

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1900.

It required an act of the Italian parliament to permit the burial of the west Browning beside his wife at Florence.

THE English syndicate that has bought up the St. Louis Brewery only expects to realize 10 per cent. on its investment.

THE St. Louis newspapers are busy trying to break up the gamemongers of that city.

WOMEN drive street cars in Kansas. They don't swear and smoke on the front platform, and therefore are a great improvement on some male drivers.

THE St. Louis Republic calls the editor of the Chicago Tribune a secessionist, yet it prints in the same issue Jeff Davis's article proving that the confederates treated their prisoners of war better than the northern troops did theirs.

A SAN FRANCISCO woman has made her appearance who evidently has a heart as big as her purse.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander (nee Crocker), who is known for her liberal views and actions in charitable matters, has decided to build, furnish and endow what is to be known as Alexander Maternity College.

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Sioux Chiefs Want Schools on Their Reservation.

It is understood that the Sioux chiefs had a rather turbulent interview with the commissioner of Indian Affairs, over the subject of Indian schools.

"It may be that going back to the hills and the ridge tops of their parents after the comforts of civilization is the cause of this great morality, but the death rate is fearful, and the Indians object to the Eastern schools."

Another objection is urged that several years in the East teach the young Indians to despise their kinsman, to lose the natural gratitude and affection due their parents whom they find on their return living in ignorance, squalor and wretchedness and their education makes a gap which cannot be bridged, while if the schools were at the agency the children would daily take home some evidence of civilization and a better mode of living, and lift their parents to a higher level."

One old Indian expressed himself very poetically to the Indian Commissioner, when speaking of the fogs which are frequent at Hampton:

"The breath of the earth," said he, "rises up and poisons our children."

The Sioux Commission favors the Agency school plan, and it seems to have the weight of argument.

What Musk is.

Most people take it for granted that because musk is sold in what is called a pod, therefore it is a vegetable product.

But the truth is that it is entirely an animal product, being a substance found in a two or three inch sac in the body of the little musk deer of Asia.

This sac, when tied up and dried, goes by the name of a pod among the hunters who bring it into market.

Probably there are few things subject to such adulteration, as one part of pure musk will scent thousands of parts of some other powder mingled with it, and as the pods sell from \$15 to \$20 apiece the adulteration has its profits.

It is, indeed, so pungent that when just fresh it has been known to produce violent bleeding at the nose, and many people are so susceptible to it as to have had headaches brought about by contact with the pure article, and while a suspicion of it is very agreeable to many persons one atom becomes offensive as the case is with patchouli and many other odorous substances.

It was formerly largely used in therapeutics, especially in the Orient, having become disused as much from the difficulty of obtaining it in a pure state as from anything else, and it is now seldom given except in hysteria and hiccough.—San Francisco Argonaut.

An Excellent Remedy.

Dr. Holden: I consider your Ethe-real Cough Syrup an excellent remedy for all the diseases for which you recommend it.

DAVID RICHART, Modesto, Large size \$1.00 small 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

A party of Denver capitalists have purchased the great Ryan smelter of Tacoma. The purchase price is unknown.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Tilbury Fox, M. D., the eminent medical writer, in his work "Skin Diseases," thus accounts for the pimples so common to the face and neck.

It is one which is guaranteed to bring satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, perfectly safe and can always be depended upon.

Domestic trouble under Mrs. Dr. waick, of Seattle, attempt suicide by drowning. Hystanders saved her.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Daniel J. Fry, druggist.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself.

Merit Wins

Very romantic was the love story of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett.

From the wife's side we have "Casa Guidi Windows" from the husband's wistful poems of Italy, such as "Two in the Campagna," and other pieces in "Men and Women," "Pippa Passes," and a host more.

Do the Dying Suffer Pain?

The rule is that unconsciousness, not pain, attends the final act.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price.

Conservatory of Music

Of the Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, the most successful Music school on the Northwest Coast.

Call and See

T. J. CRONISE.

Salem's Popular Job Printer.

EDUCATE

Business, Shorthand

H. Diamond

Teacher of Music and dealer in Musical Instruments and Strings.

NO. 247 FRONT ST.

The Best Residence Localities In the city of Portland and other prosperous towns are those owned by men or corporations who have the disposition and ability to improve them.

HIGHLAND ADDITION

THE OREGON LAND COMPANY! And this Corporation is determined to

Make It The Most Attractive Addition

To the city of Salem. They have at this time fifteen teams employed and the contemplated improvements have scarcely begun.

THE FINEST DRIVE IN THE STATE

Of Oregon. The line of the Salem Street Railway Company runs through the middle of this addition, and no lots will be more than two blocks distant from the line.

THE MOST POPULAR RESORT ABOUT THE CITY OF SALEM.

Lots in Highland Addition are High and Dry and Well Located; Most Excellent Drainage

The soil is black and rich. From all points a fine view is obtained of the public buildings and our highest mountain peaks.

Buy a Lot in Highland Addition for Three Hundred Dollars,

And let some other fellow pay \$1000 for an inferior lot not so well located. With the difference of \$700 you can build a beautiful cottage, or put it out at a rate of interest that will buy you nearly two thousand street cars tickets every year.

GRAND PRIZE

ELEGANTLY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SET

COX & BOGGS,

GROCERS, 249 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

Ticket with chance on prize presented to every purchaser of one pound of our "Reliance Tea."

Salem Co-Operative Association GRANGE STORE! Choice Groceries! CROCKERY

Conservatory of Music

Capital City Restaurant

New Fish Market

H. Diamond

NO. 247 FRONT ST.

Kansas House, Corner of Court and High Sts. E. M. LAW, Proprietor.

Capital City Restaurant

New Fish Market

H. Diamond

EDUCATE

Business, Shorthand

L. S. WINTERS, THE PEOPLES GROCER

Capital City Restaurant

New Fish Market

H. Diamond

EDUCATE

Business, Shorthand

HIS MOTHER. She thought about him days and nights— Her only son—her sleep oft losing; She viewed him in so many lights— The mingled beams became confusing.

With patience of his growing need, She pored o'er every scheme presented, And tried, in teaching him to read, Seven several systems late invented.

And oft she said, her dear brown eyes With tender terror wide expanded; "Oh, I must strive to grow more wise! Think, think, what care is here demanded!

And yet, when that young boy—whose look Was like some fair boy-prince as painted By rare Vandike—his soul a book

Among the Glaciers. Grand and Remarkable Traces of Nature's Powerful Engineering.

At the American Institute of Instruction at Newport, R. I., a lecture was given by Hon. James W. Patterson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Hampshire, upon "A Trip Among the Glaciers."

Mr. Patterson said: If we go forth into our fields and pastures, he began, we see rocks and boulders scattered promiscuously and in countless numbers, which have been transported from their original beds by some giant force which dominated the world in a primitive age, but unknown since the historic period.

If in our northern latitudes we lay bare the flanks of the mountains we find the underlying ledges all ground and polished, by some powerful engineering of nature, which has passed down their naked sides, plowing at intervals parallel furrows in their tough and unyielding surface.

Everywhere over our northern hemisphere the Titanic workers of the olden time have dumped their weighty burdens of drift above the stratified deposits of a yet earlier period, and the heterogeneous masses of mingled dirt, gravel and boulders found among our mountains and stretching east and west along our temperate zone all point to a time when glaciers, as the nations of Greenland, moved over our continent and sent their mighty bergs into the sea.

But whence came this power and whither has it gone? Is the question which naturally comes to every lip. There are abundant reasons to believe that this glacial force is periodic, like so many other of the operations of nature.

Several theories have been propounded at different times to account for the periodicity of glacial action. That of Croix, which accounts for the varying mean temperature of the earth by the variations of the seasons around the earth's orbit and the changing eccentricity of the orbit itself, seems to be the most rational.

Winter at aphelion must be longer and colder than winter at perihelion, and the variation must increase with the increase of the eccentricity of the orbit, and with the increase of the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of its orbit.

Our modern glaciers are produced like the ancient, by a low temperature acting upon the moisture of the atmosphere.

The day after reaching the valley three of us Americans determined to make the ascent of Mont Blanc. Having secured five Swiss guides we were accoutered, according to directions, with heavy shoes having sharp spines in the soles and heels, and with buskins around our lower limbs.

Each man was armed with a long alpenstock having a strong steel spike in one end. The guides took with them an alpen axe and a coil of strong rope, with leather belts attached at intervals of about eight feet apart. Thus prepared we started on our trip up the glacier.

For a time the ascent was easy and we had little trouble. But after advancing some distance we began to encounter long cracks or fissures in the ice, which we were obliged to leap.

As we advanced the openings or crevasses became wider and more hazardous to pass. At length we came to one five feet wide and descending to an unknown depth. Our leader stopped and buckled one of the heavy belts about his waist and passed the next to me. I fastened this about myself and handed the third to the second guide, and he to the next till we were all harnessed or roped together. Thus prepared the foremost guide placed himself upon the edge of the crevasse, and giving a spring went over. We followed him in order till all were over. One of our number, a short, heavy man, but of a secure landing on the upper side, but the rope was strong and we hauled him up hand over hand. We continued to repeat this operation till at length we struck a crevasse some twenty feet wide. Here we found a ladder with heavy spikes in the lower end, which one of the guides drove into the ice below the surface, and then dropping it onto the other side let himself down the ladder and ascended to the ice above. We all followed suit and were safely advanced till we reached the Grand Mulets more than four thousand feet above the sea, we spent the night following morning. But a mountain covered the glacier further advanced extremely dangerous, so that the guides refused to lead us up to the summit. Reluctantly we turned back and crept cautiously down the mountain of fissured ice. At one point we reached a crevasse of five feet with a narrow tongue of ice beyond and a perilous spot, as we watched our leader with intense anxiety. Moving up to the edge cautiously he cut a place for his foot with his alpen axe and then, putting himself in a position, gave a spring, falling flat upon the ice arrested his progress and awaited our coming one by one in the same manner. On reaching our hotel we found that were ready the next morning for the old guides to the Montouvert, and thence descended to the glacier, which we crossed and recrossed and studied with great care. The origin of glaciers is easily understood, but it is difficult to account satisfactorily for some of their phenomena. On snow line about eight thousand feet above the sea. All moisture above the line, is evident, must be condensed and remain in the mountain surface as crystallized or granulated snow or hail. When the steep-sided of these lofty heights become over-loaded with snow, it pushes down of its own weight, and sometimes descends three thousand feet below the frost line into the deep valleys below. The depth of the snow,