

HOFER BROS., Publishers and Proprietors

E. HOFER, Editor.

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THE JOURNAL STANDS FOR PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT, GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND NO DEGRADABLE LABOR.

We live by Faith; but Faith is not the slave
Of text and legend. Reason's voice and God's
Nature's and Duty's, never are at odds.
What asks our Father of His children, save
Justice and mercy and humility,
As reasonable service of good deeds,
Pure living, tenderness to human needs,
Reverence and trust, and prayer for light to see
The Master's footprints in our daily ways?
No knotted scourge nor sacrificial knife,
But the calm beauty of an ordered life,
Whose very breathing is unworded praise!—
A life that stands as all true lives have stood,
Firm-rooted in the faith that God is Good.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The State Board in charge of the four state normal schools has completed its preliminary work of administration. Each school has been visited by a committee of the board and an inventory and financial and statistical statement has been secured. Suitable repairs and renovations of equipment have been ordered to put the institution in **FIRST CLASS WORKING ORDER.** The state has between two and three thousand dollars' worth of property on its hands, in the shape of normal schools and equipments. Each of the schools has a faculty and officers elected by the outgoing local boards of regents, with salaries fixed. The new board, which entered upon its duties early in July **HAS NO POWER TO ABROGATE ANY OF THESE CONTRACTS,** except for cause shown. The new board, which has centralized power of control over the schools has no power to abolish any of these schools. There was an effort to amend the law to require this new board to discontinue two of the schools, **BUT THE AMENDMENT WAS DEFEATED.** The new State Board of Regents has no authority to dispose of any property of the normal schools. It has no power to create any indebtedness or **PILE UP ANY BILLS AGAINST THE STATE** for the conduct of such schools. The appropriations for Weston and Ashland will be very carefully administered, and it is the purpose of the board to increase the revenues of the schools **BY MAKING ALL FEES PAYABLE TO THE STATE.** If the friends of the two schools without appropriations, because they were vetoed by the governor, put up the money to run them, the board has no option but to keep the schools open. The laws creating these state normal schools were not repealed, and it is **NOT GOOD PUBLIC POLICY TO LET THE PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT OF THESE SCHOOLS STAND IDLE.** The board is working hard to increase the quality and the quantity of the work turned out by these state normal schools. The number of students attending for professional work will be nearly doubled.

FULTON AND FAIRBANKS

The visit of Vice-President Fairbanks to Oregon and his entertainment at Astoria have passed into history. Likewise the failure of the city of Portland to take any notice of his visit to Oregon **HAS BECOME A MATTER OF RECORD.** Senator Fulton has placed the state under obligation for the wholehearted manner in which the second man of the nation was received at his home on the Columbia. That no one but the Press Club saved the day at Portland was **A DISGRACE TO THAT CITY'S LEADING POLITICIANS.** Oregon has tremendous interests at stake in the National Capital, and the vice-president is a man with whom it pays to be friendly. As president of the senate he can do many little acts of courtesy to assist the Oregon delegation **IN LOOKING AFTER THEIR CONSTITUENTS.** Whether he shall ever be President is of no serious importance, but merely as vice-president the Indiana leader is entitled to every courtesy as the hands of Oregon public men. Senator Fulton has done the right thing and the wise thing in showing Vice-President Fairbanks every attention, **WHILE HE WAS THE GUEST OF THE STATE.** It may be incidentally remarked that Senator Fulton commands the good will and hearty support of the members of the senate. That sort of thing goes a long way in the United States senate, where nearly all kinds of **PUBLIC BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED ON A COURTESY BASIS.** The Portland politicians made asses of themselves in giving Hon. Charles S. Fairbanks a frost when he passed through their city.

CRIME OR RIOTING IN THE EAST.

It is sometimes soothing to one's feelings to say "your another," and the San Francisco Chronicle no doubt feels better after the following which appears in its issue of July 30: From time to time the press of the eastern cities indulges itself, and probably pleases its readers, with attacks on the people of this city, which is held up to mankind as an unholy example of lawlessness, wickedness, violence and crime. The shame of our city government during recent years we cannot deny, but we can truthfully claim that if differs from the government of some eastern cities only in the completeness of its exposure and the vigor with which corrupt men are prosecuted. It is true that in some occupations there are serious industrial disputes, but they are no more serious and no more frequent than in all other cities of its size in this country. As to actual rioting, **THERE IS NO OTHER LARGE CITY OF ITS SIZE WHICH HAS HAD SO FEW RIOTS, WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES OR RACIAL ANTAGONISM.** And what is most significant of all, the one recent case in which there was one day of rioting, and several days of disposition to riot, order was restored and peace maintained by the power of public opinion directly on a notoriously corrupt city government whose higher police authorities were in full sympathy with the rioters. There is social friction here as there is social friction elsewhere, but we are not fighting the question out with mobs on the streets and there is no probability that we shall ever do so. In the state of Minnesota the troops are being mustered to put down a miners' rebellion, and the city of New York seems to be a veritable pit of infamy in which crime of all kinds runs riot with the police hopelessly incompetent to deal with it. Respectable citizens are rising in their wrath and demanding a vigilance committee and lynch law to rid the city of brutal thugs, whom the police seldom capture and whom, when they are captured, venal police magistrates with an eye to the criminal vote turn loose upon society with little or no punishment. **THE LESS NEW YORK, ESPECIALLY,** has to say about crime and race hatred in other cities the less the attention of the public will be drawn to the fact that **IT IS ITSELF PROMINENT IN THE COUNTRY, IF NOT IN THE WORLD, FOR THE CORRUPTION OF ITS POLICE AND POLICE MAGISTRATES, THE INSECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY, THE ORGIES OF ITS INFAMOUS RICH, THE BITTER RACE HATRED AND THE RIOTS WHICH RESULT FROM IT, AND ALL THAT IS DESPICABLE AND DANGEROUS IN HUMAN SOCIETY.** It is not necessary to harp upon the wickedness of other cities. The topic is not pleasant and we prefer to refrain from it, but when

residents of perhaps the most peaceful and law-abiding large city in America have for months seen themselves pilloried as monsters of wickedness and corruption human nature will relieve itself by a frank statement of the facts of the case with such incidental references as we have made herein to the villainy of our accusers. For part of this the people of this city and state are perhaps at fault. In our appreciation of the delights of California and our confidence in the future glory of San Francisco we have doubtless acquired the habit of bragging too much. By persistence in that habit for years we have made California a standard by which other parts of the world judge themselves and are judged. Bigness and vigor are associated in men's minds with California and San Francisco. Doubtless, human nature being as it is, the world tends to look askance at the possessors of great qualities, and takes pleasure in assuming that in wickedness, as well as excellence, we are unrivalled. But it is not so. San Francisco is like other cities in having in it elements of corruption, but as compared with such a city as New York it is a saint's rest.

Archaeological Finds in Chinese Turkestan.

From the outskirts of the desert in Chinese Turkestan most astonishing archaeological finds in the sand-buried caves of Turfan have been brought to Berlin. The greatest surprise are the paintings in fresco style with which the walls of the excavated temples and palaces were covered. The colors are as well preserved as though the painter had just finished his work; innumerable, often life size, figures of men and animals, the by-work of plants and ornamentations, and the symbolic embellishments give us a clear conception of an unknown period of flourishing culture in those regions and the tangible proof of a direct connection of the art of eastern Asia with that of the western community of nations. Fortunately so many writings in various languages were unearthed at the same time that we can fix the origin of these paintings with sufficient accuracy.

The finds leads us back to the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries of our era and represent the state of culture in these remote regions, before Mohammedanism got its complete superiority. It was a mixture of Buddhist, Indian, New Persian, Christian and Chinese accomplishments that we have before us, and from its study many a puzzle of the history of east Asian art is at once solved. We may now follow in detail the gradual transition from the Hellenistic to the Chinese style.

If we are struck at the great resemblance of many traits on these pictures with particularities of modern Japanese works of art, the old supposition that the best sides of the decorative style of Japanese art goes in the end back to Greek influences, is now fully substantiated.

Of the highest interest are the ethnological bearings of these pictures of Gods, Demons, Buddhas and Saints, especially of the numerous portraits of kings, warriors, monks and devotees. Among them we find many Aryans of the truest type with blue or greenish eyes, high noses, blonde beard and undulating hair. Thus the doubts of modern critics regarding the assertion of mediaeval Chinese geographers that nations of such description lived in the western outskirts of the celestial empire are set at rest.

Of most imposing presence appear the New Persian figures in their royal and warlike attire with their scalloped coats of mail and the inlaid silver of the sword belts. On the other hand the Indian type of many figures is unmistakable, as is also the plain, somewhat stiff appearance of the Chinese personages. The ease and distinctness of the outlines is admirable, while the effect of shadow and the detail of the background is not so well cared for. If we compare these pictures with the later works of Chinese, Korean and Japanese pictorial art, there is hardly any essential addition noticeable. On the contrary, since the seventeenth century Chinese and Korean painting is losing of its former excellence, while Japan in the period of its seclusion carefully preserves its good tradition. The consequence is that in modern times the development of eastern art appears the more satisfactory the farther east we go. I. e., the more distant from the common origin in Chinese Turkestan.

In Turfan the period of decay commenced in the ninth century. The mixture of Hellenistic, Buddhist and Chinese cultures receded before the iconoclastic Mohammedanism swayed over Persia, northern India and Turkestan. Ever since, the east Asian world of culture was separated from the influences of the west and underwent its transformations exclusively according to Chinese wants and ideals.

The discovery of these monuments of the flourishing period of Turkestan in the seventh and eighth centuries is due to two expeditions of Professor Granwedel and the two and a half years' expedition of Herr von Leooq. From a special fund the German emperor contributed 2500 toward the expenses, the state of Prussia paying the remainder. The

work of deciphering the excavated writings, partly in unknown languages, will occupy scholars for many years to come. The first publications of newly discovered Manichean texts and of some fragments in the formerly unknown Sogdian language by Professor F. W. K. Muller of the Berlin academy of sciences has made quite a sensation in the learned world.—Continental Correspondence.

The Limit of Life.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration, seems to be between 50 and 60; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness then being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 50 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by J. C. Perry, druggist. 50c.



MRS. SARAH P. DECKER.

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and a Denver social favorite.

"Regular as the Sun"

Is an expression as old as the race. No doubt the rising and setting of the sun is the most regular performance in the universe, unless it is the action of the liver and bowels when regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed by J. C. Perry, druggist. 25c.

Recommendation Enough.

Owner of motor car (to chauffeur)—Have you any recommendation Chauffeur—No, sir; but I can get one in the course of a month or so. Owner of motor car—Why the delay? Chauffeur—He's in the hospital.—Tit-Bits.

The Texas Wonder.

Cures all kidney, bladder and rheumatic trouble; sold by all druggists, or two months' treatment by mail for \$1. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by Stone's drug store. dw-lyr

Your idle money will earn interest if deposited with us, while awaiting an opportunity for investment.

It can be withdrawn when wanted.

Savings Department Capital National Bank

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A Good Remedy

For a bad stomach is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and one bottle will convince you beyond all doubt that this is true. It is an absolutely pure medicine and has a reputation of 54 years standing.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Is therefore the friend of every man or woman suffering from Poor Appetite, Sick Headache, Insomnia, Liver Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Diarrhoea or Malaria.

THE MARKETS.

Take Salem a Good Home Market.

SALEM MARKET.

Local Wholesale Market.

Eggs—20c.
Butter—30c; fat, 28c.
Hens—11c; young chickens, 12 1/2 c
Local wheat—75c.
Oats—33c.
Barley—\$21.
Flour—Hard wheat, \$5.00; valley \$3.85 @ \$4.00.
Mill feed—Bran, \$19.50; shorts, \$21.
Hay—Cheat, \$8.50 @ 9, and clover, \$7.00 per ton; timothy, \$11.00 @ \$12.00 per ton.
Onions—\$4.00 per cwt; potatoes, \$1.00 per cwt.
Hops—Choice, 10 @ 11c; prime to choice, 8 @ 9c; medium to prime, 8 1/2 c.

Chittim bark—4 1/2 @ 5c.
Wool—20c.
Mohair—29c.
Tropical Fruits.
Bananas—\$6.75.
Oranges—\$3 @ \$4.
Lemons—\$6.00 @ \$6.50.
Retail Market.
Oats—White, \$30; wheat, 90c per bu.; rolled barley, \$27.
Eggs—25c.
Butter—Country, 25c; creamery, 35c.
Flour—Valley, \$1.15 @ \$1.20 per sack; hard wheat, \$1.35 @ \$1.40.
Bran—85c per sack; \$21 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, 85c per cwt; cheat, 60c; clover, 50c per cwt; shorts, 95c per cwt.

Livestock.
Hogs—Fat, 6c.
Cattle—1100 @ 1200 lb steers, 3 1/2 c.
Lighter steers—3 @ 3 1/2 c.
Stock hogs—5 1/2 @ 6c.
Cows and heifers—900 @ 1000 lb, 2 @ 2 1/2 c.
Lams—4 1/2 c.
Veal—Dressed, 5 @ 7c.

Portland Wholesale Market.
Wheat—Club, 83c; valley, 80c; blue stem, 85c.
Oats—Choice white, \$25.
Millstuff—Bran, \$17.
Hay—Timothy, \$16 @ \$18; alfalfa, \$13.
Vetch—\$8.50.
Poultry—Hens, 12 1/2 @ 13c; spring chickens, 14 @ 15c; dressed chickens, 1 @ 1 1/2 c higher than live; ducks, young, 10 @ 11c; pigeons, \$1 @ \$1.25.
Pork—Best, 7 @ 8c.
Lams—Spring, 9 @ 9 1/2 c.
Mutton—7c.
Hops—Choice, per pound, 6 @ 7 1/2 c.
Hops—Choice, per pound, 6 @ 7 1/2 c.
Wool—Valley, coarse to medium, 20 @ 21c; eastern Oregon, 16 @ 21c.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
Time Card No. 48—Effective June 16.
Toward Portland—Passenger.
No. 16—5:23 a. m., Oregon Express.
No. 18—8:40 a. m., Cottage Grove Passenger.
No. 12—4:45 p. m., Shasta Express.
No. 14—9:28 p. m., Portland Express.

Toward Portland—Freight.
No. 222—10:55 a. m., departs 11:38 a. m., Portland Fast Freight.
No. 226—10:40 a. m., departs 11:38 a. m., Way Freight.
Toward San Francisco—Passenger
No. 11—11:03 a. m., Shasta Express.
No. 17—6:42 p. m., Cottage Grove Passenger.
No. 15—9:56 p. m., California Express.
No. 13—1:31 a. m., San Francisco Express.

Toward San Francisco—Freight.
No. 221—2:33 a. m., San Francisco Fast Freight.
No. 225—11:55 a. m., arrives 11:25.

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Under Shelter.
"You say the trouble was
an argument you had with
wife?"
"Yes, sire," meekly replied
prisoner.
"What position did you
the matter?"
"One just inside the
sir."—Milwaukee Sentinel.
Eczema.
For the good of those
with eczema or other such
wish to say, my wife had
of that kind and after using
tutors' remedies for some
cluded to try Chamberlain's
and it proved to be better
thing she had tried. For
Stone's drug store.