#### OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some Interesting Reminis cences of Earlier Days.

SALEM'S SCHOOLS OF TO-DAY,

From the Foundation of the District. to the Completion of the new Building --- Items of Interest.

The history of the public schools of Salem properly begins with the date of the establishment of School District No. 24, m 1855, by Wm. Pugh, county superintendent of schools.

The first public school house was creeted on the corner of Marion and Commercial streets about the year 1850. The building was of the primitive pioneer style of architecture—being simply a hewed log house. It served the purposes of a public school house until the building of the central school house in 1857. This log school house was used as a place for religious worship and also for political meetings. In this house, Rev. O. Dickinson, preached his first sermon in Salem-his text on that occasion being. "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" The text certainly had no reference to that old house, for, never was a school house more generally utilized for public purposes than this one. In this house the first democratic primary meeting for Marion county was held. It was for the purpose of forming and organizing that party preparatory to the first territorial election in 1851. It was probably the first one held in the territory. Some of those present and aiding in that meeting became noted in the administration of public affairs in the territory and subsequently, bore a conspicuous part in state

and territorial politics. This school house was, for several years, the place for voting at general elections. It was afterward moved to where the Capital National bank now stands, where it did service as a book store for a number of years.

The public schools prior to the organization of the present school district were supported by subscription and by rate-bills in midition to the aid given by the common school fund of that time Of the teachers who taught in the first school house, nothing our be gleaned from the records of the district. Old residents say that the schools of the early fifties were generally in the hands of skillful teachers. Hon. B. F. Bonham, and Mrs. I. R. Moores, and several whose names we failed to ascertain, wielded the birch at sundry times in the old log school house.

The Central school building was be-gun in 1857 and completed in 1858. J. O'Donald Esq. was the contractor and builder. It has been used as a school house continually from that date, and will no doubt, continue in the service of the district for several years. For eight or nine years it was the only district school house. There are many of our citizens who received their elementary education within its walls not a few of whom now occupy prominent places in the learned professions. Some are holding positions of honor and trust in the city, county, and state. That they were trained by



NEW EAST SALEM SCHOOL BUILDING

following names fully demonstrates, viz. Gov. elect and Mrs. Sylvester Pennoyer, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Carr, A. C. Daniels, S. H. Jenner, Misses Emily Belt, Nellie Stipp, Clara Watt, and E. Humphrey, Prof. Dana C. Pearson, Mrs. P. L. Price, Miss E. Boise, and J. T. Outhouse.

The above names comprise nearly all of those who taught in the Central school from 1858 to 1866. Most of them are still living. None are now engaged in teaching. Several have passed from the scenes of earth, among the latter being Mrs. Nellie Stipp Curl, and A. C. Dan-

The board of directors for this district, in 1858 were, A. W. Ferguson, W. H. Rector, and C. A. Reed, School Clerk, B. F. Brown.

The number of persons of school age residing in the district on April 1st, 1859, was 227. B. F. Brown was clerk for several years. Dr. F. S. Hoyt, president of the Willamette University, was county superintendent of schools in 1858-59. Among the early pioneers of Salem none took greater interest in the support and maintenance of the public schools than Hon. J.D. Boon, Hon. E. N. Cooke, Hons. H. and I. E. Moores, and Dr. A. M. Belt each having served as director in addition to extending liberal pecuniary aid to the schools.

In 1865, there were enrolled in the Central school over 200 pupils. The num-ber enumerated in district in 1865 being

To meet the imperative demand for more rooms it was decided at the annual school meeting of April 2nd, 1866 to build two or more new school houses, one in North Salem, and one in South Salem, and during the year 1866 these two houses —one in North Salem and the other in South Salem—were erected at a total cost including purchase of grounds, of \$4500.

The report of the school clerk at the annual meeting 1867, stated that the Central school had an average attendance of 160. The district had three schools, all self-sustaining, at the moderate cost of \$4 00 tnition per term, in addition to the school funds received by the district. No local tax to pay teachers salaries was levied in those days. Taxes had been levied for local school purposes, to pay

deficiencies, to repair and build school the towns and villages, so that Marion houses, in a few instances during the fifteen years' history of the district prior At the April meeting, 1867, Rev. O. Dickinson was elected to represent the district as a delegate to the Marion county teachers' institute to be held at Belpassi in August of that year. In 1867, Belpassi in August of that year. In 1867, there were 320 pupils attending the several schools and 839 persons reported of school age. The increase in school population being rapid—the district between the years 1806-69 purchased sites and built the two school houses known as the Little Central and the East Salam buildings.

tral and the East Salem buildings.
The Little Central school was first used as a public school for the colored children. Mrs. R. Mallory, was elected the teacher for this school and taught it as long as it was maintained. From 1866 to 1869, the following teachers taught in the schools: some of them taught but a short time, others several months, and a few the entire three years. Profs. T. H. Crawford, W. T. Ramsey, F. H. Grubbs, J. M. Garrison, O. D. Donne, H.Y. Thompson, R.O. Dunbar, Mrs. E. Denlinger, Mrs. P. L. Price, Miss E. A. Witten, Miss Aurora Watt, Miss Fannie Case, Miss McGhee, Miss Louise Simpson, Miss Clara Watt, and others whose names we failed to find on the records. The names are not given in the order of their services. In 1869, there were 1136 persons of school age in the district. The average attendance of the schools during that year was 327. From 1870 to 1875 the teachers were frequently changed. The names of the teachers who at various times taught in the schools are: O. D. Doane, Mrs. P. L. Price, Miss Nellie Taylor, J. M. Garrison, W. T. Ramsey, Miss Louise Simpson, Miss Clara Watt, Miss H. Carroll, C. R. James, Misses Mary A. Gallagher, Maggie Patton, Mary Robinson, H. P. Crooke, Mrs. L. A. Mallery, Miss Marie, Smith, L. Thompson The names of the teachers who at various lory, Miss Marie Smitk, L. Thompson, Miss Z. M. Raymond, A. W. Lockhart, H. M. Hopewell, C. F. Ferguson, Prof. Furlong, S. Rice, Mrs. S. B. Woodworth, Miss Gilliland.

The annual meeting held April 3d, in 1871, voted a tax of 214 mills for the support of the schools, the former system of supporting the schools proving in adequate to meet the increasing demands This meeting will be remembered as the "Stormy Time," active opposition being made to the proposed levy. The vote of the April meeting was 51 ayes 39 noes on the tax levy. It appearing that some illegality was found in reference to notices calling the meeting, another was called for April 24, when the meeting voted strongly for free schools, and a tax of 3 mills instead of 236 mills was levied by a vote of 112 to 74. The board of directors in 1871, were, R. H. Dearborn, R. Mallory, and Paul Crandall, C. P. Strat-

The free school system may be said to have fairly commenced in 1872. Opposi-tion to free schools was maintained for several years. In 1875, no opposition was made to voting a tax of 3 mills. For the five years preceeding this meeting, the annual meeting had steadily voted the tax for support of the schools not-withstanding the opposition. In the year 1875, the board of directors consisted of Messrs. D. Payton, P. Crandall and R. H. Dearborn, Clerk Lafe Williams. This board adopted the present system of graded schools. To Hon J. T. Gregg. Hon. L. L. Rowland, Prof. Howard Morris, and Prof. S. A. Randle, is the credit due of preparing the system of graded that has successfully stood the test of eleven years' experience. The corps of teachers selected to introduce the graded system, were J. T. Gregg, Miss Clara Watt, Miss Zilpha Raymond, at the East Salem building; Mrs. L. G. Adair, Mrs. Nellie Curl, at the Central school; Miss Marie E. Smith, at the Primary Central school; H. G. Morris and Miss Ida Hutton at the North school, A. W. Lockhart and Miss Mary J. Jory; at the South school; J. T. Gregg was made city superintendent of the schools. Prof. Morris, died in January, 1876, and the board elected Prof. S. A. Randle to succeed him. From 1876 to the present time a detailed account of the schools is unnecessary, as the large majority of our people are familiar with the progress of school affairs during this period. At the annual school meeting of 1883, the fol-At the lowing statistics were presented, viz: Number of legal votes in district, 650; number of persons of school age, 1565;

and over 600 pupils attending the schools. In addition to the five school houses owned by the district, two church buildings were being used for public schools. It was determined at this meeting to build another school building. Accordingly a committee was appointed to select a site, and the board of directors authorized to contract for the erection of a suitable building to meet the pressing de-mand for better accommodations. A 5 mill tax was levied for building pur poses and a 3 mill tax for the support of the schools. The total taxable property in this school district in 1883 was \$1,321,-The amount paid for teachers' salaries, \$6395,00. The number of teachers

employed, thirteen.

As a result of this move in 1883, we now have, and are occupying the beauti-ful East Salem school building which is shown in the cut accompanying this ar-It is one of the finest, most commodious, and conveniently arranged public school buildings on the Pacific coast It is designed to accommodate 600 pupils seated in twelve rooms. It is fur-nished with the latest and most approved furniture. It is supplied with water from the Salem water works, and is heat

ed by hot air furnaces. It will cost, when entirely completed, about \$40,000 00. It is a fitting monument of the interest, enterprise, and solid support manifested by our people in and to the public schools. The growth of the public school system has been no more strongly marked anywhere in Oregon, than right here in Salem, nor any-where else for that matter. Salem now employs as thorough a corps of teachers as can be found in the graded schools of any city and the patronage will favorably compare with that of any other schools.

## MARION COUNTY SCHOOLS.

A Few Items About the Public Schools of this County.

The public schools of Marion county are in a flourishing condition. There are eighty-nine districts that maintain three months, or more school each year and 107 public schools. No less than two hundred teachers find employment for a period ranging from one term of three months to ten months during the school year. There are from three to five school houses in each township, exclusive of many converts from the "old way."

county affords excellent school facilities. In few instances, do children have a dis tance of over two miles to travel in order to attend school.

To the immigrant desiring a location affording the advantage of good public schools, Marion county offers inducements second to no other county in Oregon. In all of the towns, and in several of the rural districts, from eight to ten months school is maintained each year. Many of the districts have fine commodious school buildings suitably supplied with furniture and school apparatus. The public schools are supported by a 4-mill coenty tax, and the state irreducible fund. In addition to liberal support from these sources, local taxes are levied in some of the districts. The county and state funds are distributed in April and August respectively each year-each district first receiving \$50, and then shares prorata in the remaining funds. This apportionment, made in this way, lends material aid to the district having a min-

imum school population.

The following statistics afford a fair idea of the present status of educational matters of Marion county as related to its public schools.

No. persons of school age No. persons enrolled in the schools Average daily attendance No. teachers employed No. teachers holding certificates Average No. months' school taught No. of school houses in the

county. Value of school houses and .\$86,365 00 No. of legal voters for school Durposes Average months salary paid

male teachers.

Average months salary paid female teachers Total amount of funds received from all sources and paid out for support of the pub-

\$55,148 89 lie schools GEO. A. PEEBLES. SALEM, OR., Dec. 27, 1886. WELLER BROS.

An "Unremarkable" Career--Au Unphilanthropic Firm-"Business is Business."

Weller Bros., grocers, 201 Commercial street are indifferent about being written up. So far there has been nothing

remarkable in their career. They do not date from away back, and their ancestors could hardly be termed illustrious. Their succes has not been phenominal, but equal to their fondest hopes for which they are grateful to a patronizing public.

They are not philanthropists, but endeavor to sell groceries at reasonable prices and do not forget to add a margin for incidentals, etc. Their bank account for incidentals, etc. Their bank account is not monumental, and they never keep over \$5 00 in the safe.

Their manner of doing business is not original or peculiar, and all they ask in exchange for their goods is "dollars of the realm" unpunched and unalloyed.

They keep a barrel of pickles constantly open, which the ladies are cordially invited to sample, and their gentleman friends are most welcome to the genial influence of a good fire so long as the wood lasts. They are not at all exclusive and are glad at any time to be interviewed as to goods, prices, etc., at their place of business, 201 Commercial street, Salem, where they will always be found "At Home."

## J. W. CRAWFORD.

The Oldest Established Tinner and Plumb-

In 1868 David Cole, now of Portland, established a tin store, and plumbing house at 261 Commercial street. After a few years Mr. Cole was succeeded by Meyers Brothers, and this firm by L. Meyers & Co. In 1874, J. W. Crawford, already well-known in Salem as a man of excellent business qualifications, purchased the business from the latter firm, and is still conducting the business at the old stand."

He now has as complete a stock of stoves, ranges, tinware, clothes wringer rollers, force and lift pumps, steam and water pipe, hose nozzles, house furnishing goods, and everything else in that line that one often finds. Mr. Crawford always keeps a large force of competent workmen employed, and is prepared to do plumbing in all its branches, at short notice. He also does roofing and spouting, his work in that line being done with neatness and dispatch, and to the entire satisfaction of his customers. Repairing is made a specialty in all branches. Mr. Crawford has a very extensive custom, which he gained by 'hard work' and close application to his business, and by showing to each and all of his customers that he aimed only to please, in both quality of the goods purchased and service performed, and in prices. His place of business is at 261 Commercial, about midway between State and Court streets.

BATHS AND SHAVING PARLORS. A Brief Description of the Business Es tablishment of George Hoeye.

During the few years he has been in business in this city, George Hoeye, of 200 Commercial street has established a reputation as a tonsorial artist, that will stand in rank with any artist in the land. His parlors are fitted with baths, and beside are furnished with all the latest facilities for shaving, and hair cutting, and he and his assistant, Mr. Early, are always ready to do the best of work in their line

## CHARLES CALVERY.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, is one of the leading business men of Salem, and carries one of the complet-est stocks of millinery and ladies' fancy goods, silks, French flowers, and ladies and childrens' wear to be found south of Portland. He is also agent for P. Centemeri & Co's kid gloves. Mr. Calvert always keeps several competent milliners employed, and is prepared to do trim-ming, and everything in that line.

## DR. S. R. JESSUP.

This eminent physician has been for many years in the practice of medicine and surgery in this city, and his present THE "STATE."

#### An Enterprising Home Corporation

RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY.

They Insure Property with Home Capital - Flourishing and succeessful Business.

On February 29th, 1884, articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Hon. R. P. Earhart, secretary of state of Oregon, setting forth the formation of the Stata Insurance Company, of Salem, Oregon. The articles were signed by B. F. Harding, A. Bush, Wm. England, W. J. Herren, R. P. Earbart, Jno. Hughes, J. Herren, R. P. Earbart, Jno. Hughes, and H. W. Cottle, all gentlemen of well known financial ability, and of the strictest business integrity. The capital stock of the corporation was \$100,000. of the corporation was \$100,000.

The company organized by electing Hon. L. L. Rowland, M. D., F. R. S., paid up capital of the company is a clean, neat "plum," or \$50,000 in gold coin of president; Hon. E. B. McElroy, vice the United States, not "promises to pay," president; H. W. Cottle, secretary and this statement we have where manager; and Col. Geo. Williams, treas-

two assistants, besides the secretary, in claims-no more, no less.

No. 1, was written on the residence property of the company's treasurer, Col. Geo. Williams, situated on the corner of assets. Front and Division streets, and their last policy, written on the 31st day of December, 1886, was numbered 8,914, so our readers can judge of the magnitude of this company's business since its organization.

Beginning in a quiet way its business has steadily and healthily increased from the start with almost unexampled prosperity. So rapid was the growth of Oregon's young candidate for public favor that two months after it commenced business it became necessary to find more commodious quarters, and with this object in view a suite of large offices were fitted up on the second floor of the brick block in which the company's office was situated, and here the office remained until the phenomenal growth of the company's business crowded them out of this county combined. pany's business crowded them out of the State Insurance Company makes there, when they purchased the brick no secret of its business, and its books, block on the northwest corner of Com- accounts, papers and records are ever mercial and Cherneketa streets in January, 1886, and after handsomely and moved into and occupied their new office on the 20th day of April last. This block is one of the handsomest business buildings on commercial street, and reflects credit both upon our main business street and upon the energetic push and business ability which has ever characterized the management of the State Insurance Compleasing designs.

There are now five clerks employed in

There are now five clerks employed in addition to the secretary and assistant solvent, substantial, and healthy corporsecretary of the company, making seven ation on this coast than the State Insurin all steadily at work in the office, and ance Co., nor one which deals more honoffice hours—S A. M. to 5 P. M.—the year

The company does business only in Oregon and territories of Washington and Idaho, and has about 200 wide awake, first class agents in different parts of this territory, who are pushing an immense and first class business for the company. Right here it might be well to speak of the company's mode of doing business with its patrons. The applicant is given a blank application by the agent, which contains a list of questions material to the appear in the policy, and there is no equitable settlement of its losses than chance for anyone to be misinformed, and the 'State.'" get his policy without knowing just what t will insere, and the terms and conditions upon which it furnishes indemnity to its patrons. On the front of each pollarge letters the legend: "Read your policy." So it is no fault of the company f people do not thoroughly and fully understand their policies.

The company makes a specialty of ed by all companies to be the safest and

The State Insurance Company is distinctivly a home institution in every essential particular. It is composed of our own people. It is here among us, constitutes part of our business community, performs a necessary function in our pro-gress and business advancement, it is owned and controlled by home capital, and what is best for the city of Salem, county of Marion, state of Oregon, and northwest territory, it keeps the money which accumulates from its premiums in our people as is clearly evidenced by the northwest. The money which a man the fact that it is doing the leading busputs in an insurance policy of the State Insurance Company, does not to to fill the coffers of some aristocratic condholder in the east, or go across the broad Atlantic, from whence it never returns, but it stays here at home, where it is loaned, and assists in building up and beautifying our own section of country, and in stimulating our trade, commerce and agricultural developement. During the last three years, this company has received nearly \$300,000 in premiums, every dollar of which is still here in the northwest, employed in our agriculture, trade and commerce. If this vast vol-ume of money had have been paid to northwest.

tion of the company, we would say the holds the largest re-insurance reserve,

company's building and the ground upon which it stands, together with the office fixtures, is worth fully \$10,000. But this



STATE INSURANCE BLOCK.

is not a drop in the bucket of the comin the aggregate to over \$60,000. The paid up capital of the company is a clean, this statement, we know whereof we speak.

There is also an additional \$50,000 sub-Thus organized, the company began scribed, and which is so well secured that business in a little office, on the first floor of the Williams & England block, with stock \$100,000, just what the company

The company, for self protection, never The first policy, which was numbered takes a risk for more than \$2,500, without

The State opened the year 1886 with And certainly this report shows the com-pany to be in a most excellent condition financially.

In the progress of this article, we have much pleasure and pride in saying we have simply stated facts as we found them on the books and vouchers of the company, and which we know from careful examination to be true in every

respect and particular.

One thing that fully demonstrates the confidence of the people in the company, is positively and plainly shown in the fact that it has more risks in Marion county, where it is located, than in any other county; and more risks than all the other companies doing business in

open to any person desiring to investigate its business in good faith, and inform themselves as to its responsibility and its conveniently fitting it up, the company methods of dealing with its patrons; and no reasonable or fair minded person or persons need entertain the slightest doubt as to the financial ability of the State to pay any and all losses as they may accrue, if they will only take the time and pains to investigate for themselves. Its system of keeping its books and records is admired to the control of the control o ing is occupied by the company in its business, and is nicely finished, and bandsomely furnished in bright and some ly furnished in bright and some larger and business, and is nicely finished, and tor will not, therefore, be overwhelmed handsomely furnished in bright colors of with a multitude of intricacies in the legerdemain of modern bookkeeping.

the company finds it difficult with this orably and justly with its patrons. The largely increased force, to handle its evidence that this company pays its legit business, although they work on long imate losses honorably, fully, and promptly, are abundant, both from the record and through. A further addition to this corps of assistants will probably become necessary in the near future.

The company does business only in year and the distribution of numbers of its policy holders who have sustained losses during the past three years. Its adjustments are liberal, honorable and comparatively free from objectionable technicalities, and its pay ments of losses are exceedingly prompt, as the company does not take 30, 60, or 90 days in which to pay its losses, but pays at once without discount. Its losses are paid on an average of less than ten days from the time notice of loss is received at the office, and we must heartily agree with the Daily Oregonian of Janurisk, and these the applicant must answer, ary 1st '86 when it said "The Oregonian and then sign the application; the policy is then granted him in accordance with that no other company has paid its losses his application. The application contains as a rule so soon after the occurrence of the same conditions and stipulations that the fire, or has made a more just and

That the old compact companies should be both jealous and envious of this successful rival in the north-west is not in the least astonishing, particularly when icy issued by this company, is printed in we come to consider that with over sev-large letters the legend. "Read your enty of them doing business in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the State has done, and is doing to-day, about one-eighth of all the fire insurance business done in this territory. The jealous chagfarm property, and private dwellings in cities and tows, risks which are consider-vigorous and persistent growth of vigorous and persistent growth of the State has betrayed them into a most unjust and unscrupulous assault upon this company, but the plucky State has proven more than a match for the compined force of her jealous competitors, and their shafts of ill-advised and ill-directed misrepresentation, and jealous envey have fallen harmlessly at her feet.

The State is doing a business of over \$100,000 per anum; it has not gone into any compact, combination or monopoly it is purely a home institution; it enjoys the confidence, and has the support of iness in the north-west. And these facts account for the fight which has been made against the State.

The stockholders and officers of this company are well known all over the state of Oregon, as being gentlemen of the most stordy and unblemished business integrity, possessed of the highest personal and social standing, and whose names are synonomous of financial power and ability, while on the other hand the stockholders and officers of outside companies are wholly unknown to our peo-

The base and the superstructure of this company is honesty and fair dealing. eastern and foreign companies, it would lts financial condition is as positively have been taken away to where money is and as certainly good, and perfecty safe already plenty and cheap, and where it in every way as is the State of Oregon; would have been of no benefit to the its magnificant business and rapid growth its magnificant business and rapid growth have been the wonder and admiration of As to the assets and financial condi- all; its cash capital is ample; and it

for the protection of its policy holders, to the amount at risk of any bampan, dang business in the State. We are much pleased to say, the State does not be to build up the business by decrying and misrepresenting any of its competitors, but in a quiet and dignified way it attends strictly to its own business, and it does that well. It rarely ever notices any of the vaporings of other companies, but when it does it usually makes the strength of its position keenly felt by its adversary. But we regret that the same spirit of fairness does not characterize the conduct of outsiders who come into Oregon to do business. The company has no valid claims contested or unpaid.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Following is the third annual statement of the company, showing the condition and business of the State Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, hy 1886: 1331

CAPITAL:

ount paid up in cash scribed, guaranteed and secured plus over and above capital		00	
ASSETS	\$236,747	91	
ANDETH:			
h in office and in bank st mortgage loans on real estate i	\$26,695 D	34	
regon and Wash. Ter	62.217	og	
ool bonds and collateral loans	1.900		
ek bonds, fully secured	50,000	00	
al estate, unincumbered	7.714		
is receivable, taken for fire risks	78,729		
miums in course of collection	2.946		
ce furniture and effects	1,545	10	

\$236.747 91 Total assets. LIABILITIES: Losses due and unpaid
Re-insurance reserve (for the
tion of policy holders
Total liabilities NONE \$ 87,409 49 Surplus as regards policy holders Net surplus over all liabilities, includ-ing capital

39.338 42 INCOME DURING THE YEAR: Net premiums received Interest received in cash during year Received from all other sources \$107,876 88

Total income fer the year .. 
 Fire losses
 10,502
 39

 Commissions and brokerage
 20,522
 24

 Dividends to stockholders
 7,812
 50

 Re insurance and return premiums
 5,085
 72

 Salaries, fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc
 9,212
 56

 Paid for state and local taxes
 450
 00

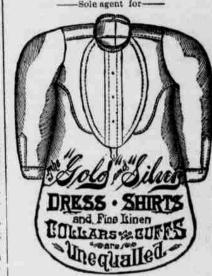
 All other payments and expenditures
 5,980
 45
 Total expenditures Income over and above expenditures

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR 1885 AND 1886: Net surplus January 1st, 1885. Net surplus January 1st, 1886. Net surplus January 1st, 1887. Assets January 1st, 1885. Assets January 1st, 1886. Assets January 1st, 1886.

The present officers are: Hon. L. L. Rowland, President; Hon. E. B. Mc-Elroy, Vice President; H. W. Cottle, Secretary; Col. Geo. Williams, Treasurer; C. D. Gabrielson, Assistant Secretary.

Directors: Hon. W. W. Thayer, judge of the supreme court and ex-governor; Col. Geo. Williams, of Williams & Eng-land, bankers; Hon. E. B. McElroy, state superintendent of public instruction; Hon. L. L. Rowland, president of State Insurance Company and ex-superintendent of public instruction; H. W. Cottle, secretary of the State Insur-ance Co; William England, of Williams & England, bankers; W. J. Herren,

# J. J. DALRYMPLE,



Dealer in general merchandise, gent's furnishing goods, etc. Salem, Oregon

GRADE HOLSTEIN

For sale at reasonable prices, in fact low, for each. Correspondence solicited.

R. C. & CAL. GEER, Silverton, Ogn.

T. L. GOLDEN, M. D., OCCULIST AND AURIST.

office 263 Commercial street, opposite atesman office, Salem, Oregon. P. O. Box

OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.



POR SALE.—THE WELL KNOWN CHAM poor grist mill, with five acres of land, to gether with all necessary buildings, dwelling house, etc., is for sale: price \$4,500. For further information inquire at the premises. 1231 im