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ABOUT THE EARTH'S HEAT.

Does it Grow Constantly Hotter from the Circumference to the Center? Many scientific men are devoting their lives to finding out all that can be learned about the interior of this wonderful globe of ours. One of the interesting problems on which they are engaged is the depth and geographical limits of the permanently frozen soil. The British association has collected a large amount of data on this question. It has already told us some curious things, such as the fact that excellent wheat lands north of Manitoba overlie frozen earth that never thaws. Sometimes geologists find strata of rock that they are able to show must have been buried at a remote age 20,000 feet under the surface. These upturned edges of rock, which some terrible convulsions lifted to the air, give us a glimpse of the condition of the interior some way below the greatest depth to which we can attain. The workmen in the deepest mines of Europe swelter in almost intolerable heat, and yet they have never penetrated over one-seventh of the distance from the surface to the center of the earth. In the lower levels of some of the Comstock mines the men fought scalding water, and could labor only three or four hours at a time, until the Sutor tunnel pierced the mines and drew off some of the terrible heat, which had stood at 120 degs.

The deepest boring ever made, that at Sprenberg, near Berlin, penetrates only 4,172 feet, about 1,000 feet deeper than the famous artesian well at St. Louis. The result of this imperfect knowledge is that there are more theories and disputes among scientific men with regard to the interior of the earth than about any other problem of physical science. Some eminent physicists, for instance, like Sir William Thomson, have believed that the crust of the earth is at least 800 miles thick. The majority adduce good reasons for believing that the crust is only twenty-five to fifty miles thick. All agree that the temperature within the earth continues to increase as it does near the surface—at the rate of 1 deg. Fahrenheit for about every fifty-five feet of descent. All igneous rocks must be fused at no great depth.

In fact, at this rate of increase, the temperature at 200 miles is 28,000 degs. Fahrenheit, which is Professor Rosetti's estimate of the probable temperature of the sun. It is improbable, however, that this rate of increase is maintained for a great distance, and many physicists believe that at some unknown but not very great depth the increase in temperature ceases. One of the most wonderful things in the study of sciences is the fact that the mysteries of one science are sometimes completely or partly explained by knowledge gleaned in some other department of study.

It is thus that naturalists who have investigated the fauna and flora of scores of Pacific islands have learned how far south Asiatic types prevail, and have added great weight to the conclusions of geologists that these islands were once a part of the big continent north of them.—Goldthwaites Geographical Magazine.

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THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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SUGGESTED COMMENT. This valley is getting lots of good advertising out of that fruit palace. Salem should make a great deal of the fruit palace idea. It is the Fruit Palace city as well as the Banquet city. Over \$300,000 a day—mostly English money—is now coming to Oregon, with which to buy wheat.—Astorian. It will require considerable effort for Salem to keep up the enterprise at home to match the reputation she enjoys abroad.

Nunsull lawyers frequently try to extract information out thick-skulled witnesses, but at Seattle a bare skull was put on the witness stand to prove the course of a bullet in a murder case. The October Forum will contain an article on the prevalence of gambling in the United States, in which an effort is made to calculate the enormous proportion of the "business." The writer will present much evidence to show that we are a nation of gamblers.

"Two Lunatics" is the title of a bright and breezy parlor farce, especially adapted to the use of amateurs, which Katharine Loring Van Cott will contribute to the next week's number of Harper's Bazar. Antoinette Van Hosen has written for the same number an interesting and valuable paper on "Woman's Work" in the Columbian Exposition.

Bolivar Co. (Miss.) Review: If the per capita circulation in the United States is greater than ever before, as asserted by Secretary Foster, his highness will please explain why money is now scarcer and harder to get than at the close of the war. Gilt edged paper will not get money at one out of every four of the small banks in Mississippi today, and no state in the Union has such abundant crops.

Germany has placed restrictions upon her liquor traffic and the emperor has endorsed the measure. It provides that retail licenses can only be issued to persons of proper character. The sale of liquor is limited to inns and saloons and these are prohibited from selling liquor to minors under 16 years of age and to habitual drunkards. In this, Germany has taken a great advance step.

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

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

MISCELLANY. STANLEY WILL RESIGN. LONDON, Sept. 25.—It is true, as has been frequently stated, that Henry M. Stanley never accepted the governorship of the Congo Free State, but early in the present year he promised to consider the question of taking the position. Recently King Leopold of Belgium, at Stanley's suggestion, offered the place to a German, Van Wisman, but it was declined. After this it was again pressed upon Stanley, who was urged to take it at practically his own terms. It is notorious that Leopold believes Stanley to be the only man who could make the Congo experiment a profitable one. So anxious was the king to have Stanley take the office that he offered to pay the 10,000 forfeit which would be due the Melbourne impresario, Smyth, if Stanley should break his contract to lecture in Australia. Stanley was quite recently half disposed to change his mind and return to Congo, if only for the opportunity that would be afforded of settling old scores with Tippeco Tib, who has lately been openly vilifying Stanley at Zanzibar, probably emboldened by the belief that the redoubtable explorer would never return to Africa. Mrs. Stanley was quite pleased with the idea of occupying a semi-regal throne, but her mother would not hear of it, and it is stated by the people who ought to know that Stanley yielded to his mother-in-law in the matter, but himself, as well as his wife, were inclined to go. In this connection it may be stated that the strong influence of his mother-in-law over the explorer has been a subject of considerable comment recently. Gossip has it that the non-arrival of a yearned-for little Stanley is Mrs. Tennant's grievance, and that the exhibition of her diurnal hopes and fears in this respect is quite common. It is known in Brussels that some of the ablest officers in the Congo country will resign if Stanley becomes governor. Long and bloody war with the Arabs may also be counted upon, as the result of assuming control of affairs in that region. When Smyth was in London recently he refused to disclose the terms of his contract with Stanley, but the figures are undeniably large, and it is believed by persons familiar with Australian matters that the impresario will lose money on the venture unless he succeeds in doing what had never been done before—that is inducing the Australians to pay more to hear a lecture than other entertainments given. The highest price obtainable for seats everywhere in Australia is five shillings, and the only star who ever commanded more was Bernhard. Mrs. Potter tried it and made an ignominious failure, despite her popularity. Stanley will return to England after his Australian trip, via San Francisco, in January.

THE CATHOLIC GERMAN. BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Much interest is felt among Catholic Germans regarding the united action taken by German Catholic clergymen in America to promote the welfare of themselves and their congregations. There is said to be a growing feeling among German Catholics that the American hierarchy ought to be more German than it is and that an equitable preponderance of the higher dignities of the church in America is bestowed upon Catholics of Celtic origin. The German Catholics in America have a powerful lever at Rome in the person of the Prussian minister, Dr. Schlozer, who has got influence with the Roman pontiff, and does not hesitate to use it in behalf of Germans at home and abroad. The Austrian ambassador to the Vatican, Count Reverte Salandra has also made representations in behalf of the numerous Catholic emigrants from Austria, and it is said that the pope will take advantage of future vacancies in the American episcopate to promote German priests to the higher rank.

WE MUST TAKE THE RUSSIAN JEWS. LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Jewish Colonization Association, although formed but a few days, has already taken hold vigorously, and the object of settling the poor Russian Jews in the United States is to be pursued as rapidly as possible. The associ-

ation per capita, which was \$20.57 in 1865, is now \$25.45, and the amount of money per capita has in the same period increased from \$22.16 to \$32.83. FROM A SURVEYOR'S NOTEBOOK. After an absence of five months W. James Culver's surveying party (A. M. Taylor, I. I. Herrick, F. Culver and B. H. Herrick, Jr.) has returned from its surveying tour in the Coast mountains. The boys have a rugged appearance as though they had enjoyed the life of a mountaineer. It makes the boys feel happy to get back to God's country after roughing it all summer. A great deal of time was lost during the months of April, May and June owing to so much rainfall. It rained every day in June save five. The dry season in that part of the country is very short, being from six to eight weeks and this season it did not exceed seven weeks. Owing to so much rain and heavy timber the country road leading from Astoria to the Nehalem country is only passable about two months in the year for teams. All other transportation is done by pack horses. Clatsop county has few and very poor roads. This feature being one of the greatest drawbacks to the settling up and developments of the country. A good railroad would do the people of that part of the country more good than any one thing. Not an Astoria to South Coast, but a company that could build a road out of the city limits. The train on this road is composed of two cars, which resemble box cars, drawn by an old engine that works like it was ready to go to the scrap pile. The road is so rough that the locks to the baggage have been shaken off and a pick or crow bar supplies their places. A person wishing to take a trip over the road should take a life preserver along, something for instance, like a baseball mask and pad for protection when rounding the curves. One of the party while going over lost a pair of shoes. More than likely they slipped out of the car while the baggage master's attention was called to something else.

The contract just finished by the above mentioned surveyor, three and one-half townships, is all taken that is of any value. Some of the settlers in that part of the country have been waiting fifteen to twenty years for the land to be surveyed. The settlers along the Little Fishhawk, Bancke creek, Necanicum and Nehalem river have some splendid hay and stock farms. The most of this country is valueless except for its timber. The most prominent peaks visited by the party were Saddle and Humbug mountains. The former is so-called from its top resembling a saddle. From the top of this mountain a magnificent view can be had, such as the Columbia, Nehalem, Lewis & Clark and Young's rivers, Mt. Hood and several other snow-capped mountains, the light house, Fort Canby, the ocean and Columbia river bar, all of which can be seen from this point. Its height is about 4000 feet above the sea level. The latter mountain was named from Humbug creek. This stream was so-called by the parties while surveying the military trail from Astoria to Forest Grove. While in near Saddle mountain some of them were lost and undertook to find their way out to the settlement by following this stream, it being very crooked caused them to cross it a great many times and after reaching the settlement they said they were humbugged by that creek. Hence its name.

W. J. Culver stopped off at the metropolis, where he will remain about a week on business. At Charlie Hellenbrand's can be seen a specimen of a pest that is destroying the timber in that country, also a photo of the party. The Standard's correspondent at Sebastopol says a party of officers have been sent from St. Petersburg to survey the Crimea and prepare topographical plans for the war department. The fact is much commented upon in military circles. Essay. This is what you ought to have to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily. Thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. It may be attained by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions, will out the demon dyspepsia and install Euspepy, Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c, and \$1 per bottle, by Fry, drug-gist, 225 Commercial street.