

AFFAIRS OF COUNTY

SEVERAL ACCOUNTS AUDITED BY COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Action Taken on Road Petitions—Judge Boise Grants a Divorce and Makes Orders.

(From Daily Statesman, July 7.)

At the second day's session of the July term of the Marion County Commissioners court, the following bills were audited:

- Postage Account. Geo. Jones. \$ 8 00 J. W. Hobart. 2 50 Stationery Account. Woodburn Independent. \$12 00 Ross E. Moore. 9 45 W. W. Hall. 35 Patton Bros. 6 15 Pauper Account. E. Downs claimed \$24, not allowed. M. M. High. \$89 56 G. W. Johnson & Co. 5 09 Steiner Drug Co. 4 75 Ore. Tel. & Tel. Co. 1 50 B. F. Russell, claimed \$36, all. 16 00 Court House and Jail. Ore. Tel. & Tel. Co. \$13 45 Salem L. & T. Co. 35 00 Supervisors Account. S. L. Kerr, claimed \$20, continued. I. B. Vandale. \$72 00

The two petitions of Ed. Gooley et al. for the location of county roads were read first time in open court and the petition of Wm. Strayer et al. for a similar purpose was continued. In the petition of Frank O'Neill et al. for the location of a county road it was ordered that John A. Shaw, J. L. Read and Frank Perket be appointed viewers and B. B. Herick, Jr. surveyor to meet at place of beginning at 10 a. m.—day of July.

The petition of L. Webert et al. for permission to raise the west end of the bridge on First street, Aurora, was continued. Bids for the construction of a bridge near Woodburn were opened and matter held in abeyance for further consideration.

THE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

GREAT CHAGRIN OVER DEFEAT OF CHAS. E. TOWNE.

Bryan Endorsed for President, but They Refused to Endorse Stevenson for Second Place.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—After a long and exciting debate, during which it looked several times as if Charles A. Towne would be nominated for Vice President in spite of his protest against such action, the National Convention of the Silver Republican party adjourned sine die without making a nomination, the whole matter being referred to the National Committee with power to act.

W. J. Bryan, was made the unanimous choice of the convention for President during the morning session, and it was the intention to complete the ticket in the afternoon by nominating former Congressman Towne. The action of the Democratic Convention, however, in placing Stevenson in nomination, took the delegates off their feet, but most of them asserted their determination to nominate Towne, notwithstanding. For two hours Senator Teller and others made speeches in favor of endorsing the Democratic ticket, but it was not until Towne himself appeared and appealed to the convention not to nominate him, but to concentrate their forces, that the delegates calmed down and the Vice Presidential nomination was referred to the National Committee.

The National Committee of Silver Republicans organized by electing D. C. Tillman, of Kansas City, chairman, and General E. S. Corser, of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. Senator Dubois offered a resolution, pledging the support of the Silver Republicans to Stevenson. There was opposition and action was postponed until after a conference with the committee appointed by the Democratic convention.

BISHOP BARKLEY PLEASED.

Bishop H. L. Barkley, of Woodburn, for several years a prominent political worker with the Fusionists in this state, was in the city yesterday between trains. When seen at the depot before departing for his home and when interviewed as to what he thought of the ticket placed in the field by the Democracy, he said he felt well pleased with the ticket which he explained was a strong one in the north and will carry with him a large following of the "old line" Democrats," said Mr. Barkley, "and he will receive the vigorous and active support of every sincere Silver Republican and Populist, notwithstanding the fact that Towne failed to receive the nomination. The prohibitionists will poll a big vote in November that will effect a reduction in McKinley's vote while there are many straight Republicans that will vote for Bryan this year. The battle ground of the campaign will be in Indiana and New York with the prospects of Bryan carrying both states, in which event his election is assured. Hill will probably be elected governor of New York and the fact that the Harrison and Alford factions of Illinois have been harmonized by Stevenson's nomination, means that Bryan will poll a large vote in that state. Do I think Bryan will be elected? Why, just as sure as he is alive," concluded the over-anguine though pleasant gentleman from Woodburn, as he boarded the train for his home.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

About 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Hon. L. C. Griffith, who resides on his farm ten miles east of Salem in the Waldo hills, met with a distressing accident, as a result of which the unfortunate gentleman is now lying in his home in a critical condition. He was in the act of leading a wagon with rails, and

while climbing onto the load slipped and pitched forward to the ground, striking on his head and shoulders. He fell between the wheels, and the shock partially paralyzed his right side; he was unable to rise, and was compelled to remain in that dangerous position for over an hour, when one of his farm hands, alarmed at Mr. Griffith's continued absence, came to his aid. The old gentleman was hastily removed to his home, and medical aid was summoned. Dr. L. F. Griffith, of the asylum, a son of the bedside man, hastened to his father's bedside and did everything in his power for the injured man. Last evening he was still paralyzed, and it was feared his neck had been seriously injured, but hopes were entertained for his recovery. While lying under the wagon, Mr. Griffith retained a hold on the lines and as he did not lose consciousness, for an instant, he was enabled to hold his team (one of the horses was a colt and quite restless) and thus saved himself from a more serious injury, which would have resulted had the horses started and dragged the heavily loaded wagon over their master's prostrate body.

A SPLENDID CHERRY.

H. B. Holland, local manager of the Salem Flouring Mills, was yesterday exhibiting at his office some Waterhouse cherries that were grown on his fruit tract at Liberty. The Waterhouse cherry is quite rare in the Willamette Valley. It was introduced here by Dr. W. Waterhouse, of Monmouth, now deceased, in the spring of 1895, at which time Mr. Holland purchased 400 trees, which he set out on his small fruit farm. The fruit very closely resembles that of the Royal Anne, but in some respects excels that variety of the cherry family. The cherry is of a richer red color and is more meaty than the Royal Anne, the pit being much smaller in proportion to the size of the fruit. It is a splendid canner and is a luscious fruit for eating from the tree. It is a more substantial and hardy fruit than the other varieties of the cherry family and by reason of its firmness and soundness proves a splendid shipping cherry for the reason that it remains in perfect condition for as long as three weeks after the Royal Anne and other varieties have become unfit for use. Mr. Holland knows this to be a fact, for he has experimented.

Mr. Holland reports a fair crop of the Waterhouse cherry this year, but says it was very extensively damaged and rendered unmarketable by the very unseasonable rain of the past few weeks. Barring unexpected and harmful weather conditions, Mr. Holland expects to harvest quite a large crop of cherries next year. In addition to the Waterhouse variety, Mr. Holland also has several Royal Anne and Bing cherry trees on his place.

YOUNG BOY IS A MURDERER.

Six-Year-Old Child at Acorn Ridge, Mo., Kills His Brother.

Two sons of Clark Lindsey, living at Acorn Ridge, Mo., aged 6 and 8 years respectively, were playing when the younger lad became angered at his brother, picked up a loaded revolver and fired, the ball striking the older boy in the head, killing him instantly.

WAS BOUND OVER.

Ed. Reiser, the young fellow who forged Governor Geer's name to a check for \$20 late Thursday afternoon, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice J. O'Donald on the charge of forgery. He waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the circuit court, his bonds being fixed at \$250 and not being able to furnish them, he was committed to jail.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine ever used. For sale by E. G. Haas, Salem, Oregon.

It is very hard to estimate the brilliancy of a source of light. The following figures give an excellent idea of the comparative brilliancy or candle power per square inch of sunlight of various kinds of lights. If we take the sun at 30 degrees elevation as 500,000, then the sun on the horizon is about 2,000; arc light, 10,000 to 100,000 (the maximum light being from a small part of the positive crater where the brilliancy is 200,000); calcium light, 5,000; incandescent lamp filament, 200 to 300; surface of melting platinum, 130; incandescent lamp (open globe), 75 to 100; Welsbach mantle, 20 to 25; kerosene lamp, 4 to 8; gas flame, 3 to 8; both the latter being very variable; candle and flame, 3 to 4; frosted incandescent lamp, 2 to 5; and ordinary opal lamp shades, 1/2 to 1.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

A proposed franchise act in Manitoba prohibits voting by persons who are unable to read and write the English language. This provision is aimed at the newly arrived Galicians and Doukhobars, who are disposed to retain their former language and customs and who are said to be undesirable citizens in other particulars.

California has sold 60 acres of timber near Devil's Head mountain, where it is estimated there are 30,000 gray squirrels, which have lived and multiplied there for years, protected by public sentiment. The squirrels will be evicted by the woodcutters.

In Italy, eighty-three miles of steam railroad track are now being changed over to electric traction. On small lines running into the mountains electric traction is being even more used, and proposals for the construction of several hundred miles of such lines are under consideration.

Germany had 11,013 suicides in 1897. A rate of 21 to 100,000 inhabitants. The rate for Prussia alone is 20, that for the province of Saxony 22 and for Schleswig-Holstein 25, while in Catholic and Polish Prussia it is only 8. For Berlin the rate was 24.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER

COUNTY COURT LAYS DOWN RULES FOR FILING OF BILLS.

Court Will Look After the Proposed Drinking Fountain—Several Bills Audited Yesterday.

The Marion County Commissioners court was in session all day yesterday, completed the transaction of the business of the July term and adjourned sine die.

The following important order was made in the matter of filing bills for consideration by the commissioners court:

"On this day it is ordered by the court that no bills will be considered during a term of the commissioners court, unless the same have been properly certified and duly filed with the clerk before the court convenes for regular session.

"It is further ordered by the court that all bills on road and bridge work, ordered by supervisors, must be approved, in writing by the road supervisor making the order, before such bills will be considered by the court."

In the matter of the petition of the Salem Floricultural Society, asking the county court permission to have erected a public drinking fountain for man and beast on the west side of Church street between the curbing and the sidewalk and directly opposite the court house, the court to assume the expense of having the same set up, it was ordered that permission be granted for the erection of the fountain, the Floricultural Society to assume all expense in that connection, and the work to be performed under the supervision of the court which agree to subsequently care for and protect the fountain.

The petition of Ed. Gooley et al. for the location of a county road forty feet wide was favorably acted upon by the court. The new road is located in the Mt. Angel neighborhood and was ordered established.

Alex. Thompson, G. D. Bowen, and J. D. Simmons were appointed viewers to view the proposed road to be established over the property of Joseph Stuppel which he alleged would be damaged thereby to the extent of \$200. The viewers are to meet at site of road at 1 p. m., July 12th and investigate the damage claimed by Mr. Stuppel.

Upon petition the court allowed W. G. Westcott \$40 to be expended in the improvement of the Turner road and Twenty-fifth street.

Cost bills in the following cases were allowed: State vs. H. C. Robertson, M. Werner and J. N. Mitchell, \$20; A. M. White, claimed \$150, disallowed. Election Account.

W. W. Hall, \$ 70 Salem L. & T. Co., 2 50 W. M. Hillyard, claimed \$14 and 11 00 W. T. Clark, claimed \$23 and 17 00 Numerous bills filed by justices of the peace for registering voters were continued.

THE CUMULATIVE DEMAND FOR IRON.

When we look back on the experience of the past we find that the world's demands for iron have been so steadily progressive that it is impossible to doubt that they will continue so in the future. There are no substitutes for iron, nor are any likely to be found. All anticipations that the demand for iron would fall away have, in the long run, been falsified by results. Twenty years ago it was believed that the Bessemer process, which was estimated to yield a metal six or seven times more durable than iron, would practically ruin the iron trade, by the increased use of both iron and steel in buildings, in rolling stock, and in a hundred other directions. Now, in estimating the wants of the future, it is important to remember that all these demands are cumulative, and that any particular source of consumption, once opened up, is not ephemeral, but has come to stay.—Engineering Magazine.

SHIP-BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

That the ship-yards of the country are in a generally prosperous condition is indicated by the fact that, during the last six months of 1899 and the first four months of 1900, there was only one failure among firms operating plants of any magnitude. On the other hand, a number of ship-building establishments which had been closed for some time were reopened, and there was scarcely one of the more prominent institutions which did not inaugurate enlargements or improvements, these extensions amounting in some instances to a virtual doubling of the capacity of the yard. Most significant of all is the fact, in the interval mentioned, there were projected ten new ship-building corporations which propose to erect plants entailing outlays ranging all the way from \$500,000 to \$6,000,000. Some of these new projects are already well advanced, and if all are carried out on the lines mapped out the aggregate expenditure will exceed \$20,000,000.—Waldron Fawcett, in The Engineering Magazine.

WHAT THE STANDING ARMIES OF THE WORLD COST.

The cost of being prepared to uphold the dignity of a nation is something that before this has made the financial heads of those nations spend sleepless nights. The world knows pretty well what each Power pays for its standing army as a whole, but it is not often that a statistician goes to the trouble of finding out the market value of each soldier to the govern-

ment under whose flag he is enlisted. According to a recent table, the United States Army costs more per man than any other army in the world. Its costs per man is more than that of Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and England combined by several hundred dollars.

The United States maintain a standing army of 67,587 men. This costs them \$150,000,000 a year, or about \$2,219 a year for each man.

The next most expensive army is that of Great Britain. Her army in time of peace numbers 231,851 officers and men. To support these \$100,830,000 is allowed, so that each of the soldiers in time of peace is worth \$439 to the nation.

In time of peace the German Army only costs \$215 per man. They number 585,495 officers and men, and require \$126,964,900 to house, clothe and feed.

France keeps 616,475 men ready to fight Germany, and they cost \$132,673,934 to maintain, an amount which works out at \$215 per man.

The Russian Army on a peace footing is estimated to cost the Czar \$185 a year for each of his 800,000 men.

The Austrian Army on a peace footing consists of 361,833 men and for the support of these the government allows about \$65,000,000 or some \$175 per man.

For cheapness the Italian Army bears the palm. In times of peace they have only 301,602 men under arms, and these cost the country about \$50,000,000, or nearly \$165 per man.

THE WORLD'S SUPPLIES OF IRON.

A good deal of anxiety has been felt during the last two years as to the available supplies of iron ores and fuel. The total world's consumption of iron ores in 1899 was probably more than 90,000,000 tons. Of this quantity, 1

is taken by the United States, contributing more than 22 per cent. But in all countries alike very exceptional efforts were made to increase the output so as to overtake the greatly stimulated demand. These efforts are still being continued. Spain has been ransacked from one end to the other, in order to increase the available supplies. France is opening up new sources of supply in Greece, North Africa, and elsewhere. The Germans have sought to acquire almost a monopoly of the supply of Swedish Lapid—within the Arctic circle—for a number of years to come, and have concluded arrangements which point to their belief that iron ores are likely to become increasingly scarce. This is a very general apprehension, and if, as I believe, it is justified by the facts, then it seems to be probable that this condition may mainly determine the future supremacy of Maudslayi & Co. once observed that "Providence fights on the side of the biggest battalions." In the war of commerce and industry, it is conceivable that Providence may in the future seem to interpose on behalf of the nation that has the largest available supplies of cheap iron ores.—J. Stephen Jeans, in The Engineering Magazine for July.

WHAT THE SHIP YARDS OF AMERICA ARE DOING.

The contracts in the hands of the American ship-builders afford an equally satisfactory showing. There are now building or under contract in the ship-yards of the United States mercantile and naval tonnage which represents an aggregate value, exclusive of the armor and armament of the naval vessels, of \$60,000,000. Of this total, the naval vessels building for the United States Navy Department foot up in round numbers, \$34,500,000; the two Russian war vessels, building at the yard of Wm. Cramp & Sons Co., \$5,000,000; the mercantile

ROYAL BAKING POWDER advertisement featuring the brand name in large letters, a can of the product, and text describing its purity and benefits for baking cakes, biscuits, and bread.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS ARE LOW PRICED, AS ALUM COSTS BUT TWO CENTS A POUND; BUT ALUM IS A CORROSIVE POISON AND IT RENDERS THE BAKING POWDER DANGEROUS TO USE IN FOOD.

THE PAGODAS OF CHINA.

From the point of view of artistic and essentially Oriental design the pagoda possesses the most interest. These singular constructions, at least one of which nearly every city possesses, fairly dot the surface of the country. Their purpose appears to be twofold—either as monuments commemorating the virtues or the humbleness of some departed benefactor, or as agents of "feng shui" literally "wind and water"; the spirit genius of good and evil, which, if properly propitiated, will ward off pestilence and famine and permit only prosperity and happiness to visit the neighborhood. These very curious towers are of great antiquity. Chinese records authenticating their origin at least as far back as the early part of the Christian era. In size they vary from the little ones, which are nothing more than roadside shrines, to what was once the most beautiful and largest—the celebrated porcelain pagoda of Nanjing, destroyed in the Taiping rebellion. This extraordinary structure had a height of 291 feet, was built of masonry and covered with glazed tiles of many colors, and was a monument to native skill in erection as well as to artistic sense in design. Unfortunately, most of the large pagodas are being allowed to crumble to decay, although some are tended and give hope of standing for other generations to admire. The prominent ones vary in height from 100 to 20 feet, are usually octagonal in plan, with straight but tapering sides, and always are composed of an odd number of stories.

The Chinese structures that impress the engineering observer most strongly are the bridges, the pagodas, the city walls and certain details of building construction. The arch, that beautiful structure from the scientific as well as the aesthetic point of view, is generally believed to be of Roman origin. It was not known to, or at least never used by, the Greeks; and although the shape appears in certain specimens of Hindu architecture, it is of false variety—that is, a succession of protruding corbels. In China, on the other hand, we find it of most widespread and general application, and examination shows that the principles involved are thoroughly understood. The universal use of the design in all parts of the country and the undoubted antiquity of so many of the existing examples clearly demonstrate that it long antedates any possible foreign suggestions, and go a long way to establish it as of Chinese origin—a department, however, which, like printing and gunpowder never passed beyond the national borders.