

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Published every Tuesday and Friday by the STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. 266 Commercial St., Salem, Or. R. J. HENDRICKS, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, in advance, \$1.00 Six months, in advance, \$0.50

SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING THE ADDRESS of their paper changed must state the name of their former postoffice, as well as of the office to which they wish the paper changed.

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET

- REPRESENTATIVES—J. M. FOOTMAN, 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. SUPERVISOR—B. B. Hetrick, Jr., of Salem. SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—E. T. Moores, of Silverton. COMMISSIONER—L. C. Needham, of Sidway. CONSUMER—Dr. D. E. Lane, of Salem. SALEM DISTRICT—Justice of the Peace, John W. Reynolds; Constable, D. C. Minto.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

CLERK—Lieut. W. E. Finzer. W. E. FINZER.

W. E. Finzer, nominee on the Citizens' ticket for county clerk, is entirely competent for the place. He is a deserving man. He went with the Oregon Volunteers to the Philippines, in the capacity of first lieutenant of Company M., and served valiantly. The day following the battle of Malabon he was put in command of a company of scouts and did perilous duty, rendering excellent service.

Mr. Finzer has good business capacity and will, if elected, make Marion county a competent and faithful official. The Statesman hopes to see him elected.

Pay your bicycle tax.

One thing brings another. Salem's building boom will go, and keep on going, when it is once started.

There must be retrenchment and reform in county affairs. The people who pay the taxes must have an opinion.

The people of the United States have a feeling more of humiliation than otherwise on account of the way the Dewey idol has been shattered.

The first hop contract has been filed for the coming season's pick, in Marion county. The price agreed upon is 9 cents a pound. Not bad; 10 cents would be about right.

AMPLY PROVIDED FOR.

All the interests and present needs of the people of Puerto Rico are amply provided for in the bill that is now pending in Congress. The 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates to be charged for goods sent from Puerto Rico to the United States will affect almost exclusively tobacco and sugar. Necessary food products and clothing from this country, for the use of the people of that island, will be admitted at the Puerto Rican ports free of customs charges, as has been the case under the army regulations.

This whole question has been one simply of the least oppressive and most effectual way to raise revenue to support the government in Puerto Rico until a government can be organized to do it for itself. In the interim the government of the United States must

The Pen in the Hand is worth two in the Mind.

If you have "a good mind to write to Dr. Pierce" take pen in hand and begin. Then you'll avoid the experience of Mrs. M. P. Davis, of Honaker, Russell Co., Va. She writes:

"For seven years I was confined to bed most of the time. I had ulceration of internal organs and female weakness. I had four doctors and they said I could not be cured. After the doctors said I could not be cured I wrote to Doctor Pierce for advice. I followed the advice he gave. I feel better than I ever did. My friends say I do not look like the same woman. I am sorry I did not take Dr. Pierce's medicine when I first began to have poor health. I could have saved what I paid to humbugs."

No one ever regretted writing to Dr. Pierce for advice. Many have regretted not writing sooner.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free, and so obtain the opinion and advice of a specialist in diseases peculiar to women. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, 1003 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth. Address as above.

provide in some way for the expenses. It must tax somebody and something in order to raise the money.

There is a provision for a tax of 5 cents a pound on coffee imported into Puerto Rico. As there is no import duty on coffee into any other portion of the United States, it is claimed that this section of the measure violates the provision of the Constitution declaring that customs duties shall be uniform throughout the United States. But the question was raised in the Senate distinctly on a motion to strike this out, and there were only fourteen Senators in favor of the proposition. Not a single Republican Senator voted in the affirmative. Some, however, were absent. If this clause is unconstitutional, and if the free traders can get an inning in any manner through our treaties with Spain in reference to the Philippines, the people of this country cannot find it out too soon. It is the duty of this administration, put into authority on the distinct understanding that the protective principle would be upheld, to uphold it in every manner possible. We want no free trade in the articles that would bring our producers and laborers into competition with the producers and laborers of Mexico, Central and South America, China and Japan, Australia and continental Europe.

STARVING PUERTO RICANS.

The following from the New York Press of March 29th will be especially interesting to the people of Oregon who believe in protection to American industries and labor. In order to give a full understanding, we print it in full, heading and all:

TRADING ON SYMPATHY.

Sugar and Tobacco Trusts Back of Cry for Porto Rica Free Trade.

To the Editor of The Press: Sir—The New York Journal of March 21st informs us who the parties are that are manufacturing so much sympathy for the "starving Porto Ricans." Its correspondent from Washington says: "Nearly all the delegates from Porto Rico are in Washington laboring to the end that the statesmen there should have a perfect understanding of the conditions in the island. They say they feel certain that they have won the sympathy of every one with whom they have talked. The delegates trust through the proposed mass meeting that they may create a popular understanding of the needs of Porto Rico and thereby men of all parties shall be urged to unite in doing what is just and best for the people of the island."

This report states that there are fifteen of these delegates representing the Chamber of Commerce, of San Juan and other cities, the agricultural interest, the Territorial and Agricultural Bank of Porto Rico. Among the men whom, as stated, "the Journal has permitted to assist in the undertaking," to obtain free sugar and tobacco, are Judge Finley, British subject, owner of one of the best sugar estates in the island, banker, with thirty-five years' residence in Porto Rico, Vice Consul of Great Britain; Dr. Julio Henna, former President of Porto Rico Revolutionary party, eminent physician, native of Porto Rico; Carlos Armstrong, native of Porto Rico, merchant and banker, with offices in Ponce and New York; J. D. H. Luce, member of the banking firm of De Ford & Co. of San Juan and Ponce; Manuel Fernandez Juncos, native of Spain, with forty-two years' residence in Porto Rico, prominent writer, Secretary of Finance of the first Autonomic Cabinet of Porto Rico and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Lucas Amadio, large coffee planter of Porto Rico; Enrique Gonzalez, distinguished lawyer, important sugar and coffee planter; Mr. Solomon, American citizen, secretary of the agricultural delegation; Rayman Valdez, owner of the Catano and Boyamon Railway line and a banker; Nicholas Oyangueren, ex-president and director of Territorial Bank; Tulio Larrinaga, civil engineer and real estate owner; Dr. S. Ames, surgeon major in United States army; Louis Sanchez, ex-member of the Autonomic Cabinet, President Mayor of San Juan and real estate owner; Ramon Fernandez Latimer, merchant and planter, Consul of Austria and Hungary, and Arturo Bravo, planter and merchant.

The above are the names, positions and occupations of the men who, the Journal says, are working unselfishly and gratuitously devoting themselves in Washington with Congress, and who arranged for a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall to work up sympathy for the "starving" Porto Ricans, which, in the apparent estimation of those men, free sugar and tobacco will at once relieve. Every one of these fifteen delegates is interested personally in sugar and tobacco products, or other business that free trade with the United States will materially benefit. The force of this is too apparent to have any influence whatever upon intelligent Congressmen. Free sugar and tobacco for the Philippines, and eventually for Cuba. Free sugar for these islands means the total destruction of the sugar industries in this country. Cuba and Porto Rico alone can produce more sugar than this country now consumes. The imports of sugar for 1899 amounted to 4,017,748,658 pounds, valued at \$108,318,877, besides what came from Hawaii.

Here are fifteen of the wealthiest men in Porto Rico, backed by the American sugar and tobacco trusts, with plenty of money for a corruption fund, working with might and main, night and day, with pretended unselfishness, manufacturing sympathy for the suffering and starving Porto Ricans. The United States had a thousand times better grant autonomy to Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba, than to open her ports to free sugar from these islands. The sugar planters of these islands, with modern machinery and cheap coolie labor, can make sugar so cheap that if sugar is admitted free the industry in this country will be ruined entirely. If, however, the sugar industry here is properly protected, in less than ten years we will make all of our own sugar, which alone would be worth every year more than all the trade or commerce we shall ever have with these islands.

Porto Ricans, Filipinos and Cubans can grow rich by producing tropical fruits and other products that will not

materially compete with those of the United States, and Congress should stand firm in protecting all products that can be successfully produced in the states.

REPUBLICAN.

THE COFFEE CLAUSE.

The Statesman on yesterday commented on the vote in the United States Senate on the motion to strike out the provision in the Puerto Rico measure for a duty of 5 cents a pound on coffee. We stated that not a single Republican member voted in the affirmative on the proposition. The following is the editorial comment of the New York Sun on that vote:

"Last week the Democratic party, through its representatives in the United States Senate, arrayed itself against the Republicans on a great Constitutional question. If any issue free from the passions of Bryanism could reunite the antagonistic factions of the Democracy and regain for the party as a whole its old-time good repute in the eyes of conservative voters, it would seem that it had been found."

"The Democratic Senators made their fight on the proposition that the Constitution extends ex proprio vigore over all territory that comes under American sovereignty; and the result was very striking."

"On Thursday Senator Pettus of Alabama moved to strike out the clause in the Puerto Rico bill that imposes a duty of five cents a pound on coffee imported into Puerto Rico, with the statement that he desired a clean-cut vote on the question whether a tax can be imposed on merchandise imported into Puerto Rico and not on like merchandise imported into other parts of the United States."

"The Democratic view of the Constitution was on trial in the Pettus amendment as distinctly as words could put it on trial. But besides the vote of Senator Pettus himself, the votes of ten Democrats only were recorded in favor of this amendment."

"The full Democratic strength in the Senate was twenty-five. Some Democrats, of course, were paired. But absence for any reason on an occasion of such capital partisan importance must make old-fashioned Democrats who still hope to see Bryanism driven from their party wonder whether with Bryanism out there would be anything substantial left."

The Indian training school here gets its \$20,000 dormitory for girls at the hands of the upper house, by virtue of an amendment by Senator McBride, in addition to the brick industrial building, the gymnasium for boys, and other improvements provided for by the measure as it left the House. The measure carries provision for 500 students for the fiscal year beginning July 1st. This will allow of the keeping of close to 300, owing to the low proportionate cost of maintenance here. We say, Hurrah for Chemawa! And thanks to our representatives in Congress!

Now that an abundant crop of fruit is practically assured, the next thing is to prepare to take care of it all and there is no question but there will be market it. The prices may rule low, owing to the enormous surplus, but sale for all the surplus, at prices that will be in some measure remunerative. The prospective surplus covers all the fruit districts throughout the country—not only in the matter of prunes, but for all other fruits.

One of the politicians in Salem yesterday said he thought "Mark Hanna made a mistake by not announcing Dewey's candidacy on April 1st."

Mrs. Dewey will soon find out that she is no national convention.

Heart Weakness

The heart is the most vital organ of the body. It is the engine that propels the muscles and sends sustenance to the nerves and brain and so all the organs of the body. A flaw in its mechanism is certain to give rise to serious results. Weakness denotes the presence of a flaw. It is a forerunner of something more serious that is to occur. You are the engineer. Look to your engine. See that no accident occurs. HUDYAN is what you need. HUDYAN will strengthen the heart. HUDYAN will make the heart muscles strong and hard. Do not delay too long. Begin the use of HUDYAN now.



HERE ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS.

- 1-2. THROBBING IN THE TEMPLES WHEN LYING DOWN. HUDYAN will cause the throbbing to disappear.
- 3-6. RINGING IN THE EARS—HUDYAN stops the ringing and buzzing in a short time.
- 4-5. ALTERNATE PALENESS AND FLUSHING OF THE CHEEKS. HUDYAN will restore the circulation of the blood to its normal condition and keep a constant healthy color in the cheeks.
- 7. PALPITATION OF THE HEART AND IRREGULAR BEATING. HUDYAN, by strengthening the heart muscles and the nerves that supply it, will stop the palpitation and fluttering and cause the heart to beat regularly.
- 8. THROBBING IN THE STOMACH REGION. This throbbing and pulsating disappear shortly after the use of HUDYAN.

Thousands have been cured of Heart Weakness by HUDYAN. You should be cured too. HUDYAN will cure you. Procure HUDYAN from your druggist. It is sold in all drugstores for 50c per package, or 4 packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. You may call and see them and have a free consultation. If you cannot call on the doctors write to them for advice. It will be given free for the asking. Address: HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Cuticura REMEDIES THE SET \$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itching, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

THE ROMAN FORM OF WRITING 1900.

How shall we write 1900 in Roman letters? It has been fairly generally admitted that two ways are correct—namely, MDCCC and MCM—and that the latter is preferable. Now a correspondent maintains that neither of these is legitimate. He says: "The year 1900 should be written MDCCD. One important principle of the Roman system is that the most valuable digit is placed first, and then others as much as possible of gradually decreasing value, till the required number is complete. Thus, MDCLVI for 1656. Another is that similar digits shall not follow each other. The exception to this latter rule which is found on the face of a watch is, as is well known, of merely mediæval origin."

"Now, as the number which we desire to write is 1900, we commence with MD. To account for the remaining 400 we must accordingly resort to the device of placing a deducting digit before a digit representing exactly that much more than the required value, in this instance, a hundred. Our 400 is, therefore, expressed by CD, and the entire 1900 is shown as MDCCD."

THEIR WIVES AND HUSBANDS.

Milka Terns, the great Wagnerian soprano, is unmarried. Ernest Van Dyck, the popular operatic favorite, has been married a number of years. His wife is a brilliant woman, a daughter of Servais, the great Belgian 'cellist. The Van Dycks have two young daughters and live in a beautiful home near Liege. They entertain lavishly.

Jean de Reszke, as all the world knows, was married only a couple of years ago to a beautiful Frenchwoman. His brother Edouard, however, married many years ago, and has four lovely daughters.

Signor Scotti is a bachelor, and M. Salza married recently a beautiful girl from his native province in the Basses Pyrenees. She accompanies him on his trip to America this winter.

Herr Dippel, when he married a lovely Russian girl of 20 ten years ago, robbed the stage of a great actress. She never misses a performance when her husband appears, is frequently at rehearsals, and her husband says she is his critic.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than for all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, it has become 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 in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer 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. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BIRTH STONES.

- Here is a list of stones for each of the twelve months: January..... Garnet.....Fidelity February.....Amethyst.....Sincerity March.....Hyacinth.....Wisdom April.....Diamond.....Innocence May.....Emerald.....Constancy June.....Pearl.....Peace July.....Ruby.....Happiness August.....Moonstone.....Good Luck September.....Sapphire.....Truth October.....Opal.....Hope November.....Topaz.....Friendship December.....Turquoise.....Success

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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

How do you pronounce the name Schemuel, the character played by Wilton Lackaye in "Children of the Ghetto?" It should be pronounced as if it was written "Schmool."

What is the salary of a United States Senator or Congressman? Five thousand dollars per annum and 20 cents mileage per mile from and to his place of residence.

What is the play of a private in the United States army? Thirteen dollars a month and rations. Each private is given furloughs at stated intervals.

When was heat and steam power first known? This power was mentioned first in the Pneumatica of Hero of Alexandria in 130 B. C.

When will we have the next leap year? In 1904. Century years are leap years only when they are divisible by 400.

How should a couple walk down to their seats in a theater? The gentleman should precede the lady in going to the seat. In coming away from it, the lady should take the lead.

In which states have women full suffrage? In Colorado, Utah and Wyoming.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR MALARIA.

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

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.—Shakespeare.

When dizzy or drowsy take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

SPRUCE GUM FROM MAINE.

This Year's Supply Not Up to the Average in Quality.

This has been an off year for gum in Maine. Ordinarily the Maine supply of clear, pink, odorless and sweet spruce gum is worth \$2,000 at first hands. This year the supply of marketable gum will fall much below the average. This sad fact is not brought about by a dearth of gum so much as a lack of skillful harvesters.

"Everybody is going into it," said a wholesale gum dealer in Bangor, Me., the chief gum marker of the United States, "and the supply is not so good this year in consequence. They bring in all kinds of stuff, dirt and pitchy and full of black spots, and of course, we can't buy it. We won't get the good, clear gum this winter we did last year on that account."

"I remember," went on the gum dealer, as he leaned over the counter, "when gum gatherers came in here with from 400 to 500 pounds of gum to the man to sell after a winter in the woods. Every pound of it is worth a dollar, and that is just what I gave for it, right through."

"This winter I haven't seen any of the kind of gum we used to get, that is not in quality. Last year I bought more than a ton of gum and sent it out of the state. There is a good demand for it especially from the West, where there are Maine people in large numbers. I don't get a very big profit out of it, for it retails at 10 cents an ounce, all done up in a neat paste board box. Then, there is a shrinkage of 10 per cent on it, and additional loss from becoming broken. After I have sold it to a middle man, say at \$1.25 a pound, and he sells it to the retailer, who can only get 2 cents an ounce for it, you will see there is no great profit in it for any of us."

"As for the man who gathers it," went on the gum dealer, "he earns his dollar a pound. I wouldn't clean the stuff for that money. Every piece has to be handled and most of it scraped with a knife to take off the rough outside. There is a good deal of waste in the cleaning. The best gum gatherers are those who know how to get clean gum, the kind that does not require a lot of cleaning."

Notwithstanding the difficulty of getting together 100 pounds of gum, the dealer recalled that he bought on one occasion 908 pounds of gum from two men, who had gathered it over a winter. They were Swede farmers from the vicinity of New Sweden, in Northern Aroostook. Work is done on the potato farms in winter, and the thirty Swedes look around for a chance to make a dollar. Many of them go into the woods as lumbermen. Some trap, while others gather gum. These two farmers netted \$1 a pound for their gum and divided the sum equally.

Only men of the greatest patience and of never-ceasing activity can gather nearly 500 pounds of gum in a winter. The task is one calling for almost incredible work. When one buys a little box of the pure, amber blood of the spruce he little thinks of the patience that has been put into the work of gathering it.

The gum gatherer begins his work in the fall, as soon as the snow comes, and makes traveling on foot in the forest easier than when the ground is bare, and he keeps at his task day after day, in storm and shine, until spring. Living in a rough camp, he walks forth into the trackless woods every morning at daylight, and keeps going until dark. He wears snowshoes, on which he skims the surface of the deep white carpet on the ground, making his way from tree to tree, his head up, scanning the brown trunks for the little drops of congealed sap that is known as spruce gum.

An expert gum gatherer can see gum on the trunk of a tree where the novice could see none. He also knows at a glance whether a "teat" is worth taking off or not, and that when it is sometimes fifteen feet above his head.

As it is impossible to reach most of the gum on forest spruces without some implement, the gum gatherer has a specially made gathering rod with which he brings down the golden drops. This rod is generally in three sections, so that its length may be regulated to the height to be reached. On the end of the rod is a knife, and beneath it is a little pouch, such as is used on a fruit picker, into which the piece of gum drops after being detached from the tree by the knife. After getting all the gum on a tree, and there is seldom more than an ounce in the rough to be had from even the best gum trees, the gum gatherer goes on to the next tree yielding gum.

Not all spruces yield gum. Many of the trees have no gum on them at all until the bark becomes broken, or there is some break around a limb, allowing the sap of the tree to exude and harden. Trees that have been trimmed of their lower branches are best for yielding gum. Sections where lumbermen have "swamped" roads, or have been logging, are, therefore, better, as a rule, for the gum gatherer than the virgin forest, where the gum trees are farther apart, and the gum hangs higher.

There is a vast territory in Northern Maine from which gum comes, a region larger than the state of Massachusetts, covered by deep spruce forest, broken only by lakes and streams. Out of this region in the spring come many teams bearing their packs of gum on their backs. Some have devoted their whole time for the winter to gathering gum. Others have combined with this work trapping fur-bearing animals. A number of guides, who in the fishing and hunting season traverse the woods with parties of sportsmen, devote their winters to gathering gum.

The life of the gum gatherer is necessarily a hard one, as will be seen. It is also terribly lonesome. All winter the man with the gum pack fits like a shadow from tree to tree, silently gathering gum, and having no company other than the wild things in the forest, except perhaps at times when he goes out to some settlement, walking twenty or thirty or forty miles on snowshoes, to get provisions and perhaps get his mail from the little woodsman's post-office. But he sticks to it, does the gum man, and in the spring he "skuffs" down to Bangor, there to market his gum, and perhaps indulge in a few of the fading joys of town.

Such is the story of gum, the kind of gum that makes the Yankee feel like going back home whenever he smells it, or takes a chew of it; the kind that puts to shame the sweetened confections made by machinery; in fact, the

real spruce gum, that is as much a part of the resources of Maine as ice, or lumber, or granite, or pretty girls.—Boston Globe.

MADE TROUBLE FOR HIMSELF.

They met at the Woman's Republican Club ball at Christensen's, says the Salt Lake Herald. She was from the East; he was a home product. The conversation lagged between the dances. Finally he ventured this: "How do you like 'David Harum'?" She bristled like a porcupine. "I have no use for harems of any kind," she retorted; "they're just perfectly horrid. Look at the sultan of Sulu! Look at those wretches in Turkey! The whole system is intended to degrade women into beasts. Don't talk to me about harems." The young man was frantically trying to square himself, when the music drowned the conversation.

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Happiness is like the mirage in the desert; she tantalizes us with a delusion that distance creates and that continuity destroys.—Arliss' Lit. Gol.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Market Reports

The local market quotations yesterday were as follows:

- Wheat—43 cents at the Salem Flouring Mills Co's office.
- Oats—28 and 30 cents (buying).
- Hay—Cheat, buying \$8; timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.
- Flour—75 cents per sack.
- Mill feed—Bran, \$13; shorts, \$15.
- Butter—12 1/2 to 17 1/2 c.
- Eggs 9 1/2 and 10 cents, cash.
- Poultry—Chickens 8c. per pound.
- Pork—Fat, 4 1/2 gross; 5 1/2 net.
- Beef—Steers, 4@4 1/4; cows, 3 1/2@3 3/4; good heifer, 4c.
- Mutton—Sheep, 4c on foot.
- Veal—7c dressed.
- Potatoes—20@25 cents.

HARNESSES WHIPS, ROBES

California Oak-tanned Leather used. Harness Oil, etc. F. E. HAFER

23 State Street, Salem, Oregon

NEW TO-DAY.

WE HAVE A BARGAIN—In an 1899 Imperial bicycle. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. Call at once. Buren & Hamilton. 4-9-3rd 21 w.

FOR SALE—Span of bay mares 6 years old, weigh 1200 pounds, also wagon and harness. Address Dan Reeder, Brooks, Oregon. 4:10-11 w 1

EMPLOYMENT—Steady employment for lady or gentleman, traveling or local work. For particulars address J. R. Townsend, Woodburn, Oregon. 4:10-31 w.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For small hop yard, 14 acres of valley land—2 acres young apple orchard, balance under cultivation, small dwelling, water, etc., situated on public highway 1 1/2 miles from Bethel College. C. A. Gilmore, McCoy, Oregon. 4:10-w21 (1)

LOCAL AND CLIMATIC CATARRH

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure CATARRH

The specific is Ely's Cream Balm

It is quickly absorbed, gives relief at once, opens a new and clear passage.

Always inflammation. Heals and protects the Membrane. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. No Mercury. No Irritating Drug. Regular Size, 50 cents; Family size, \$1.00 at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 14 Warren Street, New York.

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.

YOKOHAMA TEA STORE Phone 2412. Free Delivery.