

OUR STORY.

Around the World in 28 Hours.

The Daily Journal will contain regularly a story, completed in one or two numbers.

CHAPTER I.

"I am not dreaming. I have gone around the world in 28 hours. I have no desire to repeat the trip which I have just ended, and which was not a voluntary journey on my part. Not true? Yes, it is true, though I scarcely expect any one to believe the story. Crazy! No, I am not crazy, though I have gone through enough in the last two days to qualify any man for a lunatic asylum. There is only one satisfaction in the whole business—a Chicago drummer is ahead as usual. Tell you all about it? Well, if I can, I will."

And the speaker lay back on his reclining chair, as if to collect his thoughts. There was a haggard, careworn expression on his face, a wild gleam in his eye which justified the suspicion that he was partially insane.

"Here, then, is the story," he said, after a little. "I have been in Michigan, and what I have to tell began in Kalamazoo. I had a good trade. I entered Brunton's place. I could sell him nothing. I could not fix his attention on my goods, and I could not understand things, for, notwithstanding he had been one of my best customers. My pride was stung, and when he suddenly said to me: 'I think you know something about leetricky and mechanics,' I answered promptly: 'There isn't much worth knowing about either that Jim Gerar hasn't climbed on to, though what, in the name of the respected Sam Hill, an ordinary mechanic had to do with electricity I could not for the life of me recall. You will presently see that I had not caught Brunton's drift, but I was bound to sell him goods, and I would have known all about Uriah and David or the tax systems of Turkey and Mongolia had Brunton asked me about them."

"Well, come down with me to my house. There is something there I want to show you."

"There was no getting out of it. I might lose my sale if I refused to go, and I could not leave Kalamazoo without an order from Brunton. I wish to heaven I hadn't gone, but I had had an experience that has fallen to the lot of no other man, and if I get one or two points out of the old fellow, I have the biggest thing for the Chicago world's fair that has ever been dreamed of."

"The Eiffel tower! Pah! I'll give them daily trips around the earth, and for a consideration, stop to enable a fellow drummer to sell a bill of goods on the way. Only he must hail from Chicago."

"Well, I went down to Brunton's house with him. It is a goodish looking place, for the old man is comfortably fixed."

"Where are the mechanics? I asked, as we passed round the rear of the building."

"He gave me an odd sort of look, but led the way to a high structure in the middle of the back yard. I concluded the men must be at work in it. We entered, and then my wonder and my troubles began."

"Here are the mechanics," he said, pointing to an object with the graceful outlines of a pigeon. "I saw you misunderstand my meaning, but you now see before you the greatest invention of the age. It is a combined flying and swimming machine, whose motive power is electricity. As you look at it now its arrangement is such that it can rise and move through the air at lightning speed. Now, and Mr. Brunton touched a button, 'you see it is a fish.'"

"True as gospel, Tom, the wings of the bird closed, its feet were drawn up under it, a covering encircled it almost in a moment, and right before my eyes was a perfect facsimile of a fish, probably 26 feet in length."

"I forgot soap, sugar and starch. Was I in the presence of Aladdin, or Sinbad, or would I wake up at home from an attack of nightmare?"

"The change can be made in an instant, you see," continued Sinbad, as he pressed another button which uncoiled the fish covering and gave us back the bird."

"The quarters inside are rather cramped," said the modern wizard, "owing to the machinery, which had to be light as well as strong. I used rubber chiefly. Let us go in."

"Another button was touched, and a sort of door admitted us to the interior. The door shut behind us, and there was darkness for a moment. Then a dim light revealed the mysterious mechanism within."

"You see I have windows below the wings. When the machine becomes a fish I have to depend on electricity, of which I have stored a sufficient supply to afford light and motive power for twenty-eight hours. Following the curve of the earth in this latitude and going east or west, I have calculated the storage would bring me back to this starting point."

"Here are the springs which cause the machine to descend. It also is in the interior arrangement, and produces the fish form. By this button the depth of its immersion in the water is regulated. A like arrangement on this side gives the bird form when desired, and regulates the elevation. This button develops the electric force."

"All this had been said with a simplicity and assurance which struck my head. I must be dreaming. I reached out my hand and

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



have been proved by the system of uniting kindred blood; but quite the contrary, the best of results have been attained. All breeds are more or less connected by blood. The thoroughbred is closer inbred than any other class. He is prized higher because no alien blood has been suffered to pollute his escutcheon. Breeding in-and-in gives a strong form or fixed type to the breed that they will be likely to transmit as a family inheritance. Many of our most famous trotters on the turf to-day are the result of this system of inbreeding through sire and dam.

The following is the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Salem, June 4, 1890. Per sons calling for same will please say "advertised."

- Aike Thomas Bamm Wm Benjamin Miss L Beugen Geo Briggs B F Byrne Mrs E Campbell Andrew Card Willie Cassidy John Dawson E R Embison Sanford Geasy Glas Fisher Geo Tolston Frank Howard Miss L Howard H H Jackson Abbie Jefferson Mrs Wm Kinsey Chas & Co Lake A G Manly Wm Martin Wm Miller Mrs Flora McJurye Collin Nicks Jan Mr Peoples S W Poquette John Powell D Rhoads W A Smith Dee E Smith A B Trader R Urdahl Julius H Viveihin Miss F Williams Miss Ida

Horse Notes. Compiled from Horse and Stable, Boston. Goldsmith Maid trotted 332 times in better than 2:30. Harus 185, Driver 167, Aarry Wilkes 160, Deek Wright 151, American Girl 150, Hopful 139.

Give the horse a little freedom in harness, treat him kindly and speak to him when he is doing his work. It does not cost anything and it wins his confidence.

The agricultural fair associations are sending out their premium lists. There is the usual diploma printed on manilla paper for the big squab, and the \$500 purse for the trotting race.

G. C. P. Ceell of Danville, Ky., has sold to Robert Ault of St. Louis, the gelding Charlie P., trotting record 2:25, pacing record 2:20, for \$2500. He won every race in which he started last season.

The great aim of breeders at present is not to produce the greatest number of 2:30 trotters, but to produce the highest average of extreme speed, and the records show that a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood is very essential in producing extreme speed.

It is noted that "horses are not injured by labor any more than are men," and it is only by exposure, over-exertion and neglect that they become jaded out at a time when they should be in their best condition.

If we don't care about trotters and don't know how to drive them, but do admire the large, handsome, stylish, carriage or coach horses, then let us try to produce them with uniformity by breeding from coach horse families, and not by crossing running mares with Percheron stallions, thus producing animals many of which have large bodies with weak legs and an unbalanced brain.

Lampas is an imaginary disease and all kinds of treatment, burning, etc., are nothing but acts of cruelty and mutilation. The bars of a horse's mouth are there for a purpose and should be left intact. Sometimes when young colts are cutting their incisors the gums get quite sore and are benefited by slight scarification, but never need anything more.

When a horse is off his feed look farther for the cause—some diseased molar, sore throat, indigestion, worms, fever, etc.

This is the time of year when many larlat cows, and other animals, out to grass. This is especially the case with those living where the herd law is in force, and who are not supplied with fenced pasture. There are several methods by which the animal may be "staked" out, the safest and most convenient is as the showa herewith. Procure an inch and a half strap long enough to fasten, by buckle, securely around the leg of the animal, just above the dew-claws, or fetlock, as the case may be. On this place an eye snap to hold the larlat, made of three-quarter inch rope, at least 40 feet long, with a swivel joint at both ends, connected to 3 feet of small chain each, and a ring in the end next to the animal so as to catch the snap. This prevents kicking and gives free use of head and feet without danger of being crippled by entanglement.

The greatest race against time was in 1890, for a wager of \$200,000. William L. Russell of St. Joseph, Mo., contracted with the national government to establish a mail line between St. Joseph and San Francisco, a distance of 1950 miles, and make the trip in ten days. Three hundred swift horses and eighty experienced riders were employed in the service. The start was made simultaneously, east and west, from San Francisco to St. Joseph, on April 3, 1890. The eastern bound mail arrived at St. Joseph April 13th, with five minutes to spare, notwithstanding delays by snows and frosts.

Avoiding incestuous connections, no serious examples of degeneration

T. H. BARNES, PRES. H. V. MATTHEWS, TREAS. WM. HOWARD PHELPS, SEC.

SALEM LAND COMPANY. Incorporated 1889---Capital Stock \$30,000. POSTOFFICE BLOCK, -- -- SALEM, OREGON.

Washington—is coming into view right in the front line and with its marvelous natural wealth and advantages of an enduring quality will forge to the front and lead all other states.

The cause of this is easily understood when we stop to think that in all other countries up to that time real property belonged largely to the individual but to a line of inheritance—a perpetuity that offered no incentive to acquisition or trade. At that time all mercantile pursuits and trades were looked upon as beneath the dignity of genteel people, and as a vulgar adjunct of life which contributed speedily to their ruin.

During the rush to the south and north of them, they have looked on with an half amazed wonder, never dreaming in a few short months the changes of the valley would be found out and attract thousands of people in search of just such an earthly paradise.

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There is little need for us to remind men of capital and experience of this opportunity for themselves. But we do think it is a good idea that the laboring men and farmers, the bank clerks and store keepers and the professional men—who are too busy in their practice to give much thought to financial matters—the teacher and salesman, in fact, the masses should look this field over and make good, judicious investments before it is too late to reap the full benefit.

We believe that this is an "opportunity of a life time," and that it is unlikely that it will ever again offer to the masses now living here. Of course it is possible that some individuals may drift into some other locality at the right time to repair the damage which will have been done to their finances by procrastinating now. We admit that it is possible, but who wants to run that chance? We don't. Do you?

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Salem and the Willamette valley so far in front that she will hold her own against all competitors for years to come.

Property is now within your reach, and if you do not take advantage of your opportunities it will not be our fault.

We are free to admit that we are interested in your welfare in a selfish way, and that our incentive to interest you in property is largely due to the small commission which will fall to our share, but it is not all, as you will perceive upon reflection. We have a reputation to build up and sustain, and an ambition to extend our acquaintance and enlarge our circle of friends.

This course cannot help but enlarge our business and make it a pleasant pursuit as well to accomplish this we must prove to you that our judgment is good and that our motives are not entirely selfish or envious so as to cause us to influence anyone to invest where he might lose all his hard earned pennies.

Our trade is rapidly increasing and we flatter ourselves that our efforts in behalf of Salem and her people are being duly appreciated, yet we do not expect nor desire more trade than we merit and which the merits of our property deserve. Come and see us and if we cannot please you go to some other agent and look at his bargains, but do not neglect to invest now. If you do you will have to buy and pay the newcomers a profit which you could just as well have had as your own.

We have made it the policy of the corporation which we represent to recommend only such property as will prove profitable to the investor and which possesses an actual value entirely distinct and separate from a speculative value, and which, at the same time possesses rare qualities and is located where it has the greatest prospective value of any in the market.

Living in a country possessed of a fertile soil and beautiful scenery, it is natural for the inhabitants who give a thought to such things to desire to locate upon high and sightly ground, and where there is deep, rich, black soil.

In a country like this valley, of course, there are no bluffs. Near the river are prairie like the one which lies to the east of Salem.

Hence to find the highest, sightly and healthiest as well as the most fertile soil and beautiful scenery, it is natural for the inhabitants who give a thought to such things to desire to locate upon high and sightly ground, and where there is deep, rich, black soil.

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As early as 1800 Americans were fully alive to the fact that there was a value to real estate in and around cities of this country which it did not attach to that of any other nation in the world.

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It lies nearly 100 feet above Commercial street, and overlooks the city, the state and public buildings and the clear blue water of the beautiful Willamette river. From it you can look to the westward and see thousands of acres of the fertile, rich Polk county hills fringed by the heavy timbered Coast range, while to the east are the green-clad foothills of the Cascade range, with the snow-tipped peaks of Mount Adams, St. Helens, Hood, Jefferson and the Three Sisters showing beyond them.

Following up the Garden Road—the most popular road leading out of the city, we have suburban homes for sale that are highly improved, being planted to fruit of all varieties, with buildings and gardens that go to make up an ideal home.

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