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Proprietors of the CLUB STABLES. Best Single and Double Rigs in the city. Best care given to boarding and transient stock. Telephone 241. Cor. Liberty and Ferry Sts., Salem.

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Horses well fed, good accommodations. Fine Rigs, Good Rigs for commercial men a specialty. Horses boarded by day, week or month. Red Front Livery, Feed and Boarding Stable. 164 Commercial St., Tel. 851, Salem

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South Commercial St., Salem, Oregon Having bought W. J. Huffman's Feed and Livery business, we have moved it to the Willamette Stables, south of the bridge on Commercial street, where we will be found prepared to serve the public in the best possible manner. We furnish rig for driving. Gentle teams for ladies and good accommodations for transient teams. Board horses by day or week. A blacksmith shop will be run in connection with the barn, where you can get your horses shod and all kinds of repairing done. All work guaranteed satisfactory.

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HARNESS MAKERS.

If You Want

a first-class HARNESS. Call on W. W. JOHNS I am making the best ever turned out in Salem. Call and see for yourself.

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20c PER MEAL

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From \$6 to \$25 per acre. These lands are in Marion county, Oregon, and are offered on easy terms of payment. They were taken under foreclosure by non-residents, hence are offered for less than similar farms held by resident owners. For full particulars and description call on or address Macmaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester block, Portland, Oregon, or

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Salem, Oregon. Pacific Home-Steak 30c. The Best farm paper, 1000 words, \$4 a year.

Pacific Home-Steak 30c. The Best farm paper, 1000 words, \$4 a year.

Free printing of business Job Office.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over 30 Years.

Lee's Lice Killer

The use of this preparation has become so universal, and results are so satisfactory, that most poultry-risers would not know how to keep house without it. It is no longer necessary to dip or dust poultry to kill the lice. A can of Lee's Lice Killer, a paint-brush, and a few minutes' work in applying it to the roosts, means all the expense and labor now necessary to keep the fowls free from both mites and body-lice. A can of it should be in every poultry-house. It kills and prevents mites and lice, and keeps the air in the poultry-house pure and sweet, killing disease-germs and preventing the other enemies of the poultrymen-roup and cholera.

SAVAGE & REID, Seedmen

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

Reduced Prices

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

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Captain Jones 29666

Sired by MCKINNEY 2:11 1-4 SIRE OF Coney 2:07 1/2, Jennie Mac 2:09, Zombra 2:11, You Bet 2:12 1/2, Hazel Kinney 2:12 1/2, MeZens 2:13, Juliet D. 2:13 1/2, Dr. Bock 2:13 1/2, Harvey Mc 2:21 1/2, Geo. W. McKinney 2:14 1/2, Oslto 2:14 1/2, and eight others in the list.

First dam-MIDDAY BELL, by GOSSIPER 2:14 1/2, sire of Gazelle 2:11 1/2, Miss Jessie 2:12 and others.

Second dam-BRIAR BELLE, by DON WILKES 2:24 1/2 (son of Alcyone) sire of Riverside 2:12 1/2 and eight others.

Third dam-By Mambrino Patchen 58, the greatest brood mare sire in the world.

Fourth dam-By Almont 23, sire of Altamont, the great Oregon sire.

CAPTAIN JONES

Is a black stallion foaled in 1886, stands 15 3 hands high, weighs 1100 pounds, has perfect trotting action and promises to be McKinney's best son. Come and see the best bred and finest individual ever seen in Oregon. Captain Jones will make the season of 1900.

From July 1 to September 1, at State Fair Grounds, Salem, Or.

Terms, \$25 Season \$10 payable at time of service and balance end of season, with privilege of return.

JOHN PENDER, Salem Oregon

SHIPPED PILING.

Three carloads of piling were, recently, shipped from Gates to a San Francisco firm.

FIR FENCE POST, coated with "Carbolineum Avenarius."

Will not wear Cedar. It is also a Radical 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. Fender's GOLDEN RELIEF

INFAMMATION Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Cold, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Stomachache, Colic, Cholera, and all other acute pains. CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT. Sold by Dealers. Price 25c per bottle. Prepared by Dr. Fender, Portland, Ore.

Hotel Santiam

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

SALEM IRONWORKS

Your Work Solicited. GEORGE E. SLY, Sup't

BRIDGES OF THE COUNTY

COMMISSIONERS' COURT RETURNS FROM TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Specifications for Construction of St. Paul Bridge Modified-Station Street-Is Dangerous.

(From Daily Statesman, July 14.) County Judge John H. Scott and Commissioners Win. Milroy, of Aurora, and I. C. Needham, of Sidney, constituting the Marion County Commissioners Court, returned yesterday afternoon from a tour of inspection of the bridges in the north and eastern part of the county. The court found several bridges that were in need of general repairs, and two or three structures that require immediate attention for the public safety, notably the joint Marion-Linn county bridge that spans the Santiam at Stayton, which was officially condemned by the Marion county court about a year ago, as being unfit and unsafe for travel.

The court left Salem on Wednesday morning, and St. Paul was the first section visited. At that place, McCoy, the bridge builder, is engaged in the construction of a 900-foot bridge. The original specifications, which were drawn by the old county court, called for second growth fir timbers for piling, but such material not being easily obtainable in that locality, the contractor had substituted an inferior quality of timbers to meet the requirements and had the structure about half completed. After a brief consultation, the court directed that the remainder of the structure be constructed of dry-sound cedar, which for durability cannot be excelled. Cedar abounds in great quantities in the north end of the county. It outlasts ordinary timber and is especially adapted to bridge construction.

At the last term of court, bids were opened for the construction of a bridge across Pudding river east of Woodburn, but the court deferred action on the proposals until the site for the proposed bridge could be inspected. The approximate cost of the bridge for which the contract had been petitioned, as evidenced by the bids submitted, would have been \$1000. Wednesday the court inspected the location for the bridge and found that no roadbed had been established at that point and decided not to award a contract for the building of a bridge at this time. When the residents of that section shall interest themselves sufficiently to open up a road at that point and subsequently petition the court for a bridge, it is likely the prayer will receive favorable consideration. Judge Scott yesterday said that, heretofore, three bridges had been constructed under like conditions and the roads the petitioners agreed to establish have never been located and the bridges remain unused and valueless to the taxpayers whose convenience their building was intended to serve. The present court does not propose to follow suit, but on the contrary, will wait until the road has been built and then upon proper representation, the court will provide the bridge.

A small bridge, stationed 1 1/2 miles west of Aurora, that was built under the supervision of Commissioner Milroy upon order of the county court, was inspected and found to be satisfactory in every particular and its construction an absolute necessity for the reason that the structure it replaced was badly rotted and unsafe for travel. The Stanton bridge was found to be in a deplorable condition, as represented in the petition recently filed by the residents of Stayton and vicinity. The bridge spans the Santiam river at that place and is jointly owned by Marion and Linn counties. Upon investigation the court found that the timbers of the main part of the bridge should be replaced. The flooring is all very nearly worn out and is in a dangerous condition, a serious accident being liable to occur at any time. The Marion county court condemned the bridge about a year ago as dangerous and unfit for travel, but in the absence of any other means of crossing the river at that point, the structure has been in constant use since, until it is now in a really serious condition, demanding immediate attention. The members of the Marion county court will confer at once with the Linn county officials and take steps to have the necessary repairs made.

At Bed Time I take a pleasant herb drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made from herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's Medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c and 50c. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for a free sample. Address, Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y. 5

THIRTEEN MONTHS A YEAR Russia and Other Nations Considering a New Calendar, Invented by an Indiana Man. An American may do what scientists have been trying vainly for centuries to do-lead all the nations of the earth to adopt a new and uniform calendar. At the present time Russia and China are the only two principal nations of the world that have a calendar which has to be readjusted by edict every now and then to make it keep time with the rest of the world. China, of course, doesn't care much; if the rest of the world and the sun, moon and stars are too stubborn to agree with China's calendar, it isn't the Mongolian's fault. But with Russia it is somewhat different. A strong sentiment has grown up in that vast Empire in favor of a new calendar-one that doesn't run behind or ahead with such embarrassing regularity. So there

is a probability that Russia will adopt a new calendar, and it is altogether probable that the system devised by Charles H. Bundy of Marion, Ind., will be adopted. While it is not so probable, it is not improbable, that all the other nations may agree upon the same calendar. Mr. Bundy's system is a unique one. It proposes a year of thirteen months, each of twenty-eight days, and each year and each month to begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. The name he has chosen for the extra month is "Century," and he proposes to make it the first month of the year. This, of course, would give only 304 days in a year, instead of the 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46.05 seconds, which astronomers say, constitutes a full year. This surplus must be disposed of regularly in order to make the civil year conform with the solar year, so Mr. Bundy carries it along until it has accumulated sufficiently to make a week, then it is intercalated in any of the thirteen months. Of course, it would be decided in advance which month this extra week would be added to.

It will be seen that in five years this surplus will have accumulated sufficiently to make a week, less a few hours, and to bridge over this shortage it is proposed to borrow enough time to make up the deficit from the sixth year. Thus, every sixth and twelfth year the fractions adjust themselves. The points in this new calendar which recommend it to the business world are the absence of leap years, the immovable holidays and the starting of the years, months and weeks on Sundays.

The name of the new month, "Century," was chosen to obviate the objection to localism. Century has been placed first, but Mr. Bundy says that it can be placed second or third without disturbing the calendar. His idea was to associate it with the months ending in "ary," as the rhythm would make it easy for the popular mind to become acquainted with the intercalated month. By retaining December where it is in the Gregorian calendar the world's general holiday, Christmas, remains about as it has been. The Fourth of July will fall on the first Thursday. "In considering holidays, Mr. Bundy says, 'there is nothing in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of them except sentiment. The world is so full of business and rush that this question of holidays must give way to practical things.'

Most of the world used the Gregorian calendar, the invention of Aloysius Lilius, in the year 1582, and which was elaborated and simplified by Clavius before its adoption by edict of Pope Gregory XIII. It purports to reckon time from the birth of Christ; Russia and China did not adopt the Gregorian calendar. The former country continued to use the Julian calendar, which reckons time from January 1, 46 B. C. Because of the imperfections of this calendar, Russia's dates are now at variance some two weeks with those of the rest of the world. China's are just at the present moment more nearly in accord, for it was only a few months ago that the Dowager Empress issued an edict which set her date nearly straight. Both the Gregorian and the Julian calendars have many objectionable features. In the former there is an irregular division of the months into days-a division that is much at variance with the lunar periods, and which creates great irregularity in the recurrence of church, business and holiday dates-and there is also the necessity for leap years, and even for the occasional omission of a leap year. As for the Julian calendar, the objections are too numerous to mention-even aside from the main one that it is not reliable.

The Romans, it would seem, adopted a calendar and used it for the twofold purpose of keeping a record of the days and months of the year and as a means of tickling the vanity of their petulant rulers. It is said that Romulus contrived a calendar containing a year of ten months. The year contained 304 days. The names of the months were selected to suit the fancy of the arbitrary monarch, and not with the view to serving any practical purpose. July and August, Quintilis and Sextilis, were named in honor of Julius Caesar and Augustus and later the last named month was lengthened at the expense of another month, namely, February, to gratify the vanity of the capricious Augustus. This sovereign felt slighted that his month did not contain so many days as July, so the calendar was changed.

Again, the Decemvirs, in the year 452, made another change, and it was for keeping a record of time. This was when the Gregorian calendar was not until 1582 that the people had anything in the way of a reliable system adopted. This calendar has served the purpose of all nations except that of Russia, China and a few others, but its imperfections are not overlooked by any of them. They are rather tolerated because there seems to be nothing better in prospect.

For the past decade, however, astronomers, scientists, thinkers and business men have longed for a practical calendar. This demand has been increased in America since the adoption of standard time, the organization of the Postal Union and the drawing of all parts of the world so closely together by telephone, the telegraph and rapid transit on land and water. During the last century divers charts have been invented, but for one cause and another they have not met popular approval.

The Russian Government, which has retained the Julian calendar, is just now clamoring for something better. Indeed, it has been decided to revise the calendar to make it conform to the Gregorian calendar. But while there is a well-marked sentiment in the land of the Czar against the Gregorian system, it is not at all improbable that the Russian Government may profit by the advice of some of Mr. Bundy's friends in Washington and adopt the new calendar of thirteen months.

On the heels of this decision upon the part of the Russian Government comes the report that a commission is to meet at Paris during the Exposition to go fully into the matter of an international system of keeping time. Whether this will be done or not at this time, it is but a matter of time when the question will be taken up in some manner.

Don't fail to get BEECHAM'S PILLS when suffering from any bad condition of the bowels or Liver. 10 cents and 25 cents at drug stores. HOP PARAGRAPHS.

The Kentish Observer, of Canterbury, Kent, England, one of the leading authorities in England on the production and cultivation of hops, in its issue of June 27th, has the following reports from some of the English hop districts regarding the growing crop: Farnham-There has been great improvement in the grounds in this district during the past fortnight, the bine now looking strong and healthy, the laterals coming out well. Unfortunately fly and lice are very prevalent and the great expense of washing will have to be incurred.

Oxford-Washing is being resorted to by some planters in this neighborhood. The low price of hops, with but little probability of a better outlook in the future, does not seem to have any deterrent effect in perpetuating a system that many planters and factors regard as the main cause of the ruin of the hop industry.

Sussex-From reports to hand from the principal hop growing parishes in this county it is evident that the position is far from what it ought to be at the end of June if anything like an average crop is to be looked for. Certainly the bine has grown a good deal of late, but it is still very uneven and nearly every ground is infested with fly and lice. Many growers have washed their bine once and some are now giving it a second washing. In the extensive Rye district there are some very thriving pieces of bine, but fears are felt that with the cool and damp weather of the present week mold will make its appearance, and there is more to dread from that than from aphid blight. A spell of dry, hot weather is urgently needed; but even under the most favorable conditions it is extremely unlikely that a large crop can be grown-indeed, after the low prices obtained for last season's big crop it would be better to have a small one this year.

Hawley-Hops improving where not too hard smitten with blight. The rains have much improved cultivation. Washing not general; last season's price has not left much energy for laying out for an uncertain future. Worcester-The bine in this district continues to make rapid growth, and is now over the tops of the poles and strings in the best cultivated gardens, although there are some pieces where the growth is weak, and still in a very backward state, owing to attacks of flea and wireworm in the spring. The blight increases everywhere, and is unusually persistent, so that thorough and repeated washing is necessary to check its spreading. A good many hops continue to change hands for the time of year, and 182 sockets of growers' hops passed the public scales here last week, the principal demand being for good medium qualities at late rates.

Valentine Loevel, of New York, in the Producers Price Current of July 7th, in discussing the hop markets in that city, and the world generally, says:

Receipts for week..... 1,317 Receipts from Sept. 1..... 108,808 Receipts same time last year, 150,705 Exports to Europe for week..... None Exports from Sept. 1..... 45,575 Exports same time last year, 106,973 Imports for week..... None Imports from Sept. 1..... 5,836 Imports same time last year, 2,823

General business has been rather quiet but the changes in the market, if any, were too slight to be particularly noticeable. Brewers have undoubtedly been using up their stocks, and occasionally are compelled to make fresh purchases. If the quality of the hops was better they would probably feel more like buying indeed they would have no hesitancy in securing supplies to carry them well into the fall. Exporters are making no fresh purchases to speak of, but they are still forwarding consignments from the Pacific coast, nearly one half of the week's receipts going through this port on direct shipments to London. Such sales as are making here to brewers are at about the figures quoted a week ago, but only a small proportion of the stock is fine enough to command our top rates; the bulk of the stock is worth say 10c to 12c. Latest reports from the Pacific indicate some damage by dry weather, wind storms, etc., and there is a disposition to lower former estimates of this year's crop. In England cold, rainy weather has been unfavorable to the growth of the vine, and vermin are plentiful enough to require spraying.

State, 1899, choice, per lb. 43c/13 1/2 State, 1899, good to prime 41c/12 1/2 State, 1899, poor to fair 37c/10 State, 1898, choice, per lb. 50c/9 Pacific coast, 1899, choice, 43c/13 1/2 Pac. coast, '99, good to prime 41c/12 Pac. coast, '99, com to fair, 37c/9 Pacific coast, 1898, choice, 50c/9 State and Pac. coast, old olds, 28c/5

"I decided I'd discourage Mrs. Nabbs by never having what she wanted to borrow."  
"Well?"  
"I think she has decided to keep on borrowing until she hits on something we have."-Indianapolis Journal.

Some Reasons Why You Should Insist on Having EUREKA HARNESS OIL Unequaled by any other. Repairs hard leather soft, especially prepared, keeps out water. A heavy bodied oil. HARNESS An excellent preservative. Reduces cost of your harness. Never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased. Secures best service. Stitches kept from breaking. OIL (sold in all Localities) Manufactured by the Standard Oil Company.