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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of



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Walter Morley Dealer in all kinds of **Woven Wire Fencing**

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NO. 59 STATE STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE

From \$6 to \$25 per acre.

These lands are in Marion county, Oregon, and are offered on easy terms of payment. They were taken under foreclosure by non-residents, hence are offered for less than similar farms held by resident owners. For full particulars and description call on or address Macmaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester block, Portland, Oregon, or

BOZORTH BROTHERS
SALEM, OREGON.

NOTICE.

Whereas Pudding River and its tributaries in Marion county, Oregon, have been stocked with black spotted trout; and for the protection of the same and by authority vested in me under the provisions of the Act of October 17th, 1898, I declare said streams closed; and hereby give notice that I shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, catch or take, any mountain or brook trout, or any black spotted trout, or any other food fishes from the waters of the aforesaid Pudding River, or any of its tributaries in Marion county, Oregon, above a point known as McCallister's Flouring Mill, between the 20th day of April, 1900, and the 1st day of April, 1902; and any person fishing for, or catching fish in any of the above named streams, between the dates herein mentioned will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

F. C. REED,
Fish Commissioner.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS

We carry a complete line of seeds in bulk. Our seeds are all new and selected stock. A choice line of SWEET PEAS and FLOWER seeds just received. Call and secure your choice.

Prices lowest in the state. Send for catalogue.

BREWSTER & WHITE,
No. 91 Court St., Salem.

FIR FENCE POST, coated with

Carbolineum Avenarius.

Will out wear Cedar. It is also a Radical Remedy Against Chicken Lice. Its application to the inside walls of poultry houses will permanently exterminate all LICE.

Results: Healthy Chickens—Plenty Eggs. Write for circulars and prices and mention this paper.

R. M. WADE & CO., Agents,
SALEM, OREGON.

SALEM IRONWORKS

Your Work Solicited.

GEORGE E. SLY, Sup't DAIRYMEN

Those wishing to sell cream to the Creamery, now being built in Salem by T. S. Townsend, will please call on or write Secretary H. B. Thielson, of the Chamber of Commerce, and if arrangements cannot be made to collect by teams, we will have it shipped by boat or rail. T. S. Townsend, dit-wif.

BIDS FOR WOOD—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned committee at the office of H. A. Johnson, J. P. for wood, as follows to wit: Up to noon, of April 9, 1900, a deposit of 50c per cord for oak and 25c per cord for fir, will be required of the successful bidder as a guarantee of fulfillment of contract, which deposit must be made within 5 days of acceptance of bid. The wood to be delivered at the following named places: East school—fir, 125 cords; Park school—fir, 60 cords; North school—Oak to cords, fir 60 cords; Lincoln school—Oak, 5 cords; fir 60 cords; Central school—Oak, 5 cords; fir 10 cords. The oak, to be of good split body, or grub wood. The fir, to be of what is known as large body wood, not second growth. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Wm. M. Cherrington, H. A. Johnson, H. C. Fletcher, Supply Committee, School Dist. No. 24, Marion county, Oregon. dit-w 3w.

PROFIT IN SHEEP.

What a Benton County Farmer Made Off from a Small Band of Wool and Mutton Producers.

The following article is from the Corvallis Times, of the 24th inst: "This is a true story about the profit to be derived from the handling of sheep. A Benton county man, who for the purposes of this article is to be nameless, bought on a certain day in last January twenty-eight head of sheep, and within the brief space of forty-eight days made off of them clear profit of \$82.50, or an average of nearly three dollars per head. To be exact, his net profit per head was \$2.94 1/2. The sheep were ewes, all in good condition. He paid for them \$5 per head. During the forty-eight days the increase was thirty-five lambs. Before the end of the forty-eight days the lambs were sold to the butcher at \$2.50 per head, or \$87.50. For pasturage on the outfit, during the forty-eight days he paid in all \$5. He sold the original stock twenty-eight head of ewes for the same price he paid for them, or \$5 per head. He then figured up his account as follows: Received for 28 head of ewes...\$140 00 Received for 35 head lambs... 87 50

Total...\$227 50 Paid for 28 ewes...\$140 00 Paid for pasturage... 5 00 Total... 145 00

Net profits... 82 50

Of course sheep do not always yield such an abundant return as did this lot. Indeed it is only on rare occasions that the transaction could, from the standpoint of profit, be duplicated. The dealer happened to strike the early market for spring lambs, securing a price of \$2.50 that later became only \$2. His old stock, after disposing of the lambs, was in good condition, fit for the block, and hence valuable, both for mutton and wool. These conditions helped out the transaction, and gave the dealer a profit greater than the best farmer in Benton county can make at wheat raising at average prices on the best forty acres of land in the county in a whole year of toil.

For quick and certain returns, sheep are unquestionably the best property on the farm. An average sheep will pay for itself, or more, in a single year. A farmer of much experience said yesterday that a small band of sheep would pay the running expenses of the farm and give whatever profit could be grown as a clear profit to the grower. Everybody knows this to be practically true. And yet, they say that many a farmer keeps no sheep. A man well informed on the subject declares that perhaps half the farms in Benton county, and in Oregon are without sheep. How it could so happen was a matter of amazement to him. He said that as a matter of fact that the men on farms where sheep were kept were thrifty, and that generally speaking the opposite was true on farms where there were no sheep. "I can, the moment I go to a farm," he said, "tell by the appearance of things whether or not there is a band of sheep on the place. If the sheep are not there the usual signs of prosperity are missing." Perhaps this man had an exaggerated notion of the fact; perhaps not. In any event, it is certain that farmers have excellent opportunities for helping themselves by engaging, as far as circumstances will permit, in sheep-raising.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion, Department No. 2:

Salem Building and Loan Association, Plaintiff, v. H. C. Downing, Theodosia A. Downing, his wife, and Geo. W. Watt, Defendants.

To H. C. Downing:

In the name of the State of Oregon you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you, in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of summons, made herein, to-wit: the twentieth day of April, 1900, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment against H. C. Downing and Theodosia A. Downing, his wife, for the sum of \$1,575 gold coin of the United States of America, with interest on said claim in like gold coin at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the date of said judgment until paid, together with the sum of \$6.41 taxes paid by plaintiff, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum on \$2.26 from the first day of May, 1899, and on \$14.05 from the fourth day of December, 1899, and for the further sum of \$100 attorney's fees and the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for a decree of this Honorable Court, that plaintiff's mortgage be declared a first lien upon the following described premises; to-wit:

Last four (4) in block one (1) in Watt's addition to the city of Salem, Oregon, as shown and designated on the plat of said addition now of record in the office of the recorder of conveyances for Marion county, Oregon.

And that plaintiff's mortgage lien be foreclosed and that the above described premises be sold by the sheriff of Marion county, Oregon, as by law provided and that the money arising from said sale be applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's judgment, attorney's fees and costs, and for such other and further relief as in equity may be just; and further that you be foreclosed of all right, estate or interest in or to said above described premises and of all right to redeem the same, except as by law provided.

This summons is served upon you by order of the Hon. R. P. Boise, judge of the above entitled court, for department No. 2, said order bearing date the seventh day of March, 1900, directing the same, published in the Weekly Oregon Statesman, for six consecutive weeks, and the date of the first publication of this summons being on the 9th day of March, 1900, and the date of the last publication thereof will be, and the same will expire on the twentieth day of April, 1900.

J. F. A. TURNER,
3-9-71
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Notice is hereby given that I have this first day of March, 1900, been appointed by the county court of Marion county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Thomas J. White, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at Whiteaker, in said county, duly certified to as by law provided, within six months from the date of this notice. This the eleventh day of March, 1900.

J. T. HUNT,
Administrator of said Estate.
w 5t.

FINAL NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executrix of the estate of G. C. Aplin, deceased, has this day filed in the county court for Marion county, Oregon, her final account in said estate, and that the court has fixed and appointed Saturday, April 30, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the county court room, in said county as the time and place for hearing any objections to such final account and for the settlement thereof.

MARY APLIN,
Executrix of the estate of G. C. Aplin, deceased.
3:30-5t-w.

THE QUAKER—Improved square folding bath cabinet. Price \$5. Mrs. T. B. Fairbank and Mrs. J. A. Sell, exclusive agents. Call on or address, 383 Front street, Salem, Oregon. Agents wanted. 3:3-11 w 1.

CONTRACTS TO LET—The Allen Evaporating and Cannery Co. is ready to contract for peas and tomatoes for the coming season. For particulars call at their office at the cannery. 2:9-tf w

WANTED—TO BUY A FEW DRY cows also some yearlings and 2-year-olds, for which the highest market price will be paid. Thomas Watt Co., Salem. 5-27-tf.

LADIES—Learn to cut your own dresses by the famous Stover Tailor System, for sale at Mrs. A. H. Farber's dressmaking parlors, over Cross's market. wim.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Russia's czar has presented a new yacht to Prince George, of Greece, who saved his life in Japan some years ago.

During a sojourn on the slopes of Vesuvius for his health, Professor Giovanni Bovio has written a drama giving a picture of life in ancient Greece, the characters being Socrates, Xantippe and their two children.

It is interesting to note the number of eminent men of the present day whose education began in a printing office. William Dean Howells learned the trade in Hamilton, O.; Amos J. Cummings has set type in nearly every state of the union; Congressman James M. Robinson worked on the Fort Wayne, Ind., Daily News; Richard Watson Gilder, the poet-editor of the Century Magazine, once set type and did the press work on the St. Thomas Register at Flushing, L. I. William P. Hepburn of Iowa used to be a compositor, and a fast and accurate one. So were Charles B. Landis of Indiana, William H. Hinrichsen of Illinois, George D. Perkins of Iowa and a host of other prominent men of the country.

ORIENTAL EMBROIDERIES.

Soft satins and silks in Oriental embroidery are beautiful, and the latest idea in this line is to take Persian silk tablecovers heavy with embroidery for parts of a black or white waist, as collar-points, cuffs, yokes and over-fronts, draped in sarraje or fichu fashion, says the Ladies' Home Journal for March. Chiffon is embroidered in applique, lace and silk designs, one of the latter showing thick raised roses. For all such work the material is used as plain as possible, and in either strong Oriental or dainty pastel colorings. Chiffon embroidered in eyelets, through which velvet ribbons are run, as one of the hand-decorated materials which come from many a dressmaker's establishment, as do the gorgeously embroidered silk revers.

DAIRYING DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA.

Dairying is developing rapidly in Georgia, and a state dairyman's association was recently organized.

Myron Robinson, the office boy for Dr. Keylor, of Walla Walla, leaned too far out of the second story window of the office building and fell to the ground. As he fell he turned in the air so as to strike on his feet instead of his head. The youngster was badly shaken up, and one of his ankles severely sprained, but no bones were broken.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Always cheaper in the end than any seeds that only cost half as much. Tested, true to name, fresh and reliable. Always the best. Ask for Ferry's—take no others. Write for 1900 Seed Annual. B. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Twice-a-week Statesman, \$1 a year.

...THE...
SALEM CREAMERY

Is not a business venture of doubtful stability. It has been established in Salem for two years, and its patronage by the farmers within fifty miles of Salem is now three times greater than one year ago.

Why Is the Salem Creamery Successful?

Because it pays its patrons promptly the highest market price...

We are ready to accommodate all

...WE WILL...

Take all cream offered at highest market prices. Want all the granular butter we can buy every pound of country butter to fill one order of Thirty thousand pounds. Merchants in the valley towns dealing largely in country butter will find it to their interests to correspond with us and get our prices. We will run our wagons in any section where the collection of butter, cream and eggs will justify. If your neighborhood are inclined to patronize a wagon. Call a meeting of patrons, notify us of the appointed time and we will send a representative to attend your meeting and arrange the route. All patrons not accessible to wagon route can be accommodated by rail, stage, or boat.



DO YOU WANT A SEPARATOR

Then buy the De Laval Disc Bowl machine. A disc bowl machine is the only absolute cream saver and they cost but little more than a hollow bowl machine, that will waste 30 per cent of cream in one year the full price of any hollow bowl machine. We sell these separators on easy terms, and we guarantee them to skim clean and to give satisfaction. If we can accommodate you we will be pleased to have you write us.

Salem Creamery Co.
Opera House Bldg., Salem, Or.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Unit of Value and Standard of Value Explained—Silver Never was Our Standard—The "Crime of 73" was a Free Coinage Act.

(Republished from the Statesman, of May 25, 1898.)

Editor Statesman:

When the coinage law of 1792 was passed congress determined, very wisely, to abandon the old cumbersome English method of pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, and adopt the decimal system of dollars, dimes, cents, and mills. There being at the time large numbers of Spanish dollars in circulation they wisely concluded to make our dollar, or unit of value of equal value. Congress enacted that when our coin should be one unit, it should be made of silver and contain 371 1/4 grains of pure silver. When the coin should be ten units it should be of gold, and contain 247 grains of pure gold and the ratio was established at 15 to 1. Then the gold and silver coins were made lawful tender at their BULLION VALUE, and continued so until the "crime of 1873," when the government would redeem a gold coin if not reduced by natural abrasion more than one-half of one per cent after twenty years' circulation.

Congress could not, and did not attempt to establish a STANDARD OF VALUE. The phrase is not used in the coinage laws. It was far beyond the power of congress. The commercial world had for centuries recognized gold as the only standard of value, because it fulfilled all the requirements of a universal standard of value. It is now, and will be for centuries to come, the only standard of value. Making the gold coin the unit of value of silver in 1873 did not establish silver as the standard of value. Neither did the law of 1873 that made the one dollar piece of gold make gold the standard of value.

There is a great difference between STANDARD OF VALUE and UNIT OF VALUE. Unit of value is simply the unit, or figure 1, we add, multiply, subtract or divide in commercial transactions. Standard of value is entirely different. It is an article of such universal unchangeable value that it can be used to measure the value of all other articles with, and there is no other article but gold that can be used for that purpose, because it has great intrinsic value; it is tolerably scarce; it is easily transported; easily subdivided and re-united without loss, abundant enough to supply the wants of commerce; unimpeachable and brilliant, and if any one doubts its intrinsic value let him try to buy it from a 16 to 1 silver crank.

To further illustrate the difference between "unit" and "standard" take the bushel containing 2150.42 cubic inches. If the bushel measure is made of material that will neither shrink nor swell, expand or contract, it would be both a "unit" and "standard" bushel. If the measure is a sack it would be a "unit" but a very long ways from a "standard" bushel measure.

Also, take a foot rule made of box-wood that would always be exactly twelve inches long; it would be a "unit" and "standard" foot. If made of metal it would contract and expand by cold and heat, but it would be a "unit" and not a "standard." If the rule was soft rubber it would still be a "unit" foot, but a long ways from a "standard" foot measure.

In talking of money remember standard of value is established by universal consent of the commercial world, but different countries exact by law different "units." We have the "dollar," also Canada, Liberia, Mexico and Newfoundland. A large number of Spanish American countries have the "peso," England the "pound sterling," Germany the "mark," France the "franc," etc.; and all have the gold standard.

If a country like India, China, Japan or Mexico uses silver money almost exclusively, they are on a silver basis, but have the gold standard, because all their silver money is valued and compared with gold as the standard of all values.

There is no such thing known among civilized nations as a silver standard.

The law of 1873 that prohibited the free coinage of subsidiary silver was petitioned for by the democratic legislature of New Jersey, passed by a democratic congress, and signed by a democratic president, Franklin Pierce; and yet the democratic party lays all the blame of demonetizing (so called) silver to the republicans. That law was passed to keep the silver coins in the country, and made them legal tender at their face value.

The great "crime of 1873" passed by the republicans was a FREE COINAGE ACT, because it enacted that any one could deposit silver bullion and have it coined into trade dollars.

The absurd claim of the 16 to 1 cranks that silver was demonetized in 1873 is a malicious lie. They forget their own acts in 1851.

The silver in a silver dollar in 1873 was worth three and one half cents more than a gold dollar, and bullion brokers in New York were melting the silver dollars and selling the bullion back to the mint, and making fortunes. One broker admitted to the congressional committee that his business averaged from \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000 a year. The United States mint was running at a great expense coining silver dollars, and the people were paying the bill for the benefit of a lot of money sharks; yet some cranks call it a crime to then stop the coinage of the dollar our daddies never saw.

We have millions of silver dollars now that will not circulate because the people will not use them, yet some cranks are crying for more silver. It is too heavy and cumbersome for large transactions, and there is now in circulation all the country will absorb for exchange and small commercial exchanges.

It is claimed that free coinage of silver will produce a demand for silver and raise the market price of the bullion. That is absolutely false. If you take silver bullion to the mint the government simply cuts it up into pieces and stamps it to certify its weight and fineness and hands it all back to you. You have as much silver as before, and there is no demand created.

If the government used the silver to issue up a religion of my own. My theory is the application of philosophy to education and social reform and the individual life.

"I represent the new philosophy of education," she concluded. "When I lecture on education, kindergarten teachers tell me that my work is exactly like Froebel's, but I have never studied Froebel."—New York Herald.

would be a demand for silver because it would pass out of your hands into the arts.

The quantities of silver used for plating knives, spoons, forks, watches etc., make a demand for it, but cutting it into pieces and handing it back to you creates no demand. You would have to hunt up a customer for it in order to dispose of it.

There is only one "money," and that is gold. All other forms of so-called money are only representatives of money. Silver, paper, notes, checks, etc., are all representative money, and must be redeemed in real money, that is, GOLD.

The claim that there is not gold enough to redeem all other money is absurd. It can be used over and over again. If a farmer has 1,000 bushels of wheat he does not require 2,000 half bushels to measure it with. He uses only one. ONE GOLD DOLLAR will redeem hundreds of representative dollars by being used over and over again.

The calamity howlers, and cyclones from Texas, who go around trying to scare the timid with their money power bugaboo, and fool the ignorant with the "crime of 1873" absurdity, do it for the purpose of getting the offices. They know they cannot carry the state with the free trade banner on their mast, so they are obliged to use some other scheme. Therefore they have adopted the "free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 without the consent of any other nation" as their war cry. They must use the word FREE so as to make the voters believe they are going to get something for nothing.

Since the "crime of 1873" we have prospered as no other nation on earth has ever prospered before, so it cannot be the "crime of 1873" that caused the hard times. They seem to have commenced just about the time the democrats came into power in 1892, and there has been the very same catastrophe every time the democrats have come into power. And the reason is self evident. The low tariff policy threw millions and millions of wage workers out of work, and the wages they were receiving stopped. The money that ought to have been in active circulation was locked up, and because money became scarce the calamity howler tried to keep in office by howling for more money.

That is all there is to the money question—office, office, office. If it were not for the offices we could live in peace and happiness, and the ghost of the money power would never haunt the followers of the calamity howlers.

Let every intelligent voter be sure and vote, and relegate the agitators to oblivion where they belong.

GEO. E. SLY.
Salem, May 24, 1898.

PLATO'S REINCARNATION.

Plato no doubt would have been pleased to meet his reincarnation at 61 met her in a boarding house at No. 61 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the form of an eighteen-year-old girl, with pink cheeks, full red lips and a nose just sufficiently tilted to give her a roguish look. Undoubtedly the parlor talk to be held in that borough tomorrow will be thronged when Miss Anita Truman discourses on the knowledge of the infinite.

It was at the tender age of nine, while seated at the feet of her stern visaged aunt in Birmingham, England, who taught her Puritan religion with a cane, that Miss Anita first came in touch with her soul. And while playing the piano with pennies on her fingers she changed the form of her religion from the orthodox to the philosophical.

Miss Anita can teach the principles of Froebel, although she has never studied Froebel, and although she says she hasn't yet had time to read Socrates, Plato or Immanuel Kant, she speaks like a metaphysical text book of the theories of the wise men of old.

"I am the heir," Miss Anita told me, "of the philosophy of all the ages. I realize that I am an eternal entity, not bound by the limitations of human life. I wish to be an all round character," she continued. "When I lecture I frequently appear before an audience without knowing what I am to speak about. They choose a subject for me, and I discourse upon it, because, being in touch with my soul, I can see all things in spiritual life."

"That charming young authoress of 'Philo-Sophia' and 'Acoon; a Tale of the Soul's Experiences.' In five cantos, is really the reincarnation of Plato, goes without question. For so it is guaranteed by Egbert Morse Chesley, professor of philosophy and ethics, who is struggling with metaphysical problems in Boston.

Miss Anita is attending the Emerson College, in Boston, where, in the company of other young girls with eternal entities, she is studying oratory as applied to anatomy and pedagogy. She is at present on a lecture tour.

I asked the young philosopher to give me a sketch of her life. She said she was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and at the age of eleven months went to England with her parents. Then ensued the period of the pennies and the cane, which brought with them the knowledge of the infinite.

"Then we returned to this country," said Miss Anita. "We were in Brooklyn for five years, then we went to New Haven, where my parents now live. I took up the study of metaphysics with Frank Edgar Mason, of the Church of Individual Dominion, three years ago. But long before that I had become a psychic and evolved my own philosophy."

"In my twelfth year, after a bitter religious struggle, I succeeded in making up a religion of my own. My theory is the application of philosophy to education and social reform and the individual life.

"I represent the new philosophy of education," she concluded. "When I lecture on education, kindergarten teachers tell me that my work is exactly like Froebel's, but I have never studied Froebel."—New York Herald.