

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.



Republican National Ticket

For President, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York. For Vice-President, CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana. For Presidential Electors: G. B. Dimick, of Clackamas. A. C. Hough, of Josephine. J. H. Hart, of Polk. E. A. Fee, of Malheur.

HOW SUCCESS IS SECURED.

It is an observation often dinned into the minds of young people that success is only attained through most persistent effort. A story recently published, of the details which brought forth the incandescent electric light furnishes additional evidence of the rewards that come to him who is not easily discouraged.

Cassier's Magazine says that on October 16, 1879, Thomas A. Edison decided that a carbon thread might be made into a lamp, and narrates the several experiments which he and his assistants tried until success finally crowned their efforts.

For nearly forty years there had been such a thing as incandescent lamps, but they were largely experimental contrivances and attempts to make them of some commercial use were unsuccessful. Carbon was known to give out light under the influence of the electric current and the problem was to produce a "carbon filament" that might be enclosed in a glass case.

Accordingly, Edison prepared a hairpin-shaped groove in a nickel plate—placed therein a cotton thread and put all in a nickle mold and covered it with charcoal. Then he cooked it for five hours under moderate heat. By this process the thread became completely carbonized, but, unfortunately, when the attempt was made to take the thread of carbon from the mold it went to pieces.

Edison felt that he was on the right track, but his successive efforts to produce a carbon thread met with repeated failures. For two days Edison and his assistant worked without sleep. Then they succeeded in securing a thread from the mold intact, but it broke while they were attaching it to the connecting wire.

On October 19 they succeeded in making several threads, but they all broke in the clamping process. The next day they successfully clamped one and "hope ran high" that the lamp would soon be done, but as they were carrying it from the shop to the glass-blowing room where it was to be sealed in a glass globe, a breath of air caught the fragile product and blew it to dust.

Both Edison and his assistant were somewhat discouraged, but neither felt like giving up, and they kept at work until the morning of the 21st, when they experienced the joy of seeing a lamp completed and lighted. Then they retired to enjoy the first good sleep they had had for five days. After several hours they awoke and found the lamp still burning. Upon increasing the current, they found that the lamp burned more brightly. But in two days it was burned out.

It was at once concluded that something better than a cotton thread should be used in making the carbon filament and a host of employes was set to work at carbonizing every available substance.

One day there occurred to Mr. Edison the recollection of having read something about the fiber of the bamboo tree that grows in the tropics. Then he began a search for bamboo. A corps of investigators was sent to all parts of the world and all species of bamboo was experimented with.

It is stated that a hundred thousand dollars were spent in this way before William Moore found the proper fiber in Northern Japan. A large tract of land was bought and placed in charge of two native farmers.

Then Edison and his men began a

IT IS THE BEST

When you take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for any derangement of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys you take the very best remedy that science has been able to produce. For over 50 years it has been the leader in curing sickly men and women of Heartburn, Bloating, Poor Appetite, Coated Tongue, Insomnia, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Malaria, Fever and Ague. We hope you'll try a bottle at once.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

new series of experiments which they kept up until 1881, when the first really successful incandescent electric lamp was made. It burned at a sixteen-candle power for nearly sixteen hundred hours, or more than two months, and its success was assured.

During the following year a hundred thousand of those lamps were made—the shape and construction being gradually modified as improvements were suggested by the use of the new invention—until the present style of incandescent lamp was settled upon as the most serviceable form.

During the first ten years succeeding 1881 four millions of them were in use, and in 1903, eleven years later, America alone required forty-five millions to supply the needs of her people.

Had Edison become discouraged with his first failure he would have lost the fame and fortune that is now his and the use of the incandescent light might have been deferred for a generation or two.

GUARANTEE AND GAMBLING.

Two guarantee companies—the Guarantee company of North America and the United States Guarantee company—have decided that they cannot afford to issue bonds for anyone who is given to gambling or speculation.

They have announced that they will cancel the bonds of any patron whenever they have proof that he has the gambling habit.

This will mean in most instances that the amateur gambler must either give up his gambling or be unable to hold any position of responsibility.

Such action is taken by these companies entirely as a matter of business. It is a measure of self-preservation. Other guarantee companies will no doubt soon see the wisdom of like action.

It will have a valuable social effect. It will help to meet what is coming to be a national need—the placing of some effective check upon the growing craze for "getting something for nothing," which manifests itself all the way from Wall street to the penny shop.

A bet is a little thing. The man who makes it is confident it can do him no harm. Other men may ruin themselves by gambling, but not he. And so it is in speculation. Every man knows that thousands have been ruined by it, yet each somehow convinces himself that he has found a "sure thing." Unfortunately those who can least afford to lose are most frequently deluded. Cashiers, clerks, stenographers and others with only the slender thread of a salary to cling to, seem the more eagerly to chase the will-o'-th-wisp across the bog of chance. Trained business men, who are best able to judge chances and to take advantage if any advantage there be, have the least to do with them.

The action of the guarantee companies may seem a hardship to gambling employes, depriving them of what they think a chance to "strike it rich," but in fact it is a kindness to them. It will destroy their delusions and enable them in time to realize that the best "chances" in life come through earnest service.

The railway companies of the land never did their employes a better turn than when they adopted the rule that drinking men would be discharged. That rule insured higher efficiency of service, and the man who gives better service to his employer is giving better service to himself.

Spain and Italy give excellent examples of countries in which the spirit of gambling has supplanted the spirit of healthy business. America cannot afford to let her people degrade and impoverish themselves after the same manner.

REBUILDING FIRST CHURCH.

The whole community is interested in the undertaking of the First Congregational church, at building for larger accommodations.

This pioneer Christian church has carried on a large share of the social and family-building life of this community.

Its work has outgrown the old quarters, and needs the stimulus of a modern structure for its worldly sanctuary.

Churches in these days share largely in the demand of the times for the comforts of civilization.

The old-fashioned house of worship was built like a huge box, with a wood stove in the corner, and hard straight-backed pews.

Its social life was just as hard-favored and cramped, and the character of its membership was satisfied with one bath a week, if it took any.

The more progressive communities are not satisfied with the fence-corner convenience of our forefathers.

So the people of the first church have grown tired of the triangular coat of paint, and will build a fitting house of worship.

In proportion as it is ornamental in architecture, and beautiful and com-

fortable in proportion, it is an additional improvement to the city.

The Journal hopes that the enterprise of the First church people will be encouraged and that they will meet with liberal assistance from all who feel like contributing to their large undertaking.

THE OFFER OF MR. WILCOX.

The offer of Mr. Theodore B. Wilcox to sell the old brick mills property, and perpetual water power to the city should be considered.

He offers to sell the property for \$50,000, and it includes the buildings, about 20 acres of land, and 500 to 2000 horse power.

Good milling men say the water power alone is worth that to anyone who has any use for power, and that

it will become more valuable as time goes by.

The Journal is not advised as to who Mr. Wilcox's attorneys are in this city, but his offer to the mayor is a public document on file with the records of the city.

Under the present charter the city can submit the matter to a popular vote, and if after discussion the people think it is a good business proposition, they can vote to buy the property.

From the standpoint of the city having a right to cheap lights, the people have a right to issue a popular loan and put in a municipal lighting plant. Let the matter be agitated.

The present charter was intelligently and liberally drawn, and if the charter killers do not succeed in mutilating it, time will sustain this claim.

MONEY MARKETS ARE EASY

Henry Clews, the New York broker sends out the following financial letter under date of August 13:

Another week has passed without any very serious damage to crops, or without materially reducing earlier estimates of the harvest. Wheat has risen to an unusual figure, \$1.07, owing to reports of injury by rust. The government report of August 1 has been issued, indicating a crop of 605,000,000 bushels of wheat and 2,564,000,000 bushels of corn. Some deterioration has taken place in wheat since the above report and private estimates are current as low as 550,000,000 bushels. High prices for wheat seem reasonably certain, since a short crop and increasing home consumption means less surplus for export at a time when Europe's necessities are urgent; the world's wheat crop being anywhere from 50 to 100 millions less than last year. Growers, therefore, should receive good prices for their product in compensation for a shortage. Cotton we are likely to have in plenty; and as this year's heavy curtailment by the mills is depleting the supply of cotton goods, the world's visible supply of cotton also being much reduced, there is every reason to believe that the planter will receive a fair price for his product, even though a bit below last year's fancy and fictitious figures. August is almost invariably a month of declining condition in cotton, but allowing for that fact, the trade estimates of 12,000,000 bales on this staple are not far from government figures. There is a disposition to create a scare concerning the boll weevil, also on the scarcity of labor; but the former seems to be doing less harm than last year, and the latter problem is one that will probably settle itself. A slight rise in the wages of cotton pickers, which planters can easily afford, will very likely attract an ample supply of labor which has temporarily gone to the cities, where employment was easier to obtain. The oats, barley, hay and potato crops all promise better than a year ago, and, allowing for ordinary setbacks, the outlook remains for a better harvest than in 1903. The corn crop is still the subject of most concern, for while the condition is reported at 87, or nearly 9 points better than last year, the crop is late and exposed to early frost. It should be borne in mind, however, that this is the period of extreme sensitiveness to weather conditions; and, as the crops have reached a stage of maturity where any damage is likely to be beyond repair, the markets will be particularly exposed to crop scares and exaggerations. The whole country is most anxious for a good harvest on which to base a sound business recovery, and such a contingency seems almost within grasp, hence much of the hopefulness which now prevails, and if the next four weeks pass without disaster all reasonable hopes are likely to be realized.

The stock market continues to show a good undertone, chiefly because of improved business conditions and the satisfactory crop outlook. In addition the strength of the traction stocks infused fresh interest in the market, and even some of the long neglected industrials showed a disposition to respond to better business prospects. The iron trade gradually improves, and it seems certain that the last quarter of the year is going to be the best for this branch of industry. Railroad managers look for heavy traffic during the fall and winter, and as labor agitation subsides the business improvement seems likely to extend. Our political situation presents no disturbing issues, so that apprehensions on this score are needless. The monetary situation also continues favorable, inasmuch as the crop demands, which will begin shortly, are not likely to interfere with easy rates for money. Funds are relatively plentiful in all parts of the country, and the New York banks are

carrying a reserve of about \$65,000,000 which is much the heaviest surplus of the last ten years. Gold exports have commenced and seem likely to continue, especially in view of a short supply of grain bills this year; but future cotton bills should soon be plentiful. Moreover, the loss of a few millions would be slightly felt here and would be beneficial to London, so that no concern is necessary on this account. In fact, any improvement in London would quickly be reflected here, and if gold commands better rates in London than here it is for the common good to allow its departure. The foreign situation has had little effect upon the financial markets. Japan has continued her marvelous successes without serious interruption, but if the war is to end this season Japan must quickly win a great victory as the time is not far distant when aggressive operations on both land and sea will be heavily handicapped by the approach of winter. Since the outlook is for stronger and more active markets, good stocks are likely to be a purchase on sharp reactions and in the absence of unfavorable developments.

Number on Paper Money.

"If any one comes up to you and wants to bet you that he can tell whether the number of any of Uncle Sam's paper money is odd or even by looking at that part of the bill on which the number does not appear, shun him as you would the plague," says an exchange.

"Why? What is the joke?" asked another guest.

"Only this," replied the first: "I was out this afternoon with a number of men with whom I have business dealings. We ate lunch, and then one man wanted to bet me that he could call the even or odd on the number of any bill I had, the loser to pay for the lunch. I took a bill from my pocket, folded it so that the number did not show, and after he had looked at it he said, 'Even.'"

"It was even. Soon afterwards I got stuck for the cigars the same way. After I had been done four or five times they explained to me that all of the bills marked 'A' and 'C' were odd, while those marked 'B' and 'D' were even. It cost about \$6 to find it out, but I guess it was a good investment at that. It is the same on all bills. Be careful when attempting to do the work not to take the series letter in front of the number, but hunt for a small letter on the left hand side of the bill."

Two of a Kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Wood and Mrs. at Roseburg this week, and fined \$5. Robert Burns said: In durance vile here must I wake and weep.

And all my frowny couch in sorrow steep.

Oh life! thou art a galling load, Along a rough and weary road,

To wretches such as I!

—Democrat.

Send Them to Salem.

Howling dogs keep residents of Gervais awake nights. It is very annoying. A charge will be welcomed.—Gervais Star.

TO KILL THE DANDRUFF GERM.

Is the Only Possible Way of Having An Effective Cure.

If you see a woman or a man with luxuriant glossy hair, you may be sure neither has dandruff to amount to anything. In nearly every case where women and men have thin brittle hair, they owe it to dandruff. There are hundreds of preparations that "claim" to cure dandruff, but not one but Newbro's Herpicide tells you that dandruff is the result of a germ burrowing into the scalp, and that permanent cure of dandruff and its consequent falling and baldness, can only be had by killing the germ; and there is no other preparation that will destroy that germ but Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause, and you remove the effect." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Daniel J. Fry, Special Agent.

Cheap Doctors They never pay. Don't employ them. Get the best and pay the price. Cheap doctors don't recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The best doctors endorse it for colds, coughs. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

TURNER NEWS NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Wood and Mrs. Pierce have just returned from an extended visit to California and Southern Oregon.

John Shafer is still quite sick with dropsy.

The Epworth League will render a program and serve ice cream Friday evening.

Arthur Wood and family, of Portland, are spending a two weeks' vacation in Turner.

C. A. Bear and family go Friday to Silver Creek falls, intending to visit a couple of days at Scotts Mills before returning home.

Mrs. Homer Hilleary is visiting at the parental home.

Miss Hallie Thomas will teach in the Portland schools the coming year.

John Caster and wife were Salem visitors Thursday.

Do it today.

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'till tomorrow what you can do today," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it today!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it TODAY—and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists. At Dr. Stone's drug stores.

Back to Newspaper Business.

Mr. T. I. Dugger has made arrangements to purchase the Scio News, and expects to take charge of it in October, perhaps sooner, as Mr. Humphrey, the editor, wishes to retire before then. Mr. Dugger formerly run it. He is a good newspaper man, and knows how to get out a live "sheet."



A PEEP INTO OUR ICE HOUSE

will show you why it is that our meats are always fresh and appetizing in the hottest weather, when meats would spoil if not properly cared for. It would also show some of the fattest sides of beef, tender and fine quarters of lamb and mutton. Our meats are high grade and low priced.

E. C. Cross.

State Street Market.

GOOD PRINTING AND FAIR TREATMENT Counts and when the two are combined the Good Printer out of the poor suicide class. The Good Hop Grower knows a good thing, and is ordering the SAFETY HOP TICKET in preference to the cheap one supplied by the other fellow. Get in your orders early—time is getting short. PROOFS SUBMITTED ON ALL WORK. THE N. D. ELLIOTT PRINTERY 193 Commercial St., Salem, Or.

THE PICK OF THE FOREST Has been taken to supply the stock of lumber in our yards. Our stock is complete with all kinds of lumber. Just received a car load of No. 1 shingles, also a car of fine shakes. We are able to fill any and all kinds of bills. Come and let us show you our stock. Yard and office near S. P. passenger depot. Phone Main 651. GOODALE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Family Liquor Store E. ECKERLEN, 254 Commercial Street. Full line of liquors and wines. Cedarbrook whisky—formerly the McBrier brand—the best for family use. All orders filled and delivered in the city limits. Phone Main 1151.