

force
The Ready-to-Serve Cereal
for doctor and patient.

Jim Dumps' physician once fell ill. Said he: "I'll have no draught or pill." Said Jim: "Ho, ho, you're on the shelf. You who cure others, cure yourself." Then Jim sent up some "force" to him, "That's what he needs," quoth "Sunny Jim."

Has Eaten Three Cases.
"I was attacked last May by appendicitis. As I showed signs of recovery doctor and I began to eat around for a suitable diet and as a result we fell upon 'force,' which has been a wonderful boon to me. I have eaten almost three cases. H. H. MILLER."

ACCEPTING GIFTS

FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FROM MONOPOLISTS.

Time Both Giver and the Gift Were Condemned Where the Money is Accumulated by Questionable Methods. A Worthy Institution Cannot Afford to Accept Such Money.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion as to the propriety of accepting gifts from men like Rockefeller. Those who object such gifts start in with the proposition that a worthy object has a right to call upon any one for assistance, regardless of the manner in which he secured possession of his money; and the second argument in such a defense is usually that the individual himself is a man of generous impulses and high character, that even though a part of the income is derived from objectionable sources the contamination does not extend to that portion of the income derived from legitimate sources.

The subject is worthy of consideration because if private monopolies continue to grow, it is likely to become a more and more important issue. First, can a worthy institution afford to accept money that is wrongfully accumulated? In order to establish the principle, let us take an extreme case and assume that a gang of highwaymen should succeed in accumulating a large sum by robbing travelers and also succeed in so terrifying the authorities as to escape punishment. Would any Christian college or any other worthy institution feel justified in accepting donations from such a group of individuals while they continued in lawlessness? If they reported and as far as they could made return of the stolen goods, and offered to some worthy institution that for which they could not find the real owner, a different question might arise, but who would defend such a donation while disreputable for moral and statute laws continued to be manifested?

Does it really make any difference, from a moral standpoint, whether the sum secured is a small sum and in violation of statute law, or a large sum secured in the absence of law, or in violation of moral rights? In other words, can an institution founded on moral principles hide itself behind mere statutory law and excuse a thing which is wrong, merely because the law does not specifically prohibit, or, if it does prohibit, is not rigidly enforced? A private monopoly has always been an outlaw, and the principle involved cannot be defended from a moral standpoint. Not only is a monopoly morally wrong, but it is also a violation of statute law. Within the last few days the Federal Salt Company has been convicted of maintaining a monopoly contrary to the anti-Sherman trust law, just as the meat packers were found guilty in Missouri of violating a state statute. The Standard Oil Company, like several other monopolies, exercises an absolute control over the price of oil. If the manager desires to make a contribution to any fund he has it in his power to raise the price of oil and then collect the amount contributed, and such interest as he may think proper, from the consumers. It is not only an immoral use of the taxing power, but an illegal use, even though these trusts have so far had influence enough to prevent an enforcement of the law.

Can a benevolent enterprise afford to be the recipient of money collected from such a source?

Aside from the moral principle involved, there is another question of somewhat less importance. Can the friends of a benevolent enterprise afford to risk the silencing influence of such a gift? Can they afford to risk the restraining effect of such an acceptance upon their lips? The people who are interested in benevolent enterprises are, as a rule, persons of active mind and of social and political influence. Are they in a position to denounce as strongly and as con-

stantly as they should, the conduct of the trusts if they solicit or accept a part of the proceeds of the trust's misconduct? And what should be said of the responsibility of the stockholder in a trust? Some may attempt to draw a line between the stockholder, and the director, or manager. Some may say that a stockholder can conscientiously draw dividends from a trust, if in the election of directors he tries to secure men who will deal fairly with the public.

Likewise, some may argue that a man may conscientiously be a director in a trust if, in the selection of its officers, he tries to secure the election of men who will respect the rights of the public. But one who will attempt to defend either a stockholder or a director on the ground that he means well, but is out-voted, will probably defend the manager of the trusts on the ground that he is acting for others and not for himself, and therefore under compulsion to make the most possible for them, regardless of his own conscientious scruples.

This shifting of responsibility is in itself a recognition of the indefensible position of the man who accepts the benefits of immoral transactions. It marks the triumph of a love of money over conscience. A man who buys stock in a trust owns it with the knowledge that it is conducted by human beings; he buys it with a knowledge that he cannot control the conduct of those in charge unless he has a majority of the stock, and if he will allow his reason to exercise itself he will soon come to the conclusion that he takes the stock for the purpose of securing for himself the profits that arise from a disregard of human rights.

If it is impossible for a mere stockholder to justify a participation in tainted profits, what shall be said of the director and the manager himself? In the case of Mr. Rockefeller, it is a fact known to all that he not only derives a large part of his present income from the Standard Oil Company, but that the dividends of his Standard Oil stock have furnished the money for his other investments. The tremendous pyramid of his fortune rests upon the stock of the Standard Oil Company, and it is a matter only too well known that in acquiring his fortune he has resorted to every evil practice known to the trusts. He has forced rivals to sell to him by cutting off their market or source of supply, or both; he has bankrupted men who refused to sanction his business methods. He has violated the laws of state and nation, and secured not only rebates, but a part of the freight paid by others. If but a few of the facts set forth in "Wealth Versus Commonwealth" (by Henry D. Lloyd) are correct, no criminal now incarcerated in the penitentiary for larceny has shown more indifference to human rights and property rights than this same Rockefeller. Does it lessen his sins that he has given liberally to churches and colleges? Nay, it exaggerates them, for he attempts to make others share with him the odium that his conduct merits. He is held up as a Christian, but the test of Christianity is not in profession, but in performance, and a Christian has been too well defined to enable a man like Rockefeller to be mistaken for one. "If a man say I love God and hateth his brothers, he is a liar." This may seem a forcible way of putting it, but who has authority to change the test? And what victim of statute law has ever shown his hatred of his brother more than Rockefeller has in his management of the Standard Oil Company? "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," cannot be proved by a distribution of a part of one's income if it is disregarded in the collection of the income.

It is high time that we should have a moral awakening which will condemn both the giver and the gift where the money is accumulated by methods which are repugnant to the conscience. This form of punishment should not take the place of the law; it should rather supplement the law, but it is a form of punishment that might prove effective if the public opinion awakened was strongly and forcibly expressed. After all, the

possession of money would lose much of its charm if ill-gotten gains, instead of bringing flattery and praise, brought contempt and universal criticism. It is time worthy enterprises were learning to spurn the blood money offered by trust magnates to relieve their consciences or to purchase immunity.—Bryan's Commentor.

Notice to Contractors.
Bids wanted on a two-story frame building. Apply at J. A. McGILLICUDDY'S 261 Heron street. 4t

HOW TO BOIL WATER.

An Important Point When the Coffee Is Being Made.
"To boil water is the simplest thing in the world," said the steward at one of the leading hotels of Washington, "but how to boil it is quite another thing. I believe we have the name of having the best coffee of any hotel in this city. Of course we use good coffee; but let me tell you, much of the praise is due to the fact that the water with which to make the coffee has been properly boiled. The secret in boiling water is just this: Always use fresh water and let the kettle be warm before the cold, sparkling fluid is put into it. The fire should be quick, so that the water will boil at once, and the water should be removed from the fire the instant boiling point is reached and poured upon the coffee or tea or whatever beverage is in demand immediately. So many people make the mistake of permitting the kettle to remain over the fire, where the water steams and simmers away, wasting the good water in vapor. Those who drink hot water before breakfast, as many do, should insist on the use of fresh water and having it served as soon as boiled."

Doctors say, however, that to kill germs in suspicious water boiling should last about five minutes.—Washington Post.

Manicuring in Public Places.

Cleanliness may be next to godliness, but the persons who manicure their nails in the elevated trains and street cars win their way to paradise at the cost of endangering the salvation of others. Hundreds who wish to make a presentable appearance at their offices and places of business use the cars of the elevated and surface systems as places in which to complete their toilet.

A man will pull a knife from his pocket and proceed to remove the grit from beneath his finger nails. When he completes his operation he looks around with the air of one who thinks he should be commended for his habits of personal neatness. He wonders why many persons glare at him from over the tops of their papers in such a disgusted manner. He does not realize they have put him down for a consummate boor who should be confined in a separate compartment.—New York Press.

A Giant of the Deep.

The American Museum of Natural History in New York has what is believed to be the largest whale ever exhibited on land. It is a female finback sixty-eight and a half feet in length. Its body in life was thirty feet in circumference. It is estimated that at least fifty men could be enclosed within the interior of this gigantic animal. The full grown right whale, which is the species usually hunted for its blubber and whalebone, averages from forty-five to fifty feet only in length. The whale whose skeleton is to adorn the museum was washed ashore dead near Forked river, New Jersey, last November. Scientific theory avers that the ancestors of the whales were terrestrial or land mammals which gradually became aquatic in their way of living.



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GREAT BASE BALL

ABERDEEN REDEEMS HERSELF. HAS CHANCE FOR PENNANT.

Aberdeen Ball Tossers Beat All Comers. The Old Time Spirit Prevailed, and Outside Teams Met With Defeat. Hoquiams Are Perfect Gentlemen, but Can't Play Ball.

The last few days have been prolific of news in the base ball way, and the news is of a nature that gives pleasure to an Aberdeen paper to tell about. The home team has been bordering on the ragged edge lying between defeat and victory so much, and so frequent, as to cause a justified feeling of "Learyness," to use the vernacular of the bleachers.

It is different now. Everything came Aberdeen's way during the last few days, and the boys are feeling fairly good, thank you.

Beginning with Friday, Jim Bowes Colts worked a revelation in the minds of the Quinault Indians, who came down here with the fool-hi notion they could play ball. Considering that the Swashes are starting on a base ball tour, it is really too bad they had not staid at home long enough to learn something of the game. The way they muffed balls and struck at the air was tiresome to the spectators, and a give-away to the pretensions of the aboriginals as ball players.

The Colts walked around the diamond 19 times while our dusky friends were getting their trips in a gallop.

The real games, however, were those on the 4th and 5th, between the Aberdeen and Hoquiam teams. The well known rivalry between those nine drew fully 2500 people to Athletic Park on the Fourth, and nearly 2,000 witnessed the game yesterday. We would like to fill several columns with descriptions of those two games, but Fourth of July intervening, and the stress of regular matter on our columns, forbids. Anyway it is not nice to crow over a brave opponent and this is just what the Hoquiam team is. To cut it short, the score stood on the Fourth, Aberdeen 5, Hoquiam 3.

Yesterday it was said that Aberdeen could not win when the pennant was in sight, and a number of local sports, with more money than judgment, were wiser in the evening. It was Aberdeen's game from the start, still nobody expected a shut-out, but that is just what happened, and amid terrific shouting by Aberdeen fans the game closed with 8 runs for Aberdeen, to a goose egg for Hoquiam.

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Leave Aberdeen, 7:30 a. m.
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Arrive Oyhut, 10:30 a. m.
Leave Oyhut, 12:00 m.
Hoquiam, 2:00 p. m.
Arrive Aberdeen, 2:30 p. m.
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H. A. BENHAM, Master

TIME CARD

Steamer Harbor Queen
In Effect May 12th, 1903.

LEAVE	FOR	TIME
Montesano	Westport	7:00 A.M.
Cosmopolis	"	8:15 "
Aberdeen	"	9:00 "
Hoquiam	"	9:30 "
Westport	Montesano	12:30 P.M.
Hoquiam	"	2:00 "
Aberdeen	"	4:00 "
Arrive	"	6:00 "

Aberdeen Landing at C. E. Burrows Co's Dock. Hoquiam Landing at Eighth Street or Hoquiam Hotel Dock.
Connects at Westport with Stage for Willapa Harbor.

What's in a Name?
Shakespeare made Juliet say "A rose, by any other name would smell as sweet." That these words are very true in the case of the rose, is not doubted, but its application to other things and conditions is seriously questioned. For illustration: We know that all railroads must have scenery, grand, monotonous or indifferent, but when the "Columbia River Scenery" on the O. R. & N. is mentioned, the traveler will tell you that it is different from any he has yet seen.
All highways pass thriving villages, but when the interesting and renowned Utah cities, Ogden and Salt Lake, on the O. S. L. Ry.; Cheyenne, Denver, Omaha and Kansas City, on the Union Pacific, and names of numerous other cities on this great railroad system, are thought of, comparison does not compare.
Again, all railway lines run trains, but when the famous "Portland-Chicago Special," running daily via the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific, is brought to the attention it is known at once that it is the finest and fastest train across the Continent. There is none like it.
When preparing for a trip, remember the significance of these names and get further information from
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