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The Weather.

Tonight and Thursday, fair; light frost tonight.

October Days.

When your apples all is gathered, and the ones a feller keeps
As poured around the cellar floor in red and yellow heaps;
And your cider-makin's over, and your wimmern folks is through
With their mince and apple-butter, and their souse and sausage, too;
I don't know how to tell it—but if such a thing could be
As the angels wantin' boardin' and they'd call around on me
I'd want to 'commodeate 'em the whole endurin' flock,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and and the fodder's in the shock.
— James Whitcomb Riley.

TYPHOID BACILLI HAVE ENEMIES.

It would have been far more reasonable if the state board of health had found that typhoid fever bacilli cannot live in river water.

A distinguished bacteriologist has just testified that river water swarms with microscopic enemies that destroy all such germs.

F. Robert Zeit, professor of pathology and bacteriology in Northwestern University, was a witness, and whatever effect his testimony may have upon the people of St. Louis, it is only reasonable to assume that it will do much to convince Chicagoans that right is on their side.

So the great controversy that all the Chicago sewage was poisoning the St. Louis water supply comes to naught.

Professor Zeit did not indulge in any learned and lengthy scientific disquisitions. Rather did he deal with matter in a manner intelligible to the plain people.

Theories promulgated by so-called scientific men do not always pan out. The state board of health has never yet produced its alleged analysis of the Salem water supply. When will it do so?

What Professor Zeit testified was that typhoid bacilli emptied into the Chicago river from the city sewers cannot possibly live until they reach the drainage channel. Why? Because the water in the Chicago river is filled with all kinds of animal life, and the typhoid germs are eaten and destroyed by these myriads.

The Chicago river is a deadly enemy of bacilli. No typhoid bacilli that ever lived could possibly escape its enemies in the Chicago river.

The Chicago river is a cesspool compared to the Willamette, and yet we are told that the supply taken direct from the Willamette is polluted.

Prof. Zeit will show that, after the microscopic animals have digested typhoid and all other dangerous bacilli that chance to enter into their midst, they proceed to consume each other, so that by the time the current reaches the canal dam all the animal life that made it so interesting to bacteriologists has disappeared.

If there are typhoid germs in the Willamette water, they could not live in it, and if they ever got in there, and did live, the other animal life would consume them. Where does the state board get off at? If St. Louis

water is free from bacilli, Willamette water is ambrosia.

It stands to reason, therefore, that if typhoid fever bacilli may be found in the St. Louis hydrant water—and judging from its appearance and taste anything might be found in it—they are of the Kansas City, St. Joe, Omaha and Sioux City variety.

ANOTHER ADVERTISEMENT OF SALEM.

The new government map of the United States puts Salem down as the Capital City of Oregon, with a little over four thousand population.

How long shall this distortion of the facts by the government census go on?

How long shall Salem be advertised to the world as having a third or a half or a quarter of the population it really has?

Every report of the postoffice department from Salem shows this to be false. Yet we continue to be labeled.

There are even citizens who prefer to stand in the eyes of the world as a third or fourth-class town, instead of the second city of the state.

Those who want to keep property down, who don't want anyone to get a start in the world but themselves, might prefer this to be a cross-roads village, with only one business man in it, and all the rest impoverished trash.

What honest man, who has the welfare of this city at heart, can defend such official misrepresentation of the Capital City of the state?

It will take five years of hard fighting to get the above misrepresentations of this city wiped off the government maps and publications.

When Salem is set down officially as a city of twelve to fifteen thousand population, all property, and every Salem business, will be worth twice or three times what it is now.

Every Salemite who has a particle of pride in this city, or a particle of interest in its future development, should fight for placing Salem before the world for what it really is—the second city of Oregon, not the fourth or fifth, as the census now has us ranked.

JOURNAL X-RAYS.

The Eugene Guard says: "Professor Thos. Condon is going to deliver a lecture on the odontology of the Oregon elephant." Wonder if the learned authority on fossils has been looking in the mouth of the Oregonian when it was read?

A daughter of a Maine farmer ardently desired to give something to her church. She had beautiful hair of a reddish brown tint, reaching to the ground. This she put up at auction and received \$326 for it—about the price of six white horses—and it was worth it.

A combination of cranks in Texas write the Lebanon express, saying they desire to have Lebanon change its name to "Philanthropy," and offering to "make it largely to Lebanon's material interest" to do so. If the material interests were a consideration, how could it be called Philanthropy?

According to a dispatch from Lapon, Mexico, the largest gold nugget ever found in Mexico was recently discovered near that place. The nugget is said to be nearly twenty inches thick, and is valued at \$75,000. This might be a nugget to some people, but most people would call it a mountain range.

The Albany Democrat says: "It is time that good people set down on such infamous fakes as 'Eean' and 'Dirty Dora,' as well as a good many others that are not confined to so small a space, but have the whole street to operate in."

And yet it seems wicked to condemn good people to that kind of a rocking chair.

It has been decided to prescribe the uniform for the officers at the penitentiary at an early date, and before long the regulation blue, ornamented with brass buttons, will be a common sight at that institution, where, in the past, no attempt at uniformity in dress was observed. The uniforms will be of blue cloth, provided with two sets of buttons, the brass bearing the coat of arms of the state, and a black button, the two easily interchangeable. In the cases of the warden and assistant deputy warden, gold braid will probably be placed on the sleeves to designate the rank of the two officials. The idea is that of the governor, who is constantly planning improvements at the prison.

A few years ago the employees of the insane asylum were placed in uniforms, and the change was generally considered a good one. The new uniform will cost the officers from \$10 to \$12 each. In the California and Washington penitentiaries the officers are all in uniform.

Ours Was All Right.

The Albany Herald says that The Dalles and other bunch grass towns are having their turns at the carnival graft, and likens carnivals to a Port-

land hold-up. Somebody must have got the worst of the deal down that way. Up here we have the business end of the matter in the hands of competent business men, who are too sharp to allow any outside party to hold them up, and consequently come out on top. Then they employ clean attractions, like the Arnold shows, which carry with them nothing objectionable, like "Dirty Dora," which we have heard so much about in valley papers, but give us good, wholesome entertainment, which all can enjoy and feel benefited by the recreation. The success of our carnivals and fairs is due to the excellent management of competent committees, who are deserving of great praise. None but those who have tried it know what an immense amount of time it takes to superintend such an affair, nor the amount of ingenuity necessary to its success. It has not yet been determined how the fair came out financially, but, as usual, the carnival was all right along that line.—The Dalles Chronicle.

Salem had a carnival last summer, and it was a decided success, probably for the same reason that made the one at The Dalles a profitable investment, and a source of pleasure to the citizens of that place, for Arnold's shows did much toward making the week a most pleasant one, and the work of a most competent committee did the rest. Salem has no complaint to make of the carnival management, and only regrets that the week was so short. Of course, we had no "Dirty Dora" here, and could well spare such an exhibition.

Salem's carnival was clean, and next time it will be cleaner, for it will bar confetti.

PRIVATE CARS COMMON

Used Not So Much by Very Rich as by Men Who Are Very Busy.

In the minds of ordinary persons private cars, with their sumptuous furnishings, are an extravagance of the very rich, or vehicles for presidents and directors of railroads to travel over the country in an elegant leisure, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

As a matter of fact, these private cars are a great investment for the railroad companies. In many instances they pay for themselves over and over again. Where there was one private car ten years ago there are twenty today. From luxuries they have become a medium of saving of time and a business gain. All the important lines keep five or ten private cars and they all bring good profit.

The private car system was introduced when theatrical stars jumped in and got more than the cost of them in advertising. The private cars of Mary Anderson, Patti and Langtry attracted attention all over the country. One of the first men to gain in the business end of a private car was C. W. Bunting, a Western millionaire. When a critical friend said to him that \$2,500 was a great deal of money for even so rich a man as he was to pay for "just ridin' around in his own car," he replied that it had paid for itself in less than two months. Scores of rich men could say the same today.

A. J. Cassatt, who rides from Philadelphia to New York two or three times a week, says the amount of work he and the assistant heads of departments accomplish between the Broad street station and Jersey City during the journey more than pays for the cost of the car. At the Philadelphia Centennial, in 1876, two primitive private cars and one Pullman car were regarded as the wonders of the exhibition. Today similar cars would be regarded as fit for a small road in one of the South American republics. But they set the ball rolling. The best private cars of today cost anywhere from \$45,000 to \$50,000 and offer every reasonable luxury to ten, fifteen or twenty occupants.

Rich men who might be expected to us private cars never do. Neither Mr. Morgan nor John Jacob Astor owns a private car.

The handsomest private cars in the world are owned by Adolphus Busch and Charles M. Schwab. Busch received his as a present from friends. Mr. Schwab's is new, built at a cost of \$50,000, and is one of the most luxurious things on wheels. It is seventy feet long, including an observation compartment of twenty feet. The furniture, which, like the general appearance of the car, is in Louis XV. period, is all hand made. Each of the brass bedsteads in the two staterooms cost \$1,000.

To hire a private car costs from \$35 to \$100 a day, not including food or transportation charges. A private car trip from Chicago to New York means an expenditure of nearly \$1,000, yet a large number of men make it every month. Private cars, or even special trains are so common now that other travellers at the station scarcely notice them.

A Valuable Saddle

"Don't run an account. Pay for what you get when you get it." was

Grandfather White's frequent advice to his children and grandchildren. And then he used to tell us this story.

My father had an account when he lived in England, and once his bill at the saddler's was larger than he expected; but he paid it, for he had no way of proving that he hadn't bought the items charged. A year or two later the saddler died, and it came out through his clerk that he had done some queer things. He was considered an honest man, but queer. A man went to the store one day and bought a saddle, and ordered it charged to his account. And when it was too late the clerk who sold the saddle did not know the gentleman's name.

"Oh, well," said the saddler, "charge it to all who have accounts here, and the right one will pay for it. The others will know they didn't buy it."

And did they know it? Never a bit. The clerk said that forty persons paid for the saddle.

Washington a Scientific Center.

There could have been no more fitting place for the holding of the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science than the national capital, nor is there any reason why Washington should not be the scientific as well as the political center of the country. For this the Capital City is perhaps better equipped than any other city in the country. As the Washington Star truly says: "Here are gathered the government's remarkable collections. Here labor the men who are bringing the standard of public work to a high point. Here are the bureaus which in various directions are contributing materially to the scientific education of the people and to their practical welfare."

The great educational value of the Smithsonian and the National museum outside of the lines which may be generally styled practical has been thoroughly established.

It is expected that Washington will develop even more rapidly in the future than in the past in its character as a center of scientific interest and activity. The Carnegie institution, conserving the energies of original investigators, aiding individuals, utilizing to the full the vast stores of learning here, will undoubtedly increase the significance of the capital in the scientific world, great though it is now. Furthermore, the government is steadily broadening in this direction, and congress is no longer slow in providing for new bureaus of a scientific character which promise benefit to the people.

While local civic pride is highly commendable and the people of every city are fully justified in making their own municipality foremost in all possible directions, we may all take pride in the highest development of the national capital. It is now the most beautiful city on this continent and one of the most beautiful in the world, and why should it not become the center of art, literature and science, the Mecca of scholars and savants as well as of statesmen and patriots?

Realization of Lincoln's Wish.

When General O. O. Howard was on the point of leaving Washington for Chattanooga with his command thirty nine years ago, during the civil war, President Lincoln especially commended the Tennessee mountaineers to him, wished him to understand and appreciate them and expressed a hope that some day they would have larger opportunities, especially in schooling and in securing a higher education.

Some years later General Howard began the task of securing an endowment fund for the Cumberland Gap university in Tennessee and a few days ago announced that he had succeeded in raising \$200,000 for that purpose, thus realizing, in part at least, the wish of the martyred president. In comparison with the endowments of many colleges and universities this endowment is small, but the inspiration of it and the spirit with which General Howard has carried on the work of securing the fund make it a notable and commendable bequest and will no doubt be the means of accomplishing much good.

The university for which this modest endowment has been secured is perhaps not so well known or presumptuous as many of the institutions which have been richly endowed, but it has the field and facilities for doing excellent work. It has academic, normal and industrial departments. The academic department begins with the primary school. Teachers are instructed in the normal department. In the industrial department boys are taught farm work, carpentry, masonry, typesetting and other trades, and the girls are instructed in all branches of domestic work. There are more than 300 pupils on the rolls who pay their way either by work or money. General Howard says that when the institution was started there were in a group of fourteen counties 2,000,000 people without school privileges.

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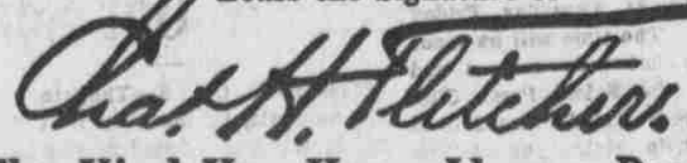
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