

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY

AN AGED STRAW CUTTER

BRIEF HISTORY OF AN OLD RELIC
NOW OWNED BY A SALEMIT.

The Machine Was Made in 1816, in Pennsylvania and is in Very Fair Condition Still.

There is a short history attached to an old relic in the way of a straw cutter now owned by the venerable gentleman, A. Goode, in North Salem. This old relic was made in the year 1816, in Pennsylvania by a Mr. Jordan, grandfather of Mr. Goode, and given to the latter's father two years before its present owner was born.

This machine was sold at a sale in its native state in the year 1890 and was bid in by an uncle of Mr. Goode, and was shipped to Kansas to him, but before its arrival in Kansas Mr. Goode had left for Salem, and to his surprise the machine arrived in Salem a few weeks after him. It bears a few landmarks; one is a broken leg which was caused by a little Dutch boy who was having some fun with some sheep. He ran them into the barn, and in chasing the sheep around in the barn they knocked the old machine over and broke its leg. Another landmark is found on one side which was caused by the death of a chicken. Grandfather Goode's uncle was using the machine in the early day and a chicken kept troubling him and after having his patience worn out with the chicken he caught the poor thing, laid its head on the side of this old relic and with an old plow cutter he severed the head of the bird and the marks of the deed are visible to this day.

The hooks in this machine were made from the teeth of a little granddaddy that Mr. Goode's grandmother used in her garden. The chain was a piece of an old harness trace (of tug).

A short time ago there was a straw cutting at which gathering a part of the sixth generation participated, consisting of the following: Grandfather and Grandmother Goode, their children, their grandchildren, and their great grandchildren.

"Father" Goode is now almost 81 years of age and, with his wife and the sixth generation, took an active part in this straw-cutting.

This noted family numbers largely, there being nine children, fifty-six grandchildren, and thirty-six great grandchildren.

Is there any other family in Salem than can outnumber the Goodees?

THE HOP-GROWERS.

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Willamette Hotel—Another Estimate of the 1899 Crop.

M. L. Jones, president, and Dr. J. W. Hill, corresponding secretary, of the Oregon Hop Growers' Association, are in the city for the purpose of attending a meeting of the board of directors, of that organization, at the Willamette hotel, at 11 a. m. today.

One of the directors of the association said last night:

"The Evening Telegram, of Portland, came out last night in an article stating the position of certain hop dealers on the hop combine. The Telegram has been led into making an error by mis-stating facts which, it no doubt, will be glad to correct when attention is called to the same. The statement is made that the Oregon Hop Growers Association is working on a false foundation, because of the present condition of the market. The condition of the market that seems to distress the interested dealer so much just now when he sees the association has perfected its plan is all owing to the manipulation of the short seller and unscrupulous dealer. The dealer in the Telegram article also says that the grower will be obliged to pay 1 1/2 cents a pound commission for handling these hops; as a matter of fact the association has never at any time mentioned any commission except 1/2 cent a pound.

"The short sellers have sold prime to choice hops in New York at 7 cents delivered there. The Oregon Hop Growers Association are simply trying to do their best to get a fair price for the growers and prevent these sales being made. No grower can put up hops at 5 cents in Oregon this year."

Dr. Hill estimates that there are about 35,000 bales of hops signed over to the association at the present time, and it is generally conceded that the 1899 crop was not nearly so large as at first estimated—when the amount was placed at 90,000 bales.

NO SMALLPOX IN SALEM.

The Statesman Has Not Kept Quiet in Giving the Correct News Regarding the Cases.

Salem papers are to be severely censured for lying to the public in the statement that there was no more smallpox in that city. Placing credence in such announcements, people went to Salem and were there quarantined. Such work does not make friends for Salem—Woodburn Independent.

Here is a liar, and several kinds of a liar. The Statesman is a Salem paper, and it has given fully the news concerning every smallpox case in this city. It lost the advertisements of two Salem business men (amounting to over \$20 a month) because it refused to pass smallpox cases by unnoticed. The Statesman knows nothing about the business of any other newspaper, or their alleged promises made to these merchants. But it does know about its own business. There is now no case of smallpox in Salem, and there has not been one for some weeks. The Woodburn Independent lies further when it alleges that "people" came to Salem and were here quarantined.

The Statesman has considered that it owed a duty to its subscribers to report every such case, and it has acted upon this belief. It also believes

that honesty is the best policy, always and everywhere, for individuals, for governments, and for newspapers. The Statesman is very glad to be able to say that there is no danger of further smallpox cases in Salem, unless they shall be brought in from the outside.

STRAWBERRY BLOSSOMS AT CHRISTMAS.

Eugene Register, Dec. 24th:

There are not many countries where you can step out into the garden and pluck strawberry blossoms the day before Christmas. Oregon however is a land full of exceptions to rules and climatic laws governing other sections of Uncle Sam's domain. Yesterday we were presented with a bunch of strawberry blossoms plucked from their bed on the McCrady farm west of Eugene. They but tell a pretty story of Willamette's winter glory when the golden sunshine glistens twixt the intervening mists; while the east in white flaked blizzard is storm swept from a to zizzard, we are blessed with Christmas weather, into blossomed nature kissed.

IS RECOVERING.—J. R. Willard, who attempted to commit suicide in the county jail a few days ago, is rapidly recovering from his self-inflicted wounds, and his ultimate restoration is now confidently expected. Yesterday he considered himself sufficiently strong to sit up, and he made an effort to do so, but found himself too weak. It will be a matter of but a few days, however, until he will be able to leave his bed, unless complications should set in, resulting in a relapse.

ALL RIGHT NOW.—The decks are practically clear now. We are in shape to turn out work quickly, with an increased force, and we shall continue in that condition. We are ready for anything in artistic printing, from a calling card to a book or newspaper. More new "fancy" type, more new material. Anything to your fancy. Statesman Job Office.

THE HOMLIEST MAN IN SALEM

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c and 50c.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

On the shore of the promontory of Skinaur on the Ionian island Zante a blue grotto like that of the island of Capri has been discovered. The entrance is from the sea and is larger than in the Capri grotto, but the interior is smaller. Fishing boats can make their way in when the water is calm, says the Chicago News.

The board of health at Plainfield, N. J., is considering the question of adopting a rule which will prohibit the burning of leaves within the city limits, as it is claimed that the practice is conducive to much ill-health during the fall season. Several physicians have said that the smoke and smudge which comes from burning leaves is the cause of many of the ailments of the throat, lungs and eyes.

Dr. William R. Brooks, director of the Smith observatory, Geneva, N. Y., has been awarded by the French Academy of Science, Paris, the Lalande prize "for his numerous and brilliant astronomical discoveries." The Lalande prize is a gold medal worth 500 francs (\$100), or its value in money, as the recipient may select. It was founded in 1802 in honor of Lalande, the learned French astronomer, and is awarded for eminent achievement in astronomical discovery. It is regarded as one of the highest astronomical honors.

At the recent exposition in Como the "Volta pile" was very much in evidence, not only as an architectural feature of the ill-fated exposition buildings, but everything in the way of Souvenirs was got up in the same form. Boxes of chocolate, pepper boxes, almanacs, etc., were all based on his design, and chromo-lithographs and silk handkerchiefs with pictures of Volta were for sale everywhere. These matters all testify to the appreciation of the greatness of this early electrical inventor.

Poverty consists in feeling poor.—Emerson.

The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But thin milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

Scott's Emulsion contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists; see, and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

A CALL TO SOLDIERS

FORMER VOLUNTEERS TO MEET ON NEXT SATURDAY.

When a Permanent Organization of the Salem Veterans of the Spanish War Will Be Formed.

(From Daily, Dec. 26th.)

The temporary organization of the ex-soldiers of the Spanish-American war, which was perfected several weeks ago by the election of Chas. A. Murphy as chairman, and G. W. Jones as secretary, is to be made permanent, and efforts are now being made in that direction. The veterans realize that an organization of this kind will be a good thing, and all are enthusiastic in the matter and anxious to be enrolled in the proposed society. With a view of ascertaining the sentiment in this regard among the old soldiers, those starting the movement have interviewed many of the boys, and the result is their determination to hold a meeting when the organization is to be perfected.

A meeting of the ex-volunteers has, therefore, been called for next Saturday evening, to be held in the office of H. A. Johnson, justice of the peace, and yesterday letters were sent out to all the soldiers in this section, whose addresses are known, inviting their presence. The letters are signed by Chas. A. Murphy, president, and G. W. Jones, secretary, of the temporary organization, and the text of them is as follows:

"A few weeks ago a temporary organization of ex-soldiers of the Spanish-American war was effected at Salem, and it is now proposed to organize permanently. The co-operation of all is very much desired in this matter, and we most urgently request your presence at a meeting to be held at the office of H. A. Johnson, in Salem, Saturday evening, December 30, 1899. It is of the greatest importance that we have a large attendance at this meeting in order that we may have a good representation to a state meeting of ex-soldiers to be held at Portland January 4, 1900. If you cannot attend, kindly notify us if you desire to be enrolled as a member of the organization."

A copy of the uniform constitution of the new organization has been received and will probably be adopted as a whole by the Salem volunteers. The purposes of the association, as outlined in this constitution, are given as follows:

"1.—To entwine indissolubly around comrades who have survived common perils, the ties of friendship, fraternity and love woven on the battlefield and in arduous campaigns.

"2.—To extend a ready and helpful hand wherever and whenever the needs of a comrade in health or sickness require, and bestow our best efforts to the widow and orphan of our soldier dead, that the sacrifice of the patriot may not bring suffering to the bereaved home.

"3.—To decorate the tomb of fallen soldiers, that tablet and monument may rise in mute appeal for sweet and grateful memory, stronger in its life to future achievement than in its tale of ash and decay, and always give our fallen comrades that sepulture in native land so dear to every human breast.

"4.—To maintain loyal allegiance to the United States of America, in spirit and deed, with that wholesome love and respect for flag and country that overrides narrow and selfish intolerance, and presents to the world a stern, unbroken front on all questions to which the nation is committed.

"5.—To inculcate purer and deeper patriotism, expressed with more devotion, intelligent in its capacity to effect annoying conditions growing from custom and favoritism, and inflexible against whatever tends to weaken or tarnish the essential and grand principles of our government."

The constitution prescribes the requirements for eligibility to membership as follows:

"All regularly commissioned officers or enlisted men serving the United States of America on land or water, during the war with Spain beginning April 25, 1898, and terminating March 1, 1899, and who took part as such soldiers or sailors in quelling the Filipino rebellion in the Philippine Islands, beginning February 4, 1898, and terminating March 1, 1899, who reside in Oregon, shall be eligible to membership in the Oregon regiment, Spanish and Filipino War Veterans association, provided such person is still in the aforesaid service of the United States of America, or has been honorably discharged therefrom."

THE CHINOOK WIND

A Christmas Story of Early Days—The Chinook Is the Wind of Blessing for the West Coast.

The writer recently heard a Native Son give in a very plain manner the reasons why the northwest wind was named the Chinook wind at Astoria. The Columbia in its course flows north of west into the Pacific. Its valley widens near the ocean, and the northwest wind blows from Chinook to Astoria and is there an up-stream wind. But from Vancouver eastward the course is south of west, and at Cape Horn the southwest wind becomes the Chinook or up-stream wind, and was so called by the natives of the upper Columbia when the first emigration across the plains began. Where it passes through the gorge of the Cascades it was often a danger to canoe or batteau boat navigation, when the river was the only way by which the pioneers who crossed the Rocky Mountains could reach Western Oregon. About four miles of the gorge was called "Cape Horn," because it was the most dangerous part of the passage from The Dalles to the mouth of the Willamette. Some of the immigrants of 1843 suffered great privations by being stopped there by the rush of the southwest wind through that portion of its course.

Late in December, 1844, S. B. Crockett, Daniel Clark and the writer were bringing the last batteau load of that year's immigration into the east end of that four-mile stretch, when we saw a storm cloud rushing into it from the west. The wind was taking up the water of the river and carrying it up first as heavy spray and still upward as dense fog. It front of this roaring mass of wind, spray and fog, a number of bald eagles wheeled and circled, screaming seemingly in fierce delight. They would fly upward above the fog, and, turning, swoop down to the surface of the raging water. We were so fascinated by the strange sight that the threatened danger was for a time forgotten; and when we all at once realized that the boat must have some headway or she would be sunk as the moving mass of wind and water struck us, there was a difference about our course—two of us wished to beach the boat on a near by sand spit on the south shore, Clark was steering, and, having control, was determined to go to the north shore. The boat, capable of carrying three tons of wheat with a usual crew of seven men, had now sixteen people in an addition to us three; also some flour intended for The Dalles, and the running gears of three wagons, upon which the people sat, making it top-heavy in such a storm. We bent to our oars just in time to turn the boat's bow from the wind before the shock came. We were not completely hidden from some Indians in a canoe, who were a little in advance of us, hugging close to the south shore. They went on their way and reported to our friends camped at Linnton that we were certainly all drowned, as they saw us go down in the "hookum chuck" (strong water). I had read of the swiftness of the eagle's flight, but never saw it but that one time. The first shock of the storm was the worst, and we reached the north bank near the foot of Cape Horn mountain.

Among our passengers was a Mrs. McAlister, with four children who had befriended Clark on the road, and to help this family down the river had been the chief reason for Clark's joining Crockett and myself in asking the good Dr. McLoughlin for the loan of the Hudson Bay Company's batteau.

The lady gave no sign of fear when we were in extreme danger, but when she got her last child safely onto land, she, with a face white from the intensity of her emotion, said: "Dan Clark, I have been your good friend, but you have just put my children in great danger without reason, and I can never feel kindly towards you again."

The reason, he gave me afterwards, was that in gaining the north bank there was a trail over which some could walk to Fort Vancouver and get relief in case we were wind-bound long—as those of 1843 had been.

Soaked to the skin, young and old, we made out to start a fire and, getting some supper, laid us down on the wet ground to sleep and wake up next morning with a covering of soft snow over our scanty bedding. That night we reached the Hudson Bay Company's sawmill, and the canny Scotch caretaker made room for us all in his very small house. At the Ingleside near bedtime he must have been reminded by the forlorn appearance of the children of the usual yule cakes of bonny Scotland's yule tide. At all events he quietly remarked that he lived alone and "was not a good cook," but he had made a little garden that summer past and had a few wee turnips the little ones might like. Ah, what a treat those little white turnips were to those children, who had left their Missouri homes eight months before. The next night, in entering the Willamette we were hailed from the deck of the brig Chenamus (John H. Couch, captain, Lieut. William Cushing in charge) and asked by the latter to come on board and pass the night. We accepted. Here was hospitality again. The officers vacated their state-rooms for the women and children, after giving us as good a supper as the ship's larder could furnish. This done, a bottle of wine was opened and we were piled with questions in regard to the journey we had just finished. How we crossed rivers and mountains. The conduct of the Indians. The game, etc. We also asked questions of the passage of the Cape Horn they had doubled, and the name brings me back to the Chinook wind which is the moisture-laden southwest wind in the upper Columbia valley. The trade wind of the north Pacific. The wind of blessing to the farmer and stock grower. Often have I, during the 55 years of enjoyment of the early and latter rains, been gone out from a warm bed or warmer oak wood fire to listen for its low murmur from the southwest. It's a singular, but pleasant, sound, the Western Oregon farmer when the northeast wind has held the ground covered till his supply of feed is getting small and stock getting feverish from lack of laxative pasturage. It is a kind of turtle dove sound multiplied. Sometimes heard hours before it is felt where the listener lives. Were it not that it is often louder and more like the distant sound of the waves on the sea beach as it rolls above the treeless plains of interior Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, it would hardly be fanciful to say it was the sound of love-making as it kisses the trees and leaves the annual supply of moisture to encourage their growth.

Beyond question, it is the cause of heavy forest growth from northern California through Western Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and far up the Alaskan coast; and sweeping eastward the west and northwest sides of every mountain it strikes in its reach east to the head of the Saskatchewan (800 miles beyond the Rocky Mountains) shows its influence. Stockmen and farmers in all this wide extent now know the Chinook wind as cutting the snow off their stock ranges like magic wherever it touches. The effect of the generous supply of moisture it dispenses is well conceived by the Oregon youth who sang of his best girl:

"Her soul is as upright as one the pine trees.

Reaching heavenward from earth below.

Her heart is as generous, as fertile the breeze.

Of the Spring time which from the south blow."

J. M.

WHAT THE FINANCIAL VOTE SHOWS.

Several things are made plain by the passage of the financial bill in the house. The republican party is solidly in favor of the gold standard, all the republican members in that body casting their votes for the measure. The republicans will get powerful democratic aid on all measures of financial reform which will come up in the present congress, for the eleven democrats who stood with the republicans in the vote in the house will undoubtedly be re-enforced by several of their party in the senate when the measure gets before that chamber, after the holiday recess. The democratic party is split nearer the middle on the financial question in 1899 than it was in 1896. There will be a stronger fight in the next democratic national convention against the base money idea than was made in the convention three years ago, and this, of course, means a fight against Bryan.

These are a few points which are brought out by the house vote which are of the highest importance to the country. Of course another fact is made clear by the vote which has not been referred to. The republican party is going to fulfill all its promises, expressed and implied, on the monetary issue. This, however, has been conceded all along. Everybody who knew anything about the record of the republican party, and who observes the drift of sentiment in these days, knew that the action which the republicans have just taken in the house, which action will be ratified in the senate, was certain. The gold standard, which was virtually made secure by the triumph of the republicans on that issue in 1896, is going to be put beyond the reach of assault by any bogus money president, if one should happen to be chosen at any time, which is exceedingly unlikely. It will require the concurrent action of a repudiatorist president and a repudiatorist congress to disturb the gold standard after the bill which has gone to the senate passes that body and receives the executive signature.

The break in the democratic line on the money question, however, is of the utmost consequence to the country. It shows that one more defeat is all that will ever be needed to be dealt to the repudiators. Bryan or whoever else is selected by the next democratic national convention, will fall far short in the electoral college of the vote which the base money candidate got in 1896. No fact of the political future is plainer than this. The drift against dishonest money is much stronger than it was at any time in the past. The defection from the silverites which has occurred in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as revealed in the vote in the house, is bound to extend rapidly. All the latest hostility which has been felt toward the base money faction of their party by the gold democrats will now burst out into open revolt. The democracy will be split close to the middle on 16 to 1 before the day for the meeting of the convention arrives. Probably the 45 cent dollar men will put up their candidate and frame the platform, for the Western end of the democracy has not yet dropped the 1895 dementia, but in that event a defeat like that which struck Seymour or Greeley is in store for their candidate.

SALT ON ROADS.

The application of salt to roadbeds will be tried this winter in New York.

It is believed that salt will prevent the top soil from freezing, thus obviating the mud which invariably comes from the thaw.

Leaks in fire hose can be repaired, or a new section of hose inserted without the engine being shut down, by use of a cut-off key which has a flat base, supporting a vertical arm, in the top of which is inserted a cranked bolt, fitted with a shoe to cut off the water when the bolt is screwed down.

Dr. Joseph Parker, of the city Temple, London, said the other day that if every curate were a saint, if every dean were beyond reproach, and if archbishops were in point of excellence almost archangels, he should still be a strong Protestant evangelical dissenter.

Wild boars still abound in some parts of Morocco, one hunting party having lately killed over 100 in one week near Casablanca. They are hunted on horseback with lances, an exciting and dangerous sport.

Our Christmas Goods

Are now on display. We have special Xmas jacking in the General Arthur and Leland Stanford brands. Prices range from \$1 up. This is as elegant and complete a line as has ever been shown in your city. The boxes are attractively labelled. The cigars are packed in highly colored foil and banded with a neat ribbon. The quality of the goods is the same as you buy every day.

The goods have already created a demand and we advise an early purchase before the kind you want is sold.

GEO. E. WATERS.

Lacy's 20 per cent Discount

SHOE SALE

LACY'S SHOE STORE

94 STATE ST.

Salem, Or., Dec. 25, 1899.

Remember

We are selling out our leather purse line at 25 per cent. off. We have a new line of high grade pearl handle pocket knives. Beautiful presents for lady, gentleman or boy.

BARR'S Jewelry Store.

118 State St. Salem.

PHONE 2934.

Right Up-To-Date

The very latest things in photographs is the Grenada. Of course, we have the Grenada. We are making a specialty of the Grenada. You must see the Grenada.

CRONISE.

H. D. Trover, Photo Studio.

Anna L. Trover, Artists.

Over New York Racket store.

New and Stylish

From the manufacturer to the wearer. Machineries made by the Dundee Rubber Co., sold direct to the wearer, at only one-half the usual price paid for same quality. Some very new styles for ladies, but the newest of all are the prices.

H. S. BELLE, Agt.

156 STATE STREET.

Steel Ranges

If you want a nice new steel range, or a better stove than you have, we will make liberal allowance for your old one in exchange. Repairing stove a specialty. New liners for air tight, etc.

STEINER & BERGER.

120 State St.

It is bound to go

AN IMMENSE STOCK AT A GREATER SACRIFICE.

This stock of millinery must be closed out by December 25th as the room is for rent. This is the greatest chance of a lifetime to secure millinery cheap.

THE PARIS Millinery.

Mrs. D. L. Flester, Prop.

291 Commercial St.

We Wash Before We Iron

Then give your linen that rich gloss finish that characterizes perfect laundry work. We employ intelligent American labor and charge moderate prices. If you phone the wagon will call.

SALEM STEAM LAUNDRY.

Phone 411 230 Liberty St.

Knox & Murphy

PLUMBING, TINNING.

—AND—

ELECTRIC BELL-WORK

PHONE 331.

Wishing

To make our sales as large as possible for the year, I will sell Harness at cost for the balance of the year 1899.

E. S. LAMPORT.

289 Commercial St.

It's Easy

To heat any cold room with Barber's Ideal Oil Heater.

Six sizes, different prices, last a lifetime. The smallest size heats a good-sized room in coldest weather.

GRAY BROS.

N. W. cor. State and Liberty St. Salem Oregon.

When You Want

A Fashionable Turnout of any description—a good, well-groomed horse, clean buggy and harness, and prompt, courteous attention at reasonable prices. Horses boarded by the day, week or month.

THE RED FRONT STABLE.

164 Commercial St. Phone 351.

Page & Stephens.

Remember

Our steel ranges at cost; our Charter Oak stoves at cost; our Air tight stoves at cost. Also our auction sale Saturday. Everything goes; no reserve.

J. F. GOODE,

Auction and Commission House.

Bottled Wines

Port, 50 and 75 cents per quart.

Angelic, 75 cents per quart.

Sherry, 50 and 75 cents per quart.

Malaga, 75 cents per quart.

Tokay, 75 cents per quart.

Maderia, 75 cents per quart.

Burgunda, 50 cents per quart.

Cabernet 50 cents per quart.

Zinfandel, 50 cents per quart.

Sauterne, 50 and 75 cents per qt.

Riesling, 50 cents per quart.

Gutedel, 75 cents per quart.

Hock, 25 and 50 cents.

Claret, 25 cents.

J. P. ROGERS.

A Specialty Fine Christmas Presents

Is a fine guitar, mandolin, or banjo, music roll or an appropriate piece of sheet music to a distant lady friend. George C. Warr has a special fine assortment in this line.