty minutes from the time I took my pencil to write the words before the hymn and the notes had all been completed, and four of us were singing it exactly as it appeared in the "Signet Ring" a few days later, and as it has been sung the world over ever since.
Two Good Hints.
Instead of putting food into the oven to keep hot for late comers, cover it closely and place over a pan of hot water. The steam will keep the food hot and at the same time prevent it from drying.
To test beef press it down with the thumb. If it rises quickly the meat is good. It should be fine grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean, white-looking fat. The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat in it.
"Now," said the food father to his little daughter, "I must go to town and earn some money to buy bread for little Annie."
"And to buy yachts for daddy," responded the child, who seemed to have grasped the humility of the situation.
—Sporting Times.
Her Father—"But, sir, you are not the sort of a man I should like for a son-in-law." Young Man—"Oh, that's all right. You are not the sort of a man I should like for a father-in-law, but I'm not going to make your daughter miserable for life by refusing to marry her on that account."

DRIFTWOOD

Built and run by.....
Business room.....
Editorial room.....
Wherever my rest is paid
[Pieces washed up by the tide, hoisted, sawed and piled for personal and postum for readers of the WASHINGTON STANDARD.]
Said Mrs. A. to Mrs. B.,
"Both on the porch, a rocking."
"The going on of Mrs. C."
"To me are something shocking."
Said Mrs. B. to Mrs. A.,
"I wish you could have seen 'em—
On general principles, of course,
I quite agree with you, dear."
So then they took poor Mrs. C.—
By doing swains surrounded.
And with great unanimity
Dissected her between 'em
Till Mrs. C. herself arrived.
By doing swains surrounded.
And talked of Mrs. A. and B.,
Till supper summons sounded.

BUILT OF STEEL.

Rapid Advance Towards Perfection in Car Building.
The modern freight car of to-day is a car built wholly of steel or with steel underframe, insuring maximum safety to property and life, with a minimum of cost for maintenance and repairs. One of the large systems of the country has served notice that on and after January 1, 1907, they will not accept for transportation any cars not up to their standard of construction. Within a few years, the time will be here when the large systems of the country will all refuse to handle cars unless up to modern standard of construction as to suitability, safety, etc., and it is not unreasonable to assume that perhaps, some day national legislation may be created and enforced, requiring at least certain standards of construction.
In 1905, railroads of the United States placed orders for about 350,000 freight cars, two years' work for all the combined car shops of the country. It would be interesting to know, of these 350,000 cars, how many were based on designs planned after full and free consultation with the traffic departments of the railroads.
It is figured that there is a deficiency in freight car equipment in the country to-day of over 200,000 freight cars. The estimated tonnage of the greater Pittsburg district for the year 1905 was in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 tons, which is an increase of some 132 per cent. over the figures of 1897, a period of eight years, yet who will venture to say that the transportation lines have increased the supply of equipment anywhere near the increase in tonnage in the same length of time.
The Story of a Song.
A song of national circulation, "In the Sweet By and By," written by S. Fillmore Bennett of Elkhorh, Wisconsin, had its birth in a country store. Mr. Bennett told the story, which is given in "Wisconsin in Three Centuries," as follows:
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