FROM SUNDAY'S DAILY

HARVEST AT HAND

WAREHOUSEMEN RECEIVE CALLS FROM MANY FARMERS

Anxious to Secure Storage for Their Crops—Effect of the Bag-ships' Non-Arrival.

The grain harvest is very near, and the farmers throughout the valley are making active preparations to harvest their crops. Many farmers were in the city yesterday to arrange with the local warehousemen for storage of wheat and oats, and for sacks. The farmers having large crops of oats are more concerned in selling than in storing, for the reason that the price is now higher than it will be after most of the new crop is in the market.

Among the grain farmers of Marion and Polk counties there is great activity and they are in good spirits, as the crop promises to be a bountiful one, and of good quality.

The one item of expense, greater this year than usual, is the price of grain sacks, in Oregon and Washington, the reason being that the bag ship MacDuff, from Calcutta, loaded with grain sacks and hop cloth for Portland—the year's supply for the Northwest—which vessel was due in the Columbia river in June, has thus far failed to appear, and her non-arrival has not only caused a serious apprehension as to her safety, but has caused a sharp advance in the price of grain bags and hop cloth throughout the valley.

In some cases dealers, having old stocks on hand, are able to supply their patrons at the old rates, and some dealers having made contracts with wholesalers at Portland, for a supply at a certain price, are securing these supplies, but most contracts were made subject to the safe and timely arrival of the ship MacDuff, and these contracts will not be filled at the rates quoted several months ago.

One Salem man, an extensive dealer in hop cloth, had a contract for his supply with a Portland firm, at 6 cents the yard, to be delivered August 1st. The jobber, in order to fill his contract, was compelled to purchase sufficient stock in San Francisco for his Salem patron, paying therefor 6½ cents, thus sustaining a severe loss.

SOME OF POLK'S PEOPLE.

Polk County Itemizer.

Harry Butz has marketed forty-five crates of raspberries and 2,500 pounds of cherries and may have a fourth of a crop of prunes.

That awful part of the Dallas and Salem road a little east of the Eola watering trough has had more work put on it recently than for five years before. Most of the hated boulders have been picked out of the old road and perhaps 100 loads of gravel have been put on the new cut off which would have swamped a saddle blanket last winter.

Wallace Brown and W. I. Morrison of McTimmonds valley, will this season run the old Jim Grant threshing outfit. Having about 1,200 pounds of useless old horse power irons, they brought them to the Dallas foundry and got 60 cents a hundred pounds for it, which was much better than casting it aside as so many farmers do.

John J. Brown expects to go into the sheep business in Douglas county and will remain with his family at Oakland until the close of school next spring. He considers that a better stock country than this and says they are far more numerous there than in Polk county. He says he has seen more turkeys there this summer than in all his past life. And now the querry comes to us, if turkey raising pays so well in Douglas county why cannot a greater number be profitably raised in this county.

A HALE OLD MAN.

Corvallis Times.

One of the spry old men of Benton county is John Jefferson Scrafford of Corvallis. He turned his eighty-second birthday Thursday, and is as hale and hearty as many a man at 50. He comes from a long-lived family, and bids fair to become a centenarian. His mother lived to be 87, and his elder sister died last January at the same age. An uncle lived to be 99. Mr. Scrafford was born in New York state, within sight of the state capital, August 3, 1817. In 1845 he removed to Wisconsin and after 15 years spent there went to Iowa in 1861. He remained in that state until after the close of the civil war, and, in 1866, crossed the plains with an ox-team and settled in Oregon. He located, and for a long time lived in Soap Creek precinct, Benton county, and is possessed of all the virtues of citizenship characteristic of all people who have ever resided in that excellent community.

THE YAMHILL LOCKS.

A big amount of work has been expended on the Yamhill locks. The west wall is finished and all but about 50 feet of the east wall of the locks. These walls are about 200 feet long and each is 8 feet wide, all solid cement. About three days and nights more will see the east wall completed. Then the gates have to go in, and they are all ready for the joining. Following this will be the dam, which will also be a piece of solid cement, to be built in V shape and constructed well into the bank. It seemed to be the opinion that it will be about the middle of November before the work is finished. The crews of 50 men each are working like beavers day and night.

A POLK COUNTY MILL.

The Rickreall flouring mill, which has a capacity of 150 barrels, is now running night and day. Fred Moseman and Ernest Stersey are the millers, Charlie Smith and Will. Rowell serve as engineers, A. F. Stoner does the packing, and Tom Dempsey handles the feed stuff, while Chet. Coad and Frank Gibson boss the business and lend a helping hand wherever needed. They are now grinding 5,060 sacks of flour for export to China.

A FAST COLT.

Corvallis Times.

Splendid reports are being received from Jesse Brown's colt now in training at the state fair grounds for the coming races. The animal is in charge of A. E. Heller, a competent trainer. Mr. Heller writes that the colt is making fine improvements, having made a mile last week in 2:28. The last half was made in 1.13½, and the last quarter in 36¼. Subsequently in a two mile heat, the last mile was made in 2.27½, and the last quarter in 35; and in a 3 mile heat the last mile was made in 2:56, the last half in 1.10, and the last quarter in 34. The colt is showing not only a great speed, but splendid endurance. Three mile heats are made without apparent weariness. Everybody on the fair grounds expects a great record for Mr. Brown's colt.

What Not to Say.

Do not say, "I can't eat." Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and say, "I am hungry all the time, and food never hurts me."

Never say to your friends that you are as tired in the morning as at night. If they happen to be sharp they will tell you Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling.

Do not say, "My face is full of pimples." You are quite likely to be told by some one, "There's no need of that, for Hood's Sarsaparilla cures pimples."

It is improper and unnecessary to say, "My health is poor and my blood is bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you good blood, and good health will follow as a natural consequence.

A SHERIFF'S SALE.—Sheriff F. W. Durbin conducted a sheriff's sale, under foreclosure, at the court house yesterday. The property sold was that involved in the action recently heard in the second department of the state circuit court for Marion county, wherein G. A. Cone Jr., and John Murray, executors of the will of G. A. Cone, deceased, were plaintiffs, and Wm. Vithler et al., were defendants, which was decided in favor of the plaintiff's and the sheriff was ordered to make a sale of the premises, and to use the funds, thus realized, in paying the debt. The property was bid in by the plaintiffs for the sum of $1,902.95, the amount of the mortgage and costs. It consist of eighty-two acres in the R. Purvine d l c in t 5 s r 1 w.

Change of Red Cross Flag.

There is a movement afoot to change the Red Cross Flag. The Red Cross Society is known far and wide for its magnificent work. It seems a pity to change the signum which stands for as much good to humanity in another way as the name, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It strikes at the root of almost all illness—the stomach—making it strong and hearty. A healthy stomach invariably means health. If you have constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, insomnia, or liver and kidney troubles, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It has cured these ills for half a century. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

THREE EXAMINED.—A civil service examination was conducted at the Salem postoffice yesterday by Scott Bozorth, clerk of the local board of examiners. Three applicants for the position of carrier presented themselves for examination. They were: Prof. A. W. Long, John Farrar and Edward Hewitt. A number of others had expressed their intention of taking the examination, but they failed to put in an appearance at the hour appointed for the examination.

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM.

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, to permantly overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A FRACTURED RIB.—One day last week, while in this city, Mrs. M. E. Brooks, who resides at Liberty, met with an accident. In attempting to lead her horse out of the stall, the animal crowded her against the partition fracturing one of her ribs. The fracture was reduced by the family physician and the patient is recovering from the injury.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dr. Stone druggist.

SAILED FOR AFRICA.—Relatives of Homer Davenport, the eminent caricaturist, residing in this city, yesterday received the news that on Friday he had sailed for Africa, via London, for special work for the New York Journal. Homer's many Salem friends will wish for him a safe, pleasant and profitable trip.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT.

And each day and night this week you can get at any druggist's Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for Coughs Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle today and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 25c. and 50c. Sample bottle free.

Henry Walters of Baltimore has given $45,000 to that city to provide two public bathhouses.

A TRESPASS CASE

JOHN POWELL ACQUITTED OF CHARGE IN JUSTICE COURT.

A Jury Trial Was Had but the Prosecution Failed to Substantiate the Alleged Offense.

(From Daily, August 6th.)

John Powell, of Buena Vista, was yesterday afternoon acquitted by a jury in Justice H. A. Johnson's department, of the charge of trespass that had been preferred against him by H. Squires. The case was stubbornly fought and was attended by a large number of spectators. Deputy Prosecuting Attorney C. L. McNary, assisted by W. T. Slater, appeared for the state, while the defendant was represented by John A. Carson and F. A. Turner.

The case was an aggravated one and the testimony produced by the prosecution failed in any way to substantiate the charge. But a very short time was consumed in rendering a verdict, by the jury, which consisted of: Chas. Calvert, E. D. Huff, John Moir, C. D. Gabrielson, M. Wiprut and Harry Prior.

The facts brought out in the examination of the witnesses were about as follows: In 1887 Wm. Wells and wife rented from A. J. Richardson and wife a 250-acre farm situated in this county, opposite Buena Vista, with the verbal contract that the renter had the privilege of paying for the property when able. Wells died in February, 1893, but his wife, Jennie Wells, remained in possession of the property under the same terms as those offered her husband. The defense admitted that the property belonged to Richardson and wife, but contended that Mrs. Wells had a legal contract for the purchase of the place.

The prosecuting witness, Squires, last fall rented from Mrs Wells an 18-acre tract of the 250-acre farm, agreeing to pay as rent therefor one-third of the crop. Mrs. Wells and son, and Mr. Powell, the defendant, were in the act of removing her share of the hay from the field, last Tuesday morning, when Squires appeared and advised her to desist from removing any more of the hay until she should consult an attorney, remarking that whatever decision he might render would be satisfactory to him. He also said that he had learned that Richardson proposed to hold him responsible for the hay in the field and that he did not desire to become involved in any litigation. Mrs. Wells at once consulted an attorney, who informed her that she was entitled to her share of the crop and could remove it. That evening, with the assistance of Mr. Powell, she removed the remainder of the hay from the field, whereupon Squires had warrants issued for the arrest of Powell and Mrs. Wells, charging them with trespass.

When the decision in the Powell case had been rendered, the charge against Mrs. Wells was dismissed upon motion of the state.

THE SCALP BOUNTY

MANY CLAIMS AUDITED IN STATE DEPARTMENT.

A Handsome Sum Paid Out on Account of Wild Animals Under the New Law.

The law, enacted at the recent session of the legislature, providing for a special bounty of $2 on the scalps of coyotes, wild cats, mountain lions, panthers, or gray wolves, which has been in effect but a short time, has already cost the state $12,384, for which warrants have been drawn by the state secretary. These payments have all been made since May 5th, when the first certificate reached the secretary's office from Eastern Oregon. The scalps have been contributed by the following counties, the first figures following the name of the county denoting the number of scalps paid for, and the second the total amount expended, on account of the fund, in that county:

Baker	136	$ 272
Clackamas	18	36
Crook	653	1,306
Douglas	73	146
Gilliam	393	786
Grant	40	80
Harney	434	868
Jackson	135	270
Josephine	26	52
Klamath	228	656
Lake	598	1,196
Malheur	400	800
Marion	2	4
Morrow	857	1,711
Multnomah	12	24
Polk	2	4
Sherman	135	270
Tillamook	22	44
Umatilla	1032	2,034
Union	324	648
Wallowa	220	440
Wasco	289	578
Wheeler	49	98
Yamhill	4	8
Total	6192	$12,384

This bounty is to be paid out of a special fund, created for that purpose, under the following provision of law, being the first two sections of H. B. No. 508, as passed at the last session:

"Sec. 1. The county courts of the several counties of the state of Oregon shall levy a tax upon the assessed number of sheep in their respective counties which are owned by residents of the counties or being pastured in the counties, that may appear on the assessment rolls as if made on the first day of March of each year, and the money arising from said tax shall be deposited with the state treasurer, and placed by him in a fund which is hereby to be known as the 'state scalp bounty fund.'

"Sec. 2. The said tax on sheep shall be one cent per head on all sheep appearing on the assessment rolls as aforesaid. The county courts of the several counties of this state shall levy a tax at the same time and in like manner, and to be collected as other taxes, of one-fourth mill on all personal and real property that may be returned on the assessment rolls of their respective counties, to be placed in the 'state scalp bounty fund' to be used for the payment of bounties as in this act provided, after the money arising from the said tax on sheep is exhausted, and not otherwise; provided, that all money remaining in the 'state scalp bounty fund' at the end of each fiscal year, arising from said one-fourth mill tax shall be by the treasurer placed in the general fund of the state; and provided, that personal property as stated in this section shall not include sheep as enumerated in the preceding section."

Taking the assessment rolls of the various counties in the state, for the year 1897 as a basis, the number of sheep and goats in the state are 1,745,256; this number would produce, for the scalp bounty fund, $17,452. The total amount of assessable property for that year, less the sheep, was $131,788,321, and a one-fourth mill on that would produce a revenue of $32,947.08, the total tax from the two classes of property making $50,399.08. This amount would scarcely be sufficient to pay the bounty claims as they have been presented during the past few months. Already the state has paid out $12,384, and the law has only been in operation a short time—the first warrant was drawn May 5th.

There is no money in the scalp bounty fund in the treasury, as the law was passed too late to admit of the special levy being made for 1898, and the state's warrants, issued in payment of the bounty claims, are being endorsed. By the time the fund will have money in it, there will probably be from $40,000 to $50,000 of claims standing against it, which will not be before April 1, 1900.

"You May Bend the Sapling, but Not the Tree."

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself—in pimples, headaches, indigestion, or other troubles which tell of poor blood, weak stomach or disordered liver kidneys. This great medicine regulates the whole system. It never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic.

NEW COURT HOUSE PROGRESSING.

Dallas Itemizer.

Go where you will and people are inquiring about the progress of Polk county's new temple of justice. It is gradually rising as course after course of handsome chiseled gray stone are laid. The inner walls of brick are being constructed and for several weeks carpenters have been framing timbers ready for position as soon as they are needed. Ira Erb, the contractor, of Salem, is constantly on the ground watching and directing things, and D. J. Riley, who is employed by the county court to see that the requirements of the contract are strictly complied with, is always right there and sees how every stone, brick and timber is placed. That the job will be thoroughly well done there is no doubt. Home people are employed for nearly everything, except the expert work. There may be no stone cutter's or brick layer's union but five boys, Lloyd Coad, Alva, Morton, Tom Holman, Arthur and Clarence Shaffer have a contract for breaking into small pieces about 500 barrels of stone chippings. They get 10 cents a barrel and make from 50 to 60 cents a day. Tacked up on a tree under whose shade they work is a sign which reads "Boys not belonging to this union must keep out." The boys of this union mean business and put on as bold a front as any big gang of railroad strikers.

A NEW DWELLING.

Wm. Arthur, of McMinnville, is building an $1,800 residence for Mr. McCrow, on the Post place near McCoy. It will have all modern conveniences.

HE SOLD THE MINE

JACK LEMEN DISPOSES OF A KLONDIKE CLAIM FOR $20,000.

He Owns Nine Other Pieces of Mining Property—Will Reach Salem This Week.

(From Daily, August 6th.)

Thus for the large majority of the Salemites who have returned from the Klondike gold fields, found the adventure anything but a profitable one. In fact, very few are they who returned with even the amount of money they carried with them into the desolate and uninviting region. But, however, there is at least one of Salem's quota of gold seekers in that section, who has had what may be called a successful experience. That one is Jack Lemen, who will be remembered as the jolly, good-natured motorman who, for several months prior to his departure for Alaska, some two years ago, was employed by the Salem Light & Traction Company. Last month he sold one of his claims for $20,000 and has a number of other good paying claims. If Mr. Lemen continues to be prosperous, he may yet return with a comfortable competency.

Dr. Mark S. Skiff yesterday received a letter from Mr. Lemen informing him of the sale of the mining property above referred to. Dr. Skiff is financially interested in the property held by Mr. Lemen and is naturally pleased with the news. Mr. Lemen writes that the sale was consummated on July 16th, this year and states that he has nine other good paying claims, one of which is located on Dominion creek and is equally as good as the one sold, which was known as Bench claim No. 34, on Hunker creek.

Mr. Lemen is on his way out from the Klondike country and is expected to reach Salem some time this week. It is understood, however, that the object of his trip is for the transaction of business, for he intends to return to his mining property again, and will very probably be accompanied by his family.

POLYGAMY AGAIN AN ISSUE.

The arrest of a prominent resident of Salt Lake City on a charge of having violated the anti-polygamy law, and the imposition of a nominal fine after he had pleaded guilty, and the movement which has started in states as far apart as Oregon, Missouri and Massachusetts to arouse public sentiment against the retention of his seat by Congressman-elect Roberts, of Utah, who is accused of the same offense, shows that polygamy will be a subject of a good deal of interest throughout the United States in the next six months. More than forty years have passed since the new republican party, in its national convention of 1856, coupled polygamy with slavery as "twin relics of barbarism." In 1862 a bill introduced by Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, passed congress, and was signed by President Lincoln, classing polygamy as bigamy, and making it punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 and by imprisonment not exceeding five years. Practically, this law soon became a dead letter, very few convictions being made under it, and for several years a Mormon delegate who was known to be living with more than one wife was permitted to hold his seat in the house of representatives.

But a more drastic law, the Edmunds act, supplementing the Morrill law, was passed by congress, and was signed by President Arthur on March 22, 1882, which made polygamy a crime and disfranchised polygamists. Many convictions were made under the act, and its constitutionality was established by the supreme court. This law was extended and strengthened by later acts, especially the Edmunds-Tucker act of February, 1887, which President Cleveland declined to sign, but which became a law on the expiration of the time limit. The effect of this anti-polygamy legislation was augmented by the death of Brigham Young, the ablest and most powerful head which the Mormon church ever had, which took place on August 29, 1877, nearly five years before the enactment of the first Edmunds law. Young was succeeded by John Taylor, who was nearly 70 years of age at that time, and who had belonged to the Mormon church for about forty years. Taylor was succeeded in 1887 by William Woodruff, and he was followed by Lorenzo Snow, the present head of the church.

On September 25, 1890, Woodruff, the president of the church, issued a proclamation denying that the church still countenanced polygamy, declared that plural marriages were no longer solemnized by the church, and advising Mormons to obey the laws of the United States respecting marriage. At a general conference of the church on October 6, 1890, Woodruff's proclamation was approved, and a manifesto was issued formally recognizing his "declaration concerning plural marriage as authoritative and binding." This was ultimately received as a renunciation of polygamy by the Mormon church, and the two political parties of Utah, the people's and the liberal's, the former being principally Mormons and the latter chiefly gentiles, dissolved, and the partisan divisions of republicans and democrats prevailing in the rest of the country were adopted, most of the people's party, or Mormons, becoming democrats, and the majority of the liberals becoming republicans. A few victories in municipal contest by the liberals and later on a triumph here and there by the republicans led the country to believe that the abandonment of polygamy was sincere, and this secured the admission of Utah as a state, the admission being on the condition that "polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited." Utah accepted this condition and became a state on January 4, 1896. The investigation which the Roberts case will incite will show that this provision is persistently and habitually evaded in Utah. It will show also that the Mormon church is very active now in sending out missionaries, and that it intends to return to continue the practice of polygamy wherever this may be done without incurring serious penalties. The doctrine of plural marriages is part of the church creed. It has never been sincerely abandoned. It is a "privilege" which the rules of the church allow its members to enjoy and sincere Mormons are impatient of legal enactments and enforcements which oblige them to avail themselves of their "privilege" under cover. The other "twin relic" of barbarism is dead. This one is only scotched. It is ready to poke up its ugly and venomous head whenever and wherever it may do so with reasonable safety.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

About one month ago my child which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was reccommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better, by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by J. H. Lunn, druggist, Salem, Or.

A PROGRESSIVE RAILROAD.

The Rio Grande Western railway, otherwise known as the "Great Salt Lake Route," is and has been, since the opening of the "Ogden Gateway," the popular transcontinental route between the Pacific Northwest and the East. To add to its popularity, arrangements have been made to make its train service and equipment superior to any of its competitors. Already the running time of its several express trains has been cut down so that passengers from Portland reach Chicago in less than four days, and New York in less than five days. Effective May 1st, a perfect dining car service will be established. This will make the trip via Salt Lake City the ideal one. To further add to the comfort of its patrons, handsome excursion tourist cars are being built for the run between Portland and Chicago. With the dining car service established and the new tourist cars running, there will be little to be added to make a perfect train.

For information as to rates, etc., apply to the nearest ticket office of either the O. R. & N. Co. or Southern Pacific Co. or address

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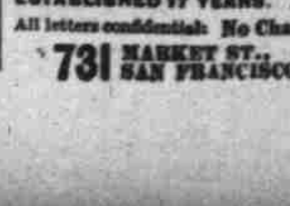
NERVITA Restores VITALITY LOST VIGOR AND MANHOOD

Cures Impotency, Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box; 6 boxes for $2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by D. J. Fry, druggist, Salem, Oregon.



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