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TITLED AMERICANS. There are many subjects of Uncle Sam who hold Orders of Nobility. It is well known that the constitution of the United States frowns upon titles and orders of nobility, yet there are many native born Americans whose dignities range from the humblest orders of knighthood to the exalted rank of princes. And I am not now alluding to nobles who have been raised to the peerage by marriage. These instances are already familiar to the public. What is less known is the fact that many American men have won a similar elevation by direct grant from a foreign crown.

The famous scientist, Count Rumford, was a plain New England Yankee named Thompson, who went abroad, attracted general attention by his chemical discoveries, and was ennobled by the king of Bavaria. In our own days Edison has been made a count, and Pullman, of parlor car fame, a marquis, by King Humbert, but neither of them cares to sport the title and it is only alluded to in a jocular fashion by their friends. The pope has conferred the order of ebealvar on several Americans, the most notable being the millionaire, Joseph Brannigan, of Providence. The father of Edgar Saltus was knighted by Queen Victoria, and has the right to call himself Sir Francis Saltus, but has the good taste never to exercise that right. Marmaduke Richardson, a well known New Yorker, was made a count by King Humbert, but never sports the title. There are many Americans now living abroad who are not so modest. A certain American criminal, well known to the police here as Max Shinbaum, and by numerous other aliases, is now living in Belgium as Baron Shinbaum.

And a former Bostonian, Charles Hamilton Fluke by name, made his appearance in Wurtemberg a year or two ago as the Count de Vernols, and for a period enjoyed the highest favor of the king, until he was deposed by completed action on the part of the native nobility. In both these cases it is not certain that the titles were genuine, although it is quite possible that they may have been acquired by purchase, an easy step on the continent of Europe. Genuine Spanish titles, for example, may be bought pretty cheap, the price ranging from 30,000 francs for a countship to 800 for a knighthood. In Italy, the decayed nobility are entitled to adopt strangers as their sons for a monetary consideration, and the adoption carries with it such titular dignity as would be the birthright of a real son.

The consideration, as a rule, is not large. A New York journalist, now living abroad, is said to have purchased the title of "Prince Chaldini" for a mere trifle of seventy-five dollars. To conclude, an instance of titled American citizens born on American soil is afforded by the children of the Marchioness Lanza, the novelist, all of whom are members of the Italian nobility.—New York Epoch.

Brothers Being Shaved. A Maine family consists of six brothers so exactly alike that no one but their closest friends can tell which is which. One day they happened to be in a strange town and all wanted a shave. One of them went into a barber shop, was shaved and paid the customary ten cents. Five minutes later apparently the same man came back into the shop very untidy, his beard bristling with a three days' growth. He swore that he had not been half shaved, and demanded that the work be done over. The astonished barber apologized and complied, but judge of his horror when ten minutes later his customer came back madder than ever, his beard still showing on his face, and demanded another shave. Again the barber, after some protest, complied, but when his man returned the fourth time it was too much. "See here!" he cried, "if you're trying to sell me some patent hair raiser I'll take your whole stock, but if you are an escaped museum freak either you've got to get out or I'll have to close this shop."

The fifth and sixth brothers had to pay for their shaves.—Lewiston Journal. Where Carlyle and Ruskin Differed. Thomas Carlyle was a devotee to the pipe, and he vainly sought to break off the fascination. He is said to have smashed no less than thirteen "cutties" on the hearthstone of his Ecclefechan cottage, with the vow that he would smoke no more. But as sure as the next day came he would be found puffing at a new one. "Tobacco smoke," he writes, "is the one element in which by our European manners men can sit silent together without embarrassment, and when no man is bound to speak one word more than he has virtually and actually got to say."

Ruskin, however, who aped Carlyle in so many things, has never imitated him in this. A great pity, for Carlyle found that it tranquilized irritability. Why should not Ruskin have found the same? Indeed Ruskin's graveness against the cigar is that it enables so many people to pass their time happily in idleness. Truly, a blessing instead of a curse!—New York Sun.

Agumarine, a sort of beryl, is plentiful in New England. The richest colored gem of this kind come from Roylston, Mass. Though small they are almost as blue as sapphires. Chrysoberyl is found in many parts of Maine, but not of sufficient transparency to have gem value.

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THE PEOPLE VS THE CORPORATIONS. It is to be hoped the contest in Oregon, between the laws enacted by the people on one hand and the high-handed fraudulent methods of the corporations on the other will not be settled on technicalities. The basis of the issue must be kept squarely between the producers and the speculators in Wall street. The issue is squarely between Jay Gould and the farmers.

Controlling the securities of the Pacific railways in Oregon, the Jay Gould crowd of watered stock manipulators are battling for high freight rates to pay charges on this watered stock. It runs into the hundreds of millions. It is held in Wall street in the name of California millionaires. It is gambled with by day and night. A hundred millions of it may be shown to represent not a million in actual capital invested. Yet it is on this vast capitalization that the Oregon railroad commission is asked to base its rates of freight and forever levy tribute for this fraudulent capital upon the farmers of Oregon. The commission has acted. It has used the power placed in its hands by the legislature. It has used its power wisely and fairly and the corporation managers are seeking to multiply its rates of freight by technicality.

The issue is too broad and too plain and involves too much to be settled on a few technical points. The theory of the Wall street speculators is that all their issues of watered stock, all leases with other companies to absorb earnings, all contracts with construction companies to enrich officials, all fraudulent enterprises whatever, are to be considered as legitimate elements in forming a basis for freight rates. Suffice it to say, that no intelligent court or public official will entertain the watered stock idea of fixed charges. Rates of freight must be based upon the present value of the property ascertained by what it costs to now construct such a property as a given railroad on which rates are to be fixed. Past manipulations of securities cannot be considered from any theory of representing public interests.

A POINTER ON DOGS. A lady friend sends in a request which can best be voted by using her own language, which is as follows: MR. EDITOR:—A lady wants to say a few words to the grocery merchants, and really, it is a delicate subject to handle. You know it is near the time when our grocersmen set their vegetables outside on the pavement and do not know there are many tall dogs in town, and—it operates as though they had drunk from the Saratoga medical spring. Now, Mr. Editor, you know what I mean to say, and if you help me out, you will do the public a great favor. What we want is the vegetables in boxes, or in other words, "above high water mark." For the good of women and mankind the grocers will please attend to it. Those wire screens they use over their baskets are not "water tight." This is a delicate matter, but you know when a lady goes shopping for cabbage and beets she doesn't like to be obliged to get peas also. Please put it in shape so as to offend nobody.—A housekeeper, in the Montreal Gazette.

IS IT A PLEASURE TO BE ASSESSED? That is the only inference to be drawn from an editorial in a Portland contemporary. If it is, it is an amusement that nearly every one enjoys avoiding. The Telegram concludes that because property is rated higher by the assessor in Washington than in Oregon, therefore that is the more blessed region. So indignant does the Telegram man grow over the low valuations for tax-gathering purposes that we may behold him spreading his wings and talking flight to a neighboring clydeium of high taxation. He shows that Washington has an assessed valuation of \$140,000,000 over last year, but does not present any figures for Oregon on this subject. He assumes that by the stupidity or cleanness of its legislature, Oregon will be shown to have only one-half the assessed valuation of Washington. From his argument we infer that had its legislature acted differently and done its duty every Oregon taxpayer might enjoy the inestimable privilege of paying on a larger valuation and being plucked of more taxes.

This attitude of a renowned opponent of alleged tariff taxes is surprising. It is virtually an indictment of Oregon because property is assessed reasonably and taxes are not as high as in Washington. In that state the whole farm is taxed to its owner whether it is mortgaged for all it is worth or not. In Oregon debts are deducted from a man's property and he is not taxed on his indebtedness. The Oregon tax law is imperfect and some of its operations indefensible. But surely it is better to be taxed too little than too much. People will hardly consider the honor of shining in the newspapers as victims of a high assessed valuation, and higher taxes to correspond, as worth what it would cost them. The taxpaying season is not a honeymoon of enjoyment for the citizens of any state.

SEATTLE TELEGRAPH: The proceedings of the Democratic state convention of Nebraska are instructive. The platform declares in favor of free coinage of silver, but "every mention of the name of Cleveland provoked wild applause." That illustrates the Democratic position. Very many Democrats favor free coinage; but that issue is subordinate. The chief issue, on which the campaign is to be made, are tariff reform and administrative reform. Cleveland is the conspicuous embodiment of this policy, and though he is not for free coinage, his popularity is undiminished in the agricultural and mining states, where a greater volume of currency is especially desired.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES Associated Press Report and Digests of All Important News of To-Day. MISCELLANY. TURKEY VS. ARABIA. LONDON, Sept. 23.—The news of the capture of Sanna by the rebels in Yemen, says a Constantinople dispatch, is almost a stunning blow to the sultan, who for weeks past has been plunged in anxiety over the situation in Arabia. Western Europeans are hardly capable of appreciating the sultan's feelings on this subject, but to him the fate of Arabia is more important even than that of Constantinople. Should he lose control of the holy cities of the Mohammedan faith, he would be divested of all prestige and become an object of contempt and abhorrence to his subjects. His anxiety regarding this matter is so strong that it has nearly driven him insane. Sanna is the key to Yemen, and the loss of it is a most overwhelming blow to Turkish supremacy in that rich and fertile province, and may lead to the loss of all Arabia. That country now contains several emirs, who ignore the authority of the porte, and if these should unite against Turkey, the sultan would have a difficult war on his hands. The Turkish troops in Yemen went there without provisions or money, with orders to live on the country. They won some success at first, but probably disheartened by their own condition, they appear to have lost ground. Should Arabia be separated from the porte, the religious passion such an event would excite, in the opinion of Europeans at Constantinople, would imperil the life as well as the throne of the sultan.