A POOR POSTAL SERVICE

Quick and Accurate Service for Letter Mail

But Thirty Years Behind the Time in Our System of Handling Larger Packages

"We have the worst postal service of any civilized country in the world. There are improvement adopted in England, France, Germany and Italy, twenty and thirty years ago, which we have not yet adopted at all or only partially or imperfectly," wrote R. H. Dana, in "The Appointment and Tenure of Postmasters," and James L. Cowles quotes this as a preface to his article in the Outlook on what the postoffice might do. He says that a dress suit case was presented at the New York postoffice for mailing to New Haven, and after considerable parley it was accepted, the postage costing $3.68. A few days later Mr. Cowles received a letter from Assistant Postmaster General Wynne stating that the postal service is intended for the interchange of correspondence, and not to convey freight or express matter.

Since 1885, says Mr. Cowles, our postal movement has been practically one step forward, two steps back.

As long ago as 1880, Dr. Stephan, the great postmaster general of Germany, called around him the representatives of the leading nations of Europe and established the international parcel post union. Today this service covers thirty-five of the countries of the world letter post union, and more than half the civilized world, but not the United States. Under it eleven-pound parcels go today from Germany to Italy for a quarter; to Egypt for 45 cents, and by virtue of our one parcel post convention with a European power, to the United States for 58 cents, plus our surtax of 5 cents—in all 63 cents.

Switzerland takes eleven-pound parcels from any postoffice in the republic to the most distant chalet on the farthest Swiss Alps for 8 cents, this charge also covering an indemnity of $3 for a delay of over 24 hours beyond the proper delivery, and insurance against loss or damage up to $3 a kilogram.

The Swiss post takes a 44-pound packet from the postoffice to the address for 33 cents. There seems to be no limit to the weight of the Swiss parcel, and its only limit in bulk seems to be the size of a railway car door, two meters in any direction.

The German post would have taken the suit case—eleven pounds—any distance up to 46 English miles for 6 cents, and greater distances within the combined area of Germany and Austria for 12 cents. The German parcels' limit is 50 kilos, 110 pounds, and parcels up to this weight are now interchanged between Germany, Austria and Switzerland by post.

France, inaugurating her parcel post with a 3 kilo weight limit in 1880, extended the limit to 5 kilos (11 pounds) in 1892, and to a 10 kilos (22 pounds) in 1897, which involved an increase of 100 per cent on the weight of the parcels, proving a success.

The great commercial nations of the earth are now handling in their domestic and international parcels services over 375,000,000 a year, having a value of thousands of millions of dollars.

There is an annual interchange of some 50,000,000 international parcels a year. The share of the United States in this international service last year, parcels received and dispatched, was less than 150,000.

GORGEOUS IN APPOINTMENT

And the Largest and Best Ever Presented is Ringling Brothers Free Street Parade

A gorgeous street pageant will introduce Ringling Brothers' circus day in Salem. The parade will leave the show grounds on Wednesday, August 26, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Ringling Brothers' street display is the most magnificent, sensationally varied, and longest ever organized. This broad and emphatic statement cannot be questioned by any person in this community. The usual circus parade of conventional features, weather-stained chariots, bedraggled dens, unkempt costumes, properties and horses, are refreshingly absent in the tremendous procession of the Ringling Brothers. Tableau floats, gilded lairs, illuminated cars, fairy carts, band chariots, fashionable vehicles, ancient coaches of state, and wagons of utility and ornamentation, are uniformly elegant and tasteful in design and coloring in the Ringling Brothers' display, and taken together are more than twice the number ever seen with any other show. As a matter of fact the exhibitions of this world famous show are the guide and inspiration of all other circuses of integrity and ambition. Nothing in the created or creative world is too costly for this wonderful enterprise, which has agents scouring the world for amusement novelty and entertainment, nor is there any other circus in existence with the resources of the Ringling Brothers to carry into effect such a comprehensive policy. Therefore, it is that when the announcements are made for this truly great and unique circus, the facts they state are of universal and acute interest. The morning of show day, the Ringling Brothers' show day, is an event of the widest public importance, and such a pouring out of interested people no other amusement enterprise has ever been able to cause. Here one sees the proud stepping horse of aristocratic lineage, mounted by a master of the riding art, and costumed with the splendor of kings. Queenly looking equestriennes direct their sensitive steeds with delighting grace. Children's senses are fanned into joyous exclamations by fairyland ideals, symbolized upon radiant carts, and drawn by pert ponies, beribboned and dancing. Naturalist, student and layman find in the scores of open animal cages an object illustration of rare wild life nowhere else to be seen in a round of the globe. This free exhibitionof the Ringling Brothers' menagerie in the street parade is a remarkable and gracious feature of their superiorway of doing things. And what a world of difference there is in the music rendered by their numerous bands, compared with what other shows serve. The mounted military band, sitting erect upon white chargers, and richly uniformed, is worth going miles to hear, and, for that matter, so are the dozen or more other bands in the amazingly long procession. All the 650 horses carried with the show are used in the parade. One hundred and eight wagons, cages, tableau floats, picture carts, and vehicles of different kinds are shown in the splendid pageant. All the 1200 people employed in the gigantic spectacle, Jerusalem and the Crusades, are participants in the gorgeous free exhibition of circus wonders. Every man, woman and child in this great community of Ringling Brothers' shows is a helpful factor in this three-mile display of the leading features in the greatest and grandest circus in the world. The shows will be here one day only, Wednesday, August 26, and two performances will be given, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Market Quotations Today

"Make Salem a Good Home Market"

Poultry—at Steiner's Market.
Spring chickens—11c.
Hens—10c.
Eggs—Per dozen, 17c.

Hop Market.
Hops—17@18c.

Potatoes, Vegetables, Etc.
New potatoes—60c.
New onions—2c per pound.
Watermelons—1¼c per pound.

Wood, Fence Posts, Etc.
Big fir—$4.00.
Second-growth—$3.50.
Ash—$3.00 to $3.75.
Body oak—$4.50.
Pole oak—$4.00.
Cedar Posts—10c.

Hides, Pelts and Furs.
Green Hides, No. 1—1@7c.
Green Hides, No. 2—2@5.
Calf Skins—4 to 5c.
Sheep—75c.
Goat Skins—25c to $1.00

Grain and Flour.
Wheat—70c.
Oats—25c.
Barley—$17 per ton.
Flour—Wholesale, $3.65.

Live Stock Market.
Steers—3½c.
Cows—3c.

FOUND AT FATHER'S HOME

Mrs. Elliott Parkhurst Discovered in Eugene

No Explanation as to how She got There or When is Vouchsafed

Mrs. Elliott Parkhurst, the woman who disappeared with Harry Riley, the exconvict, after her husband had been badly beaten, has been found in her father's home in Eugene. Detectives Kerrigan and Snow have been on her trail ever since the mysterious disappearance, and yesterday learned that, instead of being spirited away by the ex-prisoner, as the fond husband had declared, she was resting quietly in her own home.

Riley was released from the Salem penitentiary three weeks ago, and coming to Portland immediately, he was entertained by Parkhurst, who as a deputy sheriff was well acquainted with him. While on their way to Parkhurst's home with the young man and his wife, Riley turned upon his host and administered a severe beating. Then the ex-convict and the woman went off in a hack, leaving the husband to hunt them as best he might.

Parkhurst is a nephew of ex-Governor Geer, while the father of the woman in the case is ex-Warden Jaynes, of Salem penitentiary.

A charge of assault and battery is still standing against Riley, but, though the woman has been found, the ex-convict has not left his address at the police station.

SUDDEN DEATH.

It Is Usually the Result of Long Neglect to Exercise.

In almost every daily paper are to be seen several announcements that somebody has died suddenly. These sudden deaths are more liable to be men than women. Mr. So-and-so fell dead on the street or in his office while writing letters or preparing a sermon or doing something or other. "Found Dead In His Room" is becoming a very common headline. These deaths are hardly ever accounted for. Generally something is said about the heart—some vague insinuation that the heart was not acting in a proper manner—but, as a rule, no explanation which is really rational is furnished.

It is a well known fact that the heart is a muscle. If the muscles of the body are allowed to become flabby, the heart also becomes flabby. A flabby heart may be trusted to pump the blood through the system ordinarily, but a sudden fright or emergency, a sudden expenditure of energy, as in running up steps or any other unusual exercise, is liable to overpower the heart. It suddenly stops, and the man falls dead.

Tobacco tends to produce a flabby heart; whisky tends to produce enlargement of the heart; lazy, indolent habits weaken the heart and thin the ventricles. That man who indites editorials, dictates letters, but takes no muscular exercise, is in danger of falling dead. The life insurance man better steer clear of him. It is of vastly more importance to know what his habits are with reference to physical exercise than to know whether his grandmother died of heart disease or his grandfather had rheumatism. The doctor might a great deal better interview his wife and discover how the man behaves himself than to examine the blood for microbes or the urine for urate crystals.

If a man must be strenuous, let him be strenuous all round. He should take a little strenuous physical exercise every day as well as strenuous mental work. It is even dangerous to neglect to take daily physical exercise. Fatty degeneration is killing more men today than is smallpox.—Medical Talk.

Spaniels.

Spaniels, of which there are many breeds, are supposed to have first come from Spain, from which circumstance is derived their distinctive name. Charles I. was an ardent admirer of a small variety of this animal, and from that arose the designation of his pets, known the world over as King Charles. Blenheim or Marlborough spaniels, which greatly resemble the latter in form and general appearance, get their English name from Blenheim palace in Oxfordshire, where the breed has been preserved since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Stamina Needed.

The one indispensable quality of success in these days of tremendous competition is stamina. The young man who lacks that will never get fat. He will soon be forced out of the race and sidetracked. Those who have possessed it have conquered innumerable difficulties.—Success.

Incurable.

We hear of six newspaper editors who recently inherited fortunes. Trouble is, when such things happen, they generally enlarge the paper and get poor and happy again six months after.—Atlanta Constitution.

Reliance Out Sails Shamrock

(Continued from page one.)

partisans are gleeful over the showing of the defender.

At 1:30 both yachts brought about on the starboard tack and headed down the shore, the Reliance about a quarter of a mile to windward of the challenger. The Reliance made a slight increase in her gain, but in weather like today, any slight stunt of wind may turn the tables.

At 1:40 the Reliance is increasing her lead and is within five miles of the outer mark with the wind hauling westward. Steamermen estimate that there are 26,000 out on crafts from here witnessing the race.

At 2 p. m. the wind is dead flat off short and the yachts are making slow time. A smart northwestern breeze is blowing off the Highlands beach, which may reach the racers in a short time.

At 2:10 the haze shut in thick to the southward,making it impossible to see the yachts from Highlands, when last seen the Reliance had a comfortable lead, and the only fight she now has to make is against the time limit. The wind suddenly springing up headed the Shamrock off her course, giving the Reliance a still greater lead. The Reliance is two miles from the outer mark.

At 2:25 the yachts are again visible on the straboard tack, making but little headway and continually slatting the wind out of the sails in the pitch of the sea. The Reliance is making the best headway in the doldrums, and at 2.45 the conditions were the same.

At 3 o'clock the Reliance came about on tack. Both have taken in their baby jib topsails, and are now carrying small balloon topsails, getting a southwest breeze. The Reliance is a mile and half in the lead, but with an hour and a half to finish the race, and the outer mark not turned, it seems there is little likelihood she will finish within the time limit.

At 3:37:45 the Reliance rounded the outer mark and at 3:46 the race was called off, there being no wind.

Calculations here show the Reliance was leading by 10 minutes when the race was declared off by mutual consent of the owners. The Shamrock hadn't reached the outer mark. The race will be resailed Saturday.

Betting on the races is very light. Sixteen thousand by Fred Brooks on the Reliance at two to one is the largest known. Shamrock money is not plentiful. Last night and today the arrivals find difficulty in getting hotel accommodations. The Waldorf-Astor has the biggest registry in its history. It has 600 out-of-town guests from all over the world, including a party from Japan. All the other prominent hotels are taxed to their utmost capacity. The crowds began to gather before the bulletin boards early.

London, Aug. 20.—Immense crowds are watching the bulletins, serenely confident the Shamrock will win, whereas in former races they merely hoped.

History of American Cup.

1851—America won the Royal Yacht Squadron cup in the regatta around Isle of Wight. Cup afterwards called America's cup. Cup presented July 8 to the New York Yacht Club by the owners of America.

1870—James Ashbury made the first attempt to lift the cup with his Cambria. He was required to sail against a fleet, as in the race in which the cup was won. Of the yachts participating, the Cambria was beaten by all except the Idler. The winner of the first race was the Magic. America also was entered.

1876—Canada attempted to lift the cup by the Countess of Dufferin, which was beaten by the Madeleine.

1881—Second attempt on the part of Canada also unsuccessful. Atlanta beaten by Mischief.

1885—Royal Yacht Squadron challenged with Genesta owned by Sir Richard Sutton, builder Beaver Webb. Puritan, built by Edward Burgess, beat her.

1886—Northern Yacht Club challenged. Lieutenant W. Henn's Galatea sent over. Beaten by Mayflower.

1887—Royal Yacht Club of Scotland challenged with Thistle, owned by James Bell. Beaten by Volunteer.

1893—Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie beaten by the Vigilant.

1895—Second attempt on the part of Lord Dunraven to lift the cup. His Valkyrie III. beaten by Defender.

1899—Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Ireland challenged. Sir Thomas Lipton made the attempt with Shamrock I. Beaten by Columbia.

1901—Second attempt by Sir Thomas Lipton, with Shamrock II. Again beaten by Columbia.

1903—Third attempt by Sir Thomas Lipton, with Shamrock III. Cup defended by Reliance.

At Georg. Brothers.

You get the best meals to be had for 25c. Lunches served at all hours of the day and night. White House Restaurant, State street.

Trib for sale by the Capital Drug Co.

The vessels belonging to all the oceanic steamship lines are invariably painted on the American side of the water because there are on this side so many more clear days.

Use Trib for tobacco.

Spring Water

Is what Strong's use on their tables. On these warm days there is nothing like it.

It's the Board's Next Move

The coroner's inquest, held over the remains of the late Mrs. Sarah M. Lease, Friday, August 7, to ascertain the cause of death, and which inquest was held at the request, or rather demand, of Dr. E. A. Pierce, a member of the state board of health, has not yet been concluded, though the remains have long since been interred. The jury empanelled by Coroner Clough found a verdict upon which the burial permit was issued by County Judge Scott, and a recess was taken in order to hear further testimony, if any could be secured. Coroner Clough says the matter has not been definitely settled, and he is awaiting further action on the part of Dr. Pierce. Deputy District Attorney J. H. McNary, who attended the inquest in his official capacity, in speaking of the matter last evening, differed from Mr. Clough, saying that the case had been indefinitely postponed, which he considered equal to closing it.

The autopsy was held at the request of the deceased, who, having suffered so much during her last years, asked that the cause of her illness be definitely ascertained in order to benefit similar sufferers in the future. But this request did not carry with it the coroner's inquest. The latter was held on the demand of Dr. Pierce, and when Mr. Clough demurred to the proposal, owing to the expense, unnecessary, as he thought, the doctor renewed his demand and threatened the coroner with proceedings in court at the hands of the state board of health. Mr. Clough then, in order to avoid a clash with the board, reluctantly agreed to hold an inquest, and the result was not at all what it was intended. Testimony at the inquiry established the fact that Mrs. Lease had for some time been under the care of one of the old school physicians, who had finally given her up about six months ago, for the reason that he did not expect the patient to live a month. Following this action by the attending physician, the family, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, called in the Osteopaths, and the latter succeeded in giving relief to the suffering woman and prolonged her life six months. This was shown at the inquest by the testimony of reputable witnesses, and on the strength of this testimony the jury found that death had resulted from natural causes.

What the next move of the state board of health will be it is impossible to say, but the indications are that the matter will now be dropped, as the board's evident effort to create sentiment against the Osteopaths was apparently a failure.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE