

IS THE HERO

Lord Roberts is a Popular Idol in England at Present.

HONORED BY QUEEN VICTORIA

General Botha, the Boer Commander, Has Escaped from Pretoria—The City Has Surrendered.

LONDON, June 6.—Queen Victoria, surrounded by the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria and many other notables of her court, drank to the health of Lord Roberts and the army, at Balmoral last evening.

A bonfire, lighted at her Majesty's command, blazed on Craig Mountain, illuminating the country for miles around. The Nation joins in the toast, glorifying in Lord Roberts and turbulently rejoicing in his victory.

Lord Roberts' postscript, announcing the loss of the Yeomanry battalion, came too late for the public to know it last evening. The newspaper commentators consider the incident deplorable, but as having no weight to speak of in the result. The battalion numbered between 400 and 500.

General Botha and most of his men got away from Pretoria. This is inferred from Lord Roberts' message, but the presumption is that the Boer commandant general cannot escape the British dispositions without a fight.

The operations elsewhere seem to have dwindled to nothing. General Baden-Powell joined General Hunter-Sunday, at Lichtenburg. Sir Redvers Buller has not moved.

Bennett Burleigh, writing from Johannesburg, says President Kruger took £2,000,000 in cash to Middleburg.

PRETORIA TAKEN.

LONDON, June 5.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts: "Pretoria, June 5, 12:55 p. m.—Just before dark, yesterday the enemy were beaten back from nearly all positions they had been holding, and Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry followed them to within 2,000 yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily. DeLisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town, demanding its surrender in my name. Shortly before midnight I was awakened by two officials of the South African Republic—Sandberg, minister to Commandant Botha, and a general officer of the Boer army, who brought me a letter from Botha proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling terms of surrender. 'I replied that I would gladly meet the commandant-general next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town must be unconditional. I asked for a reply by daylight, as I had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light. 'In his reply, Botha told me he had decided not to defend Pretoria, and he trusted the women, children and property would be protected. 'At 10 a. m. today, while in the line of march, I was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the town. It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by Her Majesty's troops at 2 o'clock this afternoon. 'Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger are both in Pretoria. Some of the British prisoners have been taken away, but the majority are still at Waterval. Over 100 officers are in Pretoria. The few I have seen are looking well. 'Following is the text of dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing disaster to thirteenth battalion imperial Yeomanry (Irish): Pretoria station, June 5, 12:55 p. m.—I regret to report that the thirteenth Imperial Yeomanry had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy May 31st, near Lindley."

GIVEN A FRANCHISE

HORST BROS. GIVEN PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT TELEPHONE LINE.

The First Ordinance Did not Contain the Desired Restrictions and Was Vetoed by Mayor Bishop.

(From Daily Statesman, June 6.)

An ordinance granting to Horst Bros. a franchise for the construction of a private telephone line from their office in this city to their hop farms near Salem, was introduced at the regular meeting of the city council last night and, after a second reading, was referred to the committee on ordinances. A bill granting to this firm permission to establish and operate a private telephone line was passed by the council several weeks ago, but the measure was vetoed by Mayor C. P. Bishop for the reason that the bill did not contain any restrictions whatever and was perpetual in its form, and for the further reason that the city derived not a particle of revenue from the concessions conferred by the municipality. The council made no effort to pass the bill over the mayor's veto. Inasmuch as the pending ordinance is more comprehensive and provides for contributing to the city's revenues, there is little doubt but the bill will be enacted. The text of the measure is as follows: 'A bill for an ordinance granting unto Horst Brothers, of San Francisco, California, and of Salem, Oregon, the right and privilege to erect and maintain poles and wires within the city of Salem, Oregon, and for a private telephone system between the headquarters office of the said Horst Bros., in said city, and the northern and southern boundaries of said city; providing for the compensation to be paid to the said city and fixing the routes of said poles and wires through said city, and setting up rules and regulations for the conduct of said private telephone system. 'Be it ordained by the common council of the City of Salem, Oregon: 'Sec. 1.—The right and privilege is hereby granted unto Horst Bros., of

San Francisco, California, and of Salem, Oregon, to erect and maintain within the city of Salem, Oregon, certain poles and wires, together with the necessary devices and apparatus, over, upon or under the streets and alleys of the city of Salem, hereinafter, in this ordinance designated; and the said Horst Bros. are hereby empowered and authorized to enter upon the said erection and maintenance of a private telephone system, under and in conformity with the rules and regulations hereinafter prescribed. 'Sec. 2.—The poles, wires, devices and apparatus herein provided for and permitted to be erected and maintained within the said city of Salem shall be employed solely by and for members of the said firm of Horst Bros. aforesaid, their agents and employees and servants, and the use thereof is hereby restricted to the persons here designated, and under no condition whatsoever shall the public employ nor either for pay, compensation, emolument or charge, or free of said pay, compensation, emolument or charge. 'Sec. 3.—The said Horst Bros. aforesaid, are hereby granted the use of the following streets and alleys in the city of Salem, Oregon, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining the poles, wires, devices and apparatus aforesaid, namely: Beginning at or in the headquarters office of the said Horst Bros. in the city of Salem, Oregon, now located in the Bush-Breeman building on Commercial street in said city, running thence westerly to the alley west and adjacent thereto, and running north and south through block No. 48, in said city, thence southerly along said alley to the south side of Trade street; thence easterly along the south side of Trade street aforesaid, to the west side of Commercial street; thence southerly along the west side of Commercial street, aforesaid, to the southern limit and boundary of said city of Salem, Oregon; and, beginning at or in the headquarters office of said Horst Bros., as aforesaid, and running thence westerly to the alley west and adjacent thereto, and running north and south through block No. 48, in said city, and thence northerly along said alley to the south side of Marion street in said city; thence along the south side of said Marion street to the west side of Front street in said city; and thence along the west side of Front street aforesaid, to the northern limit and boundary of the city of Salem, Oregon. 'Sec. 4.—The erection, maintenance and repair of the poles, wires, devices and apparatus herein provided for and permitted to be erected under the terms of this ordinance, shall be done in strict conformity with the provisions of Ordinance No. 279 of the city of Salem, Oregon, entitled 'an ordinance regulating the manner of placing poles for the stringing of wires, and the manner of stringing wires for all purposes and the size of such wires, and to repeal Ordinance No. 252, and with the provisions of Ordinance No. 321 of the city of Salem, Oregon, entitled 'an ordinance to amend section 1 of ordinance No. 279, relating to the manner of placing poles for the stringing of wires for all purposes and the size of such wires, and to repeal Ordinance No. 252, and nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as repealing or abridging the terms and provisions of said ordinance No. 279 aforesaid, nor of ordinance No. 321 aforesaid, and all work had and done in the erection, maintenance and repair of the poles, wires, devices and apparatus herein provided for, shall be done with the knowledge and consent, and to the satisfaction of the street commissioner of the city of Salem, Oregon. 'Sec. 5.—The beneficiaries under this ordinance, to-wit, Horst Bros., of San Francisco, California, and of Salem, Oregon, shall, from and after the first day of July, 1900, pay and through the recorder of said city, the sum of \$1,000 dollars per month during the existence of the rights and privileges granted to said Horst Bros. under the terms of said ordinance, and no assignment nor transfer of the aforesaid rights or privileges herein granted, shall be made by the said Horst Bros., beneficiaries herein, without the express consent of the common council of the city of Salem, Oregon. 'Sec. 6.—The time and term of duration of the rights and privileges granted by this ordinance is, and shall be, for the period of ten years from the first day of July, 1900, and upon the first day of July, 1910, the common council of the city of Salem, Oregon, shall have the right to declare said rights and privileges to be annulled and abrogated, to be annulled and abrogated, save and except upon the earlier revival thereof as hereinafter provided for. 'Sec. 7.—Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance by the beneficiaries herein, or by their agents, employees or servants, shall work a forfeiture of the rights and privileges herein granted, and such forfeiture and revocation hereof, shall be upon the order and declaration of the common council of said city, only.

WELLINGTON THE IRON SENATOR.

The junior Senator from Maryland, George L. Wellington, presents a striking figure on his way to and from the capitol every day. During the Puerto Rican debate he challenged the attention of the nation by refusing to abide by his party or to obey its caucus demands in the matter of tariff. He was one of five Republican Senators who voted against the imposition of any tariff on the island, taking the broad ground that the constitution, as well as the flag covers the newly acquired territory. The position he has taken has earned for him the title of the "Iron Senator," after that of his famous namesake, the "Iron Duke."—Success.

First Lieutenant Hugh A. Drum of the Twelfth infantry, now serving on the island of Luzon, is said to be the youngest officer in the American army. His father, Captain Drum, was killed on San Juan hill. The son fought in the same battle, and has been in several engagements in the Philippines. He has been mentioned in the dispatches several times.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS.—The Southern Pacific Company has been making some very extensive improvements of a minor character in this city. Numerous trestles have been replaced, new section houses and tool placed, new section houses and buildings have been erected and occupied by the Japanese workmen. The construction of the Japanese line has been here for about ten days and will be here for probably a week longer.

THE LOCAL MILITIA

COMPANY F PREPARES FOR THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

Will Make a Practice March Soon and Camp Out with Captain Fizzer's Woodburn Guardsmen.

(From Daily Statesman, June 6.)

The local militia company—Company F. Fourth regiment, Oregon National Guard—is working energetically toward preparing for the encampment, which will be held at the Fair Grounds near this city, July 7th to 15th, inclusive. Many new recruits are being received, and they are mustered in as fast as possible, the class of soldiers now mustered in being of the very best, and including a number of trained men, who saw service in the Second Oregon Volunteers in the Philippines campaign. The mustering in of recruits will cease tomorrow night, however, until after the encampment, and all those desiring to participate in the week's camp life will do well to hasten in presenting their applications for membership and secure admission to the company by that time. During this week a full corps of non-commissioned officers will be appointed, and on Thursday evening a general drill will be held when all recruits are expected to be at the armory for a thorough drill. Last evening an officers' council was held at the officers meeting for the purpose of posting themselves thoroughly. The company is fortunate in having officers in Capt. Walter Lyon and Lieutenants A. Young and H. A. Kutz, who take great interest in their work and keep themselves and their company in excellent condition for effective work, should they be required to respond to a call for service.

The company has accepted an invitation from Captain E. W. Fizzer, of the Woodburn company, to engage in a practice march, some even 25 miles, that company half-way between here and Woodburn. The evening has not been undertaken so far, and, on a date to be decided upon, will march out to meet the Woodburn guardsmen, when they will camp for the night tents being taken along for sheltering the command, the troops to return to their stations on the following day. This will be a new departure for the militia, and will do much toward making the guard a most efficient body.

Captain Lyon has made a requisition for a stretcher, and the hospital corps will at once be put into practice under the direction of Col. A. B. Gillis, the surgeon general, who will have charge of the hospital corps at the encampment. This will make Company F, the first organization in the Oregon National Guard to be provided with a thoroughly equipped and drilled hospital corps, and this is practically all that is now required to put the company at once on a thorough war footing. With all these details arranged for, and the officers and men of the company thoroughly trained and drilled in all the requirements, Company F. will be ready, in case necessity should arise, to take the field at once, upon a call for troops for service in any part of the world.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES

Perhaps the Most Widely Distributed of All This Country's Products.

Among the very earliest, if not actually the first of American machines and appliances to find an extended and large sale in foreign countries was the sewing machine, which came to be exported in considerable numbers in the period between 1860 and 1870. Since then the exports of sewing machines have steadily increased. Other American machines and manufactured products are now exported to many foreign countries, and some of these it may be to a greater gross value; but the sewing machine, it is probable, still leads them all in the wideness of its distribution. There is not an important city in which it may not be found, nor a civilized country; and it is sold in many countries that are only semi-civilized. American sewing machines are in fact sold literally all over the earth.

In Europe they are sold in every country; and the business there of an American sewing machine concern would be conducted in practically the same manner as here. The territory is divided into districts whose boundaries might coincide with those of a country, or which might be of smaller area, or which might include two countries. At the head of each of these districts there is a general agent, and there are agencies in every city of any size, and in many smaller places, as well. Canvasers are sent out, and machines are sold on installments if anybody wants to buy them in that way just as they would here.

In India, one American company making sewing machines had 150 agencies, to which number it is constantly adding; American sewing machines are sold in such countries as Arabia and Persia, and in China and Japan. An American soldier, writing from the island of Mindanao, in the Philippines said that the first and only thing that they found there that showed civilization was an American sewing machine which they saw used by its owner, in that made this machine has had an agency in Manila for twenty years; a piece of business on the principal street, with a big sign up, just exactly as it would have in New York, or any other city. And canvasers for the company had worked all the regions around where the soldier saw the sewing machine, and territory far beyond, and sold sewing machines.

In fact, wherever people sew, or can use a sewing machine to advantage, American sewing machines have been offered and sold; and this not only in travelled countries, but in all sorts of strange and out-of-the-way places as well; in many lands and to people of many tongues; wherever they could use a machine and access to the country was possible. If a new country is settled or parts of an old country opened up to the world's trade, the representative of the sewing machine is there a ready go-in. He has been pushing ahead everywhere from the start and he is doing just the same now. Throughout the world the general

agents are men who know the people to whom they sell. They may be business men from other countries, but long established in these places where they have settled, or they may be, as is more likely to be the case, natives of their several countries and it may be men of importance where they live. Sub-agents and canvassers are of the native population, or wholly familiar with it. And so to the people of every race in every land the American sewing machine is brought in a familiar way by people who speak their own tongue, and it may be by people they know or whom they know of.

Of the great number of American sewing machines exported many are hand machines—that is, not worked with a treadle, but operated by hand; there are plenty of people in the world who seem to find it difficult to use head, hands and feet all at once. Even in European countries there are sold many hand sewing machines; and elsewhere in the world, in some semi-civilized parts, the sewing machines sold are almost all, if not indeed all of them, hand machines.

A curious illustration of how small the world is, after all, and at the same time of the methodical manner in which a great business is carried on, is found in the operation of the installment system in the sale of sewing machines. Suppose somebody in Austria or Russia, or anywhere else in Europe, who had bought of the local or neighboring agent or canvasser on the installment plan an American sewing machine which he had not yet fully paid for, about to emigrate to America, and wanted to take the sewing machine with him. There would be no trouble about it; he would give notice to the agent and take the machine right along. The local agent sends a notice to the general agent for that territory, who sends word to the New York office of the company, in which sends through the agency channels a notice that reaches the agency nearest the point at which the immigrant has actually settled in this country, and the remaining installments are simply collected there.

HOW TO CHECK NOSEBLEED.

Useful Hints That May Be Useful in An Emergency.

Nosebleed is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of it, says the Medical Journal. Where it occurs repeatedly without apparent provocation, however, effort should be made not only to check the immediate attack, but to ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is well known that heart disease, congestion of the liver and other conditions affected by, or affected the circulation of blood, predispose to nosebleed, and considerable anxiety is frequently felt lest the nosebleed of childhood may be the result of serious constitutional causes. Most commonly the cause is local.

The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with the finger on the upper lip, just beneath the nostrils. A small pad of absorbent cotton or a piece of handkerchief may be placed inside the lip and tightly pressed against the gum from without, thus compressing the two small arteries of the upper lip that supply the nose. These can ordinarily be felt pulsating in this locality. If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged the child should be placed in a recumbent position, but with the head elevated, while ice may be held to the forehead or the back of the neck. To decrease still further the blood pressure within the vessels of the nose a mustard foot-bath is of service. In the meantime blowing the nose must be avoided. Plugging the nostrils both in front and back is a last resort to keep the sufferer from actual peril.

The predisposing causes of nosebleed are, as has been said, commonly local. Careful examination of the nose by the physician is therefore always necessary in recurrent attacks. Diseased areas in the nose are usually found, in which the vessels are spongy and unnaturally turged. The depression of the child's health caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed not infrequently requires attention. If the trouble is due to systematic weakness attention is to be especially directed to an improvement of the general condition, while if the lungs are themselves weak repeated attacks of nosebleed are sometimes indications of the need of a change of climate or of proper physical exercise at home.

The formation of scabs or crusts, often attended in childhood with picking of the nose, must not be overlooked as a cause of nosebleed. Watchfulness may be required to prevent the formation of an unfortunate habit, but the affected spots must also be treated with ointment or other simple means of healing.

SHE DABBLED TOO.

He was a business man making a nice little sum every year for nest-egg purposes, besides extending his business and slowly but surely moving along toward East street. Yet he was not content, says the Detroit Free Press, and in the hops of forcing the hand of

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.

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

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On Woven Wire Field Fencing, Netting for Belgian hares, Poultry, etc. Shingles and Screen doors.

Salem Fence Works

WALTER MORLEY, Proprietor 59 State Street, Salem.

Fortune, was doing some trading in the stock market. His wife said it was gambling, pleading with him to stop. He insisted that it was perfectly legitimate and regular, and she finally admitted that he was right and gave up the contest. His wife gave him no further trouble until one Sunday morning she appeared ready for church in a handsome new locality. He wanted to know where she got it; and she told him that he would learn by and by. He went to church with her, feeling uncomfortable. He kept his peace, however, and said no more until the next Sunday, when she appeared in a rich black silk gown. He asked questions, but got no answers that were satisfying. All that week he worried so over that cloak and the silk that he lost his grip on the market and fell short seriously. Sunday came again and in this time she had a pair of diamonds in her ears that fairly dazzled his eyes. He hadn't a spark of jealousy in his nature and he believed implicitly in his wife, but this was really too much. She calmly took from her desk a lot of blanks with which he was quite familiar, and handed them to him. "They are the records of my transactions in stocks recently," she said, with an air of triumph. "I borrowed \$50 on the diamond ring you gave me when we were married, and handed it over to brother Charles to invest for me. I told him you said it was all right, and he did as I told him to do. I didn't know a thing in the world about it, of course, but I was lucky and I have made \$1500, and if the luck doesn't go against me I'll make another thousand next week. It is too easy for anything, and you know, dear, you showed me so clearly that there was nothing wrong in it. I have paid our share of the preacher's salary, too, for the next year, and I'm thinking of organizing a Daughters of the Stock Market in the church. Won't it be lovely?" "Mary, my dear," he said, solemnly, "if you'll quit I will," and Mary, after the manner of women, began to cry, she was so glad that it turned out just as it did.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discover of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

SEED BUCKWHEAT

NOW is the time to sow buckwheat. We have a choice stock of seed buckwheat of the finest quality and at a very low price. Call and see it. DWARF ESSEX RAPE SEED. This is the time to sow this great average plant. The heaviest yielding green feed there is. Try an acre or so, of it for an experiment although it is past the experimental stage years ago. A selected lot of choice seed on hand. BREWSTER & WHITE No. 9, Court Street 'Phone 1781 The Feed Men.

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

WHEAT BOUGHT

or exchanged for flour and feed at branch office of Aurora Roller Mills, warehouse on Trade street, near High, Salem, Oregon.

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Cures Consumption, Cancer, Tumors, Gravel and Kidney Troubles, Asthma, Skin and Bone Diseases, without knife, plasters, poisons or pain. Also Blindness. Salem, Oregon.

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Remedy Against Chicken Lice. Its application to the inside walls of poultry houses will permanently exterminate all Lice. Results: Healthy Chickens—Plenty eggs. Write for circulars and prices and mention this paper. R. M. WADE & CO., Agents SALEM, OREGON.

Dr. Fenner's KIDNEY and Backache Cure.

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

Wilkes' Stallion, "Jerome" No. 29631

Will stand for Mares the coming season at Corner of Ferry and Liberty streets. For Pedigree and particulars, call on

Dr. W. Long Veterinarian Surgeon, Salem Or.

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At Detroit, Oregon. Now open for Summer Truists. New House, newly furnished first-class accommodations, price from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. H. Jacobs, Proprietor.

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