the states have found the best method of accomplishing this end to be by means of a railroad commission. This is so, for the reason, that different lines of railroads are surrounded by environments altogether dissimilar, and a general and fixed schedule of rates for all lines, which must necesserily stand for two years when once enacted, often results in absolute injustice. The justification of a railroad commission rests on the fact that an injustice on the part of either of the state or a railroad company can be rectified at any time. It would be too much to assume that a committee appointed by yourselves could bring in a bill for the regulation of freight rates on all the lines of Oregon, with only a short time in which to study the details of the questions involved, that would be at all adequate to the end in view. The regulation of freight rates has become one of the great questions of the time, and the interests of both shippers and the railroad companies are so vast, varied and vital that it is found to be necessary to lodge the power to accomplish this purpose in some tribunal where the adjustment of differences and the rectification of mistakes can be exerted every day, if necessary. Even in the state of Kansas, where the political party which makes the very loudest protestaions of devotion to the interests of the common people has been in power for several years, no proposition has been made to abolish its railroad commission. In view, however, of your action on this matter at the special session, I do not feel disposed to urge you to re-enact a law providing for a railroad commission, although it is very doubtful if you discover any other method of regulating the question which would be as satisfactory to all parties interested. One commissioner, with a clerk, with fair salaries, who could give their entire time to a study of the questions involved, could, and no doubt would, work for the best interests of the people and the railroad companies. As it is we have neither a railroad commission nor a freight law of any kind-a condition that, perhaps, can be found in no other state in the union. In demanding the repeal of the railroad commission the people have seemed to demand no abstitute, and it may be their wish to try the experiment of allowing the failways to transact their business without any legal control. It is doubtful, however, if this is a safe condition to continue.

THE SUPREME COURT.

It is well known that our supreme court, although, perhaps working harder than any other body, of officials in the state, is so far behind with its business that the constitutional guarantee that justice shall be administered "without celay" has been rer dered practically inoperative. I think there is no difference of opinion as to the correctness of this state-Every consideration not only suggests but demands a remedy. Several solutions of the difficulty have teen offered but none is so feasible and direct and without the appearance of subterfuge as the addition of two justices to the humber now composing the supreme court. The objection to this plan is that it is of doubtful constitutionality has been in a measure removed by the report of a committee of the Oregon bar association appointed to examine into the question. This committee is composed, of several of the most eminent lawyers in the state and their expressed opinion is that such a law would be in perfect harmony with the constitution. This opinion is doncurred in, as I understand, by most of the survivops of the convention which framed the constitution, and if, in your opinion, their decision in the matter is worthy of your consideration I would urge the passage of a law increasing the number of the supreme judges to five. There is no doubt whatever as to the necessity of the relief referred to, and if the constitutional objection heretofore urged to an increase of the number of judges is removed, it is without doubt a much better solution of the question than the establishment of a commissioner a court. In any event the relief asked for should be granted in some form during the present session.

GOOD ROADS.

Few questions demand more serious consideration at your hands than the enactment of some system that will give our people better roads. Good reads are not only the arteries of commerce but they affect the very vitality of the business interests of the entire state, and especially of the country districts. That they are profitable, pleasant and necessary is not questioned by anybody. No one feature of any country gives it a more creditable reputation than a system of good roads, and perhaps no country needs it more than Oregon. The fact that we are blessed with a climate that is a perpetual guarantee against drouth. makes it certain that we will always have bad roads until we overcome them by systematic legislation. This we make never had, nor has any serious attempt ever been made in that direction. Surely, there is no reason why this matter should be further postponed.

Our present road laws, taken as & whole, amount to a mere travesty on the object for which they were intended. They are the result of haphazard, patchwork legislation from session to session, usually amendatory of previous atts that were themselves mere apologies for existing concitions. There is ample justification for the statement that, with exceptions so few as to be unworthy of mention, the average country roads in our state are in no better condition than they were 30 years ago. There are many roads in Oregon that have been traveled regularly for more than 30 years through thickly settled communities and that have never been so nearly in,passable as during the last year. This discouraging condition is wholly attributable to the absence of an intelligent application of the efforts put forth for their improvement. If all the road work in Oregon during this period had been applied to their systematic draining, grading and topdressing with gravel or crushed rock we would today have as good a system of roads as any state in the union. The amount of human energy that work are the same as when the absolutely thrown away is prodigious,

but in no instance, perhaps, more inexcusably so than in the matter of al-

leged work on our roads. While our people are a unit as to the necessity and desirability of better roads, it is not possible to bring about that condition until our present system is wholly revolutionized and our road taxes are collected the same as other taxes, to be disbursed under the intelligent supervision of some competent person authorized by each county to look after the roads of that county. The experience of a generation should be sufficient to convince the most hopeful that even another generation of our present haphazard method would give us no improvement whatever. After all these years we should be satisfied that the system of "working" roads is a dismal failure, and adopt a system that contemplates the building of roads. I believe our people are public, spirited enough to velcome a law imposing a moderate levy for road taxes if attended by an ironclad provision that would secure its economical and effective application to our roads. This should be attended by a provision encouraging the use of broad-tired wagons and discouraging the use of narrow tires after a specified time in the future. In France, as well as in some other countries, many wagons now used have tires five inches wide, and with the hind axle some wider than the front one, a heavily loaded wagon traveling the road is a positive benefit to it. We will never emerge from our present condition of deplorably bad roads until some legislature goes far enough at one stride to leave permanently in the rear the mockery that binds us now. _

GAME. LAWS.

Unless some steps are taken to protect our native and game birds from the wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter that has been their fate for the last year or two, the time is not far distant when they will be practically exterminated. It is surely no pleasure to the humane and tenlightened sportsman to be permitted to continue this practice when the certain result will be the uitimate destruction of game birds altogether. The native grouse and preasants which in past years have been the tride of our state are rapidly disappearing before the merciless onslaught of thoughtless hunters, while that king of game birds, the Mongolian pheasant, which banters the hunter by scorning to seek shelter in the protecting woods, has been diminished in number by at least 50 per cent within the last two years. It would seem that the better judgment of those who engage in the sport of hunting would restrain them from such a destructive practice. A law should be passed at this session prohibiting the killing of game birds for any purpose whatever during the next year and every other year therafter for a specified period. This is simply a question about which there can be no two opinions among those who have given any attention to the subject, and it is your duty to enact some measure that will prevent the further destruction of these desirable denizens of our forests, fields and pastures.

CONVEYING CRIMINALS TO THE CAPITAL

Perhaps the greatest single abuse that has tastened itself to the administration of our state laws is the unreasonable expense of conveying insane patients and criminals to the state capital. Repeated efforts have been made by former governors to have some legislative action on this question, but without avail. If you adjourn this session without securing this much needed reform, you will be justly charged with a flagrant dereliction of duty. This service should be done by employes of the penitentiary or of the asylum, both because it would cost far less and would be performed by persons whose experience especially qualifies them for it. Many sheriffs have boasted that the compensation secured from these frequent visits to the capital pays the entire expense of their offices, leaving their salaries clear profit. Under this system it now costs between \$8 and \$10 to take a prisoner from the Marion county courthquee to the prison, while an attendant from that institution could do the same work for 15 cents. Instances are known where a sheriff from a distant county has brought a prisoner to the capital without any help whatever, and, after arriving at Salem, hiring a guard, to proceed to the prison, where he was presented to the authorities as having traveled the entire distance, and the state paid the bill. The alleged guard was employed less than an hour and his compensation by the sheriff probably not more than \$1. To merely call your attention to this outrageous abuse ought to insure its eradication, and it can be easily done within the next fifteen days. One of the worst featrues, however, of the present system is the inhumanity, not to say indecency, of requiring sheriffs to convey female patients to the asylum,

Public merality revolts against this requirement, and no one should be permitted to have charge of these unfortunates but trained attendants from the asylum. This requirement should not under any circumstances be overlooked, and since public morals and the public purse unite in demanding the reformation outlined. I trust you will not neglect a duty that seems so imperative.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Last month there was organized at Portland a state historical society, duly incorporated, whose object is to collect and preserve valuable historical information concerning the early settlement and later history of the state. Its intention is to unite its work with that of the University of Oregon, and since its membership will consist of hundreds of the leading citizens of the state, whose motives in the matter are wholly unselfish, the prosecution of its work should receive a reasonable assistance at your hands. This has been done by other states with excellent effect.

THE OFFICE OF STATE PRINTER. For many years the cost of our state printing has been out of all proportion to what a due regard for economy would dictate. The rates affowed for that work are the same as when the Potter. There is universal sympathy cost of printing was nearly if not quite for the bereaved parents.

double what it is now. The taxpayers of the state have a perfect right to advantages accruing from the im-, proved methods of printing, and this unnecessary extravagance should be stopped at once by providing a reasonable salary for the state printer and a plant owned by the state with which to do the work. So many legislatures have had their attention called to this matter only to be passed over without any consideration whatever, that any further attempt in that direction seems useless; but the first bill on the calendar should be one to effect this possible and needful saving of public money. The law should take effect at the expiration of the term of the present state printer, and surely its pass age would not be opposed by a single vote.

CONCLUSION.

For general information relating to he condition of the state and its affairs you are specially referred to the message of my distinguished predecessor who has just completed a four years' service in a successful effort to maintain the credit and good name of the state. The reports of the different heads of the departments are on your desks and will be of aid to you in an intelligent disposition of the questions coming before you for consideration. You have met at a time in the history of Oregon, when, as never before, our people should be thankful to Divine Providence for the continued blessings of health and an abundance of the earth's products, and for the renewed one of comparative contentment among all classes. We have just passed through a gigantic and successful war with a foreign power, a war forced upon us by the persistent commission of brutalities against humanity and civilization; and yet, so strong is our government, so wonderful our resources and so patriotic our people that not a single interest within our national domain was crippled nor an industry adversely affected.

In the general improvement in all lines of business which has blessed the people of the United States during the last two years no state has enjoyed a larger tshare than has ours. Under these circumstances you are assembled to inquire into the condition of the state, and it would seem to be an opportung time to follow the adage "Let well enough alone." Although there are instances where additional saving can be attained in the public service, our state government has, in the main, been economically administered. If the burden of taxation resting on our people through the support of our county and municipal governments could be removed. the weight of the state government would be scarcely felt, and although tax levies are higher or lower from year to year as unavoidable expenses or improvements make the variation necessary, the average rate has been within the lines of practical economy, There are some wholly unnecessary extravagancies to which I have called your attention and which it is your duty to overcome.

In these closing years of the nineteenth century, Oregon occupies an eminence from which her people look backward with a feeling of pardonable pride and forward with a hope that is abundantly justified by lersons of history. Through the changing years of a well-rounded half century, the sturdy pioneers who first wrested this magnificent domain from the control of the savages and enviror ments of the wilderness have steadily builded a commonwealth on the enduring foundation of honest conservatism. Compared with many other states, serious legislative excesses are unknown to us, and although we have thad many protracted and even bitter, is litical contests, no mer-canary schaders have ever smirched the fair name of our state. Our people are widded to the three virtues of industry, economy and sobriety. They have repeatedly declared themselves in favor of (and never against) the proposition that no dollar is too good for the working classes of this country. Our out-spoken declaration on this question last year, in advance of any other state, placed our credit and regutation second to that of no

sister in the great galaxy of Ameri-

can commonwealths Through the passing of the years, the keeping and control of this cher-ished lunheritance has come to you and to me and to our fellow citizensthe children and successors of the honored pioneers who are rapidly passing away. They looked no further westward than the eastern shores of the great Pacific, the murmur of whose waves is in our hearing; but recent events, which seem to have Leen shaped by the hand of Providence, are turning our attention still further westward until we easily see the first glimpse of an oriental trade that beckons us onward with a promire that guarantees us many years of increasing prosperity. Oregon is the natural gateway for the larger share of this great commercial movement will involve the trade of two hemispheres. With the construction of the Nicaragua canal our trade relations will be established with every quarter of the globe and the great resources of our state will be apparent, appreciated and profit-

able. Those of us who, for a short period, will be the guardians of great public interests will, in a measure, be held responsible for the maintenance of favorable conditions, so far as our public actions may affect them. The power delegated to us is in the nature of a sacred trust, and I feel sure of your unselfish co-operation in an carnest effort to promote the welfare of a worthy people whose confidence we share and whose interests are ours.

DIED AT CHEMAWA.-Arthur, baby son of Mr. and Mrs. John Pattee, of the Chemawa Indian school, died during Monday night of measles and la grippe combined, and was buried in the Chemawa cemetery yesterday afternoon, Rev. W. B. Magnan, rector of the Episcopal church, this city, officiating. The little one was one year and one month old, and suffered greatly during his short illness. Mr. Pattee is carpenter at the Indian school and Mrs. Pattee is a sister of Mrs. T. W.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY

COUNTY AUDITING BOARD AGAIN AT ITS LABORS.

The Clerk Appointed Purchasing Agent for the Different Departments-Bills Allowed.

The Marion county commissioners court met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of completing the work of auditing bills incurred during December, and to take action on other matters pertaining to county affairs, chief of which is still the drawing of the jury for the circuit court for 1899, and the county tax levy. The day- was spent in routine work principally, and all matters except the two important items mentioned above, were disposed of,

The county court will devote today to the county tax levy and a few other routine matters demanding their attention, leaving the drawing of the jury list for temorrow. When this part of the duties of the court comes up in the morning, a new procedure will be had: the court will apportion the jurors required to the various precincts of the county; coulde the number of names of representative and qualified citizens will then be selected from each precinct, and from these will be selected the precinct's quota of terors. This mode of selecting turors is an absolutely fair one, and is adoptad for the purpose of leaving no chance for objection on the part of the public.

The most important order made was that making County Clerk W. W. Hall the purchasing agent for the various offices of the county, he to report all his acts at the regular term of court. N. S. Parker, of Salem, was granted

an allowance of \$5 per month for his support. An order was entered instructing the clerk to draw a warrant for \$100 in favor of Geo. M. Beeler & Co., in pay-

ment of premium on an insurance pol-The report of the post commander of Sedgwick post, No. 10, G. A. R., as

disbursing agent, was read and ap-The petition of Sheriff F. W. Durbin, for an extention of time to prepare the delinquent tax roll, was read, and an

extension granted to the next regular session of the court. The following accounts were audit-

Alld

10,00

Road and Bridge. Cld

Geo. H. Beebe\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
John Maze 4.70	
Mrs. J. C. Peebles 1.35	1.35
R. M. Wade & Co 1.58	1.58
	2.50.
Sidney Power Co 6.90 .	6.90
J. W. LaFollette 7.00	7.00
M. S. Norton 8.10	8.10
Jas. A. Lawler 4.40	Cont
Hicks & Ames 15.90	15.90
E. S. Hilyard 2.00	2.00
Coroner's Acount.	11.77
Inquest of Samantha Ann Leg	gett
S. T. Johnson \$ 8.25	\$
G. W. Humphreys 3,00	1.00
T. L. Johnson 3.00	1.00

M. H. Doty 3.00 J. A. McClain 1.00 W. S. McClain 1.00 1.00 J. S. S. Powell 1.00 Mrs. J. S. Powell 1.00 1.00 1.00 C. H. Beck 1.50 R. R. Leggett 1.50 Mrs. Amanda Nelson . . 1.50 1.50 1.50 Inquest on the body of Mary Flaugh-

S. T. Johnson .. ., 7.85 G. W. Humphry 1.00 J. A. Miligan, jury .. . 1.00 H. Downing, jury 1.00 G. Shoemaker, jury 1.00 F. Sylvester, jury 1.00 J. I. Downing, jury 1.00 Lizzie Downing, witness 1.50 1.50 V. Sanders, witness 1.50 1.58 W. W. Sanders, witness 1.50 1.50 A. Rucker, witness 1.50 W. C. Hawk, physician., 25.00

Rebate Account. W. T. Jenks\$10.00 W. W. Hall 5.00 Jury Account. J. M. Eskew \$ 3.00 C. C. Mulkey 3.00 3.00 M. L. Eskew 3.00 3.00 At 5 o'clock adjournment was taken

to 9 o'clock this morning.

(Continued from page 1.)

sounding phrases, but talked business in a business manner. The address was given to the public by the Statesman yesterday afternoon, and will bear a complete perusal. It will be noticed with pleasure that Governor Geer and

SCRATCHED TILL RAW

Eczema on Leg from Knee to Toe. No Rest Day or Night. Doctor's Salves, etc., Could Not Cure. CUTI-CURA Remedies Cured.

My husband's legs, from knee to toes, were itching with Ecasma. He had no rest day or night, and would scratch so his legs would be raw. He had a good many doctors, who gave him about a peck of bottles, salve and other things to rub on, but none did him any good. I told him to try Curicuna remedies. He went that instant and got CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA (cintment), and CUTICURA RESOLVENT. That night he rested well, and kept getting better until he was cured. Mrs. H. JENEINS, Middleboro, Ky.

INSTANT RELIGNAND SPREOT CURE TREATMENT.—A warm bath with Curicusa Soar, and a single ancienting with Curicusa, followed by a full dose of Curicusa. Resouvant, instantly relieves and specific uses the most torturing and disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with lose of bate, when all circ falls.

Governor Lord are in exact accord upon many questions of reform and public policy.

HOUSE.

(Morning Session.)

Capitol, Salem, Or., Jan. 10th. The session of yesterday was enlivened to a somewhat disagreeable degree by a quarrel over committee places betwee Representatives McCulloch and Flagg, of this county, which engenderd considerable animosity and caused a little friction in the working of the house. The fear is also expressed that the fact elicited will have a bad effect in the understanding it conveys of an active participation by the speaker, in the appointment of his committees, for the arrangement of the distribution of clerkship patronage by such committees and their chairmen.

After the opening of the session with prayer by Rev. Dr. Parsons, of the M. E. church, and the roll call, Speaker Carter announced that he had contemplated some changes in the personnel of committees, but, in view of the action of the house on the first day, in voting for the retention of the committees of the special session, he felt some doubt of his power in the premises, and desired an expression of the house. Mr. Roberts moved that the speaker be granted the power to make such changes as he deemed best.

Mr. McCulloch requested that the speaker announce his contemplated changes, and Mr. Carter stated that he intended to take Mr. McCulloch from the chairmanship of the committee on enrolled bills and placed him second on the committee on banking and insurance, taking Mr. Flagg from the latter place and giving him the chairmanship vacated by Mr. McCulloch. The later gentleman then stated to the house that, under the action of

the house the previous day, he had been confirmed in his position of chairman which he had occupied during the special session, and the duties of which he had performed faithfully and without complaint from any quarter. He thought the house must reseind its action of the previous day before attempting to mullify it in this way.

The speaker explained that the change was to be made by reason of a breach of faith betwen Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Flagg in the matter of committee clerkships. Mr. Beach said the speaker made the committees and their chairmen and had a right to change them at any time.

Mr. McCulloch said that the adoption of this motion and its enrollment on the journals would be a record that he had not performed his duty as chairman of the enrolling committee.

Mr. Flagg explained the difficulty at some length, saying, that in the appointment of the committees, Speaker Carter had 'consulted himself and Mr. McCulloch together as to how they would be allotted places, and that the chairmanship of the enrolling committee was given to Mr. McCulloch upon the understanding that Flagg should dictate half of the clerks, but agreement was broken by McCulloch, who allowed Flagg only one clerk during the special session, and was not willing to give him any for this session. Also that Mr. McCulloch, a few days ago, agreed to quietly abide the contemplated change, but that after Mr. Flagg had appointed his clerks for this session, sworn them in and filed their certificates with the secretary of state, he had gone to the secretary and filed a protest.

This explanation brought Mr. Cummings to his feet and he bewailed, in a pointed speech, the condition of things which the explanation uncovered. He believed that no arrangement for the disposition of places ought to be countenanced and he considered it shamefully wrong that committees should be made up from such basis. Such a state of things ought not to exist.

The motion to give the speaker the desired authority was carried by 39 ayes to 19 noes, and the change was made. Those voting no were: Butt, Cummings, Fordney, Grace,

Gray, Gregg, Jones, Knight, Lewis, Maxwell, McCulloch, Moody, Morton, Palmer, Platts, Stump, Whalley, Whitney, Williamson-nine republicans and ten fusionists. The incident had a depressing influ-

ence on the whole house. The only other business done in the house was the concurrence of the house in the senate joint resolution favoring the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain. Mr. Young tried to have it amended with positve instructions to Oregon's delegation in congress, but Mr. Moody knocked the amendment in the head in a few ap-

propriate remarks. At 10:45 the arrival of the senate was announced, that body and its officers being led up in neat marching order by the sergeants-at-arms of both houses, and the joint convention was opened for inaugural purposes.

After roll call of both houses, President Taylor, of the senate, read the law governing such events and Senator Kelly, of Linn, and Representative Ross, of Multnomah, were appointed tellers to assist in the canvass of the vote from the several counties. When this was completed, Speaker Carter announced the result and declared T. T. Geer elected governor. Following is the vote in detail:

Counties Geer King Luce Clinton 51 57 Baker 1,191 1,436 115 Benton 995 872 21 Clackamas2,161 1,772 89 Clatsop1,588 48 48 21 534 Columbia. . . . 724 Coos 957 1,613 129 25 6 Curry 301 Douglas1,653 1,789 Gilliam 554 28 25 342 Grant 973 678 112 416 Harney 347 Jackson 1,350 1,277 Josephine 825 Klamath 439 41 15 342 Lake 323 138 Lane1,929 1,885 18 414 Lincoln 479 Linn1,902 2,026 156 25 107 Malheur 387 555 Marion 3,216 2,713 17 Morrow 582 470 Multnomah .. .10,351 4,637

Unsatilla 1,847 Union 1,625 1,453 Wallowa 538 Wasco 3360 | 933 Washington ...1,743 1,219

Yamhill 1,646 1,398 Total 45,093 34,542 2,878 2,219 In acordance with the motion by Representative Reeder and Senator Brownell, those two gentlemen and Senator Bates were appointed a committee to notify the retiring governor and governor-elect and to invite them, as well as the retiring and newlyelected state officers and the supreme justices to occupy places upon

speaker's platform. Following the inaugural ceremonies, which are detailed elsewhere, the bouse adjourned until Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE .- One of the most pleasant parties noted for some time was the surprise perpetrated upon Mr. and Mrs. Adam Burns, on January 7th. About 10 o'clock about thirty of the neighbors, bringing wellfilled baskets of most appetizing victuals, assembled at the Burns home, taking the family completely by sur-prise, but they soon recovered from the surprise and made their unexpected guests welcome. Among those present were: Grandma Stanton, Mrs. Jennie Downing, W. H. Downing and family, Robert Downing and family, Lincoln Newton and family, Charles Newton and family, Mrs. Archie Brown and family, Mrs. Mary Pottorif, Miss Florence Pottorif, Guy Pottorif, Bud Fresh, William Smith, of Sublimity. Many others would have been numbered in the party but were prevented by reason of sickness.

THE FIRST COMMISSION .- To Miss Lyle Watson, of Ashland, belongs the honor of being the first official commissioned by Gov. T. T. Geer, after his inauguration, she having been appointed a notary public a few: hours after the state's new executive took his oath of office. At her request the young lady was presented with the this, his first official document as governor of the state which gave him tirth, and she will retain it as a souvenir of the occasion. Miss Watson is the daughter of Hon C. B. Watson, of Ashland, district attorney of the first judicial distict.

DIED.

STROUD.-At the family home, Liberty, three miles south of Salem, Oregon, January 9, 1899, Malcom H. Stroud, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stroud, aged 1 year, 7 months and 5 days, of inflammation of the bowels.



DOCTOR MEYERS Specialists for Men No Pay Till Cured.

ALL FREE, ALL FREE,
Thousands cured at home 73 MARKET ST.



CAPITAL FEED STORE

Will buy your chickens, hay, wheat, oats and other farm produce.
HENRY SHOMAKER, Mgr. Next to A. J. Basey's livery stable.

SALEM BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM THRESHER FOR SALE .-Thirteen borse Russell engine, new cylinder rings, boxes in crosshead and wrist, cylinder oil cup, (a good one), and grease cups all over, all added last year; separator cylinder refilled and balanced, shaft smoothed and boxes re-babbited last year, new wooden wheat sieves, new band tables, and mostly new belts, all put or, last year; with an 18 foot short stacker, for \$850. D. W. Early. Salem, Oregon, four miles east of penitentiary. 1:13-4tw.

THE SALEM STEAM LAUNDRY .-Agents at all surrounding towns. All stages deliver packages to us. C. J. Olmstead, Proprietor, w-lyr.

FEED STABLES.

LEAVE YOUR-HORSES AND VE hicles at T. H. Simpkins' feed yard, south of the Hotel Salem, on High street. Raies are reasonable and accommodations good. 8-5-wky tf.

Farm Loans

Chean rates. Easy terms. Long or short time. Do not close a loan without first communicating with No. 270 Commercial St. , White Cor. block. Salem. Oregon.

WALTER MORLEY.

Dealer in Shingles, Barb' Wire, Hop-Wire, Poultry Netting etc. Manufacturer of woven wire fencing, poultry and lawn fence 35c to 31 per roll. Agent for Fuge Elastic fence and Elwood Field fence, 59 State street.