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MONEY! To Loan on Real Estate Security. Agency for the State Savings, Loan & Building Co. FEAR & HAMILTON, SALEM, Oregon.

"GOD BLESS YOU!" The phrase is trite, the instance And hearsome glibly use it, And often hypocrites sisters To aid their projects choose it; But when 'tis spoken from the heart, While griefs and cares oppress you, The sun appears, the clouds depart— That common phrase, God bless you!

Baboon and Rat. A curiosity in the way of baboons is offered out at the zoological garden, the name of the eccentric animal being Rocks. Until lately Rocks had the reputation of being a quite well behaved inhabitant of the "zoo," but recently he developed an astonishing love for rats, and in consequence it is almost impossible to keep the place free from the infesting rodents. The baboon is fed on sweet potatoes, and it is customary when mealtime comes for him to break a piece off of a potato and throw it in a corner which he knows is a den of rats, thus endeavoring to entice them from their lair to become his playmates.

Men and Their Barbers. Men are often more fussy and particular about insignificant things than women. There are thousands of men in New York who go miles out of their way to get shaved. I know men who come down on the elevated, and who get off at some intermediate point to patronize a favorite barber. They have done so for years. The array of private cups in any shop illustrates the strength of this shaving habit. When a busy business man will sit half an hour in one of these shops and fumble the flash papers while he waits for his particular tonsorial artist to be at liberty, it strengthens the conviction that he is weaker than a woman. The man who doesn't learn to shave himself while his beard is young is laying up a life of slavery to public barbers. In the course of an ordinarily long lifetime he will spend about three years sitting around a barber shop and a year or two more going and coming.—New York Herald.

The Lip in Dental Operations. A late invention in dental practice is the device for protecting the lower lip of the patient while operating. It consists of a suitably shaped strip of German silver plate, bent to form when placed in position an inverted letter L. A soft rubber pad is held within the bent portion, which is detachable, and is intended to rest upon the teeth to render the device more comfortable and secure. A loop of bridle is attached to the lower end, by which the patient can hold the appliance firmly in place. Though designed mainly to protect the patient's lip, this device also protects the fingers of the dentist from the cutting edges of the lower teeth, assists in keeping the mouth open, and possibly partially distracts the mind of the patient from the operation.—New York Telegram.

Negroes in Heaven. "I knew an Irishman in Amesbury," Mr. Whittier said, his eyes twinkling at the remembrance, "who was very much opposed to social equality for the negro. I said to him: 'But there are many Catholic negroes in Brazil, the West Indies and other places. Thy church accounts of them as it does of thee. And they'll have to come to it in heaven. They'll have to meet the negroes there on equal terms.' I thought that I had silenced him with an unanswerable argument. He sat musing for a moment, then looking up at me, 'And can't the Lord make them white in heaven, Mr. Whittier?'"—Boston Pilot.

Every new watch needs careful regulation when it comes in contact with the bodily magnetism of the wearer. Even a change from one man to another will throw out the regulation of a fine watch. Care and some common sense are required.

Among the curiosities on exhibition in the British museum is a Chinese bank note issued during the reign of the Emperor Hung-Wu, A. D. 1368-99. This is supposed to be the earliest specimen of a bank note in existence.

Sarasate, the violinist, is a small man of swarthy complexion and black hair. He is a Spaniard by birth, and is forty-seven years old. He is extravagantly popular in his native town, to which he pays an annual visit.

On the destruction of the hair follicles through a bruise or abrasion of the scalp a free application of oil to the part may result in producing hair of the normal color.

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL. HOFER BROTHERS, Editors. PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE Capital Journal Publishing Company. (Incorporated.) Office, Commercial Street, in P. O. Building entered at the postoffice at Salem, Ore., as second-class matter.

BRITISH GOLD IN AMERICAN POLITICS. Chicagoan Messenger Obituary, Minn. The influence of British gold in the affairs of men and nations has long been a subject of remark and study, but the average American citizen scarcely allows himself to think, while reading of some wonderful conquest, which English capital has made, that this country can ever be effected thereby, and he seems perfectly oblivious to the alarming facts that surround him. It was the Shylock of Lombard street, London, who first suggested a bonded war debt. He depreciated greenbacks below gold; he in company with his Wall street cousins then bought greenbacks with gold at from 47 to 60 cents on the dollar, and immediately re-invested the depreciated greenbacks in United States bonds dollar for dollar. These bonds were made payable in legal tender notes (greenbacks) interest and principal. The money sharks, not content with the profit made in buying greenbacks at a discount, and not content with their success in transforming non-interest bearing notes into interest bearing bonds, set themselves to work to change the contract as set forth in the face of the bonds themselves, and they actually succeeded in inducing the so-called representatives of the people in congress to pass an act making these very bonds purchased with depreciated greenback payable principal and interest in coin. And it has been freely charged, and the charge is backed by much direct and circumstantial proof, that some of the money of a London Jew went to pay American statesman for this service. Not content with his success in doubling his wealth, while at the same time he doubled the burden on our agriculturists and laborers, the Lombard street banker scores another triumph over American productive labor and in favor of shrewd financial policy by sending his agent to this country with half a million in his pocket with instructions to secure the dematerialization of silver and thus establish his bonds on a gold basis. This scheme, heit told to our shame, succeeded, and although it is said there is not, nor never was a United States bond sold by the government for gold, every one held by a broker or money changer in any part of the world has to be paid in gold. The British financiers have not stopped here either. Today they own lands enough in this country to make three such states as Mississippi if it lay in a body; they own large interests, and in some instances controlling stock in many of our most important railroad lines and other industrial enterprises in this country. They are said to have almost a monopoly of the great elevator business, requiring large amount of capital. They have our country flooded with mortgage and loan associations, through the operations of which they are rapidly acquiring control of large amounts of land in every state almost in the Union, and which bid fair to absorb in a few years our entire landed estate. They dictate the eviction laws of many of the states now, and they are so summary that it is easier to evict a family in Kansas today than in Ireland. A little more than one hundred years ago our fathers whipped these fellows and conquered for us the grandest country on the globe, but at the rate they have progressed in the past thirty years in the business corrupting our legislation with their gold, it cannot be long before they will own our people body and soul. When the power of money to oppress is extended a little further the condition above foreshadowed will be reached, and the people of this country become serfs and slaves, and the British bond-holders, land speculators and users are our masters. This is no fancy picture but the inevitable result of the outrageous system of finance and legislation which has cursed this country the past thirty years, and which must ere long overthrow the liberty of the people if not speedily checked. The farmers would do it if aided, or even let alone by the business and professional men of this country, but unfortunately many of them seem to have a prejudice against anything proposed by a "hayseed," and in a struggle for financial independence with the foreign plutocrats they throw their influence and votes against the interest of their countrymen. Whether the organized wealth producers of this country will be able to preserve a government of the people, for the people and by the people, or whether the hireling tools of New and Old England will overthrow the liberties of the masses, is a question to be decided much sooner than the corrupt politicians will admit, or many good and patriotic men suppose.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY. S. F. Chronicle. That the present year will be notable as one of unprecedented prosperity for the farmers of this country appears to be an assured fact. Close estimates are now possible of the amount of the leading crops of cereals and other products, while the condition of the marked points to the assurance that prices will certainly remain at a point considerably higher than has been reached for some years, with a possibility of taking a flight far beyond present conservative belief. Against a corn crop last year of about 1,500,000,000 bushels there is abundant promise of fully 2,000,000,000 bushels for the present season. The wheat crop of 1890 fell a little short of 400,000,000 bushels, while 1891 it will certainly reach 500,000,000. Last year the crop of oats was 523,000,000 bushels; this year a round hundred million will be added, the total being estimated at 653,000,000 bushels. Upon the basis of these figures it will be seen that the crops of the three leading cereals show an increase of 28.8 per cent. over 1890 and 14.7 per cent. above the average for the past eleven years.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES. Associated Press Report and Digests of all Important News of To-Day. MISCELLANY.

KAISER AND CAPRIVI. BERLIN, Aug. 21.—There are strong rumors afloat of Caprivi's approaching resignation. The chancellor has for some time past been on formal terms with the kaiser, owing to his disapproval of measures that the kaiser approved, and it is said that the kaiser is willing that Caprivi should go, but does not wish to drive him away. The kaiser is gradually reducing the office of chancellor to less importance, it being his purpose to have Prince Henry his chief representative, and to have the prince attend to some of the more important functions now discharged by the chancellor. It is claimed in behalf of this change that Prince Bismarck, when chancellor, exaggerated the office and arrogated duties that belonged to royalty. The interview between the kaiser and Caprivi on Wednesday is said to have been attended by unusual warmth, although Caprivi immediately afterwards went about the business of the empire as if nothing had occurred.

THE PRESIDENT. BERNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 21.—President Harrison and party left here yesterday for Mount McGregor, where he arrived at 10:30. VICTORIA'S WELCOME. LONDON, Aug. 21.—Yesterday the queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, reviewed the French fleet in Osborne bay. The spectacle was one of the most magnificent ever seen in English waters. The British squadron of escort, however, furnished most of the magnificence. The vessels, both British and French were splendidly decorated, while their armaments were in the best possible order. Sailors lined the yards and officers in gold lace and brilliant uniforms were conspicuous amid the more sober attire of the rank and file. The queen looked brighter and happier than during the kaiser's visit, perhaps because she has recovered from the slight cold that had troubled her. In military and naval matters Queen Victoria is never perfunctory. She also shows a genuine interest in battleships and battle-ships, and she made inquiries as to French vessels, their commanders and armaments, while the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Edinburgh were less inquisitive. Owing probably to his being the brother-in-law of the czar, the Duke of Edinburgh received an extra share of French cordiality, a fact which did not escape the attention of the British. In the evening Admiral Gervais and some of the officers dined with the queen at Osborne.

LITERARY NOTES. A new story, "The Moon Prince," by R. K. Munkittrick, was begun in Harper's Young People for August 11th. It is written in the style of "Alice in Wonderland," and judging from the chapters which have already appeared, it is by far the best story which Mr. Munkittrick has yet written. A number of droll rhymes and a series of appropriate illustrations by Verbeck add to its attractiveness. Charles Dudley Warner has collected and arranged a score or more of those delightful short essays with which he has from time to time opened the "Editor's Drawer" of Harper's Magazine, and Harper & Brothers will very soon publish the same in a dainty volume entitled "As We Were Saying." It will be appropriately illustrated by H. W. McVieker and others.

Beware of Quinments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—In diplomatic circles it is confidently expected that the state department will grant the envoys of the Chilean constitutional government a chance to argue their case. They were unofficially informed some time ago, through a United States senator, that they could not be received. Subsequently, however, the fortunes of the insurgents improved and it is believed that the reports of Minister Egan's conduct will cause Secretary Blaine to revise his policy toward Chile. Private advices lately received from Santiago indicate that Egan continues to exert himself in favor of Balmaceda, talking openly against the constitutional government. Now that the cargoes of arms and ammunition have arrived at Iquique the agents of the constitutional government here do not appear to worry over the Itata case. The general supposition is that she will be released. If she is, her owners will immediately bring an action against this government for large damages. Senator Varas, one of the agents of the insurgents, has gone to San Francisco to give his personal attention to the Itata case. Mr. Foster, another colleague of Senator Montt, said it could make but little difference now to the revolutionists what the courts do with the Itata. "I think perhaps it would be best for our cause," he said, "to have a decision against us. It would emphasize the unfair manner in which we have been treated and help our