

CHINA MUST COMPLY NOW

Latest Demands Made by the American Government.

ALL DANGER TO THE MINISTERS

Must Be Removed—The President's Message in the Nature of an Ultimatum—Grave Fears.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Chinese situation is considered very grave by the authorities in Washington. The receipt of a message from Minister Conger, last night, which indicated the continuation of firing on the Legation, and the Chinese Government's insistence that the Ministers should leave Peking, which Conger considered would mean certain death, brought matters to an acute stage. All day the Cabinet officers who are in town have been consulting with one another, and the President has been communicated with by telegraph and telephone. As a result it was announced that a message to the Imperial Government at Peking had been delivered to Minister Wu, for transmission to his Government. The authorities of this government would not make public the text of this latest communication to China until Minister Wu had an opportunity to forward it to his Government.

The message sent to the Chinese government, through Minister Wu, according to the best information obtainable, informs that Government that the removal of the restrictions upon communication with our Minister, evidenced both by the receipt of Conger's message and the transmission of an edict of August 5th, is very gratifying, but is not an entire compliance with the original demands of the President in his reply to China's appeal for mediation. The authorities consider that the opening of communication with Minister Conger, therefore, only partially complies with the President's demands. With the Legation still under fire, the Chinese Government cannot be said to have "removed all dangers to their lives and liberty" and, moreover, so far as known here, the Imperial authorities of China have made no efforts to communicate and co-operate with the relief expedition. The new demand upon the Chinese Government is for a square-toed compliance with these conditions.

GRAVE FEARS.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The gravest apprehensions are felt here, in official circles, for the safety of the imprisoned Ministers in Peking. The alleged statement of Li Hung Chang, that it is absolutely impossible for the allies to enter Peking to escort the Ministers to Tien Tsin, adds greatly to the strain of the situation. It clearly implies the purpose of the Chinese Government to resist the advance of the allies.

So far as known there is no present purpose of calling a halt in the allied movement against Peking. It is acknowledged that the relief column is not strong enough to maintain a war against the Chinese Kingdom for any great length of time, but heavy reinforcements are en route to China. Their arrival on the scene may alter the situation entirely, and bring the obstinate Orientals to their senses.

It is the present situation, however, that worries the Administration, and there is general opinion that it is not in a position to enforce its demands and bring the Chinese authorities to instant terms. In the course of the next two months there will be about 15,000 American troops on Chinese soil, not counting the many thousands more that could be transferred from the Philippines in case of necessity. The Chinese will be held to a strict accountability for any injury that may be sustained by American interests in the present crisis. What should be done for the immediate relief of the Ministers is a problem now confronting the Administration, and is the subject of anxious conferences between the officials in this city, and in telegraphic correspondence with the President at Canton, and the Secretary of State at Sanjapee, N. H.

MILES TALKS.

New York, Aug. 8.—General Nelson A. Miles today admitted that it had been his personal wish to be sent to the Philippines to take a general view of the situation, but said he did not presume to understand why his advice had been rejected thus far. General Miles, in discussing the Chinese situation, said he regarded it as very serious.

"China," he said, "is a bad country for troops to move through. Serious obstacles are to be encountered in forwarding munitions of war and supplies. I see a force of 15,000 Chinese soldiers are reported to be within a day's march of Tien Tsin. It is possible they may strike in behind the relief column and threaten a line of communication. It would be a serious matter were the column cut off, as there is no supporting force to rush to its aid."

He said the United States should be able to get 5,000 troops into China within a month.

HELP IS COMING.

Washington, Aug. 7.—A reply has been sent by Minister Conger to the State Department to the message received from him late yesterday. It advises him of the approach of the relief column and exhorts him to be of good cheer. The dispatch was sent direct to Minister Conger at Peking, and a duplicate of it to Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai. Goodnow was directed to spare no pains or expense to get the message to Minister Conger. To Consul-General Goodnow, was also called an emphatic statement of the position of this Government, approaching close to an ultimatum, and saying that immediate action by the Chinese Government is necessary. He was directed to communicate this to Li Hung Chang, and other officials

who can transmit to whatever Government there is in China.

Minister Wu this morning received an edict under date of August 5, in which the Chinese Government permits the powers to hold open and free communication with their Ministers.

The Chinese Ministers has also received a copy of the Imperial edict of August 2, which was delayed in transmission. It directs the safe conduct of the foreigners to Tien Tsin and assigns Jung Lu to select efficient officials to give this conduct.

THE LATEST EDICT.

CHINESE MINISTER DELIVERS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT

The Orders of His Government Regarding the Transportation of the Ministers to Tien Tsin.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The Chinese Minister visited the State Department today and transmitted to this Government the following edict: "An Imperial edict of the eighth day of the seventh moon (August 2, 1900), transmitted by Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Viceroy Liu Yi and Director-General Sheng, under date of August 4, 1900, to Minister Yang, at St. Petersburg and transmitted by the latter under date of August 7, and received by Minister Wu on the evening of the last named date. It is as follows:

"Li Hung Chang and Lin Kun Yi in response to their joint memorial proposing the sending of the foreign Ministers to Tien Tsin, received on the 8th instant, (August 2), the following Imperial edict: "Throughout the disturbances recently caused by our subjects on account of Christian missions which have resulted in a conflict of forces in Peking. On repeated occasions the Tsung li Yamun sent notes inquiring after their welfare. And as Peking has not yet been restored to order and precautionary measures may not secure absolute safety, the foreign Ministers are being consulted as to the proposed plan of detaching troops to escort them safely to Tien Tsin to a safe temporary shelter, so that they may be free from apprehensive anxiety or fear."

"We hereby command Jung Lu to appoint as a preliminary step trustworthy, high, civil and military officials, who, together with reliable and efficient troops, shall, at such time as the foreign Ministers agree upon for leaving Peking, escort and protect them throughout their journey. Should lawless characters manifest evil designs upon the Ministers, or attempt to rob them, or in any way create trouble, they (the high officials) shall at once repress them without fail."

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Heaviest Rain-fall Ever Known Experienced in Portland Yesterday.

Portland, Or., Aug. 8.—The rainfall in this city this afternoon was the heaviest ever known here. In 10 minutes .70 of an inch fell, and in 35 minutes 1 1/4 inches fell.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT.

Portland, Or., Aug. 8.—The steamship Argyll, now discharging cargo here, has been chartered by the United States Government to carry supplies from this port to China.

SENT HOME.

Lord Roberts Reduces His Forces in South Africa.

London, Aug. 8.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received by the war office: "As General Warren has pacified the Western districts of Cape Colony, I am allowing him to return home, and am replacing the whole of his troops in the colony under Forestier-Walker."

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Congress May Be Called to Meet to Take Action.

Washington, Aug. 8.—While there is talk of the peaceable action of the United States Government in the Chinese matter, and some discussion of the possibility of an extra session of Congress to deal with the whole situation, it is very likely that nothing will be done until additional information is received from China. The tenor of the message sent to Consul-General Goodnow this morning, and which he is expected to communicate to the Chinese authorities, was such as to necessitate an answer at once. The authorities here are now awaiting that reply.

It is stated that Mr. McKinley will not return to Washington until next week, when he will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. As to the possibility of an extra session of Congress, it was said this morning by a prominent official that such a session was improbable. "The situation," he said, "is one of extreme and acute emergency, and it would be impossible for Congress to convene in session now, it could not get additional troops to China in time to participate in the entrance to Peking."

A HEAD-END COLLISION.

TOTAL WRECK ON AN EASTERN WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

One Man Killed, and a Number Were Badly Injured—Few Passengers Were Hurt.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 8.—In a head-end collision between a Spokane Falls and Northern northbound passenger train, and a Great Northern engine last night, Fireman P. N. Hall was killed and Engineer Quill, Engineer Vetter, a brother of Hall, and a baggage master were seriously injured. A number of passengers received hurts. Both engines were making fast time when they met. Engineer Quill of the light engine reversed and then jumped with his fireman. He fell down the steep grade and was badly cut and bruised. His fireman escaped uninjured. The passenger engine was derailed. Engineer Vetter jumped, but Fireman E. N. Hall was caught be-

tween the tender and the firebox and was crushed to death.

MAKING BRICK.

A New Industry at Stayton—Other News in that Neighborhood.

Stayton, Or., Aug. 8.—Messrs. Hickman and Sanders, who reside one mile south of this city, are engaged in moulding brick and preparing a kiln which will be fired in a short time. These gentlemen have a first-class soil for brick and it is believed will find this a profitable undertaking.

Mrs. D. M. Mangle drove out to the home of M. A. Stayton one day last week, and left the horse standing at the gate while she entered the house for a moment, when the horse became frightened and ran away completely demolishing the buggy.

Mrs. Mand Smith was attacked by bees and stung in a terrible manner about the head and face, one day recently, while attempting to rescue her little 3-year-old nephew who had, while at play, climbed upon the beehive and stirred them up. The child was severely stung, but both are now recovering.

G. D. Trotter has added a number of new gas lamps to his store, making a great improvement to its appearance.

Miss Morris, of Seio, spent several days in Stayton, the guest of her cousin, Miss Bess Queener.

The cross-walks which were torn up when the streets were graveled are being replaced, much to the comfort of pedestrians.

Pearl Hunter came home from Cottage Grove Saturday.

Mrs. G. D. Trotter is enjoying a week's vacation on Fern Ridge, the guest of her brother.

Miss Mae Staley, one of Mehanua's accomplished young ladies, was a Stayton visitor Monday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Guinn.

BIG FIRE LOSS.

Surface Plant of a Big Mine Destroyed in Montana.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—The entire surface plant of the Parrot Mining Company at Mine, one of the amalgamated properties, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; the insurance is \$30,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have started in a carpenter shop by a spark from a passing engine. There were 164 men at work in the mine, but all escaped through the workings of the adjoining mines.

THE RICHEST BABY.

Has His Fortune Now and in His Own Name—Death of Father and Uncle.

He is a pink, chubby mite of humanity. His favorite occupation is sleeping, with an empty bottle beside him. When he isn't doing that he smiles or cries lustily, says a New York letter in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

His name is John Nicholas Brown. In many respects he is not one bit different from the thousands of other babies in New York. But there is a difference—a vast one—for this wee individual is the richest baby in the world. He has inherited two great fortunes. He is now 11 weeks old and a multi-millionaire. By the time he is 21 he will be worth \$50,000,000.

Of course there are other babies—Rockefellers, Astors, Vanderbilts, Rothschilds and Platts—who will some day inherit more money than has come to this child of the house of Brown, but his has his fortune now and in his own name. It isn't going to come to him in the distant future; it is already his very own.

It has been left him by a family tragedy—the sudden death of two brothers, both young, strong men. On May 1st John Nicholas Brown died. He had been ill about five weeks and his death was due to a complication of grip, measles and typhoid fever. He left \$5,000,000 to his only child.

The dead man had one brother, Harold Brown. The bond between them was very close. But few brothers were so devoted. They were both the prime of life, rich, popular and fond of life. They were members of many fashionable clubs. Each had recently married. They were social favorites in Newport. Their money had come to them as an inheritance. All they had to do was to enjoy it.

Harold Brown was in Europe. A cablegram carried him the news of his brother's illness. He was a sick man at the time the message came, but he sailed on the first boat for New York. His one wish was to reach his dying brother before the end came. The stormy voyage aggravated his condition. When the ship arrived at the pier he was carried in an ambulance to the Hotel Netherlands. Pneumonia had set in. His brother was already dead. He was told this and he never rallied. Ten days later he was dead.

Harold Brown was childless. After making provision for his widow the residue of the estate, worth between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, he bequeathed to his little nephew.

This heir of the Brown millions was born under a lucky star. Fate laid him in the lap of luxury.

John Carter Brown, the Rhode Island manufacturer and East India merchant, was his grandfather. He left an estate valued at \$20,000,000. His son, John Nicholas Brown, married Miss Katharine Drexler, the sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt. This little Brown, the youngest millionaire in the land, is a pretty child, with big blue eyes and yellow hair.

PROVERBS BY LI HUNG CHANG.

Every day cannot be a feast of lanterns. An old man marrying a young wife is like a withered willow sprouting a prince, look at his minister, or the disposition of a man, observe his companion, or that of a father, mark his son.

Those who sometimes cannot be deaf are unfit to rule. Let the family of a man who has brought them comfort look up to him as up to heaven.

Montana, Nebraska and Texas report prosperous wool crops. Nebraska has never raised so large a crop of lambs as this year. Texas has its largest crop for eight years. The quality of Texas wool is said to be constantly improving.

OLD ENGLAND IS HOPEFUL

Believes the Ministers in China Will Be Saved.

ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE WIRES

That He Has Left Peking for the Coast—His Fate a Subject for Very Anxious Speculation.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—(Thursday).—Beyond the official dispatches given out yesterday morning, the papers contain no information of importance from China. Thanks to the dispatches of Sir Claude Macdonald and Rear Admiral Bruce, there is a general disposition to take a more hopeful view of the situation. The report of the appointment of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the international forces meets with general approval.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail announces the reception there of official dispatches from the Italian Minister in Peking, asserting that he left Peking July 31st, presumably for Tien Tsin. This, however, is so utterly at variance with the action and intentions of the other Ministers heard from, that it seems almost incredible. If true, it opens up an interesting field of speculation concerning the fate of the Italian representative. The Chinese legation believes that the members of the foreign legations have not yet left Peking, but that they will do so, and declares that the edict would not have been issued, had not the foreign Ministers signified a willingness to accept an escort.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, wiring yesterday, says: "United States Consul Goodnow very strongly opposes Admiral Seymour's intention to land 3,000 troops, on the ground that such would not be warranted by the circumstances and would be likely to create trouble. The French consul agrees to the arrangement, but says if the British land forces the French will do likewise. The Austrians will also land men. My personal opinion is that the landing of troops here at the present moment would be a grave mistake."

FROM MACDONALD.

London, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, read a telegram from Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China, received in cipher at the foreign office this morning. The dispatch was in reply to a Government message and bore date of Peking, August 2d. It read as follows:

"I have today received your cipher telegram, forwarded to me by the Chinese Minister. The shell and cannon fire ceased on July 16th, but the rifle fire has continued from the Chinese positions, held by Government troops, and Boxers, intermittently ever since. The casualties since then have been slight. Except one private of marines, all the wounded are doing well. The rest of the British in the legation are well, including the whole garrison.

"The total of killed is sixty and of wounded 110. We have strengthened our fortifications. We have over 200 women and children refugees in the legation. The Chinese Government has refused transmission to telegrams in cipher until now."

Mr. Broderick also read the following dispatch from Admiral Bruce, filed at the Foreign Office, August 6th: "The allies, about 13,000 strong, attacked the Chinese entrenched positions at Hsiku, about two miles outside Tien Tsin, early this morning. The Chinese were driven out and retired northward, pursued by the allies, who followed up the troops. By road and river the advance upon Peking has begun."

Mr. Broderick said he thought the messages were, on the whole, satisfactory. The country understood the policy of Her Majesty's Government in regard to China was to carry on with absolute firmness and determination the measures taken to preserve the country's interests.

HEAVY LOSSES.

Che Foo, Aug. 7.—During the engagement Sunday, which preceded the occupation of Pei Tsang by the allies, the Russians lost 500 killed and the British fifty. The Germans and Japanese also lost heavily. The road to Peking is supposed to be open.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

THE BOER FORCES ARE CLOSELY PURSUED.

Baden-Powell Has Been Relieved by General Hamilton—Eland's River Garrison Surrendered.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Lord Roberts fears that the Elands river garrison has been captured after ten days' resistance. The war office has received from him the following dispatch: "Pretoria, Aug. 7.—Delany's hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach towards Rustenberg, and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden-Powell, hurried off to the Elands river. Hamilton reported that the firing in the Elands river direction ceased yesterday, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Hoare's garrison had evidently been captured. Hamilton left Rustenberg this morning bringing Baden-Powell's men with him."

"Dewett" commenced crossing the Vaal river yesterday. Kitchener is now moving in pursuit. Methuen, on the right bank of the Vaal, has evidently come into contact with Dewett's advance guard, as his guns were heard by Kitchener this morning."

TO THE REGATTA.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The Olympic Club, of this city, in addition to send-

ing a crew of oarsmen to the Astoria regatta, on August 23, 24 and 25, will also enter a team in the athletic events held at the same time to compete with teams from Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Captain James, of the Olympics, has not decided upon his entire team as yet, but three of the five men will be Gerhardt in the sprints, Burgess in the middle distance events and broad jump, and H. Irwin in the pole vault.

THE LOG RAFT.

Big Pile of Timbers Arrives Safe in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The log raft, which left the Columbia river several days ago for this city, arrived today in tow of two tugs. The raft arrived in fairly good condition, only 1,000 logs being lost during the voyage.

A MISSIONARY DEAD.

Portland, Maine, Aug. 8.—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, a veteran missionary of Turkey, and the founder of Robert College at Harpoot, died here suddenly tonight.

"Q'S" HIGH SPEED

Trains Are Photographed Automatically—A Boy's Invention.

Passenger trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are taking their own photographs while running at the rate of a mile a minute. Allen Ayrault Green, a junior student at the University of Chicago, has invented an apparatus by which trains running at the rate of even 80 miles an hour have their pictures taken by a camera planted near the track, and as a result of the invention the most accurate pictures of these flying trains ever secured have just been exhibited. The camera is worked by the train itself, electrical connection being made with the track, so that when the train reaches a given point exposure takes place automatically. In the case of the train which was running 80 miles an hour exposure lasted one-thousandth of a second, in which time the train traveled something like two inches.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Trains Are Photographed Automatically—A Boy's Invention.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON

Notified of Their Selection as the Democratic Standard-Bearers.

THE NEBRASKAN ACCEPTS TRUST

And Defines His Policy Regarding the Philippines, Should He Be Elected Next November.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson were today, in this city, officially and formally notified of their nomination, by the Democrats, at the Kansas City convention, for President and Vice-President of the United States. The ceremony was the occasion of a popular demonstration, and with it the Democrats may be said to have begun their National campaign.

The notification occurred in Military Park, which contains probably thirty acres of ground, and it was well covered with people. In the vicinity of the speakers' stand the crowd was very dense. It would be a delicate undertaking to estimate the number of people contained in this vast throng, but there were certainly many thousands of them.

The ceremony was preceded by a parade through the principal streets of the city, which was participated in by the visiting and local Democratic clubs. These acted as escort to the notification party, and the cavalcade was an imposing one.

The meeting began a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and concluded at 5:40. In this period of time, five speeches were made, Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis adding a welcoming speech to the two notification speeches by Representative Richardson and Governor Thomas, respectively, and the responses made by Bryan and Stevenson.

The weather was hot. At one time it appeared as if actual suffocation might be the result of the terrible crowding in front of the stand, where the ceremonies occurred, but beyond a few fainting attacks and much personal discomfort, no evil resulted.

When Mr. Bryan rose to reply, a demonstration occurred which perhaps has never been equaled in this city. When order was finally restored, Mr. Bryan began his address, which was of considerable length. Cheer upon cheer greeted him at every telling period. He extolled the Democratic party, quoted Lincoln and Jefferson, claimed for his party the encouragement of honest toil, and attacked the Republicanism for the Philippine policy of the Administration, asserting that Imperialism was the true issue of this year's campaign. Mr. Bryan, in discussing America's title to the Philippines, said in part:

"What is our title to the Philippine Islands? Do we hold them by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them or did we take them? Did we purchase the people; if not, how did we secure title to them? Were they thrown in with the land? Will the Republicans say that inanimate earth has value, and when that earth is molded by the Divine hand, and stamped with the likeness of the Creator, it becomes a fixture and passes with the soil. If governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, it is impossible to secure title to people, either by force or by purchase. We could extinguish Spain's title by treaty but if we hold title we must hold it by some method consistent with our ideas of government. When we made allies of the Filipinos and armed them to fight against Spain we disputed Spain's title. If we buy Spain's title we are

not innocent purchasers. But even if we had not disputed Spain's title, she could confer no greater title than she had, and her title was based on force alone.

"We cannot defend such a title, but as Spain gave us a quit-claim deed, we can honorably turn the property over to the party in possession. Whether any American official gave the Filipinos moral assurance of independence is not material. There can be no doubt that we accepted and utilized the services of the Filipinos, and that when we did so we had full knowledge that they were fighting for their independence, and I submit that history furnishes no example of turpitude baser than ours if we now substitute our yoke for the Spanish yoke."

At the conclusion he offered a remedy for the imaginary ills resulting from the Republican Philippine policy in the following words:

"There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly endorse. If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated and recommend an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the Island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the Republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe Doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba."

Governor Thomas, of Colorado, followed, notifying Mr. Stevenson of his nomination. Mr. Stevenson replied in a somewhat brief speech than that of Mr. Bryan.

TEST OF THE WHEAT

HARVESTED GRAIN RANGES FROM 56 1/2 TO 60 STANDARD.

Mill Plant Will Be Completely Equipped and Ready for Reception of Grain Tomorrow Morning.

(From Daily Statesman, Aug. 9.) Another unexpected delay has occurred in completing the repairs to North Mill creek and the providing of adequate water supply for the operation of the Front street plant of the Salem Flouring Mills Company, that will make it necessary for the company to wait another day or two before grain can be readily received and placed on storage at the company's plant.

The dam and embankment are becoming water soaked and thoroughly established, the few crevices having been closed, allowing no water to escape. The ditch will be in condition to have the water again turned on tomorrow, when an adequate water supply will be available for the operation of the company's elevator.

So far as it has been threshed and tested, the Oregon White Winter wheat, which is the favorite grain grown here, has been a disappointment, not testing up to the usual average. The great part of that received has tested only 56 1/2 cents. Other varieties of wheat have tested as high as 60 pounds with a general average of probably 58 1/2 pounds. The wheat that has been marketed is not as badly shriveled or unmarketable in appearance as the reports concerning the grain would indicate.

The best yield thus far reported however, is by W. H. Black, a well-known farmer residing in the Red Hills, south of Salem on the old Coffey farm. From a 100-acre field he harvested 1900 bushels, an average of 19 bushels, which has tested unusually high, averaging 60 pounds.

George Clymer, a farmer residing east of Machey, was in the city yesterday. In conversation with him a Statesman reporter learned that the grain yield in that section of the country was equally as poor as in this vicinity, whereupon he inquired if the farmers were not quite completely discouraged. While Mr. Clymer admitted some farmers who were dependent on good grain crops, were considerably discouraged, he alleged that he had no complaint to make. He is more fortunately situated than the average farmer and is by no means dependent upon grain raising to provide a comfortable living for himself and family.

Mr. Clymer has for years been an advocate of diversified agriculture and he has not only practiced it, but has also practiced that system of farming. While he grows some grain on his farm he has a herd of eleven cows, a band of 200 sheep, several head of hogs, a great number of chickens and other fowls, from which some revenue is certain to be derived regularly. With his diversified system of agriculture, Mr. Clymer is happy, prosperous and contented.

Hop Growers AND FRUIT RAISERS

We have over 200 empty, solid barrels on hand to pick hops in, and about eighteen or twenty new casks and hogsheads are in good, solid shape to put in grain, fruit or potatoes, etc. VERY CHEAP; and will take fruit or chickens for them.

Will trade until further notice; therefore bring in first time you come to the city; your produce, and get one or two; or else we will cut it up for firewood; we need the cut, but will give you all this month's time to secure.

YOKOHAMA TEA STORE

249 Commercial Street, Salem, Or.