

TWO BAD MEN

Hold Up and Dispoil Four Residents of Champoeg

BOLD WORK OF THE ROBBERS

Hoefler & Zorn and Two Employees Believed of Between \$300 and \$400—Bandits Were Masked.

(From Daily, Jan. 25th.)

At 6:30 o'clock Tuesday evening two masked men held up John Hoefler, Caspar Zorn and two laborers, in the house of the former at Champoeg, and robbed them of between \$300 and \$400, in gold and silver. Mr. Hoefler came to Salem via boat last evening and has enlisted the services of Sheriff F. W. Durbin and the local police that the bandits may be apprehended and punished.

Messrs. Hoefler and Zorn are very extensive farmers and hop growers and own a considerable amount of the finest farming land in the north end of the county. The robbery was perpetrated on Tuesday evening while the men were eating supper, the quartet living alone and "batching."

The first intimation the men had that something out of the ordinary was about to transpire was when a masked man thrust two big guns through the window, near which the men were seated, accompanied by the peremptory command to "remain seated and not to move." While robber No. 1 thus engaged the attention of his prospective victims, his pal entered the dwelling from the rear and, passing into the room in which the men were seated, confronted them with a brace of revolvers. He was soon joined on the interior of the house by his partner and together they proceeded with the job.

One of the robbers kept three of the men covered with his guns, while the other compelled Mr. Hoefler to open a desk in the room. This was rifled but yielded the robbers nothing of value. The four men were then searched but only a small amount of money was secured. One of the hired men handed over a \$10 gold piece to the "man with the gun" who promptly returned it to him, saying: "No, we do not want your money; you are a laboring man. Its these rich — that we are after." Mr. Hoefler was then ordered to open the safe which was in the room and from which between \$300 and \$400 in gold and silver was taken. The bandits then slowly backed out of the room, keeping their victims covered with their guns, and disappeared in the darkness, warning the men not to make any noise for at least fifteen minutes after they had left.

Only a meagre description of the men is possessed by Mr. Hoefler. One was a tall man and the other of medium height; weight about 180 and 165 pounds. One wore long hair and the other short but Mr. Hoefler does not recollect which of the robbers—the tall or the medium in height—had the long or the short hair. One wore a black veil and the other a white one, each having openings for the eyes.

It is very probable the robbery was committed by local characters who were conversant with the habits of these venerable capitalists, for the actions of the thieves, while carrying out their work, evidenced a thorough knowledge of the place.

A FAVORABLE REPORT.

ARMY SERVICE IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

To Remove Disabilities Against Those Who Aided Southern Troops—Chaplain Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The house committee on pensions today ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove disabilities against those who aided or abetted the Southern troops during the war of the rebellion, in the matter of the drawing of pensions.

CHAPLAIN DISMISSED.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Post Chaplain David H. Shields has been dismissed from the army of the United States, to take effect February 1st, and Rev. Edmund T. Easterbrook, of New York, has been selected for the appointment to the vacancy.

Chaplain Shields was tried by court martial at San Francisco for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in consequence of his alleged use of intoxicating liquors, and was convicted and sentenced to be dismissed.

PENSIONERS.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans has made public a statement giving the number of pensioners on the rolls, on account of each of the wars of the United States. On account of the revolutionary war, four widows and seven daughters; war of 1812, one survivor and 1998 widows; the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, 1656 survivors and 3889 widows; the Mexican war, 9204 survivors and 8176 widows.

Granted since 1861, under the general law, 321,555 invalid and 92,901 widows and other dependents; under the law of 1890, invalids, 420,021; widows and dependents, 130,224.

A RECEPTION.

Archbishop Chappelle's Attempt to Conciliate Factions in Manila.

Manila, Jan. 24, 9 a. m.—Archbishop Chappelle, papal delegate to the Philippines, gave a reception to the Catholic clergy and laymen for the purpose of conciliating the opposing factions. Many Filipinos attended, with a view of making a demonstration against the

friars. They hooted Archbishop Nozaleza and every friar who appeared, crying "Fuera Nozaleza" and "Fuera Priales." On the other hand, General Otis, who attended with his staff, was cheered.

Mgr. Chappelle made a speech asking for toleration and patience, and promising a satisfactory settlement of the questions in dispute. He rebuked the newspapers for meddling with matters which he said they did not understand.

A BIG SYNDICATE.

To Control Valuable Coal Lands in Wyoming, Being Formed.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 24.—The Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, with the Diamondville & Kememer Coal Companies, are forming a big syndicate to control thousands of acres of valuable coal lands in Western Wyoming, and the output of the mines. They propose to construct a line of railroad from the Diamondville and Kememer coal mines on the north, a distance of 60 miles, to the Aspen coal mines of the Union Pacific, on that road.

MANY RUMORS.

London, Jan. 24.—The extreme tension caused by what may be justly designated the most anxious pause since the war began has not been relieved up to the time of this writing save the daily stock exchange rumor, which today happens to have been started by the bulls, who assert that General Warren has captured Spionkoff. Anxiety in regard to news is visible on all sides. The war office was besieged at an early hour this morning, and the clubs and other resorts liable to receive early news have been crowded with eager inquirers. It is generally recognized that the Boer position, if ever taken, can only be captured at tremendous cost.

BRITISH EXPELLED.

London, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenco Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The wholesale expulsion of British subjects now remaining in the Transvaal is expected next week. The French liner Girondo has arrived here, crowded with military-looking foreigners bound for the Transvaal. These include 500 Russian ambulance men, with Germans, Frenchmen, Italians and Greeks. Herr Potts, the Transvaal consul-general here, has arranged for their conveyance to Pretoria by a special train."

THE FLAX INDUSTRY.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.) Governor Rogers has recently been making inquiries in this state and in Oregon regarding the manufacture of flax. In a dispatch from Olympia published yesterday there is a statement made to him by Warden Catron, of the state penitentiary, as to the practicability of using flax fibre for the manufacture of grain sacks in the state jail. The warden's conclusions are that flax can be cultivated here, and that with a few changes in machinery and a revision of the law which now restricts the penitentiary to the manufacture of jute bags, a superior flax product can be turned out which may be sold at about the same price as the imported jute article and will create a demand for a home-grown raw material.

All the jute now used in the penitentiary is imported. The money paid for it goes out of the country. The substitution of flax for jute would result in the manufacture of bagging equal in quality to that now made, and, according to Warden Catron's figures, would mean the distribution of some \$50,000 among local flax raisers instead of among foreign jute merchants. This in itself is a matter well worth attention, for it might mean raising flax not only for penitentiary manufacture but for other uses as well.

There are those in this state who have given much thought to the subject of flax culture, and they have always maintained that the soil and climate here are peculiarly well adapted to the raising of flax both for seed and fibre. Extensive experiments have been made in Western Washington, and especially in Whatcom county, and the results so far as the cultivation of the flax is concerned have been highly satisfactory. A fibre of fine quality has been obtained, pronounced by experts in Belgium and Ireland to be of a character that warrants every encouragement from those who would have a flourishing industry built up in those sections where flax can be raised.

It is only necessary that a beginning be made. For the manufacture of grain sacks a large quantity of fibre would be required, the estimate being that, according to its present output, the penitentiary alone could use something like 1,750,000 pounds a year. This in itself would demand quite extensive cultivation. But it is not always for the manufacture of the coarser fabrics such as burlaps that the flax would be used. With experience in cultivation and improvement in fibre, attention would no doubt be given to making finer cloths, and it might be only a question of time when a superior quality of linen could be manufactured.

Tests made during a number of years by those who have striven against many obstacles to encourage flax cultivation show that a desirable fibre can be raised here, and it only remains to utilize it. There are but few who have given the subject sufficient thought to realize how much a successful start in the industry would mean, or can appreciate what a growth it might attain if it were once encouraged and allowed to expand. It is necessary only to look to Ireland and Belgium to understand what can be done upon the flax industry, and with favorable soil and climate here at home there is good reason to believe that such an industry, if once established, would succeed and in the end become of commanding importance.

ONE INSANE.—John P. Grover, aged 36 years, was brought to the asylum from Portland, last night, and delivered to the authorities for treatment.

PROVED AN ALIBI

ED BROWN AND G. H. IRWIN ACQUITTED BY A JURY TRIAL.

Were Charged with Driving Horses Upon and Injuring a Bicycle Path—Another Arrest.

(From Daily, Jan. 25th.)

The initial case in Marion county, wherein parties were arrested, charged with injuring a bicycle path, was heard in Justice H. A. Johnson's department yesterday afternoon and resulted disastrously to the prosecution. The defendants Ed. Brown and G. H. Irwin, proved an alibi by five witnesses and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Being the first case of the kind in this county, it had excited much interest among the bicyclists, who were out in large numbers at the trial. The case was called at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the defendants demanded a jury trial. The drawing of a jury consumed another hour and it was 3:30 o'clock when the first witness was called. Upon mutual agreement, the case was tried before a jury of only five men, viz: H. C. Tarpley, Joe Howard, Jim Riggs, M. E. Goodell and Wm. Buck. A Veatch, the sixth juror drawn, was excused, for the reason that he was related to another party who is to be subsequently tried on a similar charge.

C. L. McNary, deputy prosecuting attorney, conducted the prosecution, while John McCourt appeared for the defendant. There was but one substantial witness for the state in the person of J. H. Mason, the prosecuting witness. Mr. Mason positively identified the defendants as the parties he saw riding on horseback upon the bicycle path in the Lake Labish vicinity on the 3d inst., by their manner of dress, their horses and the dog that accompanied them, but the state was unable to produce evidence corroborative thereof. The defendants, in addition to their own testimony, proved by five witnesses that they were in the city the entire time of the day upon which the offense was alleged to have been committed.

The case went to the jury at 4:30 o'clock and fifteen minutes later a verdict of acquittal was rendered. Manley Blanton, of Brooks, was yesterday arrested by Constable D. C. Minto on a warrant charging him with injuring a bicycle path by driving an animal thereupon. He was taken before Justice H. A. Johnson and his case set for hearing at 1 p. m. Monday. Mr. Blanton has retained the services of Tilton Ford as counsel.

Complaints of violation of the bicycle path law are numerous from all sections of the county. The path between Aumsville and Stayton is said to be in a fearful condition, the natural consequence of driving cattle and bugies thereon, while the general appearance of the path north of Salem in the Brooks vicinity is conclusive evidence that the law for the protection of the path is being regularly violated. With the present condition of the country roads, the elevated and finely drained cycle paths are a great temptation to teamsters, many of whom have evidently yielded thereto and, where convenient, have converted the path into a highway.

Bicyclists are becoming concerned about the injury being done the paths and will probably take steps through their county organization to promptly cause the arrest and secure the conviction of all parties for the further infringement of this law, which, if enforced, will afford them adequate protection.

THE FOREST RESERVES.

Captain S. B. Ormsby Is Kept Busy Writing Reports for the Use of the Department.

Capt. S. B. Ormsby, superintendent of the Cascade forest reserve, is spending a large portion of his time during this season of the year in answering letters sent out by the department, and writing reports. The forest rangers were discharged on October 15, 1899, and two weeks later the supervisors were furloughed for the winter, leaving Captain Ormsby alone in charge of the Cascade, Bull Run and Ashland reserves. He not only has supervision of the 4,500,000 acres of forest land, but must look out for the timber, prevent its destruction, and keep the department informed as to losses, etc. In addition he has a large correspondence with sheepmen, regarding the grazing privileges for the next season, and is kept busy making preparations for the coming season's work.

The department requires numerous reports on sheep grazing, conservation of lumbering, re-forestation, etc. He is now engaged in writing his report on lumbering, the questions to be answered numbering fourteen, many of which do not apply to the timber on the reserves. The questions cover a wide range and include almost everything the departmental scientists can think of, some of them being entirely scientific, and as the captain does not profess to be a scientist, he may find some difficulty in handling them. Some of the questions refer to the broad-leaved trees, or hard wood, such as oak and chestnut, of which there are none on the reserve.

The report on sheep-grazing and the damage sustained by the forests from the ranging of sheep on the reserves, which the superintendent recently compiled, has been forwarded to Washington.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister at Washington, has purchased an automobile, which he uses for official and social visits and for pleasure riding about the city.

Mrs. Kruger is, to the daughters of her countrywomen, the ideal Boer woman, and there is scarcely a young

girl's room in the Transvaal but has a picture of the president's wife by way of a continually present example.

Mme. Schneider, the ex-queen of opera bouffe, who created "La Belle Helene" and the "Grand Duchess" in the 60s, when she was the rage of Paris, London and St. Petersburg, contemplates entering the Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Walter Scott Dickson of Salem, Mass., has given \$50,000 to Tufts college, on condition that the Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, formerly of Salem, be made professor of English and American literature, at a salary of \$3000 a year for the rest of his life.

Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the house ways and means committee has a voice which is the envy and despair of most congressmen. In carrying power it has no equal, and though every syllable is plain all over the house the tones are never harsh or wearying.

The present Lady Methuen belongs to a well known Somersetshire family. She is a cousin of her husband's, and her marriage to the famous soldier took place five years after the death of his first wife, and just before he was appointed D. A. G. at the Cape of Good Hope.

S. R. Crockett, the author, has in his person much of the aptitude for good fighting which he loves in his heroes. He stands six feet high, with a breadth of shoulders to match, and with his ruddy cheek, his red beard and keen blue eyes looks more like a man of action than of letters.

ANECDOTES OF MEN WITH A FEMINE FLAVOR.

When a woman—or a man for that matter—tries to come out ahead of Israel Zangwill, the novelist, dramatist, critic and wit, aside from several other things, it is an awful case of misplaced confidence.

During one of the visits of the novelist to America he was the honored guest at a reception in Chicago, where they pack pork, read Ella Wheeler Wilcox and wear diamonds.

Of course, all the women in attendance upon the function crowded around Zangwill in sheer hero worship, suffering to press his hand and look into his eyes and chatter about the "real ghetto," regardless of the fact that Zangwill knew that they wouldn't know a ghetto if it were to go by them with a sign on it.

On the outskirts of the little throng was a woman celebrated for her society width, a really clever woman—for Chicago. Her husband is a pork packer and she reads French novels in the original and wears diamonds at breakfast. She was a swell of the swell, the real creme de menthe of Chicago society. She rather hated to think that her husband had been the one to give the function in Mr. Zangwill's honor, so she made up her mind to let fly a bit of her wit at the distinguished author to prove to those within hearing that at times his repartee might fail him.

She approached Zangwill, and, raising her "lognette," surveyed him as she might have a dog in a kennel show. "Mr. Zangwill," she said, "do you care for pig's feet?" Those around her held their breaths. The author bit his lip. A little snicker passed through the group. Zangwill adjusted his eyeglasses, and, looking down upon the woman, replied, with a smile of singular sweetness: "Not particularly, madame, but I like pig's feet prepared in any way, or not prepared at all, better than I like tongue."—Detroit Free Press.

According to report, a dispute as to the words "lunch" and "luncheon" arose between Mr. and Mrs. Howells. Mr. Howells championed "lunch" as the proper term, while his wife defended "luncheon." At last, at Mr. Howells's suggestion, they appealed to the Century Dictionary to settle the question. "Well," he exclaimed in triumph, and he read aloud the following extract quoted as showing correct usage: "We lunched fairly upon little dishes of rose leaves delicately preserved."

"From what author is that sentence taken?" inquired Mrs. Howells. "Why, I declare, from W. D. Howells!" "Pshaw!" was the retort, "he's no authority." This tale has to do with Kipling's little lost Josephine. Once the poet was driving up Arundel street, in London, toward the Strand, when, all of a sudden, the hand of the "bobby" ahead was raised. The word was passed down the street that her majesty was coming along the Strand on an official visit to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Josephine had never seen the queen, and Kipling thought it was a good opportunity to instill a little reverence in her. He raised the child high in his arms that she might see Victoria. The outriders pranced by, followed by the royal carriage. When it was all over, and the finger of the law was lowered, Kipling put down the child. He said: "Well Josephine, what did you think of it?" The child replied: "Papa, did you see the funny red soldiers on horseback?" Thereafter Kipling never exerted himself to point out her majesty to any member of his family.

VIOLENTLY INSANE.—Matt Hilstrom, who created a furore at Lewis & Clarke, in Clatsop county, last Saturday by shooting a neighbor and attempting the lives of two other men, before submitting to arrest, was yesterday brought to the insane asylum under commitment, Sheriff Thomas Linville and Deputy Wm. Beasley having him in charge. Hilstrom is a resident of Lewis and Clarke, near which place he has a ranch. He is 42 years old, a native of Finland, and has a large family. His insanity is hereditary, his mother and brother having both died in an insane asylum. Hilstrom appears quite rational on all subjects except the matter of killing people, and he seems to have a mania for shedding human blood.

Queen Margherita of Italy has a fancy for collecting small articles of attire once worn by famous royalty. She has shoes which belonged to Queen Anne, and a fan which was the property of Mary Queen of Scots.

THE HOP SITUATION

SALE OF 100 BALES AT 7 CENTS WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Letter Received from M. L. Jones at Washington—A Grower Accuses Mr. Searles of Inconsistency.

(From Daily, Jan. 25th.)

The hop situation, locally, presents a more hopeful aspect than prevailed a week ago. Dealers have many orders, but find difficulty in filling them, there being a disposition on the part of growers to hold for better prices, the prevailing quotations being from 5 to 6 cents. Generally speaking, growers have refrained from disposing of their crop at present prices, which, it is claimed, will establish a more firm market and probably result in an advance in quotations.

H. J. Ottenheimer, local agent for Lilienthal & Co., yesterday reported the purchase of 100 bales of choice hops at 7 cents per pound, but declined to give the name of the grower of whom the purchase was made.

Speaking of the present condition of the market, Mr. Ottenheimer said: "The market is quite active, prices ranging from 5 to 6 cents per pound according to quality. As soon as the grower shows a disposition to sell his crop at that figure, his hops will be taken immediately. It is very easy for a grower to dispose of his hops at 7 cents, if he has the requisite quality. Choice hops, however, are very scarce."

James Winstanley, manager of the Salem office of the Oregon Hop Growers Association, yesterday received a letter from M. L. Jones, president of the association, who recently went east in the interest of the growers represented in the association. The letter was written at Washington, D. C., and bears date of the 18th inst. The following excerpts are taken from the communication:

"I have about completed my work here. Our representatives and senators now understand our proposition and wishes, as I think, much better than before my visit here. I have also succeeded in interesting other people who will give us very material assistance. All we have to do is to stand solid as a unit and for what is reasonable and we will have wonderful success, if not just now, in the future certain."

"I think with careful management we will be able to dispose of the Oregon crop, if not with the desired profit, at least without the serious loss with which we were for a time threatened."

"I go from here to Chicago, then 'homeward bound.'"

LET HIM BE CONSISTENT.

Editor Statesman: I read with some interest the article by Louis R. Searles in yesterday's Statesman among the "Editorials of the People." Mr. Searles compared the quality of our Oregon hops with the crop of Washington, California and New York, showing our hops up in an unfavorable light by the comparison. Perhaps the readers of your paper, and the hop growers of Oregon, would be interested in the perusal of an article by this same Louis R. Searles, hop dealer of Salem, Oregon, in the Western Brewer, of Chicago, of the issue of December 15th. If so, I respectfully refer them to the article, word for word, which I enclose herewith. A perusal of the two articles of Mr. Searles, and a comparison of their statements, will show that he himself needs some lessons in sincerity, as surely, at least, as the Washington dealer of whom he writes in his December letter.

Below is the letter:

"OREGON HOP CROP.

"By Louis R. Searles Co., Salem, Or."

"The article in the Western Brewer of Nov. 15th, written by a Washington hop dealer, does the Oregon hop crop a great injustice, and reflects upon the intelligence of the growers of this state. Ignorance of actual existing conditions cannot be offered as an apology for the article, which is a gross exaggeration of facts; and it is but proper that the writer, who prompted the preparation of the article he exposed, in the interest of the Oregon hop and the Oregon hop grower."

"The Oregon crop of 1899 is not quite up to the standard quality, but it is superior, nevertheless, to the Washington product, on the whole; such unreliable articles are very damaging to the hop industry of this state; they create a wrong impression among the brewers, who naturally become prejudiced against the Oregon crop; but the hop dealer of the Evergreen state realizes that by misrepresentation of the quality of the hop crop he can successfully dispose of his inferior grade of Washington hops to a great advantage."

"The hop dealer referred to, however, has not acted consistently in the premises, for it is known that during the past season he has purchased a quantity of Oregon hops, with which he may have filled his Washington orders. It would appear from this circumstance that the quality of the Oregon crop is not so inferior but it makes a most desirable substitute for the filling of orders for the Washington crop. This dealer should at least be consistent, and handle exclusively the hops that he champions; his actions alone evidence the insincerity of his allegations, which he incorporated in his recent article in the Western Brewer."

"Oregon growers have very generally adopted the spraying process, which they recognize as an essential treatment to secure the successful maturing of the crop; as a consequence we have a greater percentage of choice, and a better quality of goods than Washington has produced, although we admit there is a sprinkling of mold, but it is so little that the quality has not suffered to any great extent on this account. Oregon hops on an average are not as fine as last year, owing to the rain we had before picking time, which prevented the rapid maturing of the hop. We must say that our quality is in every way fully as good, and even better (on an average), than the Washington crop; in fact, over 25 per cent. of our Oregon crop this year, which consist of 80,000 bales, is al-

ready sold, having brought from nine to eleven cents per pound, while hardly ten per cent. of the Western Washington hops have so far found a market. This shows on the face of it that we have had a better market here, and better prices have been paid for our goods. We do not think that the brewers will be easily misled by these fictitious reports, for most of them know the merits of the hop without the representations of our Washington dealer."

The comprehensive letter on the hop situation by Louis R. Searles, a Salem dealer, which appeared among the Editorials of the People, in Wednesday's Statesman, caused considerable comment among those interested in the hop industry. Mr. Winstanley, manager of the Salem agency of the O. H. G. A., when seen yesterday afternoon, expressed considerable surprise at the statements Mr. Searles had incorporated into his letter. Not wishing to participate in a newspaper controversy, Mr. Winstanley declined to make any detailed statement that he considered the representations therein contained should receive, but he desired to refute the allegation that the association had not made a single sale of hops since its organization. In this connection Mr. Winstanley said: "The association, through its Salem office, did make a bona fide sale of hops on January 3, 1900, when the Sam. I. Kerr lot of 69 bales, with a net weight of 13,812 pounds, was disposed of to Jacks & Carmichael, of Salem, at a consideration of 8 1/2 cents per pound."

In the estimate by Mr. Searles of the yield of the coast states for the year 1899, Mr. Winstanley took exception to what he claims is a misrepresentation. Mr. Searles places the Oregon crop at from 75,000 to 80,000 bales, while the association maintains that it will not exceed 65,000 to 70,000—a difference of 10,000 bales. The association bases its estimate on reliable statistics that have been compiled from all parts of the state.

HOPS SOLD AT WOODBURN.

A Lot of 52 Bales Brought 5 5/8 Cents—James Winstanley Denies a Rumor.

The only sale of hops that has been effected in this county for a considerable length of time, was made at Woodburn on Monday, of which the Oregonian's correspondent at that point had the following: "D. J. and J. J. Long sold fifty-two bales of hops to George W. Hubbard of Salem, for 5 5/8 cents per pound, which amount will not liquidate harvesting expenses. This is the highest price offered here for thirty days past."

The following denial was received by the Statesman last evening from James Winstanley, manager of the Salem office of the Oregon Hop Growers Association:

"The rumor is current in Salem that the hops held by the hop growers association are to be consigned to Mr. Fox of New York. I would now state that there is not one word of truth in the rumor and that not one bale of hops will be consigned by the association."

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

"Papa," said little Harry, according to the Chicago News, "when two people marry are they made one?" "Yes, my son," was the reply. "Which one?" asked Harry.

Tommy, aged 5, was strutting about the house in his first pair of boots, and being told his baby sister wanted to kiss him, said: "I'll just bet a cent that kid takes me for her father."

Little 4-year-old Mabel was running down hill, holding her dress tightly. "Be careful," called her mother, "or you will fall." "Oh, no I won't," replied Mabel, "cause I'm holding tight to myself."

Small Willie, accompanied by his father, was taking in the circus and menagerie. "Oh, papa," he exclaimed, as they stopped in front of the elephant, "look at the big cow with her horns in her mouth eating hay with her tail."

"Why was it forbidden Adam and Eve to eat of the fruit from the tree of knowledge?" asked the teacher of the juvenile class. "Mebby he was afraid they'd fall out of the tree an' get hurt," replied a little fellow who had his arm in a sling.

Teach a boy to be saving after the following fashion, and he may grow up and become a much-sought-after bank cashier: "Yes," said the father to a visitor, as he stroked his little son's head. "Johnnie has started a bank for his odd pennies and nickels. How much have you saved up, Johnnie?" "Seven cents," replied the youthful banker, "besides the \$3.90 you owe it."

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- 5 inch tile \$20 per 1000 feet.
- 6 inch tile \$30 per 1000 feet.
- 7 inch tile \$40 per 1000 feet.
- 8 inch tile \$50 per 1000 feet.

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