

American Venus Rivals Famous Venus De Milo

Once more the American woman is called before the bar, this time to be judged by the caustic pen of an English writer of note. He attacks her physically, professionally, socially, but not morally, for which courtesy we women are most grateful. With all her faults she is much talked about, written up and down, and the American woman has been criticized by her enemies to the point of moral; therefore with out other blessings and they are many, we have this last to be thankful for in addition.

Did the American woman seek "free advertising," surely she should be satisfied, for not even "Parsifal" was more widely talked of than this twentieth century edition of Mother Eve. Our English critic—well, to him give his due, some of his criticisms are made in a friendly spirit—assigns not only to her, but to the American man, the evolution of a physical type:

"The influence of one or the other or both is so marked that already a certain physical type is being developed in both sexes, and we might claim with some justice not only that the American woman exists, but that she has also a characteristic physiognomy."

He also touches on the fact that he assumed that "factory girls refuse to be married and take up the burdens of maternity; they put their savings upon their backs and have a good time." This statement is refuted by the women who are appointed by New York state as factory inspectors, and what prevails in one state may safely be inferred to prevail in all others.

Some Actual Conditions.
A careful investigation proves that the average factory girl marries, but when not quite as young as she did ten years ago, when there were not so many avenues open to her. The women of today appear to be taking upon themselves more masculine traits and are guided by the head rather than by the heart. Women working in factories can earn almost as much as men, therefore the necessity to marry for a home is taken from them.

In speaking of the criticism made that "factory girls refused to be married and take up the burdens of maternity," one of these inspectors said: "My experience among these girls has been that they do not marry as early to-day as formerly, but that when they do marry they make good wives and excellent mothers. Their training in the factories stands them in good need, and their proven ability to earn enough to take care of themselves teaches them the value of money, which they in turn teach to their children."

"The girls and boys of factory bred parents enter the factory as soon as they leave school, and it has always seemed to me that one explanation of the smaller number of children is that the parents, marrying later in life, are not so apt to have the large families

of the older days. I also notice a difference of two or three years between brothers and sisters, instead of the usual 12 or 15 months."

A different condition of affairs was found among shop girls. Whether it is that the smart shops today, insisting as they do on a uniform dress and extreme neatness, make the girls more attractive than their factory sisters, the fact that they marry much younger, however, but are not as contented to settle down to the cares of housekeeping and maternity.

As a rule the shop girl moves in a little bit better society than the factory girl. She marries a clerk in the shop in which she works or some young fellow who hangs around the back door waiting for the pretty shop girl as they are let out at 5 o'clock. In many cases extremely pretty girls marry men much above them in social position.

The manager of one of our smartest shops made the following statement as the result of his experience: "There are just as many girls marrying today as there ever were. All this talk about shop girls being loath to marry is moonshine. They marry, but nine times out of ten they come back to us. Very often when they return they are supporting a husband or they have been deserted and are taking care of one or two children."

Further on the Englishman makes these assertions: "Woman has arisen in our time and denies her proper sphere. The nervous equilibrium of woman is gone and woman has fallen from her throne." * * * Enthronization is the reward of that race of women who fulfill the requirements of nature. Do American women?"

One of our most famous specialists, in reply to that statement, throws rather a bomb into the fray and comes to the conclusion that the American woman is to bear children:

"It appears to me that this is a very opportune moment to take up the cudgel in defence of woman on that subject. Why should the whole blame for the small families of today be laid at the woman's door? Why not look at this much mooted subject from the standpoint of common sense? 'As the man has the regulating as to whether there shall or shall not be offspring, and the average woman is often times the passive instrument in his hands, I cannot see why, in justice, the blame should not be laid where it belongs. Of course there are exceptions to this case, and many times the man has ample means and would gladly have a large family, but the woman refuses to accept the burdens, pains and cares of motherhood."

"Why should a man, because he is married, send forth to the world a brood of little ones inadequately equipped to tussle with the obdurate problems of the day? Is it not more sens-

"The Venus of Milo is rare in America, which has evolved an individual and distinctive Venus of its own."

"The Venus is fragile, but it is exquisite. Under the influence of that electric climate and in those free circumstances the American woman has attained an etherealization of structure and a bodily symmetry which are almost unrivalled, and which compare in many cases most favorably with the statues of Greece."—H. B. Marriott-Watson, in his Nineteenth Century Review article, "The American Woman."

ble for him, and more honest also, to have one, two or three children and do his duty by them, than to have five or six and be unable to feed, clothe and educate them as he should?"

"It is not justice to the American woman to assert that it is her unwillingness to assume the burdens and cares of maternity which is responsible for the dearth of children. She is the result of the times, physically more than morally, and the solving of the 'race suicide' should be laid at other doors than hers."

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRL.

By Annie Nathan Meyer.

In finding myself wondering what subtle influence led Mr. Watson to cast off from the safe and pleasant haven of writing delightful innocuous fiction in order to launch himself into the troubled sea of controversy.

And such controversy! To utter criticisms of women is bad enough, but to aim these criticisms directly and pointedly at the women of America is to display a positive genius for making one's future uncomfortable.

I am convinced that a carefully and cautiously evolved differentiation in the education of women will do away with the unfortunate results that strike the eye of its critics. But, notwithstanding all the faults of the past, certain clear and important results have been accomplished, and among the most important of these I think may be put the fact (in so far as one may indulge in generalization at all) that the woman with a college training is a creature of good common sense, stability and more than average judgment—in short, that she possesses in a remarkable degree poise and balance, the results of self-discipline and an enlarged outlook on life.

After all, to submit to four years of college training, with its multitude of exactions, is scarcely to come out in the end as one who has "perfected the cult of pleasure"; to have lived for four years conversant with the best

of the best thought of the best minds is not at all to follow every new fad; to be a serious student of sociology is not to run lightly after every unthinking device for the righting of every wrong; to be schooled in the science of the laboratories is not to be in the end the victim of "quack theories"; to be read in philosophy is not to give one's self up to "quack religions"; to be versed in the history of thought is not to follow "quack theories."

College education will not do everything for women—it has even some slight faults of its own—but a very large part of the hysteria, of the "widowhood of the positive ignorance of our women's movements will pass away as more and more of these women gain the poise and balance that come from the discipline of a college training.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

By Chauncey M. Depew.

The American woman! The subject is so comprehensive that it would be impossible to do it justice in the space accorded. You ask me to tell you what I think of her? In what she has done? I reply to you: The opening of college to women and the spread of women's clubs.

I doubt if woman ever had true emancipation and equality until the latter half of the nineteenth century. There has often been a parity of material conditions, but never the same opportunities for intellectual development. The whole question is narrowed to opening the colleges and universities to both sexes or giving equal advantages for higher education in separate institutions of learning.

When Athens represented the higher culture of antiquity the wife and mother had little place outside the domestic circle and its duties, and only adventurously were admitted to be companions for men of brains and culture.

The Roman matron was a fine example of home virtues. She could enjoy, with her husband, gladiatorial fights and bloody battles at the Coliseum, but she was not in the society of the classic orators, poets and authors.

The much vaunted age of chivalry worshipped woman in a way which did credit to her sense of ability. Knights went off on romantic expeditions and fought and died for her as idealized doll. I have much respect for that much abused creature, Xantippe, the wife of Socrates. He has passed her down through the ages as a common cold and virago. He put on deathless record the story of her stormy temper, and then said that he married and endured her "for self-discipline."

When I was in Germany a few years ago its press had just come to the knowledge of our "new woman." The German emperor took up the subject

and was reported to have said that the whole duty of woman could be condensed into three things—"the kitchen, the children and the church." Here we have a survival of the Athenian idea after 2400 years.

The place where there is the best demonstration of the democratic spirit is in the college. There, with the same standard imperative with every student, neither wealth nor family counts. All, whether the rich or those who are working their way, are judged by their merits and attainments alone. The class goes out into the world and its members have varying and widely diverging measures of success. When, however, the alumni gather at commencement on the old campus before the genius and embodied spirit of the university they are one in common brotherhood of the college and the common motherhood of Alma Mater. When girls as well as boys and women as well as men claim this kinship and heredity of liberal learning at least, and for the first time in centuries, there is equality.

A bright woman wrote recently that women as yet do not find repose in a club. They gather in groups and talk in couples, and when one is alone for a moment she frantically plunges for the first group, whether she is wanted there or not. She has not got over the sensation that a woman who stands alone is a wallflower and one who is quite alone is ostracized.—New York Herald.

DEAFNESS CURED IN 20 MINUTES.

A. J. Williams—Justice of Peace of Philomath Cured by Dr. Darrin at Hotel Gail, Dallas.

Editor Gazette:—For about two years I have been deaf in my right ear so it was impossible to hear without screaming in my ear. My left ear has been growing deaf of late. Dr. Darrin cured me in 20 minutes so I can hear perfectly. I am more than pleased at the result and can recommend Dr. Darrin's Electrical treatment to any one. I have resided in Philomath since 1855. Am 68 years old. Refer your readers to me.

A. J. WILLIAMS, J. P.

Judge Williams, is so well known in this community that comment on his veracity is unnecessary. His card will go far to influence the skeptical to visit Dr. Darrin while in Dallas. The doctor leaves here the 30th of October to open an office at Hotel Gail, Dallas, to remain until December 4th.

A Runaway Bicycle.

Terminated with an ugly cut on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. It developed a stubborn ulcer unyielding to doctors and remedies for four years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it. It's just as good for burns, scalds, skin eruptions and piles. 25c, at D. J. Fry's drug store.

BOILING OF POLITICAL POT

SPEECH OF ESOPUS COMPLETES TOUR OF MALICIOUS CHARGES

GROVER MEETS AN OVATION

Cleveland Cheered to the Echo in First Voters' Meeting at Newark, in Jersey.

Gassaway Appeals to the People on His Native Heath to Support Him—Fairbanks Makes Lots of Speeches in Indiana—Campaign Nearing Close.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—With a tribute to the strength and enthusiasm of the first voter, ex-President Grover Cleveland, in Newark, tonight, began his second speech of the present campaign. He waited ten minutes for the cessation of the cheering and noise that his appearance brought forth and for thirty-five minutes after he began his address, the 8000 persons, who were gathered on the Tanager at the Riding Academy, alternately listened and cheered. The occasion was the closing Democratic rally of the campaign, a rally under the auspices of the club of "First Voters."

Cleveland made the permanent chairman. On Cleveland's appearance on the platform cheer after cheer rolled from one end of the armory to the other. Men stood on chairs, whirling their hats on canes, women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands while patriotic airs from the band could be heard. For ten minutes the ex-President stood bowing and smiling his acknowledgments and kept repeatedly attempting to address the crowd.

Half way quiet was then restored and his speech was begun only to be interrupted by another outburst which lasted three minutes more. Only when the audience was drowned into silence by the hisses of those desirous of hearing the ex-President, could Mr. Cleveland go on. During the speech Mr. Cleveland was interrupted by remarks of approval from enthusiastic listeners and on several occasions when he departed from his text to impress upon his hearers some point upon state issues demonstration broke out afresh and continued for several minutes. The remarks of the speaker upon the needs of conservative government were received with approval almost equal to that of Cleveland's entrance into the hall, and when he concluded with this appeal, "that the American people may be aroused to their sense of justice by these sentiments," the audience was on its feet.

its feet while at the last words speaker rallying his hearers to the support of "that noble, that manly standard-bearer, Alton B. Parker," enthusiasm seemed to gain renewed strength. Following Cleveland, ex-Controller of the Currency James H. Eckles of Chicago, addressed the meeting.

Parker's Campaign Ended

New York, Nov. 4.—Judge Parker's active campaign will close tomorrow night when he is to meet the Democrats of Brooklyn in a reception to the Kings County Democratic Club. Speaking of program is already at an end. It is not likely he will participate in any more political meetings. Parker will return to Esopus Sunday, and will remain there until after election.

Gassaway Talks at Home
Elkins, W. Va., Nov. 4.—Henry G. Davis appealed to his fellow townsmen tonight to support him as the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency. His address was listened to by many citizens. Elkins as could get into the opera house. Among those who sat behind the Senator on the stage were Blaine and Davis Elkins, sons of Senator Elkins.

Fairbanks Made Fifteen Speeches.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 4.—Senator Fairbanks today covered the portion of Southern Indiana lying between Terre Haute and Evansville. Fifteen speeches were made during the trip. The evening meeting at Evansville was large and enthusiastic. Congressman Hemenway presided.

A TEXAS WONDER

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

One small bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment. Dr. Ernest W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. box, 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists and Dr. S. C. Stone's Drug Store.

READ THIS.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I was down for nine months with kidney and bladder trouble, and tried all known remedies to no avail until a neighbor induced me to get a bottle of Texas Wonder, one half of which cured me sound and well; this I would cheerfully swear to, and for the benefit of those who are afflicted and wishing to be permanently cured, they can obtain a bottle at my house located on West 11th street. Yours truly,

J. J. SEALE, Melford, Or.

NOT FOR EFFECT

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN REFUTES CHARGE OF COMMISSIONER RICHARDS

Returns from Trip to California Where He Has a Good Time and Is Entertained in Royal Fashion—Sees San Quentin Prison and Talks Fair.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

"I had a real good time and there is no question at all that the people of San Francisco are past masters of the art of entertainment. They certainly showed me every courtesy, and I have the very kindest feelings for our neighbors on the south."

Thus spoke Governor Geo. E. Chamberlain at his office yesterday yesterday when seen by a Statesman reporter after his return from the state of flowers and olives and wild honey.

Governor Chamberlain spoke at the Alhambra theatre on Monday to a goodly audience, at which meeting Franklin K. Lane and ex-Mayor Jas. D. Phelan also spoke. He said that in the course of his remarks, which were of course devoted to the political questions of the day, he took occasion to mention the Lewis and Clark Fair, and the mention thereof was received with a good deal of enthusiasm.

Speaking of the political situation in California, Gov. Chamberlain said that while the Democrats admitted Roosevelt would carry the state, there was no doubt in their minds that they would reduce his majorities and the Democrats also claim that they will elect one Congressman more than they have now out of the list in the state. He reports a good deal of apathy in the campaign there as is also encountered everywhere.

Governor Chamberlain said that the Lewis and Clark Fair was attracting a great deal of attention in that state and that there would undoubtedly be a large attendance thereat from the south. In fact, Governor Chamberlain expects that California will attend in large numbers and also make great exhibits.

Want Irrigation Congress Here.
"I found the people of California very anxious that we have the National Irrigation congress that will soon be in session at El Paso, Texas, next year, and the California delegates thereto will aid the Oregon delegates to secure this meeting for Portland. In fact one of their delegates, Hon. Frank J. Gould, is so desirous of being successful in securing this great meeting next year for the city of the Lewis and Clark Fair, that he is trying to make up a party of the Oregon, Washington and California delegates who will meet at Sacramento and go thence to El Paso in a special train, and then return to the meeting of the Irrigation congress that he made an special appointment with Gov. Chamberlain at his hotel to discuss the matter."

Governor Chamberlain is the guest of ex-Mayor Jas. D. Phelan and Hon. Franklin K. Lane in an automobile ride

through the park and along the beach at the city on Wednesday. He was entertained at luncheon at the Cliff House by them and, in addition, was a number of invited guests including Col. W. L. Pitcher, 28th U. S. Infantry, Major Blanton Winship, U. S. A., H. J. Crocker, a prominent Republican politician of San Francisco, and who was the Republican candidate for mayor of the city against Lane, and Mr. Morris Casey, a prominent citizen of that city.

He Sees San Quentin.

In company with Superintendent James of the State Penitentiary and Adjutant General Finzer of this state, Governor Chamberlain visited San Quentin prison, the largest state penal institution of California.

"They have a well conducted institution there, and it is kept in splendid shape," said the Governor. "In many respects their system differs from ours and in many respects I like our own system better. In San Quentin they have what is called the congregate system, that is, after working hours are over the men are all turned into a large court together and are permitted to intermingle there to their hearts' content, thus giving them opportunities for all kinds of plotting and to hatch up all sorts of schemes. This, I think, is a large fault in the system. I believe if they could ever be kept in smaller groups."

"The officers are all wide awake and up to date men, and understand their business, and I found them a fine lot of men in every way. There are about 1,500 men confined there, and the prison is overcrowded."

Governor Denies Richards' Charge.
Governor Chamberlain was in a peculiar humor yesterday resulting from the story in the Portland Morning Oregonian regarding his letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to the Warner Land Company's patent to certain lands in Lake county.

Richards cannot claim that I am making a grand stand play for political effect in this matter, for if he had not given the letter in question out no one else than ourselves would have known of it," said the Governor. "I wrote the letter to Commissioner Richards some time ago, but in order to avoid the charge which he makes there that it could be possibly for political effect, I wrote the letter and marked it 'personal and confidential' and I so held a nd esteemed the letter. I am sure that I did not give the letter to the public, hence he must have done so."

"All that I asked in my letter was justice to the state, and for the state to have the right to dispose of its own property. I do not know that the Warner Valley Stock Company has any right to its title to the land nor do I know that the settlers have not rights to the parts of the land they claim. This matter is pending in the state court and I do not see that the United States Land Office has any right to take the case out of the state's hands, and to issue the patents to the company."

Governor Chamberlain in his letter refers to the contests, and then vigorously protests against the action of the Commissioner in issuing patents over the instructions of the state.

New subscribers to give away about \$700 worth of presents. There will be a \$435 Piano, \$45 Bicycle, \$75 Sewing Machine, \$40 Bicycle, and \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2.50 \$2.50 in cash prizes.

WHOPAID FOR IT?

STATEMENT AS TO THE EXPENDITURES ON BREYMAN FOUNTAIN AND ON WALKS.

Breyman Put Up Money for Everything That Did Not Properly Belong to Street and Park Improvement—City Only Did What Was Its Due.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Editor Statesman:

Referring to the proceedings of the city council published by you this morning, it seems proper that some explanation should be made of the report of the street committee relative to the improvements made by the city upon the street upon which is located the Breyman fountain. The impression has become general that the Breyman have imposed upon the city the expense of placing the fountain in position, or that they had least asked the city to do so. This impression is entirely erroneous, as the Breyman willingly and voluntarily placed the entire cost of placing the fountain, and paid about \$500 for the cement work alone, besides assuming the expense of the water connections and electric wiring and providing drainage from the fountain. They did desire the city, and properly so, to have the street adjacent to the fountain improved, so that all of the surroundings might be in keeping. To make such improvement was the business and the duty of the city, and it is this improvement which the report of the street committee published this morning refers.

This explanation is certainly due, as a simple act of justice to those who have given the city so useful and so beautiful a gift as the Breyman fountain. Salem, November 4, 1904.

The above from a well known citizen is certainly right and is a proper explanation of the work done by the donors of the fountain.

To be exact, the donors of the fountain lay the water connections, drainage, electric installation, the concrete half circle in front of the fountain, and the foundations and the setting up of the fountain were all paid by the Breyman.

The city laid the walks, put in the curbing and gutters, the catch basin, and did the work on the park, which was proper work for the city to do. The writer has yet to find any one who is finding fault with the splendid improvement already made there, and it is believed every one will approve the proposal of the council to appropriate funds to otherwise improve the avenue.

They would even consent if the council should authorize the park board, or should instruct the committee on streets, even, to underdrain the swamp as was proposed by the park board before they were relieved of their labors by taking the appropriation.

BANK OPENS THURSDAY.

The New Cashier, W. Hayward, Held in the Highest Esteem by Jefferson People.
Salem's new banking house, the Salem State Bank, will open for business on Commercial street, next door to the Steiner Drug company, on Thursday, November 10, with L. K. Page as president and H. Hazard as cashier. The new cashier is an able financier and business man of Jefferson, and will

be a valuable acquisition to business and social circles of this city.

On account of his prospective removal with his family from Jefferson to Salem, a farewell was tendered him last Friday evening at his home by the people of Jefferson. During the evening a strong testimonial to his worth as a citizen and neighbor was tendered him, signed by all business men and citizens.

To E. W. Hazard, Cashier Bank of Jefferson.
"Dear Sir: Having learned that you are about to leave Jefferson, we, the undersigned, desire to express our regret at your intended departure, as well as to bear testimony to the esteem in which you are held in this community, both as a business man and a citizen."

During your residence among us we have invariably found you to be obliging, honorable, honest and willing to assume any duty upon your shoulders so long as it has for its object the welfare of the people. While we regret your departure cannot but congratulate the Capital City upon its accession of so public spirited a man and so conscientious and useful a citizen. Rest assured that our good wishes go with yourself and estimable family, and content may be the portion of you all in your new home in the beautiful city of Salem."

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following real estate transfers, aggregating the consideration of \$10,240, have been recorded in the office of the Marion county recorder: Thomas and E. Howe to Frank Overreider, land in t 6 s, r 1 w, w d, \$ 2225

E. E. and A. M. Gilliam to A. Schmidt, 60 1-44 acres in t 6 s, r 2 w, w d, 2750

George and Ella Conner to J. J. Long, 70 40 acres in t 6 s, r 1 w, w d, 2400

J. D. Wilson to W. and F. A. Tait, land in Marion county, bond, 2000

S. B. and R. M. Brown to S. D. Wilson, 8 1-4 acres in t 5 s, r 2 w, w d, 1250

Alliance Trust Co. to F. Trowbly, 65 1-3 acres in t 9 s, r 3 w, w d, 1175

S. H. and J. A. McKelvey to J. H. Hoettler, 20 acres in t 7 s, r 2 w, w d, 1100

L. Wallace to W. H. Rogers, 1 acre in t 7 s, r 1 w, w d, 1000

W. and E. Swisher to G. and E. McKelvey, lots 11 and 12, blk 3, in Englewood addition to Salem, w d, 900

Town of Mt. Angel to J. W. Ebner, lot 13 in City View Park to Mt. Angel, w d, 800

H. S. and M. B. Radcliff to Omer Bewley, lot 10, blk 17, in Yew Park to Mt. Angel, w d, 700

L. K. Adams to John Hart, lot 4, in S. H. in Southwest addition to Salem, w d, 600

R. and A. Rothenshield to Mary T. Heltzman, land in t 6 s, r 1 w, w d, 500

J. F. Edmister et al. to S. J. Smith, land in t 8 s, r 3 w, w d, 325

Town of Mt. Angel to J. W. Ebner, lot 13 in City View Park to Mt. Angel, w d, 225

O. D. Driskill to A. M. Smith, 1-7 lot in 10 acres in Marion county, w d, 150

J. P. and O. S. Enright to C. A. H. Fisher, lots 1 and 2, blk 11 Highland addition to Salem, w d, 100

Total \$19248

UNTIMELY END

MISS ALTA SAVAGE SWALLOWS CARBOLIC ACID AND DIES FROM EFFECTS.

Was Highly Respected Young Lady of This City Engaged as Teacher in Independence High School—Funeral Services Will Be Held Sunday

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Miss Alta Savage, daughter of W. N. Savage of this city, came to her death yesterday morning by taking a dose of carbolic acid. The circumstances indicated suicide, but the relatives and friends of the dead girl are convinced that the acid was taken by accident. No motive whatever, can be assigned why the young lady should have wished to end her life, and on the other hand, it is known that she has not been feeling well during the past week and has taken medicine at different times during that period.

Miss Savage has been attending the Monmouth Normal College and was to be graduated from that institution in February of next year. About ten days ago she was elected to teach the eighth grade in the Independence school and was to receive the same credit toward her diploma as if she had continued as a teacher in the primary department of the college of which she was a student. She boarded at the home of her uncle, Dr. E. L. Ketchum, in Independence, and had enjoyed breakfast with the family just a few moments before her sad and untimely demise. The bottle from which she took the deadly poison was one among others kept by Dr. Ketchum, in a medicine chest in his home. Miss Savage was born in this city and the twenty-first anniversary of her birthday occurred during the month of April of the present year. She was highly respected by all whose good fortune it was to share her acquaintance, and the news of her death came as a severe blow to her wide circle of friends in this city.

The remains were brought to Salem last evening and the funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and will be conducted by Rev. H. A. Ketchum. Interment will be made in Maple cemetery.

ATTENDANCE LARGE.

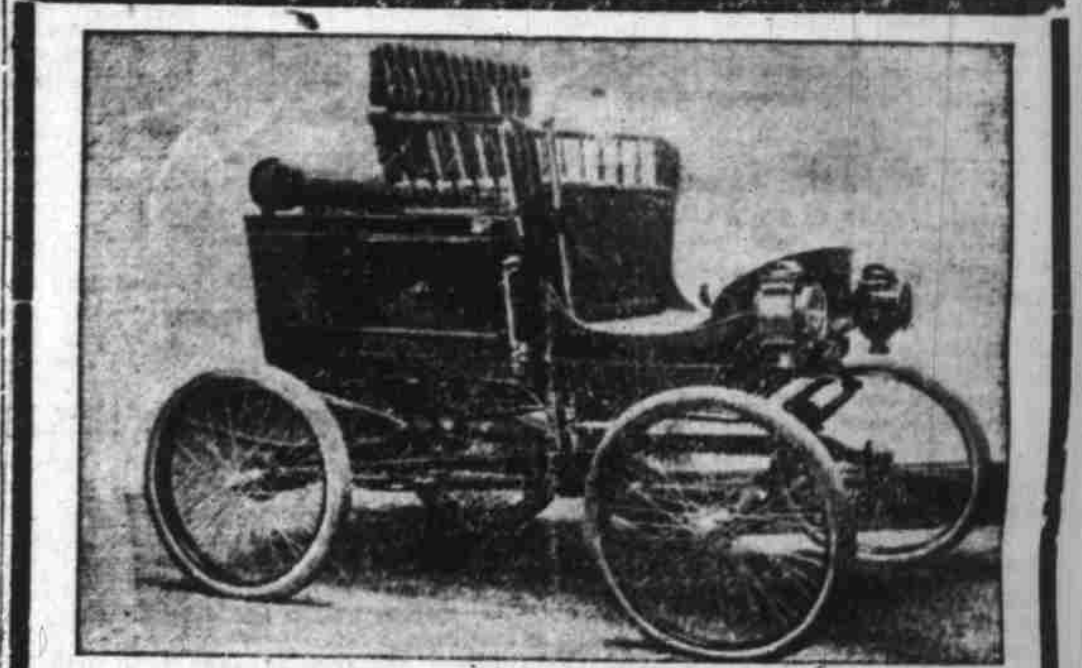
Eighteen Scholars of Macleay Public Schools are Not Tardy During the Month.

The report of the Macleay public school for the month ending November 4, 1904, follows, showing a remarkably good attendance, and promptness on the part of the students in attending: Macleay Public School for the Month Ending November 4, 1904.

No. of pupils enrolled 42
Total number days attendance 552
Total number days absence 52
Total number times tardy 4
Average daily attendance 34
No. of visitors 2

The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy during the month: Dewey Gear, Charley Gear, Yatta Turner, Roland Turner, Henry Page, Alfred Taylor, Earl McNamara, Lovel Gear, Electa Gear, Clyde Kaiser, Edie Jones, Lucy Turner, Fred Kaiser, Paye Taylor, Myrtle Gear.

M. BOWERMAN, Teacher.



\$900 Automobile Given Away by
DR. B. E. WRIGHT,
The Painless Dentist

From now until Christmas we give a coupon with every dollar paid for dentistry, some one