

PAID THE PENALTY

Chinese Murderers of a Missionary Tried and Executed.

BRITISH CONSUL WITNESSED IT

The Governor of the Province Compelled to Pay a Heavy Fine—Condemned Men Secure Substitutes.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 16.—The steamer Empress of India brings news that the plague has again broken out in Japan, this time in Osaka.

Punishment has been meted out to the murderers of Missionary Brooks. Fifteen men were tried for the crime before the provincial judge at Chianan and C. W. Campbell, the British consul. It was developed at the trial that only three were guilty of the actual killing, and one of these dealt the final fatal blow. This one was beheaded in the presence of the British consul. Another, who was only a shade lighter in guilt, was sentenced to strangulation. The third was sentenced to life imprisonment, and four others to ten years imprisonment. The governor of the province has paid a fine of 5000 taels.

The North China Daily News says the condemned were allowed to purchase substitutes, and that for \$1000 two men were procured who agreed to pay the penalty of death imposed on those most directly concerned in the murder.

A UNIQUE JOB IN POLITICS

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

He Is Really the Business Manager of the Meeting of His Party and Has Varied and Laborious Duties—Long Work of Preparation—Large Sums Spent by Him.

In the eye of the public, the permanent chairman of a national convention is by far the most important officer of such a gathering. But there is one other functionary who is quite as indispensable and often has greater actual power. The chairman has no patronage, or next to none, at his command, but this other functionary, officially known as the sergeant-at-arms, gives it out in chunks. His title would be far more accurate were he termed the convention's business manager.

The sergeant-at-arms is appointed by the convention's sub-committee of the National Committee. All matters of general convention policy are discussed and settled by the sub-committee, but the carrying out of the details is entrusted to the sergeant-at-arms solely. In short, the sergeant-at-arms is in the way of doing either a good deal of good or a good deal of harm, according to his lights. Financially, his responsibilities are heavy, since, besides the large amounts he pays out in local expenses, he has to arrange in a measure for the expenditure of several times as much more, and thus the total expenses of a convention may be greatly increased or decreased by the sergeant-at-arms. It certainly may be said with truth that he must be a man of exceptional judgment, great capacity and unusual executive force.

Naturally, one of the first things to which the sergeant-at-arms must give attention is the building in which the convention is to be held. It is not sufficient that it shall contain a big enough auditorium to seat the delegates and others in attendance; it must have many auxiliary features that are possessed by few of the great halls. It is not too much, perhaps, to say that there is only one building in the United States not built or remodelled expressly for the holding of a national convention that could be used for that purpose without many changes and additions. This is Madison Square Garden, in New York. In 1896 a building had to be specially erected for the Republican Convention in St. Louis, the city then having no structure at all adapted to convention uses. This made the total convention cost of that year very large, but the building remained after the adjournment of the convention, and will be available for any like national gatherings that may hereafter be held in St. Louis.

Many thousands of dollars must be spent on the hall in Philadelphia, in which the Republican convention is to be held this year before it will be ready for the big gathering. The auditorium itself must be remodelled, a number of waiting, sub-committee and other special rooms must be put in, new sanitary and ventilation systems must be provided and facilities for the correspondents and reporters must be created. These include desks and the big hall, a writing room just off the hall, room for the operators of the two big telegraph companies and the press associations and the installation of wires and instruments.

In making the hall ready for the convention, then, the sergeant-at-arms must have dealings with architects, builders, electric outfitters, plumbers and all sorts of tradespeople, besides the newspapers, the press associations and the telegraph companies, and this part of his duties alone will test alike his patience, his tact and his capacity for work. One of the most difficult tasks of the sergeant-at-arms will be to satisfy the newspapers. Readers of the full convention reports that will appear in the newspapers next June and July may occasionally give a thought or two to the immense amount of labor involved in the daily presentation of the news hot from the hat. But no one who has not had something to do with the work can have any save the most inadequate notion of that alone makes them possible. To begin with, the sergeant-at-arms must be absolutely impartial in arranging the press facilities. That is, he must see to it that

no one newspaper press association or telegraph company has undue advantage over any of the others. Of course, greater facilities are given to the great newspapers of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston than to papers in the smaller towns.

If the duties of the convention, sergeant-at-arms were fully indicated by the foregoing paragraphs he would have comparatively an easy time, but his work would be only partially done were he to stop with getting the hall in good order and making the arrangement for the press. Providing for the comfort and convenience of the delegates is really the most important of all his tasks. This involves arranging the seats in the body of the hall and the galleries so that all shall be satisfied, and furnishing the various sub-committee rooms and the like. There are tickets and badges to be printed, and, though you might think it this is a job of no small magnitude. Giving out the contract for printing the tickets is one of the first things attended to; it has already been looked after by the Republican sergeant-at-arms of this year's convention, and probably by the corresponding Democratic functionary also. Arrangements have also to be made by the sergeant-at-arms with the hotels as to headquarters for the various delegations, and with the railroads concerning rates of fare and the running of special trains. Cordial relations must be cultivated with the local police and fire departments, and there are almost numberless other matters of detail that the convention's business managers must see carried through to a successful finish.

The appointing of assistant sergeant-at-arms is by no means one of the least of his troubles. There are generally 150 of these assistants, apportioned among the various states, and the demand for places on the staff of the convention's manager is extremely lively. Normally he decides who shall serve, but actually his decisions are based upon the recommendations of the delegates. Each of these is almost sure to ask for more places than can be given, and the sergeant-at-arms sometimes has a hard time to avoid making enemies in rejecting those for whom places cannot be found.

At first blush you might wonder why any one would put up a fight to be an assistant sergeant-at-arms, since no pay, not even expenses, accompanies appointments of this sort, and some of the appointees, at least, have to work like beavers from the beginning to the end of the convention, helping to keep things in order. But for the brief space of time during which the convention is in session the assistant sergeant-at-arms is a person of some consequence. He wears a badge which admits him to all parts of the convention hall; he is in great demand among those in attendance as one who can do favors for his friends and his face is favorably sure to become more or less familiar to some of the party magnates. More than one holder of petty government place has made his start on the remunerative side of politics by serving as deputy sergeant-at-arms at convention time.

After the deputy sergeant-at-arms come the doorkeepers. They are not so numerous as the deputies and their number varies according to the nature of the hall in which the gathering is held, the rule being to appoint two, one for day service and the other for night service, for each door. They are drawn from the ranks of those generally known as henchmen, though the term is not used here in any belittling sense. The doorkeepers, like the deputies, serve without pay and for similar considerations; their facilities for making themselves known to the real powers in the party are not much less than those afforded the deputy sergeant-at-arms, but they have less chance to see the fun on the floor of the hall because their duties keep them outside at the doors much of the time, and, of course, the day man can see the proceedings of the night sessions, and vice versa.

As might be conjectured, the sergeant-at-arms has to have many other assistants besides those who help while the convention is actually in session. In the weeks of his preliminary labors he has to transact as much business as the manager of a great commercial enterprise, and this requires typewriters, bookkeepers, messengers, clerks, and all-round assistants of several grades. It also requires rather extensive office facilities, and D. G. Wiswell of Wisconsin, who will be sergeant-at-arms of the Republican convention this year, has already chosen his headquarters at one of the Philadelphia hotels. When the convention is at hand he has likewise to engage a corps of watchmen and scrubwomen to keep the big building in apple-pie order.

Though he is kept constantly busy all through the weeks of preparation, his real rush doesn't come till the first day of the convention. From then

till the adjournment he is the most harassed and put-upon man in the whole country, and if he isn't a physical wreck by the time the gathering disperses it's because he is blessed with an iron constitution.

Unlike the deputy sergeant-at-arms and the doorkeepers, the since help-messengers, watchmen and scrubwomen are paid for their services, but the sergeant-at-arms himself receives no direct pay. His expenses are borne by the committee, but he goes through all the work and worry of getting the convention preliminaries into shape, and keeping the crowds in good order during its sessions for the honor there is in it, and the wide acquaintance it will give him among the prominent men of his own party. Because of these things the place is in great demand every four years, and some of the liveliest fights in the history of the two national committees have been waged over the conflicting tides of various candidacies.

The sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic convention will not begin his preliminary work this year until some time in May, the Democratic convention being held more than two weeks later than the Republican gathering, and the work to be done on the Kansas City hall being of less magnitude than on the one in Philadelphia. The convention sergeant-at-arms always has the friendly assistance of the sergeant-at-arms of the National Committee. Col. H. L. Swords, now deputy collector of customs in New York, has held that post with the Republican committee for a number of campaigns, while James Oliver of Paradise Park, in the city of New York, has held the same place with the Democratic committee. Each of these men know every important leader in the party well, and is therefore able to give invaluable pointers to the convention sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Oliver will not assist the sergeant-at-arms this year, however, having determined to spend the summer in Alaska. This year's National Democratic convention will be the first he has missed for many years.

The local expenses of a national convention, which are directly controlled by the sergeant-at-arms, make up only a fraction of the total sums such a gathering puts into circulation. There are nearly 1,000 delegates and as many alternates, making 2,000, while the assistant sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, messengers and correspondents will swell the essential attendance to 3,000. Besides, there are probably 1,000 visitors daily, and if each of the visiting 4,000 spends \$100 for hotel bills, and the like while the convention is in session the total is \$400,000. Add railroad fare, news telegrams and other incidentals and the grand total can't well be less than a million. Some estimates by men who have attended many national conventions place it much higher.—Sun.

MEN WHO ALMOST HIBERNATE.

An official report of the Russian bureau of statistics in the department of Pskov shows that some of the peasants in times of scarcity hibernate in the manner of animals. They lie in bed, or, as it is called in Russia, "lejak". The bed is made on a flat stove, and all they do is to replenish the stove and support life by a diminished ration of black bread dipped in water. They try to keep as immovable as possible, so as not to waste their energy or heat. The hut is dark and silent throughout the winter.

RURAL MAIL FOR SALEM.

Special Agent H. J. Ormsby, of the Rural Mail Department, acting under instructions from the Postoffice Department in Washington, is in this state inspecting routes of the Rural Mail system, and investigating the applications of many towns, that desire the system established. Since his arrival in Salem he has looked over the surrounding country, and he is impressed with the feasibility of this city as the center for a local system of routes for the Rural Mail. He thinks Salem should have about five routes leading out of it, and thinks it would be a great convenience to the local postoffice and to the patrons.

The thickly settled country immediately surrounding this city would indeed give a splendid chance for the establishment of the system here, and the people to be benefited by this should take prompt steps to secure this great modern convenience to the farmers. Applications should be made, petitions circulated, and the system established as soon as possible. Within a radius of six miles, a half dozen carriers would serve each from 75 to 100 families, bringing in direct connection with the outside world between 500 and 600 farm houses. The people surrounding the Capital City have an opportunity to secure these benefits, and now is the time to act in the premises.

WELL MADE—Clothing, lowest prices at the New York Racket. dt-wit.

TO COUNT THE PEOPLE

ENUMERATORS FOR THE COUNTIES OF MARION AND POLK.

Appointed by the Supervisor of the Census for the First Congressional District.—To Work in June.

Hon. C. B. Winn, of Albany, supervisor of the twelfth census for the first Congressional district, has his list of enumerators for Marion and Polk counties completed, the men sworn in and commissioned, and the work of enumerating the inhabitants will begin about June 1st. Each county is divided into a number of enumeration districts, and for each an enumerator is appointed, so far as possible, from among the residents of the district. Following are the enumerators for the two counties named:

Marion County.
Salem—Lester B. Davis, John C. McFarlane, E. D. Horgan, W. J. Williams, Chas. W. Gillingham, Wylie A. Moores, Wm. Manning, James Aiken, Charles A. Bort, John H. Atwood, Claud M. Buster, Chester A. Parvin, Silverton—Charles W. Younggren, Pearl L. Blackberry.
Aumsville—George F. Judd, Aurora—Lawrence L. Snyder, Abigara—U. S. Rider, Gervais—Theodore Forcier, Scotts Mills—John S. Richie, Macleay—John R. King, Hubbard—J. L. Calvert, Jefferson—James F. Blanchard, St. Paul—John F. Theo. B. Brentano, Sublimity—Fay J. Wrightman, Klumb—Louis K. Siegmund, Polk County.

Dallas—Harry B. Cosper, Wm. J. Farley, Monmouth—Scott Laughery, S. W. Dougherty, Independence—Edwin C. Pentland, Zena—F. D. Gardner, McCoy—J. Fred Emmett, Butler—J. C. Ellis.
Marion county has been divided into districts for purposes of enumeration, as follows:
Aumsville, Silver Falls and Sublimity.
Aurora and Butteville.
Breitenbush, Elkholm and Hope.
Brooks and Gervais precincts and town of Gervais.
Champoeg, Fairfield and St. Paul.
City of Silverton.
North and South Silverton.
East Salem and Prospect.
Scotts Mills, Monitor, Mt. Angel, including town of Mt. Angel.
Howell Prairie and Macleay.
Hubbard and Woodburn, including the two towns.
Jefferson and Sidney, including the town of Jefferson.
Marion and Turner including the towns.
Melama and Stayton, including the town of Stayton.
North Salem and Englewood.
South Salem and New Park.
The city of Salem is divided into nine districts, bounded as follows:
First district—On the south by Marion street; east by Cottage; north by North Mill creek; west by Willamette river.
Second district—West by Cottage street; south by Marion; east by Mill creek; north by Mill creek.
Third district—West by Willamette river; south by Court street; east by Cottage; north by Marion.
Fourth district—West by Cottage street; south by Court; east by 14th street; north by Marion.
Fifth district—West by 14th street; south by Ferry; east by 21st street and Mill creek; north by Mill creek to Marion street, thence west on Marion street to 14th street.
Sixth district—West by Willamette river; south by Ferry street; east by 14th; north by Court.
Seventh district—West by Willamette river; south by Mission street; north by Ferry; east by Cottage.
Eighth district—South by Mission, Berry and Cross streets; east by main line railroad and 14th street; north by Ferry; west by Cottage.
Ninth district—West by 14th street and railroad, main line; south by city limits; east to 22d street; east, north five blocks, thence west one block to 21st street to Ferry; north by Ferry street.

The first two districts in Salem are in Salem precinct No. 1; the third and fourth in No. 2; the fifth district comprises that part of Salem No. 2 and 3 east of 14th street; the sixth is all of No. 3 west of 14th street; the seventh, eighth and ninth are in precinct No. 4.

WILL CAN ALL SUMMER

THE W. K. ALLEN CANNING & EVAPORATING PLANT OF SALEM

Will Begin Operations On Strawberries About June 1st and Will Handle Other Fruit in Their Season.

The W. K. Allen Canning and Evaporating plant, of this city, will be an active institution this summer. O. V. Allen, a member of the company, yesterday stated that the plant would begin operations about June 1st, when strawberries will be ready for the market, and will be operated continually throughout the summer, or so much of the time as there may be fruit to work upon.

Present indications are that there will be an unusually heavy crop of strawberries this season, the vines in all sections being loaded. The early varieties will be marketable about June 1st, being considerably earlier this season than usual. The Allen company will work on the strawberry as long as the market lasts, when peas and other vegetables will be taken up in their season. The company has contracted with numerous farmers for the cultivation of a considerable acreage of peas, thus insuring a good supply of that vegetable for canning purposes.

Upon purchasing the Salem property, it was the intention of the Allen company to engage in the evaporation of prunes and other fruit on a very extensive scale, and in view of the fact, had planned for doubling the present capacity of their evaporating plant. In

fact, work had begun on enlarging the plant when discouraging reports were received relative to the prospects of the fruit crop and the work was abandoned for the season, as the indications for a crop did not warrant the completion of the work and the incurring of the expense it would necessitate. It is the intention of the company, however, to engage in the evaporation business on a large scale.

RAISING MORE HEMP IN KENTUCKY.

There will be more hemp raised in Kentucky this year than has been raised in a great many years. There was a time when hemp was the main product of Kentucky, but in late years it has become such an expensive article to raise that the farmers gave it up. Now the price of hemp is high and the farmers are taking advantage of it.

UNLUCKY ROOM.

A young woman at Germantown, Pa., has what she calls an "unlucky room." It is entered by walking under a ladder. The mirror is cracked and peacock feathers are scattered about. Over the bed is an umbrella never closed. There are thirteen articles of furniture and thirteen pictures.

OLDEST TOY IN THE WORLD.

Probably the top is the oldest toy in the world. It has been used for thousands of years in all parts of the globe, and some savage tribes use it in the performance of religious rites.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

A modern Atlantic liner must earn about \$80,000 clear per trip before a penny of profit is made.

IS A NOVEL SCHEME

CALIFORNIA WHEELMEN SUCCESSFUL IN CONSTRUCTION OF PATHS.

Erect Hill Roads Along Their Cycle Paths and Realize Therefrom for Advertising Purposes.

The problem of providing adequate funds for the construction of cycle paths is one that has confronted all associations of wheelmen. But the bicycle enthusiasts of California have invented a plan for the raising of funds for path construction that annually contributes a substantial sum towards the path fund, in fact from the income derived from this source, the wheelmen expect to be able to keep their paths in constant repair.

Concerning the work of cycle path construction in the Golden State, the following article appeared in last Sunday's issue of the San Francisco Chronicle:

"No more conclusive proof of the rapid increase in popularity of cycling as a strictly amateur sport, and the elimination from it of professionalism, could possibly be adduced than the movement now so general throughout the United States in favor of the construction and maintenance of special wheelways for the use of cyclists. Especially is this true of the Pacific Coast. In fact there is every good reason for the belief that in the near future the absence of a good cycle path will occasion remark, so vast has been the accession to the ranks of wheelmen, and the multiplication of miles pleasantly covered since the movement was inaugurated.

"The latest of these wheelways is in the vicinity, which is still in course of construction, is a fifteen-mile cinder path between Vallejo and Napa. The building of this path is a striking example of the spontaneous growth of the movement, which owes its origin to individual effort, but which is fast outgrowing that period. On March 9th last a meeting of wheelmen was called at Vallejo, at which the Vallejo Cycle Path Club was formally organized for the purpose of building this and other paths from that town in various directions. The wheelmen of Napa, when asked to cooperate in the enterprise, responded heartily, with the result that on the following Sunday gangs of amateur road-makers were hard at work at either end of the proposed wheelway. Interest in the path increased as the work progressed, and a healthy rivalry between the workers from both cities sprang up. Considerable money was raised about the wheelway, and offers of financial and other aid came in from various quarters. The result has been that from a private enterprise the path has almost become a public institution, so general is the interest shown in it. The supervisors of both counties which it traverses have already lent their assistance, and will adopt ordinances for its protection when completed. The cost of keeping the path in repair will be met, it is hoped, by the income to be derived from advertisements which it is proposed to display from boards to be erected at intervals of 250 yards, to prevent horsemen from using it. Posts will be set along it to keep teams out.

"This wheelway, when completed, will open up a new and delightful trip for wheelmen desirous of a day's outing. The ground over which it is built is rolling in character, but there is only one hill of any consequence to be encountered in the entire fifteen miles of its length.

"The cycle path is first and best an American institution, and Australia and New Zealand have been prompt in its adoption, an account of the similarity of the road conditions in those countries to those in the United States. Heretofore wheelways have been constructed almost entirely in districts which had poor roads, but within the past year they have been constructed parallel to many of the best highways in this country.

"The California Associated Cyclists, as re-organized, has for one of its chief objects the encouraging of the building of good roads and bicycle paths. With such object lessons as the path now building from Vallejo, and encouragement and assistance, such as can emanate only from a strong association such as the California Associated Cyclists, with its membership and influence reaching all parts of the state, the time should be close at hand when California will awake to the importance of good highways and inaugurate a system of road building that will add immeasurably to the comfort and economy of rural life, make such life more attractive and place it in the ranks with other enterprising states, such as Massachusetts and New Jersey, which have world-wide reputations for their advancement in the science of road building.

"The building of good bicycle paths is certain to be followed by the better

building of roads, and the effort of wheelmen to make their riding easy and pleasurable reaches out to the farmer who has produce to haul to market and to the driver of carriage horses who both envy the wheelman his smooth comfortable ride on the side path.

"That the building of bicycle paths is regarded as a public beneficence by the people of Vallejo and Napa is evidenced by the interest all classes take in its construction. Assistance of all kinds is given freely, sacrifices are made that have never been made before for other objects, and on every hand encouraging words are heard. Ministers and church members, while decidedly opposed to Sabbath work, realize the benefits to be derived from the enterprise and have shown their interest in a practical way by loading a car with cinders to be used on the tracks."

CRASH HATS—For Summer wear at the New York Racket. dt-wit.

ARIZONA HAS SHOWERS OF FROGS.

It rains frogs in Arizona. The old timers believe there is no doubt of it, though they cannot explain from whence the frogs were originally "lifted." But this much is straight—let there be a summer rain along the line of the Southern Pacific in Southwestern Arizona and behold, the next morning every little pool has a myriad of little lean green frogs, with marvelous croaking powers. They don't wait for nightfall like their more civilized brethren elsewhere, but keep up the music by day as by night. They live where water comes, only about once a year. They can't live over the interim under the sunbaked black rocks; they assuredly haven't hopped from the Colorado river, and they are all of a size, to boot. If they didn't come from the ground or from the river, they must have come from the skies. And that's what the Hassayampers firmly believe. — Arizona Graphic.

MASCULINE WEAKNESS.

In the rush at the bargain counter a woman faints.

The other women regard her interestedly, but with noticeable aversion. "How extremely mannish!" they exclaim, and shrug their shoulders, and proceed with their shopping.

For after all it is the thoroughly womanly woman who commands the esteem of her own sex.—Detroit Journal.

"STAR 5 STAR"—Shoes wear longest and fit best. The New York Racket sells them cheap. dt-wit.

STORM DOES DAMAGE.

Boise, Ida., May 16.—A storm struck this section at 6 o'clock this morning, and assumed the proportions of a tornado at Weiser, causing damage to the town amounting to \$3000.

"Are you going to Paris?"
"Yes, indeed; we can see the exposition and make money by going."
"How's that?"
"Why, we've figured out that what we will save on our breakfasts alone will pay all our expenses and net us a nice little sum besides."—Chicago Record.

Never wear a short stocking, or one which after being washed is not at least one-half inch longer than the foot. Bear in mind that stockings shrink. Be sure that they will allow your toes to spread out at the extreme ends, as this keeps the joints in place, and makes a strong and attractive foot.

Never think that the feet will grow large from wearing proper shoes. Pinching and distorting make them grow not only large, but unsightly. A proper, natural use of all the muscles makes them compact and attractive, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger.

An Indianapolis workman is suing a fellow workman for \$5,000 damages for the loss of an eye. They were jointly putting up an awning and the defendant, who was standing on a ladder, dropped a tack from his mouth into the eye of the other.

Pacific Homestead, Salem, Or. Best farm paper. Issued weekly. \$1 a year.

BORN
ROTH.—At the family home in North Salem, May 16, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. John Roth, a daughter.

MARRIED.
FOGUE—BRANDENBURG.—At the home of Mrs. Kiehlmeyer, in Tacoma, Washington, Tuesday, May 15, 1900, at 8 p. m., Miss Althea Brandenburg, to M. E. Fogue, both of Salem.

MAGGOWAN—FELL.—At the home of A. D. Leach in South Salem, Tuesday May 15, 1900, Miss Margaret Fell, of Marion county, to Chas. D. Maggowan, of Boise, Idaho. Rev. Ronald McKillop, of the First Baptist church officiating.

FROST—POPE.—At the Baptist parsonage, Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, May 16, 1900, Miss Hattie E. Pope to Simeon B. Frost, both of Marion county. Rev. Ronald McKillop, of the First Baptist church, officiating.

DIED.
EVANS.—At the Salem Indian Training School at Chemawa, May 14, 1900, Mabel Evans, aged about 12 years.

SOUTH.—At the home of her father, Geo. W. Eemert, in North Salem at 2 a. m., Wednesday, May 16, 1900, of consumption, Mrs. Clara South, aged 26 years, after an illness of about one year.

THE
CLEANSING
AND HEALING
CURE FOR
CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm

ELY'S CREAM BALM
FOR CATARRH
OF THE NOSE
AND THROAT
AND ALL
BRONCHITIS
AND
CROUP
AND
ALL
INFLAMMATIONS
OF THE
RESPIRATORY
ORGANS
Ely's Cream Balm
FOR CATARRH
OF THE NOSE
AND THROAT
AND ALL
BRONCHITIS
AND
CROUP
AND
ALL
INFLAMMATIONS
OF THE
RESPIRATORY
ORGANS

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no irritating drugs. Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It cures and cleanses the nasal passages. Always indelible. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all the troubles of the throat and lungs. Large Size, 50 cents at drugists or by mail. Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 16 Warren Street, New York.

FERTILIZERS

We have just received a carload of Fertilizers and are now prepared to furnish our patrons anything they want in this line.

Land Plaster

It is now the proper time to use Land Plaster. We have a large stock on hand.

Bee Supplies

We have everything in the line of Bee supplies. Send for our Bee catalogue.

SAVAGE & REID, Seedmen

322 and 324 Commercial Street, North of P. J.

W. H. Hobson, Crash and Straw Hats

For men and boys' wear, STRAW HATS with both narrow and wide brims ranging in price from 50c to \$1.
CRASH HATS at 25c, 35c, and 50c.
FUR HATS. Good sensible and stylish shapes, ranging in price from \$1 to \$3.50.
GLOVES for service 50 cents per pair and up.
OVERALLS. Best 9 oz. denim overall in the city, our name on every pair, only 45c.
Plain blue and checked denim working jackets at 50c and 75c. The last of our men's heavy work shoes greatly reduced. Give us a call.

W. H. HOBSON, No. 297 Commercial Street, Salem