

Salem Light and Traction Company,

F. H. Page, Manager.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

Power Furnished on Meter Plan.
Rate 10c Per 1000 Watts.

For Particulars and Details Apply to James Lambrith, General Superintendent.

Musical Reception

A Musical reception will be held at the UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Monday next, October 15th, between 3:30 and 5 o'clock, p. m., in honor of the new Principal of the Piano Department, Mr. Hiff Garrison. This occasion presents an opportunity to meet Mr. Garrison and hear him play. The Musical public is respectfully invited.

FRANCISCO SELEY, DEAN.

...NEW MILLINERY...

In all the latest styles and shapes. Stock continually replenished. Artistic trimmer. Low prices. Prompt service. Your patronage solicited.

Misses Goode 309 Commercial St

A NIGHT OF TORTURE

IT BROUGHT A FORTUNE TO ITS INNOCENT VICTIM.

Twice Strung Up by Lynchers. He Confessed to Murder and Was Afterward Victimized and Recovered \$25,000 From His Assassins.

Late in the fifties George W. King was the proprietor of a hotel in Oxford, 20 miles from Lafayette, Ind. In 1850 a stranger arrived at the hotel and gave his name as Dr. Rowe. He told King that he had no money and asked to be trusted for his board till he could get practice in the place, promising to pay him as promptly as possible. King consented to the arrangement, and Rowe soon became a favorite with the people on account of his companionable disposition and superior intelligence. The doctor, however, fell deeper and deeper in debt. He had been at the hotel for nearly a year when King reminded him one morning that he had not paid anything on his board bill for three months. The conversation, it afterward appeared, was overheard by some one in the hotel, though nothing was thought of it at the time.

A week after the conversation Rowe was called out late at night to see a patient and failed to return. Days passed without any word from him, and his disappearance soon was connected with the conversation that had passed between him and the landlord about the unpaid board. One night three months later a party of disguised men entered the hotel and, overpowering King, took him to a woodland adjoining the town.

He recognized the voices of several of his captors and especially of the leader, who told him that he was suspected of murdering Rowe and demanded that he confess. King stoutly maintained his innocence, and the leader of the mob ordered his companions "to string him up." A rope was placed around his neck, a dozen men pulled down a stout limb, over

which the other end of the rope was thrown, and when the limb was released it carried King off his feet and left him hanging by the neck. He was nearly unconscious when let down and again ordered to confess. After much delay he was restored sufficiently to understand what was said to him, and he again refused, declaring his innocence and saying he did not know what had become of Rowe. A second time he was strung up and a second time let down, but life was nearly extinct, and he was much longer in being restored than before.

The luckless landlord knew he could not pass through another such ordeal and live, so he consented to confess. He purposely lengthened the confession in order to gain time, and said that he and two men, named Rogers and Haggard, had poisoned some whiskey and induced Rowe to drink it, and after his death they had buried him in a hollow some distance away. It was nearly daylight when the confession was made, and the lynchers determined to take King to jail in Lafayette and then arrest Rogers and Haggard.

Before the jail was reached day had dawned, and King recognized his captors as members of the House Thiel Detective company of Benton, Warren and Tippecanoe counties, nearly all of whom were known to him. Confident of his guilt, the men made no attempt to conceal their identity. So great was the excitement and so intense the feeling against King that he waived examination and went to jail, hoping that something would turn up to establish his innocence.

From the jail at Lafayette King addressed letters to editors of papers in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and other cities, setting out the circumstances of his confinement and asking them to keep his letter in the papers in hopes that it might fall under Rowe's notice. The appeal was a pathetic one and was copied into many papers throughout the northwest. Two weeks after his first appearance Dr. Rowe rode into Oxford and at-

tended by a number of citizens, proceeded to Lafayette, where his appearance caused the immediate release of the accused landlord. In explanation of his disappearance Rowe said he had left his home in the east on account of domestic troubles; that he had learned that his wife was on her way to Oxford and he had determined to leave the place secretly in order to prevent her from learning where he had gone. He had gone to a little town in southern Illinois, and it was there that he learned that the man who had befriended him was suspected of his murder and was in jail in Lafayette.

As soon as King was released he brought suit against 32 members of the House Thiel Detective company for \$5,000 each and also against the company as a corporation. Thomas A. Hendricks, afterward vice president, was his counsel, but the case was not allowed to come to trial, the lynchers compromising by paying King \$25,000. With this money he purchased a farm and other property near Lafayette, where he lived till his death, at the age of 78 years.—Indianapolis Correspondence.

An Unexplainable Part. "The supernatural" said a leading physician, "that when death lays his hand on us our bodily health is made perfect has now been substantiated by the most advanced medical science. People dying of paralysis and bodily ailments which have kept them confined to their couches for years and pained their limbs so that movement was impossible regain all their physical strength just as they cross the threshold. No; we can't explain why all we know is such is the case."

Wanted to Remain Popular. "I have only one request to make before I go," said the prominent Kansas on his deathbed, "and that is that my real friends will shoot the man who, after I am gone, starts a movement to erect a statue of me by popular subscription. I am supposed to be popular, and after I am gone I don't want that idea broken."—Wichita Eagle.



Brown and Gold

This elegant brown Fall costume is built of the new material called Alsatian drap. It has a smooth surface and is very rich and fine. The trimming consists of gold braid and embroidery. The blouse bodice is to be worn open or closed as preferred.

COURAGEOUS DECLARATION FOR JUSTICE AND EQUITY

A TRUE AMERICAN EXPANSION POLICY
ADVOCATED BY A REPUBLICAN STATESMAN

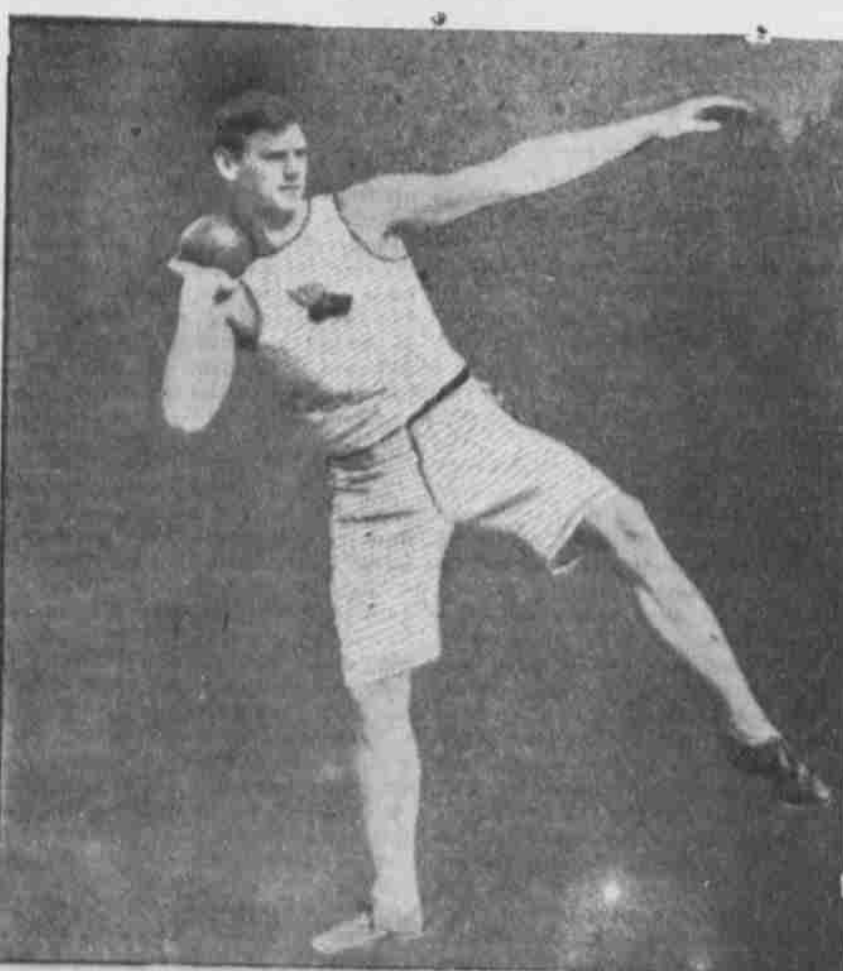
Hon. H. W. Corbett Takes the Same Position as Hoar Towards the Filipinos—Porto Ricans Would Be Justified in Rebelling Against a Tariff.

"The time will soon arrive when we must determine on a distinctive policy for these newly acquired possessions, and in determining that policy, we must be JUST, EQUITABLE AND FAIR, as between the United States and these island possessions, which should be uniform with that of every other territorial possession acquired or held by the United States. IF WE EXPECT PEACE and prosperity with them, WE MUST BE JUST. IF WE LEVY TAXES UPON THESE PEOPLE, NOT LEVIED UPON OTHER STATES OR TERRITORIES BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES, WE MUST EXPECT THEM TO REBEL against such taxes. THE SOONER JUST AND EQUITABLE LAWS are enacted and executed THE SOONER WE WILL INSPIRE these new possessions with confidence in our integrity, that WE INTEND TO DEAL JUSTLY and equitably with them, as with all other portions of the country over which our flag floats. These people are SUFFICIENTLY INTELLIGENT TO KNOW AND JUDGE whether they are dealt with the same even-handed justice as all other portions of the country, AND THE SOONER THEY KNOW THAT WE ARE DOING THIS, THE SOONER THEY WILL BE WILLING TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS. When they are allowed a representative in congress to plead their case, even without a vote, as other territories are allowed, they will enlighten their community of the justice and equity with which their representative and their interests are treated at the National capital. In the practical solution of this question, it must be done in a statesmanlike, just and equitable manner, making the load equally light for all to bear."

W. H. CORBETT.

FAMOUS N. Y. SHOT-PUTTER

Richard Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club Picked for a Record Breaker.



One of the most interesting athletes in America is Dick Sheldon, of N. Y. A. C. His shot-putting is marvelous, and his all-around work is well up to date. This photograph, showing Sheldon in his most characteristic pose, was taken specially for us.

My Dear Housekeeper---

Do you know that I sell a fine plain pickle --- as good as the best English gherkin, but put up in Oregon, for ten cents the jar --- just the thing for a lunch or reception --- 10c.

My Dill Pickles are not large and hard but Bright, Medium Size and just right.

For quality and Close Prices try

M. T. RINEMAN.

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all sizes and qualities

George F. Rodgers,

Wholesale Paper House
and Book Bindery.

LEADING QUESTIONS ABOUT MUSIC

Answered by Etta Anders-Willman, State Representative Interstate Associate University of Music.

Question: At what age should a child begin the study of music?
Answer: The number of years cannot be used as a correct indicator, since receptivity to thought is the one thing most needed, and oftentimes a child of six years is a better listener and imitator than the young miss of sixteen.

Question: How do you first gain the pupil's attention?
Answer: There is not, cannot be any set rule, beyond the necessity of first learning their standard of the beautiful and pleasing in music, and leading up from that to a higher ideal, whence their judgment is eventually based upon positive knowledge of what constitutes the best.

Question: How do you govern pupils?
Answer: Always by kindness.

Question: Do you ever have unruly pupils, and if so, how do you manage them?
Answer: Very seldom, and then reason is brought into play, first by pointing out clearly the principle and object of their work, and then kind, but firm insistence that the rule of order be carried out. Sometimes it is necessary to give a short talk, showing the uselessness of waiting to abandon difficult work and study only to find it in some other, more aggravated form, later on, and usually such a talk has the direct effect. The yielding is not always easy, but complete when this reason is appealed to.

Question: Do you ignore the individual taste of pupils for certain styles of music?
Answer: No, I simply use it as a starting point, so to speak, and by consulting it, learn wherein lies the weak and strong points of the student, and thus am better able to build up, and round out the inequalities.

Question: Do you think a child's study of music is affected by the home environment?
Answer: Most certainly yes. A child may become a very active worker or a morbid drone simply through home influences. Parents occupy a more important place in a child's music study than they are aware of. Since they, more than others, hear the practice, and can impel to greater effort by a warm interest, or dampen the ardor of a child's exuberance through indifference, until they become inanimate drummers of the keyboard.

Question: What do you do with a "I can't" pupil?
Answer: Exert every faculty I possess to show

them that their present and future success depends upon dropping—not music—but the last letter of the second word. This, I find an excellent rule for both pupil and teacher, as there is nothing so discouraging and distasteful as that mournful dirge—"I can't!" and always with the first "I can't" his satanic majesty "I can't" disappears.

Question: What attitude do you assume toward pupils?
Answer: One of dignified equality. There is no thought so crushing to young and old, as a flaunted superiority in years or knowledge. To assume such would blot out the bright happy freedom of childhood or the confidence and respect of older pupils both go necessary for the fuller expression of music which is at once happy, bright and dignified.

Question: How long should pupils practice daily?
Answer: It depends entirely upon the kind of study they do. If thoughtful they can accomplish in a short time, more than can be learned in hours of indifferent study.

Question: Can a child's talent always be judged by his ability to pick up tune?
Answer: No. For whilst it shows good perception of pitch, others, more talented may grasp the form of music rather than a mere single voice, and best of all, is the pupil who can grasp form and also hear similarities in different parts. Of course I speak of those who hear these things, without having been taught to listen and look for them.

Question: What do you consider the very best evidence of a pupil's ability?
Answer: ENERGY AND PERSISTENT EFFORT.

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

FIRST UNITED EVANGELICAL.
Regular services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. L. C. E., 6:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Salem church of Christ Scientist, 299 Liberty street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of lesson sermon, "Probation after Death."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Corner 19th and Ferry streets, T. H. Henderson, Pastor. Preaching tomorrow at the usual hours—Subject at 11 a. m., "What shall we do for our children?" Subject at 7:30 p. m., "The Man and the Occasion." The evening sermon will be in the interest of young people.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Rev. W. C. Kantner, D. D., pastor. Today will be "Rally Sunday" and all Congregationalists belonging to the First Church are expected to be present. At 10:30 a. m. there will be a short talk on "Earnest Christianity" followed by the reception of members and the communion. At 12 m. the Sunday school will meet under direction of Superintendent Tuttle and a short program of exercises will be rendered to which all are invited. At 5:30 p. m. the "Rally Service" of the Y. F. S. C. E. led by the pastor. At 7:30 p. m. the subject of the sermon will be "Sources of Personal Power."

CHURCH OF GOD.
In North Salem, 10:30 and 7:30 at the African M. E. church, Rev. A. Wilson.

Y. M. C. A.
Meeting for men at the rooms on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. McKillop will speak. Subject: "The Supreme Motive in Christian Service." The orchestra and male quartet will furnish special music. All men are invited. John Fechter, Jr., general secretary.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
John Parsons, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special "Rally Day" service in the morning, and subject of evening sermon "Smiling the Godless Shriners of Men." Sunday school at 12 m. and Epworth League at 6:15 p. m. Special music by the choir under the leadership of Prof. Francisco Seley.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Ronald McKillop, pastor. "Rally Day" in all the services, Rally! Rally! "Gather them in" at 10:30; Sunday school Rally at 12:00 m.; Young people's Rally, led by H. S. Gile 6:30 p. m.; Enthusiastic workers at work 7:30 p. m. Special music furnished for each service. In which all the departments of church work will be considered.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL.
At 7:30 a. m. Holy Communion, 10:30 a. m. morning prayer and sermon. Subject: "The Devil." Sunday school at 12:30 p. m. evening and sermon. Subject: "The Thirsty World."

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
P. O. Powell, M. A., pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior endeavor at 5:30 and Y. F. S. C. G. at 6:30. All are invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. H. A. Ketchum, Pastor, in the absence of the pastor at Synod. Sunday school at 12:30 p. m. Rally Day exercises will be held in the Sabbath school from 12 to 1 o'clock, for which an interesting program has been prepared.