

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions.

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WOOD WANTED.

Subscribers intending to pay the Statesman in wood will please haul the same as early as possible. We can use some pole oak and some small fir.

Little gold is coming from Nome, but plenty of hard luck stories.

The bloody old Empress Dowager is growing more diplomatic as the allied forces approach nearer to Peking.

One thing has been accomplished by the partial failure of the grain crop in the Willamette valley. No further argument will be necessary to prove that exclusive grain raising will not pay, and that the main hope of our country is in diversified agriculture.

Mr. Bryan "paramounted" imperialism at Indianapolis. But he will "paramount" 16-to-1 as he gets further west. He does not seem to realize that the Associated Press dispatches have no South, no North, no East and no West. This is a cosmopolitan country. It is growing more so all the time. Mr. Bryan will find it much more so this year than in 1896.

The San Jose, Cal., Mercury reports: "It is a queer state of affairs in the village of Novato, where five Chinamen accused of illegal fishing were permitted to go free because a jury could not be found to try them. Every man subject to jury duty was placed in the venire and excused on his assertion that he was so prejudiced against Chinamen he could not give them a fair trial. This is tender solicitude for the rights of one accused of crime carried to the extreme. In no country in the world save this could such an avenue of escape from punishment be found."

Everything that will help the conditions of the farmers of the surrounding country will help Salem. Good roads, for instance. Motor lines. The free rural mail delivery system. The latter they are going to have soon. It is almost certain. The former will follow in the course of time, and the faster on account of the dividing up of the large farms that will result from the free rural delivery. The growing

A Young Girl

May be very old in suffering. She is very apt to neglect the earlier symptoms of disease. Often when she takes treatment it is the wrong treatment for her case. Very many young women write to Dr. Pierce and consult him by letter free. All such correspondence is strictly private, and womanly modesty is spared the shock of delicate examinations, unpleasant questionings and offensive local treatments.



"I suffered with female trouble," writes Miss Agnes McGowan, of 1221 Bank St., Washington, D. C. "I tried various remedies but none seemed to do any permanent good. The doctors said it was the worse case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to write to Doctor Pierce for help. I received a very encouraging reply and commenced treatment at once. I had not used the 'Favorite Prescription' a week before I began to feel better, and, as I continued, my health gradually improved. It is improving every day and I still continue to take the medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

dairying business is going to help out the prospect for securing good roads, too. Better ways will have to be provided for getting the products of the dairies to the creameries, during the wet season, as well as in dry weather.

The negroes of the South, having been born in this country, under the protectingegis of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, having enjoyed the benefit of precept and example in instruction in citizenship and the science of government and having possessed the franchise for a third of a century, are not fit to participate in a government of the people and their consent is not necessary for their government by others; but the Tagals, having never known anything but Spanish rule, never having enjoyed the ballot and utterly ignorant of the principles of a government by the people, are capable of sustaining an independent republican government, and it would be a crime against liberty to undertake to govern them without their consent. That is the Bryan attitude. That is the gist of the Bryan "paramount." The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are for aliens who understand neither, while the man of dark skin born in our own country and a direct heir of both of those documents is deprived of them. "It may be all right to deny liberty to the negro," remarks an exchange, "but if so why this frenzy about the Tagal?"

Dispatches from both Pretoria and Lourenzo Marques say that the army of Botha is reduced to a skeleton and that more than half of those remaining with the commandos are desirous of peace, while Kruger is willing to give up if the British will assure him that he will not be imprisoned or exiled. An exchange very aptly remarks: "Kruger has dwindled wonderfully from the patriarchal proportions he possessed when the war began. Instead of continuing the war as a self-sacrificing patriot, he seems to be making its continuance or cessation depend upon his own personal fortunes. Thousands of Boers have given their lives in this war he brought upon his country, and now he is bargaining for personal terms. Arrogant and bigoted in his supposed strength, he plunged into war. Now he is willing to end it if he himself is not to be harmed. Steyn, President of the Free State, and dragged into war by Kruger, is still fighting and for the past two months has been doing all the real fighting. He is a grand figure compared with this shattered idol of the Transvaal."

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

King county's assessment foots up a grand total of \$51,589,851, of which nearly \$38,000,000 is in Seattle.—Oregonian.

Multnomah county, according to the assessment roll for the year 1899, has total taxable property valued at \$31,635,771. Seattle appears to be ahead.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Gradually the Bryanites acknowledge the fact of higher wages and increased employment, but they attempt to break the force of this knockdown argument by contending that the gain in the rate of wages and in the amount of labor employed is more than offset by the advance in the price of commodities. This would be a good answer if it were a true answer. Let us see how true it is. It is to be taken for granted that the great bulk, probably 95 per cent., of deposits in savings banks are placed there by wage earners. Nobody denies that. Adopting the savings bank deposits as a fair and reliable test, this is what we find: In 1894, when we had a Democratic administration and a Democratic tariff, enacted by a Democratic Congress, the savings bank deposits fell from \$1,785,150,957 in 1893 to \$1,747,961,280.

From 1894 to 1899, with two and a half years of the Dingley tariff to help things along, the savings bank deposits increased from \$1,747,961,280 to \$2,230,306,954.

The decrease of savings bank deposits in one year of Cleveland and Democratic tariff reform, 1893 to 1894, was \$37,189,677.

The increase of savings bank deposits in the next five years, 1894-1899, was \$482,465,674.

If the increase in the rate of wages and the increase in the sum of employment under McKinley and protection have been counterbalanced by the increase in the prices of the necessities of life, as the Bryanites contend, whence comes this enormous increase in savings bank deposits? Nearly every dollar of this increase of \$482,465,674 was put into savings banks by wage earners. How did they manage to save this vast sum in so short a time? Because the ratio of increased earnings far exceeded the ratio of increased cost of living. That is what the savings bank figures tell. It is a plain story of truth and fact that can neither be misunderstood nor disputed. It settles once for all the question whether the United States have or have not profited by reason of McKinley and protection.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION. The railroad situation in this state is receiving a good deal of attention just now, on account of the determination of the Northern Pacific to haul its wheat over its own lines to Portland, instead of turning it over to the O. R.

& N. Co. for a shorter haul, but at a higher price, (so it is stated by President Mellen of the Northern Pacific), than it costs that road to take it clear around by way of Tacoma over its own lines. The situation is also receiving some attention on account of the struggle of Mr. Hammond for common point rates over his roads. He desires this concession in favor of Astoria and Albany. Mr. Mellen makes a covert threat to take independent action, so far as the Northern Pacific is concerned, and treat Astoria as a common point, thus favoring Mr. Hammond's road with a part of the carrying trade for re-shipment by ocean vessel. There is little question but this will be the outcome. It is said that the lumber mills of the Santiam region, in making shipments to the California markets, and those of the inter mountain states, or further east, or south, are obliged to pay the local rate to Portland, in addition to the common point rate, or the one Portland shippers would be obliged to pay. In other words, that such offerings of freight are treated as if they were shipped to Portland and from that city forwarded to market. If this is true, the roads in interest should correct the practice and come to a just agreement, Albany should be made a common point, at least for such shipments. So should Astoria. So should Salem. There should be no favoring of Portland to the extent that this would indicate, or at all. In fact and in truth, the doing of injustice to any Oregon town, and stifling its growth and the development and prosperity of its natural industries, is no favor to Portland, however much it may be imagined to be so by any of the people of that city.

There will be all kinds of schemes before the Legislature this winter, no doubt, to correct these evils. No legislation should be required. The railroad managers themselves should do justice to one another, and therefore to the communities in which they do business. No railroad should be engaged in building up any town or country, in preference to any other town or country it is serving.

No state railroad commission should be required to adjust these matters, though it were better that the state bear the cost of such a commission than that they remain unadjusted. Oregon is coming to a point in her development when she is in need of every advantage of fair and generous railroad management and construction. It is no time now either to make war upon the railroads and thus discourage further railroad building, neither is it a time when there should be discrimination to the detriment of any part of the state.

The indications are that Southeastern Oregon is at last to be connected by rail with the outside world. There is to be a line from the Southern Pacific into Klamath county within the next year, according to report, and there is fair promise of the early extension of the Corvallis & Eastern into Crook and Klamath counties, with the prospect eventually of a connection with a transcontinental line. Western Oregon cannot but receive great benefit from the development of Southeastern Oregon which will follow the completion of these lines.

Italy is a poor country and the Italians are a poor people, but the late King Humbert managed to get together something like \$20,000,000 before he died. If royalty was not such a useless and expensive luxury the people who maintain it might be able to save a little more out of their earnings.

There is complaint about the poor quality of a great deal of the wheat raised in the Willamette valley this year. Some of it may not make the best flour. But it will make splendid chicken and hog feed, and more of it ought to be marketed in this way than ever before.

Adlai Stevenson says that political parties are "things of the hour." A man who has run on both a Cleveland and a Bryan platform might be expected to take an elastic view of politics.

The clown in Shakespeare speaks of the lie with circumstance and the lie direct. If he had wanted to include all known or possible varieties he would have mentioned the lie Chinese.

Democrats and Populists fuse with each other in Nebraska and shoot each other in North Carolina. The paramountcy of the matter has not yet been explained by Mr. Bryan.

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "If Bryan should fail to be the Socialist candidate for President in 1904, the political symptoms of the present time are deceptive."

The farmers on the proposed rural mail delivery routes are beginning to inquire when the service will be started. They are, almost to a man, anxious for it.

If it were not for the quadrennial exfoliation of played-out paramount issues the Democratic party would find campaigns hanging heavy upon its hands.

In their confusion over a paramount issue, scores of thousands of Democrats are going to perform the paramount duty of voting the Republican ticket.

CHINA'S ROYAL FAMILY.

(Oregonian, Saturday.)

The Empress Dowager of China was merely the concubine of the Emperor Hien Feng when she became the mother of his only son, Teng Chih, who succeeded him. His mother, the present Empress, Regent of China, acquired the status of secondary wife on the birth of her son, as is customary in China, and was appointed co-Regent with the real Empress, the first wife of Hien Feng. The regency soon devolved on the shoulders of the Dowager Empress, and practically from 1890 until now she has governed China. On the death of her son, Tung Chih, who came to the throne at the age of 17 and died after a nominal reign of four years, she arbitrarily selected as his successor the infant child of Prince Chih, her late husband's brother. This child, the unfortunate Kwang Hsu, ascended the throne in 1897 at 16 years of age. But in 1898 his aunt, the Empress Dowager, who had practically reserved to herself the supreme power by retaining the great seal and the appointment of all the principal civil and military officials, seized the person of the Emperor, who henceforth was practically imprisoned in the palace, his life only spared because it was convenient to have a nominal Emperor. He was terrorized with threats and compelled to sign documents in direct contradiction to his previous reform schemes. The Empress Dowager is 65 years old; Prince Tuan, nephew of the Empress, is, a man of no ability, but his child has been chosen by her to succeed the present Emperor, Kwang Hsu. The southern Viceroy's refusal to acknowledge the government, and when the united armies of the powers get into Peking their first act will be to upset and expel from authority the Empress Dowager and restore the Emperor to his rightful place upon the peacock throne.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF THE TELEGRAM.

A noble lord, as proud and fond as a man should be of his beautiful wife, was just about rising to speak in a debate when a telegram was put into his hands, says the London Tit-Bits. He read it, left the house, jumped into a cab, drove to Charing Cross and took the train to Dover.

Next day he returned home, rushed into his wife's room, and finding her there, unbraided the astonishing lady in no measured terms. She protested her ignorance of having done anything to offend him.

"Then what did you mean by your telegram?" he asked.

"Mean? what I said, of course. What are you talking about?"

"Read it for yourself," he said.

"She read 'I flee with Mr. X. to Dover straight. Pray for me.'"

"For the moment words would not come then the suspected wife quietly remarked: 'Oh, those dreadful telegraph people! I telegraphed simply, 'I tea with Mrs. X. in Dover street. Stay for me.'"

IN OLD FOLK.

It is believed that 25 car loads of prunes will be dried in the vicinity of Dallas and that the producers will get between 4 and 5 cents a pound. The crops of M. M. Ellis and Hugh Hayes have been contracted to a San Francisco firm.

Beginning next Wednesday a rural free delivery mail route will be established beginning at Silver and making a westerly circuit of 24 miles. It will cover an area of 40 square miles and serve 500 people. Besides private boxes there will be erected along the route five iron mail boxes. Harvey Frum will be carrier at an annual salary of \$500. The Snyder-Peetee mail route may be discontinued and the Monmouth-Lewisville route extended to Peetee.

The rough part of the Atlantic ocean is between the 40th and 50th parallels of north latitude.

GREEN SICKNESS

is rather a common disease and is met with amongst young women. It is caused from an impoverished condition of the blood. Being a blood disease Chlorosis can be cured by HUDYAN, the great vegetable remedy for the blood and nerves. HUDYAN will enrich the blood and give it back its healthy, red color. The blood being in a poor condition, none of the organs of the body are properly nourished. HUDYAN will cause the blood to become pure.

HUDYAN will restore the organs to a healthy condition. HUDYAN will bring back the bloom to the cheeks and cause the green tinge to disappear. If you have the symptoms, take HUDYAN now, and they will leave you.

THE PRINCIPAL SYMPTOMS ARE:

1. CONSTANT HEADACHE.—HUDYAN will make the blood pure and nutritious and the headache will disappear.

2. GREENISH, OR YELLOWISH GREEN COMPLEXION.—HUDYAN will make the complexion red and rosy.

3. PULSATION IN THE NECK.—This is due to the watery condition of the blood, and will disappear shortly after the use of HUDYAN is commenced.

4. WEAKNESS AND PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—HUDYAN will strengthen the heart and make the beats full, strong and regular.

HUDYAN is the remedy that you want. The color will return to your cheeks. Your headache will disappear and you will no longer appear weak and miserable. HUDYAN will restore the functions of nature. Remember that HUDYAN is for men and women. Go to your druggist and get HUDYAN and follow the directions as given in the circular. HUDYAN is sold at 50 cents per package, or 5 packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Remember that you can consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. Call and see the doctors. You may call and see them or write, as you desire. Address

Hudyan Remedy Company Corner Steeple, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

KNAPSACKS OF MANY NATIONS.

When the Germans heard of the recent enormous casualty list on the fatal Aldershot field day, about which official inquiry has been held, there was much self-complacent head-wagging and many unkind things were said regarding the stamina and marching capacity of Thomas Atkins.

As a matter of fact, any body of troops under identical conditions would have had an equal casualty list; but the Germans do not realize these conditions, because in their maneuvers they, and indeed, all the crack continental armies, without doubt, "do these things better." But the Germans can march and so can the Frenchmen and Russians, and, moreover, the two former "marching order" carry a bigger load on their backs than the British soldier. Marching with them is an important accomplishment, and one not to be taken for granted.

The German recruit, after he has had his parade-drill ground thoroughly into him, is taken out to stretch his legs. First, he marches in uniform only, then he is given a rifle to carry, next his knapsacks, and so on until his marching order is at full weight.

During all this the distances are being gradually lengthened, and finally the pace is increased. When trained he is going his twenty miles regularly twice a week, and he may be called upon to do a thirty-mile march occasionally, and fit as he is, he accomplishes it "on his head."

That Tommy Atkins can march, too, nobody will deny, but when comparing his comparatively spasmodic pedestrian efforts with those of the foreigner, general conditions must be taken into account, and here he does not, as a rule, compare too favorably except after a fortnight or less in the field.

Then, again, though some of our authorities differ on the point, he must have a breakfast to march upon, and a small amount of food every five hours or so, and an occasional mouthful of water to wash the dust out of his throat.

They get all these things on the continental maneuvers, as a matter of course. In ours it is not always so—in fact, an officer writing from the front has said that so far as hardships and lack of food are concerned, the Transvaal is a paradise compared to Salisbury Plain as it formerly was.

The continental soldier carries a heavier kit on his back than the British soldier, because he relies less upon his transport, and no matter where the baggage train is he can always pitch his tent at night and roll himself up in his blanket.

When in heavy marching order Tommy Atkins carries a coat and cape, mess tin (comprising plate, frying pan and kettle), a valise holding spare uniform, shirts, socks, brushes, etc., a canvas haversack for small articles and a water bottle. This weighs complete, with rifle, pouches, bayonet and 100 rounds of ammunition, sixty-six pounds.

The German is provided with a great coat, one blanket and ground sheet, a quarter of a tent and pole, a mess tin (which for the present is also his water bottle) and an axe. His valise contains a spare pair of boots, three pairs of socks (or foot rags, if he is a Bavarian), spare uniform and fatigue dress brushes, etc. The whole equipment, with bayonet, rifle and 150 rounds of ball cartridges, weighs seventy-two pounds.

The Frenchman carries much the same, including tent section and blanket, but no waterproof sheet or haversack. The company cooking pots are divided up among the men. A drinking cup and spade completes his rig-out, which weighs, with rifle, bayonet and 110 rounds of ammunition, seventy-two pounds.

The Russian carries only sixty-eight pounds of kit, but then he has no blanket or waterproof sheet. He is only burdened with seventy-five rounds of ammunition, which is fastened about him in some-what clumsy fashion.

So far as food is concerned, the red-coat, for all the billions that are spent on him, really fares worse than his conscript comrades. With them biscuits, coffee or chocolate is a daily consistant. Dinner is at 12, and consists of soup, meat, salad and beer for the Germans, and one pint of wine per man for the French. At 6:30 is a supper of cold meat, salad, bread and cheese and more wine and beer. The Russian menu is varied with salt fish, but he fares well on the whole.—From the London Express.

NEARLY HALF A BILLION OF GOLD.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: At the close of the fiscal year of 1892 the United States treasury contained \$255,577,706 in gold. From that time till the close of Cleveland's administration in 5 a. b. came necessary for the government to maintain the legal reserve.

The gold in the treasury sank to \$188,455,433 at the close of the fiscal year in 1893, to \$131,217,434 in 1894, rose to \$155,893,932 in 1895, and fell to \$151,307,143 in 1896, notwithstanding the heavy borrowings of the government. In 1897, at the conclusion of the first year of the McKinley administration, the gold in the treasury rose to \$178,076,654. Today the treasury contains \$430,000,000 worth of the precious metal, with the almost absolute assurance that gold now on the way from Alaska and Australia will raise the total to \$450,000,000 within two months. The Bank of France, which has been struggling for years to increase its hoarding of the metal, and has protected its hoarding by the application of measures that could not be resorted to in this country, contains only \$6,000,000 more than we have accumulated since 1890.

There is nothing to remind the treasury officials of Cleveland's administration of the finances but the debt he created to bolster up a reserve suffering from lack of confidence. From the day of Bryan's defeat in 1896 to the present time there has been a steady flow of gold into the treasury, the result of the restoration of the export trade crippled so badly by a tariff-tinkering Democratic administration, and of prosperous business conditions at home based upon a sound financial policy.

MOTINEER.

"Motorman is a good enough title for the man behind the wheel on the cable cars here in New York," said a lawyer who had recently been called West on business, "but in a Kansas town I saw a new form of the name which struck me as being the most

pretentious and inept way of saying a simple thing that I had ever encountered. 'Don't talk to the motineer,' was the sign to be found on all these cars, and the more I pondered over the matter, the more ridiculous it seemed to manufacture such an elaborate word when a simple one that is very much better already exists. There is nothing in the combination 'motineer' that does not exist in 'motorman.' But that word is too ordinary for the progressive and advancing West. It requires something uncommon-like 'motineer.'—Sun.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BABY EATS TWO \$5 BILLS.

Before-Breakfast Appetite of 2-Year-Old Boy Proves Expensive.

Charles Schinacke, living at No. 1610 Darrow avenue, Evanston, is out \$10, as a result of the voracious appetite of his 2-year-old son, Frank, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Schinacke laid two \$5 bills on the bed yesterday morning, while he was dressing for work. The boy was in the room at the time, apparently playing about the floor. When Schinacke finished dressing he turned to the bed to put the money in his pocket. It was not there. He looked everywhere, and was about to give up the search when he saw the ragged edge of one of the bills protruding from the chubby hands of the baby. The latter had swallowed nearly two-thirds of it, and was in the act of disposing of the remainder when discovered. The other bill was nowhere to be found.

Schinacke sought for a long while for a way to restore his lost currency, but finally decided that the baby was \$10 dearer to him, and that he was out that amount. He says that in the future he will be more careful with his money—at least until his son is old enough to realize that \$5 bills are a very expensive, and at the same time, unwholesome breakfast food.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

One Stable Will Keep a Large Neighborhood Supplied With Flies for the Season.

(Harvey Sutherland in Ainslee's.) "If you burn insect powder in an old tin pan it will kill mosquitoes. A person, I mention no names, tried it to kill flies. It made the house smell like Fourth of July, though quieter. The flies went about their business as usual, and never so much as coughed. Two or three alighted on the edge of the pan. 'Hello,' said one. 'What's this? Something new? Say, where was you yesterday? I was lookin' for you all over.' It never feazed them. Lavender flowers, they say, will discourage flies. Don't you believe it. They won't do anything of the kind. At the soda fountains, though, where otherwise the sweet slops would attract flies by the millions, the druggists scatter essence of sassafras. It is rather amusing to watch a fly sail in the door and make for the counter. 'Lemme see now' you can almost hear him say, 'I think I'll take vanilla ice-cream' and then he strikes that sassafras and cries: 'That! Let me out of here quick!' Flies do not like sassafras at all. It is rather an insistent perfume, and I do not know that I myself should care for it for breakfast, luncheon, or dinner for weeks and weeks, all through fly-time. "Hear the conclusion of the whole matter. The armies of flies are to be discomfited only by attacking the base of supplies. It is an old saying that if you kill one fly, forty will come to the funeral. These little skinishes with fly poison and sticky paper are useless. To fence ourselves in with screens is hardly worthy of civilized people. It is like living in forts besieged by savages. It is sometimes said that the old-fashioned housekeeper who is forever cleaning up is bothered with few insect visitors of any kind. But I put up an umbrella against the storm of indignation sure to break over my head by declaring that the most scrupulous cleanliness will not avail when there is a stable near. One stable will keep a large neighborhood amply supplied with flies daily in the season. It is possible by throwing a pit and covering it with quicklime to kill the eggs and larvae, but where one man is thus careful, nine hundred and ninety-nine will not take the trouble. So great has been the progress of the trolley-car, the bicycle and the automobile that every one has confidence in the ability of invention to give us horseless travel, but we shall look long and look in vain for the day of cowless milk. Till then we shall have to endure, with Pharaoh of the Exodus, the plague of flies."

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR MALARIA.

Chills and Biliousness is a bottle of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and Galline in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50 cents.

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County.—In the Matter of the Estate of George Weller, deceased:—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will of George Weller, deceased, by the Honorable County Court of Marion County, Oregon. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present them with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the undersigned at his place of business in Salem, Marion County, Oregon.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, July 31, 1906. CHARLES S. WELLER, Executor of the last Will of George Weller, deceased. CARSON & ADAMS, Attorneys, 731-5th.