

THE AUDITING BOARD

COUNTY COURT HAS APPOINTED A NEW DAY JANITOR.

J. G. Moore, of Silverton, Will Succeed the Late E. Allen Graham—The Bills Passed Upon.

(From Daily, Jan. 6th.)

The county court, at its session yesterday continued the work of auditing bills against the county, and took action on a number of petitions and other routine matters. The court also established the precinct lines, in the precincts changed, boundaries of which are given in another column of this morning's Statesman.

The court appointed J. G. Moore, of Silverton, janitor at the court house, to succeed the late E. Allen Graham, at \$40 per month. S. E. Howard, of this city, who filled the position temporarily during the illness and since the demise of Mr. Graham, was allowed \$40 for the last month's work.

The report of W. M. Bushey, surveyor, for surveying the old territorial road was read and approved.

The petition of J. D. Bennett et al., for the vacation of a part of Auburn addition to Salem was read and continued.

The petition of W. H. B. Stewart and others for a bridge at Minto, was disallowed.

The Statesman was made an official paper of Marion county, by action of the court.

Accounts were audited as follows:

	Cid.	All.
Ross E. Moores.....	\$ 8.34	\$ 8.34
F. S. Dearborn.....	2.00	2.00
Patton Bros.....	11.65	11.65
Irwin, Hodson & Co.....	12.50	12.50
Kilham Stationery Co.....	2.80	2.80
Statesman Pub. Co.....	2.50	2.50
Statesman Job Office.....	7.00	7.00
Geo. F. Rodgers.....	21.60	21.60
Jury Account:		
L. F. Butler.....	\$ 2.00	
F. L. Pound.....	3.00	
O. H. Gilbert.....	2.00	
Court House and Jail:		
Otto Hansen.....	\$ 6.50	\$ 6.50
Salem Steam Laundry.....	2.10	2.10
Benardi & Dunsford.....	4.65	4.65
Or. Tel. & Tel. Co.....	7.45	7.45
John Hughes.....	1.15	1.15
Salem Water Co.....	14.10	14.10
Salem L. & T. Co.....	35.00	35.00
J. B. Riggs.....	30.00	30.00
Steiner Drug Co.....	2.35	2.35
S. E. Howard.....	75.75	75.75
Weller Bros.....	3.15	3.15
Election Account:		
Glass & Prudhomme.....	\$44.20	\$44.20
Postage Account:		
A. L. Downing.....	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24
W. W. Hall.....	3.00	3.00
G. P. Terrell.....	3.50	3.50
I. H. Roland.....	3.00	3.00
G. W. Jones.....	2.00	2.00
F. W. Durbin.....	5.00	5.00
Sheriff's Account:		
F. W. Durbin.....	\$50.40	\$50.40
Legal Account:		
M. E. Pogue.....	\$55.65	\$55.65
G. G. Bingham.....	8.00	8.00
J. H. McNary.....	5.00	5.00

The cost of the paupers of Marion county during the past year aggregated \$6037.55; the last two months, November and December, were very expensive on account of the smallpox patients, the cost of caring for the county cases approximating, during these two months, \$1500. The cost of the paupers, by months, is as follows:

January.....	\$ 418.56
February.....	384.63
March.....	445.31
April.....	381.95
May.....	416.73
June.....	281.98
July.....	503.25
August.....	280.34
September.....	371.05
October.....	303.12
November.....	1,188.22
December.....	962.30
Total.....	\$6,037.55

A NEW FLOUR MILL

THE COMPANY WILL NOT TALK ABOUT PLANS FOR FUTURE.

Consequently There Is Little to Say Regarding the Prospect for Another Structure—Wheat Quotation.

(From Daily, Jan. 6th.)

Nothing definite can be ascertained regarding the plans of the Salem Flouring Mills Company in the matter of replacing its mill plant in this city. It was presumed that by this time the new building would be in course of construction, but the work has not yet been inaugurated. It is unofficially reported, however, that the company intends to replace its plant.

That, as the old mill is destroyed in September, by an institution of adequate capacity to meet the local demands, but the probable location of the new plant is not known. The company's business may be re-established at the site of the former mill but it is possible that the expense of removing necessary buildings may be evaded by resuming business in the company's buildings on North Front street.

Sanderson Reed, of Portland, attorney for the company, was in the city yesterday but when approached by a reporter for the Statesman declined to disclose any information relative to the plans of its business at this point.

Locally there is a greater demand at the mill for valley flour than there has ever been before. Other mills owned and operated by the company in the valley are obliged to run night and day, emphasizing the need of a mill at Salem, and they find it an extremely difficult matter to keep the trade supplied. The supply of bran and shorts is especially limited.

The Salem Flouring Mills Company have discontinued receiving wheat, the measure receipts not justifying the expense of retaining the services of a donkey engine to properly dispose of the grain and again the storage capacity of the company's temporary warehouse is exhausted. There still remains in the

hands of the farmers, however, a considerable amount of the year's yield. The market quotation is 40 cents per bushel but no grain is changing hands.

LONDON BRIDGES.

An Estate Which Was Created Centuries Ago Maintains Them.

The history of the Bridge House Estates dates back to the twelfth century. As is pointed out by J. E. Tait, M. Inst. C. E., in his descriptive of the Tower bridge, contributions toward the cost of London bridge, were made about 1176 by the king and by generous citizens, and for its maintenance lands were bequeathed, certain monks being charged with the services in the chapel erected over the tenth pier, and the revenues applied to keeping the bridge in repair. The money thus collected formed the nucleus of a fund that exists at the present day. The lands with which the bridge was endowed have become of greatly increased value, and are now known as the Bridge House Estates.

To use the exact words employed in some of the old city documents, the Bridge House Estates consist of properties granted "by kings of England and charitable and well-disposed persons for the maintenance and support of London bridge," and some of the grants and conveyances held by the corporation, which for hundreds of years have administered the estates in trust are dated as far back as 1282 and 1288. So successful have these lands been developed that in modern times they have enabled the corporation to purchase Southward bridge after spending a large sum in freeing it from the toll exacted by the private company by which it was constructed, to erect Blackfriars bridge, and, finally, to build the Tower bridge at a cost of 1,250,000 pounds. And all this has been accomplished without cost to the ratepayers.—London Telegraph.

Silo Experience

J. B. Early, in the Oregon Agriculturist says: "This is my first year's experience with the silo. While the silo has been in use many years in the United States there are still comparatively few people who are actually using them. There is a sort of curious superstition or prejudice in the minds of the people at large against their use, and like many of the other good things we have, gain a foothold with the masses only by degrees."

While I had often heard of dissatisfaction with silos I also learned upon investigation that faulty construction of the silo or ignorance of right methods of filling were the causes of these failures. Whereupon I determined to avoid any mistake of this sort, and as a result I have a neat, well constructed silo that is absolutely airtight, with ensilage perfectly preserved to the very edge.

I built a stave silo 2½ feet high by 12 feet in diameter. The lumber was dressed on all sides being careful to have no flaws or knot holes along the edges of the staves which were 28½ inches and the full length of 26 feet. The edges were not beveled, hence the inner surface of silo is perfectly jointed, the key of success to the whole structure. Without absolutely perfect joints much of the silage will spoil, to the disgust of the feeder. Bands were made of ¾-inch round iron with 6 inches thread on each end to allow for expansion or contraction, which must be watched and adjusted accordingly. My silo is built into the barn, hence no roof was necessary. A neighbor of mine built a silo of cheap lumber with edges beveled which is not satisfactory, as the air is not perfectly excluded, just as well try to keep fruit in a cracked jar as to keep silage in a silo that lets in air.

The early, unexpected frost which came this year injured the feeding value of the leaves of the corn somewhat, but not seriously. However, without the silo my whole field of nice corn would have been almost a total loss, as it would not have been possible to have saved the fodder owing to the heavy rains. Now I am well fixed for winter. With my covered barnyard and silo, none of my stock are compelled to roam about in the rain in search of food.

Furthermore, feeding silage to my horses and cows conserves my pastures for the goats which in year future will require every inch of pasture I have. I do not think it practical to depend on silage for goats as yet, but during several stormy days I experimented in a small way by feeding silage to a few of our thoroughbreds. They relished it exceedingly. It is fed to sheep in the East now with best results.

Silage is a most wholesome diet for horses during the long wintry days, and a great saving of grain and hay. The succulence so greatly relished by the stock in the winter time is thus conveniently furnished, and a great amount of the carbo-hydrates necessary for maintaining bodily warmth. My corn was a very early yellow dent field variety with well matured ears at time of frost, and it now makes a very rich feed in form of silage.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of. A. DODGEN, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by J. H. Lunn, Druggist.

NEW FURNITURE.

The Benton county commissioners' court has contracted for the purchase of new filing cases in the county clerk's office. The new cases are to cost \$732, and they will contain 114 files.

MUCH IMPROVED.

New York, Jan. 5.—Roland Reed was reported today to be resting comfortably, and to be much improved.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE OREGON CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Submitted and Received at the Regular Meeting of That Body Held on Thursday Last.

(From Daily, Jan. 6th.)

The following is the annual report of Mrs. E. Y. Chase, secretary of the Oregon Children's Aid Society, of Salem:

"Mrs. President and Ladies: I have the honor to submit the following report, reciting the proceedings of this board for the year 1899.

"To go back a little, as you know the legislature of 1897 having failed to provide for us, or any one else, we used all our available funds, and borrowed enough more to bring us through to another session of the legislature; an extra session of the same being called in the fall of 1898, a committee was appointed to present our claims for aid; the committee acted as directed but without success, as no appropriations were made aside from recognized state institutions.

"At the annual meeting in January, 1899, the same committee was requested to serve and instructed to get an appropriation if possible; if not, to make an offer to the state of the property for a state institution, asking to retain the management, heretofore, the first managing board to be appointed by the governor, subsequent members to be elected by the board and confirmed by the governor.

"It was very soon apparent that no appropriation would be given, so the alternative was tried through members of Marion county and the friendly aid of others was earnestly sought, but being no position arranged for where a faithful man might industriously absorb a large salary, the project was with great attention; other and conflicting interests were considered more profitable, and while generous appropriations were made which only the arbitrary power of the legislature could sanction, the orphan and homeless children of the whole state were left with a beggary \$5000, given to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Portland.

"Your committee coming out of the day with whole skins but damaged reputations, laid the whole matter from their point of view before the board of trustees—the many charities asking aid, the increasing disposition on the part of legislators to ignore such institutions, the hostility to anything for Salem, the indifference of our own home representatives, the silence of our able letter but the insertion of which was evidently a mistake, when the Home was assailed by scandal and things, together with the lack of funds to carry on the work, made its continuation seem an impossible feat.

"After due deliberation, a decision was reached to close the Home. To many outside friends, not familiar with all the circumstances, this seemed a hard and a hard thing to do, but, among us who have seen the work grow from a plain house set on a clearing, built by material and labor donated for that purpose, maintained by the most self-sacrificing efforts, to the present large and well appointed building, from one small child to a family that was constantly changing but averaged 12 per month; they have labored faithfully in sickness and in health, and for years have carried on this work for the love of poor, helpless, neglected children. They have cast their bread upon

the waters, never doubting the promise to find it though after many, many days. It was not lightly given up, but with reluctance, with sighs, with tears. "Well, the decision was to close the Home, but it could not be done immediately—there were twenty-three children to provide with suitable homes. By earnest effort this has been done and by September all but three were well placed. These three were sent to the Gardiner Home in Portland, well provided with clothing and bedding, and are now placed out, I believe.

"But the building. What to do with that and the grounds was a serious question. Need of free hospital accommodations for poor children had often been brought to the notice of the members of this society, so it was decided to make a proposition to the Salem Hospital to give to them the building and ten acres of ground, the original donation of Mrs. Parrish, for hospital purposes, if they would agree to maintain a ward for children to be called the Elizabeth Parrish ward, in which should be three free beds, subject to the use of indigent children from the state at large, needing medical attention, and to the society. The offer was accepted and a deed satisfactory to both parties has been given, with certain provisions and restrictions. The Home is now the property of the Salem Hospital. A committee was appointed to take charge of the home, build effects and dispose of the same. An inventory was taken of everything not sold or otherwise disposed of before October 1st and sent to the city where the articles are now in charge of a dealer to be sold. To the hospital as given the reception room and hall furniture; bedding and furniture was reserved for the children's ward which it was agreed this society should furnish.

"By good management and economy and some help from Marion county, we have won out without becoming involved in debt. Our expenses were comparatively light, as the family grew constantly smaller and no new applicants were taken in. We still hold five acres of land and expect to keep our organization and do such work as can be done under the circumstances happily and harmoniously together. Our monthly meetings have been pleasant whatever the future may bring, the past will be a pleasing memory."

WOULDN'T CONTRACT WOOL.

Sheepmen Have Steadfastly Refused Offers by the Buyers.

Pendleton, E. O.

"In this county sheepmen have refused tempting offers made by buyers representing Eastern houses. They have not contracted wool of the 1900 crop.

"Such is the statement made by the majority of persons who are in touch with the sheep and wool industry hereabouts.

"E. H. Clarke, buyer for Silberman Bros. of Chicago, who recently returned from a trip to the east, has observed the course of events affecting the wool, coming back to Pendleton. He catches for the accuracy of the statement that wool growers here are not contracting the 1900 clip.

"This was the prediction made several weeks ago in these columns upon the authority of a gentleman who is prominent in a wool commission firm here in Pendleton.

"It is the understanding that over in Wallawa county the 1900 wool clip has been very generally contracted at good prices. Some time ago it was stated in the East Oregonian that in Wyoming and Utah a large portion of the clip has already been bought on the sheep's back and still growing.

In Morrow county buyers have been unable to induce the growers to contract the wool, sheepmen over there having very radical views on the future of the wool market. It has been asserted that they have even elevated the prospective figure to 20 cents a pound, and therefore scorn the intimation that 15 cents might be paid were they willing now to sell their coming clips.

Utah county sheepmen have apparently decided to omit any element of speculation, neither selling ahead nor holding after shearing. The easy and natural movement of the 1899 clip at market quotations soon after the wool was sheared worked to the benefit of the grower. He is likely to repeat this in 1900, but does not note care to dispose of the stock several months ahead of the usual selling time.

Unless severe weather come later in the winter, the 1900 wool will be of very fine quality. The sheep have been in the best of condition, the growth of the wool has been regular, making a good fibre. If prices hold up, a band of sheep will be good property next spring and summer.

"Experience Is the Best Teacher."

We must be willing to learn from the experience of other people. Every testimonial in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the voice of experience to you, and it is your duty if your blood is impure and your health failing, to take this medicine. You have every reason to expect that it will do for you what it has done for others. It is the best medicine money can buy.

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating, mild, effective.

COME THIS WAY.

One hundred commission merchants will attend the annual convention of fruit growers at Tacoma on the 18th inst. They ought to be induced to visit Oregon before they return.

The Excitement Now Over.

The rush at the drug store still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 25c and 50c.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Hendricks.

Cor. Stockton, Market and Clift Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR FIRE PROTECTION

SYSTEM OF SPRINKLERS BEING INTRODUCED IN WOOLLEN MILLS.

A Serious Conflagration Is Impossible for Blaze Will Be Extinguished in Instant Strife.

(From Daily, Jan. 6th.)

Danger from loss by fire at the Salem Woolen Mills has been reduced to a minimum by the introduction of a system for the protection of the plant from the dread element, that in its completeness of equipment and efficiency of service surpasses anything ever utilized in this community.

By installing this system in the building, the company derives a double benefit. It secures a reduced rate of insurance, and enjoys a wonderful protection from fire. Eastern manufacturing institutions are similarly equipped and have formed a mutual insurance association through which stable protection from loss by fire is enjoyed at a remarkably low rate, providing, of course, the institutions comply with the required conditions upon which this protection is assured. It is necessary that the system of fire protection have a double head of supply—both from a hydrant and also a tank of adequate capacity—so that in event of the failure of the one to work, the other will fill the important assignment.

Each floor of the main mill and the important outbuildings, from basement to attic, is supplied with a system of sprinklers that are supplied with water from a six-inch pipe having the necessary pressure for the requirements exacted of it. The sprinklers, which are attached to pipes of from one to four inches in diameter, are stationed about the ceiling of each floor, and are but eight feet apart. The valve of the sprinklers, which operate similarly to the ordinary lawn sprinkler, is plugged with a very soft quality of lead which readily melts under the slightest degree of unusual heat, thereby opening the valve and starting an unceasing flow of water, which, by means of the sprinkler, is distributed in every direction for a radius of four feet. The system operates automatically, the valve of each sprinkler being released only as the heat reaches it. At the same instant that water begins to flow from either of the sprinklers, an electrical alarm is sounded in the main part of the building, thus enabling the officers of the mill to promptly locate the seat of the fire and lend such aid as may be necessary to extinguish the blaze, while it is in an incipient state.

The installing of this system in the mill will cost the company \$3,000, an expense that is deemed nominal when the protection it affords is taken into consideration. The system includes approximately 600 sprinklers, the pipes have all been laid and the hydraulic connections have been made. John Gray is superintending the erection of a scaffolding to feet high along side the main building, upon which will be placed a tank, to be constructed of California redwood, with a capacity of 15,000 gallons. The tank will hardly be completed and the system installed before the latter part of next week.

The system affords the most formidable protection from fire and renders a serious conflagration practically impossible. The value of this protection to the woolen mills and in fact every manufacturing institution, cannot be easily overestimated.

IN HIS PRIVATE CAR.

Not a Railroad Magnate, but a Plain Farmer—A Smallpox Scare.

Corvallis Times, Jan. 6th: Corvallis nerves were somewhat jarred.

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