

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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COUNTY TICKET.

REPRESENTATIVES—J. M. FORTMAN, of Woodburn; Henry Keene, Sr., of Stayton; C. D. Hartman, of Scotts Mills; Dr. J. N. Smith, of Salem; Lot L. Pearce, of Salem. COUNTY JUDGE—John H. Scott, of Salem. SHERIFF—Chas. A. Murphy, of Salem. RECORDER—J. H. Roland, of Jefferson. TREASURER—A. L. Downing, of Sublimity. ASSESSOR—Charles Lembeck, of Butteville. SURVEYOR—B. H. Herrick, Jr., of Salem. SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—E. T. Moores, of Silverton. COMMISSIONER—J. C. Needham, of Sidney. CORONER—Dr. D. F. Lane, of Salem. SHERIFF—Justice of the Peace, John W. Reynolds; Constable, D. C. McIntire.

For county judge, John H. Scott. He has no strings on him.

Prof. E. T. Moores will fill the chair of county school superintendent.

Hurrah for the soldier candidate for sheriff, Lieutenant Chas. A. Murphy!

The people of Crawfordville, Linn county, want a creamery. E. S. Masters, a farmer living in that neighborhood, would furnish the milk of twenty cows, and he thinks a sufficient number could be secured for a fair sized creamery.

It must be very humiliating to the legislative candidates to be tagged as belonging to this man or that, or some faction. The most of these stories are purely imaginary, or oftener mendacious. The only man who should be elected to the legislature is the one who goes unpledged, excepting that he will do the best he can to serve his constituents and his conscience. We believe the five men who were nominated on Thursday are of this sort—that they may be depended upon to do the right things as they see them, without fear or favor; and not for their sole personal ends.

If the opposition party or parties shall not put up a less competent and deserving man, the Statesman hopes the Republican candidate for county clerk may be defeated at the polls. He has given the county a very poor administration of that office. He has used it as a private snap for himself, his family and his favorites. He agreed to the platform of the party in the last campaign, promising a reduction of salaries. Then he lobbied in the legislature against the bill, and threatened to invoke the constitution against the reduction, after it had been made by that body. Perhaps this is the best that can be had this year from the political wheel of fortune. But, for the sake of good faith in the public service, and for the sake of efficiency, let us hope for something better.

Notwithstanding the frequent statements of the Oregonian to the contrary, we are confident a large majority of the voters of Oregon are protectionists. If they are not, they should be, with our fruit and our wool, our hops and our hides, and nearly all the products of our farms and ranches, need-



Cleaning House. Once or twice a year the good housewife has a thorough house cleaning. The house has been swept and dusted every day in the year, but the housewife knows that in spite of vigilance dust accumulates in cracks and corners, and is only to be removed by special effort. It's the same way with the body. You look after it every day. You take all the ordinary precautions of cleanliness and health. Yet the body needs its special cleaning to rid it of the accumulations of waste and poisonous matter which invite disease. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken regularly once or twice a year, would save many a sickness. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, and cleanses the body of poisonous accumulations.

"Last spring I had a severe attack of pneumonia, which left me with a bad cough, and also left my lungs in a very bad condition," writes John M. Russell, St. Louis, Mo. "I got two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and was so weak I could scarcely walk. My breath was all gone with running stairs. I got two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I believe saved my life. I cannot express my gratitude too fully. I am able now to do my good work." Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ing protection; to say nothing of our labor, with an ocean with its cheap freights joining our country to the Orient, teeming with laborers who can live on 5 and 10 cents a day. By all means, Oregon must have protection, and our people must show in every way that they desire to maintain the system that has made this nation great and prosperous. There are abuses, but these must not be held to condemn the whole system.

A GROWING DANGER.

All but eight per cent. of our foreign trade is carried in foreign ships, remarks the New York Mail and Express of the 3d. To that enormous extent this country is dependent upon foreign shippings. Should Great Britain become involved in a war with any of the powers of continental Europe—as at any time she may—war rates of insurance would immediately double, if not quadruple, the cost of ocean transportation. England's transport service for the Transvaal war has interfered considerably this winter with our shippers. The vast and expanding commerce of the United States is in the unstable and defenseless condition of utter dependence upon the carriers of its political and commercial rivals. In such a possible war, ships would disappear from the sea, our commerce would pile up on our wharves and stagnation in trade would follow.

That we have escaped these possible disasters for thirty-five years is no assurance of continued immunity. It is fallacious to believe that the wholesale transfer of British tonnage to a neutral flag would be permitted by any great nation with which she was at war. Ships so transferred would be liable to seizure and their cargoes to confiscation or long detention.

The foreign commercial interests of the nation have grown too great to remain longer dependent upon the peace of Europe. We possess the materials, the skill, the capital and the commerce for the construction of a great merchant marine of our own. Nothing is lacking but Congressional action to inaugurate a policy that shall rapidly relieve us from the humiliating position of dependence upon foreign shipping for our foreign carrying. The stability given to our foreign trade, under the care of our carriers, would cause its enormous and rapid and permanent and prosperous expansion.

There is nothing the country so urgently needs as a great mercantile marine. The Mail and Express concludes: "Congress should heed the wishes of the people, the solicitation of great commercial and agricultural organizations, the need of the nation and pass the shipping bill at once."

Either this or a discriminative duty in favor of American bottoms. The latter being at this time impossible, we believe, with the Mail and Express, that the shipping bill, in its amended form, should be passed.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The proposed Pan-American Congress to be held in the City of Mexico during the summer and autumn of 1901 is an enterprise deserving of encouragement. The interests of the several countries on the American continent are mutual, not antagonistic. We see it reported that the people of some of the South and Central American republics have been led to believe to the contrary, and it is essential that this misapprehension should be removed.

While it is clearly to the advantage of the people of the United States to secure the largest possible exchange of products with their Spanish-American neighbors, it is not to their advantage to engage in an effort to absorb Spanish-American territory by conquest or otherwise, and no considerable portion of the American people favor anything of the kind. Our venture in the West Indies was undertaken in the interest of oppressed humanity, but with our sister republics we have and can have no quarrel.

The interested agents of foreign trade are said to have busily fanned the flame of suspicion in those countries for the past year or two, and the decline of our exports in South and Central America indicates that this anti-American propaganda has not been without effect. The first and supreme effort of those representing the United States at Mexico should be to counteract this impression, and this should be followed by a practical movement to create the conditions for increased trade with our neighbors. We should first assure our neighbors that the United States is not a nation of land grabbers, and then we should establish steamship lines and furnish the practical conditions for an exchange of our products for the coffee, sugar, hides, rubber and other Spanish-American products.

Acquaintance promotes trade and commerce, and conference and proximity promotes acquaintance. A conference between the chief commercial representatives of the principal American republics will be the best possible means of promoting better commercial relations, and a better place than the City of Mexico could not be chosen in which to hold it.

Mr. Wrightman will no doubt make a very good chairman of the central committee. He should have the hearty support of all Republicans, in undertaking such a thankless task.

THE ONLY ONE.

One of the planks of the Democratic platform should be and probably will be a plain, frank, open declaration in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal. It is as plain as anything can be that railroad influences are strong enough to prevent the Republican party in power from taking up and carrying forward his great national work. At present it is being made a football of by Congress for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the American people. There is really no intention of giving the matter favorable attention, with a view of commencing the work at an early day. The railroad trust is unalterably opposed to the construction of the canal and its agents in Congress are pulling the wires in such a way as to make the people believe that Congress means to do something in this connection when, in fact, it is the furthest from its deliberations.

One of the planks of the Republican platform in 1896 was "a plain, frank, open declaration in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal," and this is the only unreddepledged pledge of that platform. There is work of the sort the East Oregonian describes in Congress now; but it is by no means confined to the Republican members. And the bill may yet be taken up at the present session and passed. Senator McBride is very anxious to have this done. If not, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled will no doubt repeat the declaration, and the project cannot be much longer delayed, even with the assistance of the railroad lobby. The other members of the Oregon delegation are also favorable to the measure, and they will do all possible now and in the future to push it forward.

The people of Puerto Rico are calling for a settlement of the tariff question one way or the other. They are not particular whether they are to have free trade or pay the very small duty of 15 or 25 per cent. of the Dingley rate, but they want a settlement. The people opposing the house bill are using every possible subterfuge to prevent a settlement and prevent a vote, thus continuing the uncertain conditions now existing in Puerto Rico, deferring a settlement and intensifying industrial conditions. A month's delay with the present 100 per cent. duties in force is equivalent to extending the house bill nearly seven months. Who are the friends of Puerto Rico? The ones who want to settle the question, collect this very small duty largely from the wealthy purchaser of sugar and tobacco, to be used for the benefit of the people of the island until they can organize a legislature and provide other means for taxes and thus settle industrial conditions, or those who are making a political football of this Puerto Rican bill, at the expense of the Puerto Ricans, and are continuing existing uncertainties, with the idea, as Senator Mason states, that they think it will result in doing nothing?

Geo. D. Goodhue is making a great success of the Oregon Poultry Journal, the monthly paper he has been publishing for several years. His issue for March is just out and mailed. It has a circulation of 2000 copies, and is now beyond question the leading poultry journal of this coast. It is published in Salem, and has been printed here most of the time since it was started.

A man named Jeff Davis is a candidate for governor of Arkansas, with certain prospects of election.

LA GRIPPE

is now reaping a rich harvest. Medical statistics compiled by the best physicians of the world show that over sixty per cent of the cases of acquired CONSUMPTION are due to LA GRIPPE. There are also other points of weakness. Refer to the numbers on the chart. Study each one carefully. Familiarize yourself with them. If you have an attack of LA GRIPPE begin the use of HUDYAN as soon as the acute symptoms have subsided. HUDYAN will bring about the restoration to perfect health.

The Parts Affected Are:

- 1. THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE LINING THE BACK PORTION OF THE NOSE.—It becomes inflamed and thickened, and a Chronic Catarrh is the result. HUDYAN will reduce the inflammation, and leave the mucous membrane in a perfectly healthy condition. 2. (THE EAR DRUM) THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE EAR.—It becomes inflamed and thickened, giving rise to almost total deafness. HUDYAN will prevent the spread of the inflammation. The drum will not be affected and hearing will be unimpaired. 3. CHRONIC TONSILLITIS, OR CHRONIC SORE THROAT.—From the same cause as the two preceding. HUDYAN will prevent its coming on. 4. WEAKNESS IN THE HEART.—HUDYAN will strengthen the heart nerve, equalize the circulation of blood, and cause the heart-beats to become strong and regular. 5. A WEAKENED CONDITION OF THE LOWER LOBES OF THE LUNGS.—HUDYAN will cause the lung tissue to become strong and healthy. 6. LUMBAGO, OR WEAK BACK.—HUDYAN will strengthen it almost immediately. HUDYAN will cure all of the above symptoms and leave your whole system in a perfect condition of health. Go to your druggist at once and procure a package of HUDYAN for 50 cents, or six packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Remember that you can consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. Call and see the doctors. You may call and see them or write, as you desire. Address Hudyan Remedy Company Corner Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MEMORIES OF BERIAH BROWN

Editor Who Was a Friend of Greeley and His Contemporaries.

Beriah Brown, who died recently in Anaconda, Mont., of pneumonia, was at one time one of the best-known editors in the United States, and had a personal acquaintance with all the prominent men of his time from Maine to California, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. For two years he and Horace Greeley were room-mates at the old Graham House in New York, and both being men of sharp wit and differing opinions, their debates were constant, and neither ever succeeded in convincing the other of the error of his ways. They never had a personal quarrel, and when their ways separated they kept up a correspondence until Mr. Greeley's death. Brown had the greatest respect and admiration for Greeley, and thought he was the most indefatigable worker he had ever known. "I never went to bed so late," he said, "that I did not leave Mr. Greeley studying, and I never got up so early that I did not find him reading or writing."

New Cass, the famous Michigan politician, was another friend of Brown and had such a high regard for him as to establish him in the newspaper business at Niles, in that state. James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Stephen A. Douglas and Horatio Seymour were all close personal friends of Mr. Brown. For more than twenty years Mr. Brown was identified with the political and educational interests of Wisconsin, and during that time he ran for congress against John F. Fremont, known as "Boss Knie," owing to his choice of bowie knives when challenged by Representative Roger A. Pryor of Virginia.

In 1855 Mr. Brown retired to private life and began the building of a railroad from Milwaukee to Superior, with the expectation of pushing it through to the Pacific. The main work slipped through Mr. Brown's hands, but he received \$60,000 in second mortgage bonds, which he took to New York and sold to Helmbold, the "Bucher" of the party. Helmbold gave him a check for the amount and sent it by a boy to have it cashed. The boy returned in a few minutes, saying that the bank had closed its doors. Then Mr. Helmbold hurried over to Jersey City, where he arrived five minutes after the bank had closed, and this was the beginning of the great panic of 1857, when every bank in the city closed its doors.

In 1862 Mr. Brown moved to California, and when Lincoln was killed, his office, the Democratic Press, was sacked by a mob, and a pile of volumes, which he had been years in collecting for the purpose of writing a political history of the country, was piled up in the street and burned.

In 1867 Brown went to Seattle and issued the Dispatch, the first daily paper in that city. Mr. Brown made a great fight against the Northern Pacific when it selected Tacoma as the terminus of the road. That Eastern investors kept away and that Jay Cooke and the Northern Pacific went into bankruptcy are matters of history. Brown was several years past the four score point, and although his hearing was defective, his mind was keen, and he was interested in public affairs to the last. He was an honest man and, though he made enemies, they respected him.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctor pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH CURE, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, and does not drop in the eye. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It offers one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE PHONOGRAPH IN WAR.

An English Inventor's Scheme for Soldiers Who Cannot Communicate by Letter.

Mr. H. Goldsmith Whittton has a new idea. He is going to utilize the phonograph in modern warfare. The X-ray and the wireless telegraph are both at the front, why not the phonograph? "My idea is this," he said. "Soldiers and their friends at home can only communicate by letter. How different would it be if they could get the very voice of their relatives, though 7,000 miles apart? "If the scheme is adopted a person who has a soldier friend at the front will only have to go into one of the Edison company's depots and talk into a machine. The three-minute talk is recorded on a wax cylinder, which is so light that three of them can be sent to South Africa for nine pence postage. The company guarantees that they will not be affected by any climatic changes and they can be safely packed.

I propose to sail on Friday for South Africa, taking with me a supply of cylinders and a recording machine. I shall be at one camp myself and have representatives at the others. The subscriber in England can send out the cylinders containing his message either to me or to the individual soldier to whom the greetings are addressed. The soldier will only have to bring the cylinder to the machine and he hears the fond tones of his loved ones at home. The charge will be five shillings for three minutes' conversation. I am paying my own passage out and I do not desire to make anything out of the idea. I am proposing, therefore, to charge merely such a sum as will cover the cost of carriage and establishing the system at the various camps.

Then the same idea can be worked from the other end. The soldier, ill or well, can send his message in the same way. I understand that at one of the hospital ships there is already a recording machine, but my attention is to take it right in to the front. At the field hospital, just behind the firing line, the dying or the wounded soldier will be able to speak into the machine a few words that may hereafter be very precious to his friends. After all, no letter can convey the tenderness, the human interest, which clings round the voice of those we love. "I shall, of course, seek the help and approval of the commanding officers at the front and I anticipate that I shall have no trouble in getting to the front. The apparatus required is so light that no difficulty of transport will affect me."—London Star.

Fine printing, Statesman Job Office.

COLER'S FIGHT WITH TAMMANY.

A single-handed heroic stand against evil and corruption in high places awakens the enthusiasm of New York workmen, just as the resistance of those three Romans at the bridge over the Tiber has awakened the enthusiasm of all men since.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

It is not surprising under such circumstances that Mr. Coler finds himself the most popular man of the hour with the decent people of New York and at the same time the most unpopular of men with the ring which put him on its ticket, to its own sorrow and discomfort.—Baltimore Sun.

The politicians may distrust and hate him, but the people have confidence in him, and they will see to it that Tammany treachery is powerless to hurt him if, for instance, he should be, even against his will, a candidate for the office of mayor of New York next year.—Brooklyn Times.

Not so fast, Mr. Coler. You can't shake off the people so easily. Your record shows you to be just the sort of man needed in public life and the people have a way of keeping an eye on such men. They may want you for mayor, and if they do, we are of the opinion that they will keep you away from Wall Street.—Hartford Post.

PROGRESS IS CERTAIN.

Railroad Stocks Have Risen to a Remarkable Height.

New York, March 30.—R. G. Dun & Co., will say tomorrow: The progress toward better things has been unmistakable. It was a year ago that the frenzied speculation in industrial stocks reached its culmination, with prices averaging higher than at any time since, while railroad stocks, after some decline, rose \$1.18 per share higher in September, and after a fall in both, which ended in December, have now risen \$8.35 per share to the highest point of the year. The advance during the past week has been remarkably vigorous, and with more public support than before.

The failures for the week have been 203 in the United States against 194 last year, and thirty-three in Canada against twenty-six last year.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR MALARIA.

Chills and Biliousness is a bottle of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50 cents.

TO COOK DRIED BEANS.

When cooking dried beans add a generous pinch of soda to the water. The beans will be tender in an hour or less and their flavor will not be impaired. The same is true of boiled cabbage, beets, onions and tough meats. In boiling a ham, always parboil in soda water, then take it out and wash and scrape well; add clear water and continue the boiling. The ham will be much more sweet and tender cooked in this way.

NOT BECOMING.

"Chicago has reached that point of development where she has resolved not merely to defy the hated Briton, but to ignore his existence. To Chicago, henceforth, there is no such place as England, and the young Chicagoan is not even to be taught that England ever was.

"English history has been ruled out of the curriculum of the Chicago public schools. Only American history is hereafter to be admitted. It may be presumed that England will be mentioned incidentally in the course of the American history, but only as Spain is mentioned, as a meddling foreigner that got the worst of it.

"The comprehensive ideas that the young Chicagoan will thus obtain of the origin of American institutions and of the historic evolution of the world in general, it is unnecessary to dwell upon. Not even in the politics of the wild and woolly West has there been a more brilliant triumph of ignorance."—Philadelphia Times.

It is not becoming for a Pennsylvania newspaper to refer sneeringly to "the politics of the wild and woolly West." There has been nothing out here to compare with the fiascos in the political affairs of that state in the past dozen years.

HARM DONE BY ORATORY.

"And above all things," said the father in advising his son, "do not make a study of oratory." "Why not?" asked the boy. "Because," replied the old gentleman, "you never can tell what harm it may do you. If he had not been for his oratorical gifts Mr. Bryan might ever now be a revered and valued citizen of Lincoln, Neb."—Chicago Post.

Fine printing, Statesman Job Office.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Nasal CATARRH. In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

ONE GOOD WORD FOR INDIANS.

"Indians make good witnesses and they stick closer to facts than white people."

This statement was made by Judge O. P. Shiras of the United States district court of northern Iowa to a Chicago Record reporter. He speaks from his experience in trying many cases in which Indians were concerned or appeared as witnesses. He was appointed during the administration of President Chester A. Arthur and has been continually holding court in his own district and within the Eighth United States judicial district, which comprises 13 states and three territories. This federal district, leaving out the state of Kentucky, is larger than all the territory east of the Mississippi river.

Speaking of his interesting experience in coming in contact with the Indians in court, he says the red man or woman is generally accurate. His observation was general. He says: "Ask a white man if he was drunk on a certain occasion, he will try to wriggle out of it; but the Indian will come out with a 'yes' if he was. On one occasion a lawyer asked a squaw if she understood the nature of her obligation in giving testimony. She answered that she had taken a 'strong word' to tell the truth and she would do so. She was asked to define the difference between the truth and a lie, whereupon she said: 'The truth is the truth and a lie is a lie; they are different and you can't make them alike.'

"You will remember that some six years ago an Indian named Plenty Horses was being tried in Sioux Falls for the murder of Colonel Casey of the United States army. One of the witnesses brought in by the government was American Horse. There had been a Messiah craze among the Indians, and a religious phase had been injected into the trial.

"In the examination of American Horse he was asked what he knew about religion. There stood near by a small table and a witness drew near him. He placed his finger on the center of the table and drew a circle about it, saying: 'This is what the red man knows about religion'; then he drew a larger circle, saying that the white man knew that much more. Moving his finger around the outside of the larger circle, he said: 'Beyond this the red man knows as much about the coming of a Messiah as the white man.'

Judge Shiras says the Indian makes a good juror, in which capacity he may sit after relinquishing tribal relations. He says, too, that he has come in contact with some good Indian lawyers.

"I think," said he, "there is a mistaken idea about the red man having been generally mistreated by the government. The facts show that they are the richest people per capita in the whole country. The trouble is that they have a poor idea of the value of money, and spend it recklessly. Indians will walk clear across one state into another to draw their annuities and in 24 hours after getting the money they will have gambled every cent of it away before they will leave the vicinity and then walk back home to do the same thing over on the next pay day.

"It is astonishing to see the methods adopted by an intelligent red man to get away with his money. Among other things he has a weakness for a certain kind of amusement known as the 'merry-go-round.' Recently one of these concerns got permission to set up one of its machines on a reservation within my circuit. The bucks would gather about the contrivance and to the tune of a steam-turned organ would ride the whole day. They spent all the money they had and pawned different articles to get more for the same amusement.

"During the last few years the women took a great craze for wearing blue bathing suits trimmed in white braid. The traders are said to have disposed of a large quantity of this toggery, the squaws showing them all the time until worn out, when they would buy another suit."

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE.—The French Golden Washing Compound, the best washing preparation in the world, is being introduced throughout Marion county by G. Sommers, of Silverton, Oregon. Samples gladly furnished on application. 4-3-w-211.

EVERETT M. HURD

M. D., D. M. D. DENTIST Rooms 6 and 7, opposite Postoffice, upstairs. SALEM, - OREGON

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the fourteenth day of April, 1900, there will be a meeting of Fruit Growers held at the city hall in Salem, Oregon, for the purpose of organizing a subordinate association in order to promote the work of the Cured Fruit Association of the Pacific Northwest. Wm. Galloway, of Oregon City, president, and J. H. Fletcher, of Vancouver, Washington, vice-president, and other eminent fruit growers of the Pacific Northwest will address the meeting. I urge every fruit grower in reach of Salem that expects to have dried fruit to sell this fall to be present as the workings of the association will be explained in every detail. Charlie Long, Director of Marion county for the C. F. A. of the Pacific Northwest. 3-w-111.

DIAMOND.

Have you had a Free sample of our own make of Baking Powder? "DIAMOND BRAND" Remember, we guarantee every can that we put out to be absolutely pure. It is 30 cents a pound, can, you will save 20 cents on every pound can; and that is worth saving. Penny saved, is penny made. Money is refunded if you have no success with it. Patronize home industry. Fresh roasted coffee every day.

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