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274 COMMERCIAL.

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The University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, offers free tuition to all students. Young men can obtain board, lodging, heat and light in the dormitory for \$2.50 per week. Roomers furnish their own linen. Young women are provided with board in private families at \$5 per week. Young women desiring board should address Prof. John M. Smith, Eugene, Oregon, or Secretary Young Women's Christian Association, Eugene. The University offers three baccalaureate degrees, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Letters with corresponding courses of study. The following shorter courses are also offered: An English course, leading in two years to a business diploma and in three years to the title graduate in English. An advanced course for graduates of normal schools leading to the degree master of pedagogy. A course of two years for teachers of physical education leading to a diploma and the title director physical education. The University charges an incidental fee of \$10 which is payable in advance by all students. Students holding diplomas from the public schools and those having teachers' certificates are admitted to the preparatory department without examination. Those desiring information regarding the preparatory department should address the Dean, N. L. Sarragan, Eugene. For catalogue and information address C. M. Chapman, President, or J. J. Watson, Secretary, Eugene, Oregon.

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THE DURRANT TRIAL

Blanche Lamont's Aunt a Good Witness.

EVIDENCE GIVEN BY THE OFFICERS

Pathetic Scenes in the Proceedings of the Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The court will sit today and Thursday, and then will probably take a recess until the following Monday.

John T. Dare, prosecuting attorney of police court No. 3, testified that under the head of Blanche Lamont's body, as it lay in the belfry, had been placed two blocks of wood, such as are common in dissecting rooms. Asked if he discerned any marks or footprints when the body was found, Dare said the place looked as if the body had been dragged about the room, which was untidy and dusty.

The most important witness Tuesday was Mrs. C. G. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt. When the district attorney called her name, a slight, shrinking woman in dull brown came in—a woman plain of face and giving the impression of nervous tension. On her head was a large black hat on which feathers and flowers slowly nodded as she ran the gauntlet of eyes. A dotted black veil aided her in withstanding this scrutiny. Take her all in all, she seemed one who might easily be driven into hysterical collapse. Such was Mrs. Noble, the aunt of Blanche Lamont—the woman in whose house the girl had made her home; from whose house she went tripping to death.

"That farther juror wants to hear every word you say," admonished Judge Murphy, mistrusting the power of Mrs. Noble's lungs.

Then the slender woman, who seemed easily broke, developed into the most intelligent witness of the day. Next she told how, on the morning of April 3, Blanche started to school, her books on her arm, and how she never returned. She described the clothes the girl wore. Up stepped the district attorney. He brought that black thing out in front of the witness—That dressmaker's dummy with the torn clothing on. At once the interest intensified. Dickinson and Duprey fought and then rose together. They protested against the use of the dummy. They asked that the clothing be stripped from it.

"We will allow the garments to remain just as they are," rumbled Judge Murphy, and the defense noted an exception.

"Mrs. Noble, I call your attention to these garments," said Mr. Barnes impressively. "What garments are they?"

"The dress Blanche wore when she left my house April 3."

"I call your attention to this skirt. Was it so torn then?"

"No sir."

"I call your attention to the rent in the basque, and ask you if the rent was in the basque when Blanche Lamont left your house April 3?"

In the attorney's voice there was something of the thrill which has made his father great.

In the "It was not" of Mrs. Noble there was a sob. Back in the half stifled court room women wept silent tears. Up in the judge's box, Juror Truman's eyes were suspiciously moist. Every juror was intent upon Durrant. Their eyes had left the witness, who

was answering, identifying the hat and the books of the dead girl. They sought some tell-tale look on the prisoner's face; some expression which might give a clue to innocence or guilt. He was a trifle restless under the strain. A slight flush overcame the pallor of his face. He turned in his chair, and then leaned forward to say a word to Detective Morse. He was soon back in his place, however, his eyes upon the witness, his nerves in hand. Mrs. Noble identified most of the clothing found in the church as belonging to Blanche Lamont. Then came the girl's rings, which had been sent back to her before the finding of the body. She was slow and careful in her identification of these, and Durrant whispered to his mother, as if commenting on the manner of the testimony. "Did you ever see Blanche Lamont after April 3?" asked Mr. Barnes. "I never saw her again alive," replied the witness, sorrowfully. "On that day did you see this defendant?" "I did."

From this, Mrs. Noble told how Durrant had come to her that evening at Emanuel church and asked if Blanche was coming to prayer-meeting. She did not tell him that the girl was missing, but said she would not be there that night. Then Durrant said he had ridden down town with her in the morning, and had promised to get her a copy of "The Newcomes."

"Did Durrant call upon you after that?" "Yes; he called with Dr. Vogel, and offered to help Clarence Wolf look for Blanche. He said he thought Wolf could go to places the police did not know anything about."

Mrs. Noble was weeping as she said this. Durrant's offer seemed to hold in it an imputation that the girl had been led astray. A thrill of sympathy for the witness went through the court. The jurors were again battling Durrant with glances. He leaned forward and whispered to Duprey. "Did he ever call upon you again?" "No."

Then came the rings again, and the introduction of the newspaper-wrapper, in which the postman had brought them home the day before the finding of the body.

The court then adjourned, and the most important day of the trial up to date was at an end. Mrs. Noble will continue her direct testimony this morning.

TODAY'S TRIAL.

The prosecution in the Durrant case thought an important witness against Durrant had been found in the person of John Curran, who had seen Durrant and Blanche Lamont board the Valencia street car on April 3rd. When seen Curran was positive he had seen Durrant and Blanche Lamont board the car in question at the hour stated, namely 3:30, but that he could not swear to the date. When the case was resumed in court today Mrs. C. G. Noble, the aunt of the murdered girl, continued her testimony commenced yesterday. On cross examination defense tried to show by witness that Durrant had first visited at her house at special request of witness, and that Mrs. Noble had asked Durrant as a favor, to show Blanche some attention. Witness answered quickly that she had no recollection of ever having made any such request. Mrs. Noble detailed how Durrant had once kept Blanche out late and had apologized for doing so. Next time they went out together Maud Lamont, a sister of Blanche, accompanied them. Asked to mention other callers on Blanche, she named Mr. Spencer, an elderly man.

German Finance.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The German minister of finance has decided to immediately convert the outstanding 4 per cent loans into 3 per cents. This is expected to have a favorable effect politically for the government, it is represented, would not be likely to undertake such an operation unless diplomats were looking forward to a period of unbroken peace. The 1 per cent outstanding aggregate \$1,000,000,000, of which sum Prussia stands for \$600,000,000.

THE DEFENDER WINS

Regatta Committee Sustains the Protest.

VALKYRIE FOULED AT THE START

Further Details of the Second Race.

New York, Sept. 11.—The regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club has sustained the protest entered by the Defender in yesterday's race. The committee gives the race to the Defender.

The committee sustains the protest and decides that the Valkyrie fouled the Defender.

DETAILS OF TUESDAY'S RACE.

New York, Sept. 11.—Crippled, but still heeling far over in her strength and swiftness, the Defender followed the Valkyrie across the finish line Tuesday. Less than half a mile separated the two and an anxious eye kept pace, second by second, with the time indicator as they moved around, and when it was seen that the Defender had not only lost nothing in the last twenty miles of the course, but had actually gained, a great shout went up for the gallant vessel. There were cheers for the victor, too, but although the Valkyrie was the first challenger since 1871 to lead over the home line, the honor of her performance was lost sight of for a time in the grand effort of the American, for the American heart loves a hard loser in a fight, and loves him the more when he loses through no fault of his own. It was an accident that ruined the Yankee boat's chances, an accident which under half-splitting circumstances of jockeying at the starting line, looked to be unavoidable. The yachts were very close together when a snap and a grinding sound was heard and it was seen that the Defender's jib top-sail was flying loose in the wind. Valkyrie's main boom has swung around and fouled the Defender's rigging.

To those who had witnessed the accident and sprang forward at the ominous sound, it seemed as though the Defender trembled with the shock. They say her topmast bent and her top-sail swung over as though it would break away, and a groan went up, although the brave boat which had won so noble a victory a few days before, was wholly disabled from even an effort to secure the second. Lightning action was necessary to save the topmast from breaking away completely for it was already sprung from its fastening and Captain Haft, with a master stroke, taking his boom down to leeward, soon maneuvered her into a safe position and gave chase.

The Valkyrie, which had crossed the line first, had gained a good lead by the Defender's disaster and had probably a little more than a mile advantage at the end of the first leg in the triangular course over which they sailed. Her gain was something less than four minutes in the lead to windward; from that on, however, the Defender, while not perceptibly closing the gap between them, lessened the time and they crossed the line not more than two minutes apart.

The Valkyrie, according to corrected time, however, won from the cup Defender, by just 47 seconds. Such an ideal day in the lower bay has seldom been seen. It was not until American yachtsmen call an ideal racing day, but was one favorable to Britons.

More than one competent witness of Tuesday's race said that considering everything the Valkyrie was beaten worse than on Saturday. The Defender gained on her on the second and third leg. As a matter of fact the only time at which both vessels had the same

sails set was the Defender gained one minute 17 seconds. The few champions of the English boat who are left cannot tonight find any consolation in the second achievement of the ship.

A BIG OFFER.

The statement is made that Lord Dunraven has offered a pension of 30 shillings weekly to every member of the crew of the Valkyrie should they succeed in winning the American's cup. Dunraven's action is without precedent, either considered by itself or from the standpoint of generosity. It is the ambition of his life to place in the hands of his queen the trophy that passed out of the possession of England nearly half a century ago. The ages of the twenty-six members of the crew will average 30 years. They are all strong and healthy and their expectancy for life may be set at 70 years. In that time they will each have received 3120 pounds sterling of \$15,000 and in aggregate \$32,160, or \$400,000. That the crew appreciated Lord Dunraven's inducement was shown by their work in Tuesday's race.

Mrs. Burnett's Divorce.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A Washington special to the Daily News says: Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," will hereafter live apart from her husband. A mutual separation has been agreed upon on grounds of incompatibility of temper.

A Train Held Up.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 11.—Special to the Times from Grand Junction, Col., says: Passenger train No. 1, which left this city last night on the Rio Grande Western, was held up at 2:10 o'clock at the Little Station Crevasse, about 23 miles west of this city. The job was a very crude one and shows the two parties engaged in it were novices in business. They received nothing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Salem and Eastern Quotations Corrected Daily.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Wheat, cash 53 1/2.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Silver, 69 1/2; lead, 83.00.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Wheat, 50c; wool—Oregon, choice, 90c; inferior, 80c; hops—choice, 4 1/2; inferior, 3 1/2; potatoes—early Rose, 50c; Burbank, 70c; Oats—milling, 10 1/2.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—Wheat, valley, 47c; Walla Walla, 46c. Flour—Portland, \$2.50; Benton county, \$2.80; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.50 per 90 lb. Oats—White, 24c; milling, 20c; grey, 22c; rolled, in bags, \$9.75; 60 lb. barrels, \$9.00. Hops—choice, 4 1/2; inferior, 3 1/2. Potatoes—New Oregon, 10c; Idaho, 10c; Idaho—Oregon fancy creamery, 10 1/2; Idaho—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Eggs—Oregon full cream, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Butter—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Cattle—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Hogs—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Sheep—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Poultry—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Miscellaneous—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c.

SALEM MARKET.

Wheat—No. 1, 53 1/2; No. 2, 52 1/2; No. 3, 51 1/2. Flour—Oregon, choice, 90c; inferior, 80c. Hops—choice, 4 1/2; inferior, 3 1/2. Potatoes—early Rose, 50c; Burbank, 70c. Oats—milling, 10 1/2. Eggs—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Butter—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Cattle—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Hogs—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Sheep—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Poultry—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c. Miscellaneous—Oregon, 10c; Idaho—Oregon, 10c.

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



THE DAY'S FATALITIES

Cassion Explodes at Louisville Kentucky.

A HEAD END TRAIN COLLISION

Engineers and Baggage men But no Passengers Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—A horrible accident, resulting in the death of six and wounding of several members of the Louisville legion, occurred this morning by the explosion of a calisson. The dead are: Charles Oestrich, Hutchins H. Irwin, Charles Wood, A. L. Robinson and Wm. Adams, (colored). The accident occurred on Broadway, Third and Fourth streets, where the first Kentucky artillery were stationed for the purpose of firing the morning salute. The explosion was caused by dropping the calisson on the friction primer of the piece. Two bodies were blown over the housetops and horribly mangled. The wounded were removed to hospitals. Two horses attached to the cannon were so horribly mangled that they will be killed.

Fatal Collision.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 11.—Passenger trains numbers 2 and 3 on the Great Northern Railway had a head end collision at Melby station this morning. Both were running at a high rate of speed and came together with terrific force. The dead are: J. K. Emerson, engineer of No. 2; James Tibbideau, fireman No. 2; Ira Hines, engineer No. 3, and both baggage men, one of whom is thought to be John H. Hawkins. Five are injured, including three mail clerks, one brakeman and one of the passengers on No. 3. Wrecking crews were hurried to the scene from Barnesville and St. Cloud and doctors from St. Cloud, Fergus Falls and Alexandria.

The Grand Army.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—After all other demonstrations the parade of today was the event of the twenty-ninth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. As of all other encampments the veterans themselves were the most interesting feature, although everything that money or ingenuity could command in the way of warlike designs were added to the procession. Thousands of "Johnnies" grew hoarse in cheering "Yankees" along the way and the ladies of Louisville and from all parts of the south, in brilliant dresses, joined in the chorus of cheers. It was a general remark that there were never so many old, lame and feeble men in line. The weather was fine.

The parade was headed by two distinguished ex-confederates on horseback, Captain John H. Weller and Captain William H. Harrison. They were dressed in black Prince Alberts with high white silk hats and red, white and blue sashes. They also wore red, white and blue scarfs and rosettes. Captain Weller carried a large flag. Captain Harrison a large white banner of peace, mounted on a staff, like the stars and stripes, carried by his comrade. In place of the eagle on top of the staff, the white banner had a dove carrying an olive twig, designating "peace and good will toward all men."

The number in line was estimated at 50,000. Thermometer registered 93, and half a dozen veterans were overcome by heat.