

H. Diamond,
Teacher of Music and dealer in Musical
Instruments and Strings.

NO. 247 FRONT ST.

Educate
For success at the
CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Salem, Oregon.
A. P. Armstrong, Manager. E. L. Wiley, Principal.

**Business, Shorthand,
Typing, Penmanship and English Departments.**

Day and evening sessions. Students admitted
anytime. Call at the College or address
the Principal for catalogue.

**WILLAMETTE
UNIVERSITY**

Graduates Students in
Classical, Literary, Scientific,
Normal, Business, Law,
—AND—
MEDICAL COURSES.

It is the oldest, largest and least expensive
institution of learning in the North-
west. School opens first Monday in September.
Send for catalogue to
THOS. VAN SCOY,
President,
Salem, Oregon.

A. E. STRANG,
No. 303 Commercial Street,
SALEM, OREGON.

—DEALER IN—
STOVES and RANGES

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.
Tinware and Artistic Metal Work
a Specialty.

Agent for the RICHARDSON &
BOYNTON COMPANY'S Furnaces. Es-
tablished in 1849

New Express Wagon.
WILLIAM HOLCOMB

Has started a new express wagon and is
now ready to deliver baggage to and from
the depot, and to carry any kind of
baggage of any kind delivered on short
notice

ELLIS & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of the
Favorite Livery and Feed Barns

Good rigs always on hand and furnished
on short notice.
Private boarding of horses and stock a
specialty.
Office and barns at the corner of Trade
and Commercial streets.

Oregon R. R. Company Line.
(Limited).
C. N. SCOTT, RECEIVER.

Tickets for any point on this line for sale
at the depot, foot of Jefferson street, and at
the United Carriage and Baggage Transfer
company's office, corner Second and Pine
streets. Commutation tickets at 2 cents
per mile.
General offices northwest corner First
and Pine streets, Portland.

From **East Side.** **Toward**
Portland **Stations.** **Portland**
Silver **Coburg** **Portland** **Port**
ton **ac** **mail** **mail** **Exp**

LV PM LV AM LV PM LV AM
4 00 8 00 Portland & P.W. 4 35 10 45
5 00 9 00 Ray's Landing 2 38 9 45
5 58 10 02 Woodburn 1 40 8 49
7 00 11 02 Silverton 12 20 7 39
7 00 11 02 Br. Waville 7 40
6 00 10 00 Coburg 6 00

WEST SIDE. **Portland** **mail**
LV **AM** **PM**
7 45 4 35
10 45 Dundee Junction 2 05
2 05 10 45
4 15 10 45
4 55 10 45
5 55 10 45

\$500 Reward
FOR AN
UNUSUAL
CASE.
HEALTH.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 1
Cures Chancres, first and second stages,
Borers in the Legs and Bids; Sore Eyes,
Eyes, Nose, etc., Copperside Bites, Boils,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 2
Cures Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Rheumatism,
Pain in the Bones, Pain in the
Head, back of the Neck, Ulcerated Sore
Throat, Syphilis in the Neck, Lumps and
contracted Corns, Stiffness of the Limbs, and
endemic skin diseases from the system,
whether caused by infection or abuse
of Mercury, leaving the blood pure and
healthy. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 3
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 4
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 5
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 6
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 7
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 8
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 9
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 10
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 11
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 12
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 13
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 14
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 15
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 16
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 17
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 18
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 19
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Le Rich's Golden Balm No. 20
Cures all the venereal diseases, Gonorrhea,
Syphilis, etc., etc., etc., and all
primary forms of the disease known as
Syphilis. Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Ladd & Bush
BANKERS.

IRON BUILDING, SALEM

Transact a general banking business in
all branches. The bank has connection
with banks in Oregon, Washington, Mon-
tana and Idaho, and correspondents in all
the principal towns of this state.

First National Bank

SALEM, OREGON.
WM. L. LADUE, President.
DR. J. REYNOLDS, Vice President.
JOHN MOIR, Cashier.

GENERAL BANKING.

Exchange on Portland, San Francisco,
New York, London and Hong Kong
by sight and telegraphic transfer. State
warrants bought. Farmers are cordially
invited to deposit and transact business
with us. Liberal advances made on
wheat, wool, hops and other property at
reasonable rates. Insurance on such se-
curity can be obtained at the bank in
most reliable companies.

Capital

National Bank,

SALEM - - - OREGON.

Capital Paid up, - - - \$75,000
Surplus, - - - 15,000

R. S. WALLACE, President.
W. H. MARTIN, Vice-President.
J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
W. T. Gray, W. W. Martin,
J. H. Albert, R. S. Wallace,
Dr. W. A. Cusick, J. H. Albert,
T. McF. Patton.

LOANS MADE
To farmers on wheat and other market-
able produce, consigned or in store,
either in private granaries or
public warehouses.

State and County Warrants Bought at Par.

COMMERCIAL PAPER
Discounted at reasonable rates. Drafts
drawn direct on New York, Chicago, San
Francisco, Portland, London, Paris, Berlin
Hong Kong and Calcutta.

Williams & England

Banking Co.,

SALEM, ORE.

A General Banking Business.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.

Geo. Williams, President.
WM. ENGLAND, Vice Pres.

H. P. McNary, Cashier.

Cheap Money.
MONEY to lend at low rates upon farm
and city property. No delay after
good title shown by abstract.
JOHN A. CAMDEN, Attorney at Law,
40 State Street, Salem.

New Fish Market.

Allen Rhodes has established a new Fish
Market on State street, and he keeps a good
supply of fish, poultry and game.
Give him a call and your order will be
promptly attended to. 8-28-10

Conservatory of Music

Of the Willamette University, Salem, Ore-
gon, the most successful Music School on the
Northwest Coast. Courses in music are
equal to Eastern music schools. Nearly all
attendance of nearly one hundred and fifty.
The able corps of teachers for the coming
school year will be Prof. Z. M. Parvin,
Leona Willis, Miss Eva Cox, assistant
teachers, Miss Lulu M. Smith, Miss Hally
Parish, and Miss Mamie Parvin.

Branches taught are Vocal Culture, Piano,
Organ, Violin, Pipe Organ, Harmony,
Counterpoint, and Class Teaching.
Diplomas given on completion of course.
Send for catalogue and circular.
Z. M. PARVIN, 7-25-10 m-wim.

McCrow & Willard,

New Salem Market,

EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Opposite Candy Kitchen, Commercial St.

EVERYTHING

NEW AND CLEAN

Only the best meats kept, and delivered
free to all parts of the city.

Kansas House,

Corner of Court and High Sts.

E. M. LAW, Proprietor.

We have taken a new name but
will continue to serve our patrons with the
best market affords, give them a
cordial welcome to Our Home. Terms
reasonable. Give us a call and we will do
our best.

No Chinese employed.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made
order for a horse and harness and
give their whole time to the business. Spare
time can be profitably employed in
other ways. Inquire at the
Johnson & Co., 109 Main St., Richmond,
Va.

B. F. J. & Co. +6-10-10

RHETORICAL RUBBISH.

How Real Poets and Genuine Literary
Men Do Not Write.

Some of our would-be literary people of
both sexes misuse the dictionary most
abominably, says the New York Ledger.

Even the reporters of some of our daily pa-
pers have adopted the grandiose style of
writing, and a pretty mess they make of it.

When shall we get back to the well of En-
glish undefiled, and be relieved from the
muddy mixture of incongruous words with
which the simplest facts are bespattered?

As to our fugitive poetry, much of it is
absolutely incomprehensible to ordinary
minds. It seems to have been written by
individuals in hysterics. One "fine writer"

of the feminine gender tells us that when
woman "girds on her genius-armor," and
plunges into the "world wide arena of in-
tellect," she does so at a "fearful sacrifice."

We wish she wouldn't, for the sacrifice in
these cases is the time of the reader. An-
other lady informs us that the bosom of a
poetess "heaves with exulting joy, and her
eye burns with heavenly fire." This is a
mistake. Persons who write such poetry
as rational beings can read without a sen-
sation of nausea, sit quietly at their desks
or tables while they do it.

We know this to be the case, for we have
seen several real poets in the very act.
They did not ruffle their hair, their eyes
looked perfectly natural, and they exhibited
no symptoms of violent palpitation of the
heart. Depend upon it that real poets never
roll their eyes like automaton clocks, or cut
any other extraordinary capers under what
Amos Kendall called "the excitement of
composition." Byron said: "Confound the
moon! It always gives me rheumatism; but
I write well of it." No doubt many young
and romantic persons suppose that his lord-
ship shipboarded the moon by moonlight, with
his shirt collar thrown back, and nothing of
his eyes visible except the whites; whereas,
in reality, he wrote about the planet in a
sneaky study, with the shutters closed, the
lamps lighted, and a glass of gin and water
and some Stilton cheese and crackers be-
side him.

A true poet or a good prose author must
have a sound, vigorous brain; and people
with sound, strong intellects neither act
like lunatics while they are writing, nor
jam pretty words into inappropriate juxta-
position to the confusion of common sense.

PECULIAR STOMACH.

**A Yankee Woman Who Grows Fat on a
Diet of Slate-Pencils.**

"How much are slate-pencils?" asked a
woman as she stepped into a stationery
store yesterday morning.

"Ten cents a dozen,"
"Give me one dozen."

Then, unwrapping the package, says the
Auburn (Me) Gazette, she deliberately be-
gan to eat the pencils. Yes, eat them—not
just clipping the ends with her teeth, as do
school children, but biting off substantial
quarter-inch pieces and crunching and swal-
lowing them with infinite relish. This was
quite a remarkable achievement for a staid,
matronly person, such as she appeared to
be, and naturally she was questioned con-
cerning this strange propensity. From
what she said in reply it seems that this un-
usual system of diet was by no means con-
fined to a slate-pencil. Gravel is a staple
article of food with her, properly strained
and assorted; oyster and clam shells and
frank sandstone she masticates as a man
eats a soda cracker, and asks for more. She
experiences an unexplainable craving for
such matter and feels compelled to eat it.

The odor of the slate-pencil is so strong that
passing vehicles arouses in her much the
same sensation of unappeasable desire as
affects the senses of the moricote when as-
sailed by the tunes of a gramophone. There
is nothing like better than to discover
a nice retired gravel-pit and revel in the
consumption of its products. "Oh, how I
should like to go to the sea-shore where
there is lots of clean, white sand," she
said.

This extraordinary personage is a
woman of about forty years of age, appar-
ently, and is easily described as a down-east
Yankee mother of a family. The only pe-
culiar thing about her looks is her com-
plexion, which is curiously pale—almost
corpse-like in its pallor. She says she has
been accustomed to eat gravel and suchlike
substances ever since she can remember.
She lives in Lewiston.

"The only thing I can't eat," observed
this remarkable woman as she turned to
leave the store, "is paving-stones. They
break my teeth."

ORIGIN OF WOMEN.

**Remarkable Myths Concerning the First
Woman.**

Woman's first appearance has been a
fruitful source for the legend mongers,
says the Fall Mail Gazette. The Phœnician
myth of creation is found in the story of
"Pygmalion and Galatea." There the first
woman was carved by the first man out of
ivory and then endowed with life by Aphro-
dite. The Greek theory of the creation
of woman, according to Hesiod, was that
Zeus, as a cruel jest, ordered Vulcan to
make woman out of clay, and then induced
the various gods and goddesses to invest the
clay doll with all their worst qualities, the
result being a lovely thing, with a witchery
of mien, refined craft, eager passion, love
of dress, treacherous manners, and shame-
less mind.

The Scandinavian says that as Odin, Vili
and Ve, the three sons of Bor, were walk-
ing along the sea beach they found two
sticks of wood, one of ash and one of elm.
Sitting down, the gods shaped man and
woman out of these sticks, whitening the
woman from the elm and calling her Eia.
One of the strangest touching the
origin of woman is told by the Madagascari-
ans. In so far as the creation of man
goes the legend is not unlike that related
by Moses, only that the fall came before
Eve arrived. After the man had eaten of
the forbidden fruit he became affected with
a boil on the leg, out of which, when it
burst, came a beautiful girl. The man's
first thought was to throw her to the pigs,
but he was commanded by a messenger from
heaven to let her play among the daisies
until she was of marriageable age, then to
make her his wife. He did so, called her
Baboura, and she became the mother of all
the race of men.

The American Indians' myths relative to
Adam and Eve are numerous and entertain-
ing. Some traditions trace back our first
parents to white and red Maize; another is
that man, searching for a wife, was given
the daughter of the king of the muskrats,
who, on being dipped into a neighboring
lake, became a woman.

Temperature of Water.

Dr. William A. Hammond, in the North
American Review: Water for drinking
purposes should never be below fifty de-
grees. We can almost always get it even
in the hottest weather as cool as it is by
letting it run for a minute or two from any
household faucet, or drawing it from any
country well. If not, there is no objection
to cooling it to the point mentioned.

The East India "monkey," which can now be
had almost anywhere in this country, and
by means of which the contained water is
cooled by its own evaporation, answers the
purpose admirably. I am quite sure that if
the water should be generally discarded as a
drink the average duration of life would
be lengthened and existence rendered more
tolerable.

DUST FOR MANY AGES.

**The Industrious Cliff-Dwellers of
Southern Colorado.**

**Relics of a Peaceful Race of Men Found
Among the Wind-Worn Caves of
Montezuma County, Col.—Why
They Became Extinct.**

The archaeologists of Denver should be
happy. Almost at their very door they can
now see the skulls and handiwork of men
and women of pre-historic time. The caves
of the cliff-dwellers on the Mancos, of
Southern Colorado, have been once more
entered by vandals, but this time only ruin
and the dust of departed centuries were to
be found.

The existence of these caves has long
been known, but no thorough examination
was ever made until a few months ago,
when Charles McLeod, a prospector and
miner of the San Juan, and four companions
concluded that it would be at least a lark to
look into the abandoned dwellings. A writer
in the Denver Republican describes the re-
sult of their investigations. No definite
idea of securing a collection was thought of,
but after wandering from one ruin to an-
other on the top of the cliffs, and where the
land could be made fertile, they commenced
exploring the caves. Among the first
entered little of interest was to be found,
but they finally came to a place that was al-
most inaccessible. On the mesa above a
large reservoir was to be seen, and it was the
opinion of the explorers that this great
tract of ground was once tilled by the peo-
ple who lived in the caves below. But now
pinon trees of great age are standing on all
sides, and how many of them have sprung
up, lived their days, decayed and then have
been succeeded by others, no man living to-
day knows—it may have been hundreds, it
may have been thousands of years ago.

Mr. McLeod says that the dwellings in
Montezuma County were found on the sides
of walls of the canyon of the Mancos and
its tributaries in wind-worn caves or crevices
caused by falling water, and were so com-
pletely protected from the elements that
many of their effects were found in a
perfect state of preservation. As a rule,
these caves are in almost inaccessible
places. When inhabited they were reached
quite frequently by notches cut in the rock,
and at other times rope ladders must have
been used.

Quite a number of the houses found were
of pretentious dimensions, the largest being
a building on the ground floor of which are
112 rooms, and 200 in the upper stories. This
building was four stories in height, with a
tower, and was built of dressed stone and a
cement made of the surrounding soil
mixed with a substance now unknown, and
the architecture now would be called that
of the Roman period.

The race which inhabited it is thought to
have been related to the Zunis, Moquis and
Pueblos, and it is supposed was the an-
cestors of those tribes. This, however, is
simply supposition, and is based on the for-
mation of the skulls and the relics of differ-
ent kinds left.

The race, according to the theory advanced
by the Smithsonian Institute, existed about
ten thousand years ago. This theory is
based upon the idea that the people lived
and farmed on the banks of the Salt river be-
fore the bed of that stream was changed
and the finding of trees and fungi in the
ruins.

The adjoining natives, the Navajos, are
the only race that have any tradition con-
cerning these people, and theirs is that the
cliff-dwellers became extinct by being over-
come by numbers, and, preferring death by
drowning rather than at the hands of their
enemy, jumped into the water below their
homes, and, instead of drowning became
fish. The cliff-dwellers were a gentle, in-
offensive race, judging from the lack of in-
struments of war and many articles that
were used in their crude method of farming.

Phrenologically speaking, they were quiet
and peaceable, the back part of the skull
being very flat and often depressed, while the
front part was well formed and denoted
some intelligence.

Among the skulls in the collection is one
that consists of one piece only, and shows
no trace of a seam between the three parts,
as is usual in the human skull. The bones
found would indicate that they were a peo-
ple of medium height and well formed, hav-
ing small hands and feet, the hair black and
finer in texture than that of any known race
of savages. There is no sign of any domes-
ticated animal or fowl with the exception
of the turkey; it was utilized in many ways,
specimens of dust, bones, needles, etc.,
having been found. The agricultural
products found consisted of corn, beans and
pumpkins, for articles of food, and the
yucca for that of clothing. Their textile
fabrics consisted of mats and cloths made of
cotton, by means of a plant introduced from
the down from the turkey or fur of some
animal, and is soft and flexible. It was used
evidently only in the burying of their dead,
who were wrapped in this cloth.

There were discovered near the cities of
these people large reservoirs for holding the
water that came down from the mountains.
These reservoirs were made with stone
walls. There is one still perfect, it being
situated on top of the "mesa verde" or foot
hills, and is 150 feet in diameter, walled
with double walls and contains from ten to
fifteen feet of water. All their farming was
carried on in the valleys above the canyons
and was accompanied by hard labor and
with the crudest of implements, nothing
having been found in this regard except a
sharp-pointed stick of hard wood, which
was used to tear up the ground for planting.

Their household utensils consisted of
pottery jars and cassas made of fiber and
covered with a substance resembling mod-
ern varnish. Both were made in coils and
are light in weight and of course very dura-
ble.

Their knives were made from the bones
of the deer, highly polished and very sharp.
There is nothing to indicate that they were
acquainted in any respect with the uses of
any kind of metal. They used both wood
and coal for heating and cooking purposes,
and had their fireplaces just outside the
door in the same manner that the Mexicans
do today. The sandals used, unlike those
worn by savage tribes of the present,
were made of vegetable fibers and not of
skins, and there is nothing to show that the
cliff dwellers were in any way proficient in
the art of hunting, as only arrows of hard
wood and cane are found, and they could not
be used in killing large game, being of
so fragile a nature. They had but few or-
naments, being made mostly of turkey-
bones and nuts resembling the hickory
nut, and of which no other specimens are
extant. There are, however, a few made
of cancell coal, inlaid with ivory of some
kind.

This race was one evidently that on ac-
count of their peaceful nature were driven
from place to place in the valley, and finally
took refuge and built homes in these al-
most inaccessible places, and were at last over-
come and perished in defense of their
homes, as the unannihilated waste found in-
dicate that they were suddenly interrupted
in the midst of their usual occupations and
put to death.

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

—IS OWNED BY—

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