

THE TURNER CAMPMEETING

Will Begin on June 20th for a Ten Days Session

CHARLES REIGN SCOVILLE, A NOTED CHICAGO DIVINE, WILL BE THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT THESE SERVICES—HE IS A MAN OF GREAT ABILITY.

The Oregon Christian Missionary Convention will open its sessions at Turner, June 20th, and hold into the 30th of June. The chief speaker this year will be Charles Reign Scoville, of Metropolitan Church of Christ, Chicago, Ill. It was he who held the great meeting at Albany eighteen months ago when 249 persons were added to the church there. Last winter Mr. Scoville held meetings for two churches in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, and received 1200 into membership in the two meetings. He is a man of letters and great ability as an evangelist.

Mrs. Helen E. Moses, of Indianapolis, Ind., National Secretary of the Christian Women's Board of Missions, will also be present and address the convention on C. W. B. M. Day and other hours. Other features that promise to make the greatest convention of all will appear on the program now soon to be published. This is a jubilee year for this church in its Oregon missionary work, and it is expected that the attendance will far exceed that of any previous year, in the history of the Oregon church. The meetings, as usual, will be held in the large and roomy Tabernacle, at Turner, erected as a memorial to his parents by the late George H. Turner, and his sister, Mrs. Davis. This magnificent structure occupies a prominent place in the edge of a beautiful grove adjoining Turner, surrounded by a number of cottages owned by the members of the church and used as residences during the meetings, and there are also many fine camping places, making the place an ideal one for the character of meetings to be held there.

WEATHER, AS TOLD BY SIGNS.

To a large class of people there comes a vast amount of pleasure from prophesying. Nearly every negro is fond of reading signs and foretelling events. The more ignorant a person, the more positive he is in this field of knowledge. That is, where he is entirely incapable of passing a common judgment concerning the knowable, he becomes cock sure about the unknowable. He can put on his airs and pass himself off for a wiseman, and nobody can dispute his wisdom. There is a little harm in this, except that a person who satisfies himself with this pretentious knowledge is likely to take little care to increase his stock of real knowledge, says E. P. Powell in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Much of weather wisdom, however, is the accumulation of what may be called common sense—that sense which passes into proverbs and aphorisms. One of the oldest weather signs tells us "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high." This originally was in all probability "the goose honks high." This means that wild geese and all other birds fly higher in dry weather. If your swallows skim down close to the ponds and the fields, you say that a storm is near at hand. This sign has a good foundation, because it depends upon the pressure of the atmosphere. When the cloud is heavier upon us, the birds fly low—that is the air presses lightly upon them, and they need a heavier column above and less below. Whether there is a trace of truth in the prognostication concerning the November goose home I cannot say. It certainly is very strongly affirmed by our weatherwise farmers that if the November goose is thick winter weather will be heavy, but if the goose home be thin the weather will be light and pleasant.

There is a common opinion among all classes of people that animals have a weather instinct, which is certainly true. Cows will always indicate a coming storm by continuous bellowing, if in the pastures. Horses show the instinct less than the bovines, but are restless. Dogs will howl and cats will hurry to eat grass. Birds fly about in an objectless manner. But all this indicates no more than that they feel the change already taking place. How far ahead can they foresee or forefeel? The hunter tells you that if he sees a gray deer in early October, he is sure that there is going to be winter of heavy snow storms, and plenty of ice. There may be some truth in this sort of prognostication. When muskrats build their houses, two feet thick and begin their work early, we are told that the winter will be a long one and cold. Another sign often repeated is: "If a mole dig a hole two and a half feet deep, there will be a very severe winter ahead; if the hole be not more than two feet, look out for a moderate winter; and if the hole be only one foot deep, or about that, we are assured that there is to be a mild winter. If the birds and badgers are fat in October, it is another sign of a long, cold winter ahead, but if lean, they understand it is to be an open winter, when they can get food. When birds of passage arrive early on their way south, we know there are indications somewhere of the setting in of winter. It is not necessary to suppose that they have foreseen anything, but that they have met conditions to that effect. The disappearance of chipmunks early in the fall is a sign of cold and ugly weather. Others tell us that partridges drum in the fall only when a mild and open winter is to follow. Another sign is taken from the amount of food laid up by the squirrels; and if these rodents disappear early in November, look out for a cold winter ahead.

Those who wish to exploit their shrewdness to a nicety give us such signs as these: "The whiteness of the breastbone of a goose indicates the amount of snow that will fall during

the winter." If the crow flies south, they tell us that cold weather will follow, but if north that a warm spell may be expected. Both of these signs are nonsensical. The crow flies north every night and south every morning. He never sleeps where he breeds. In a cold or stormy spell of weather, he flies lower, and is more easily observed. If October brings heavy frosts and winds, it is said that midwinter will be mild. This is only to assert, in a general way, that good weather is to follow bad, and bad weather succeeded by good. This accords with the story of the housewife who said she was feeling remarkably well, but she always felt badly when she was well, because she was sure she would have a bad spell next. When feeling badly she was happy in the thought that her next turn would be for the better.

Turning to the vegetable field, the prophet finds the signs quite as abundant. If onion skins are very thin, mild winter is coming in, but if onion skins are thick and tough the coming winter will be cold and rough. Nothing pleases the weatherwise so much as to be able to throw his wisdom in to the form of a rhyme. He tells us that when potatoes mature early and buckwheat grows bushy cold weather is coming early and there will be lots of it. There is probably no truth at all in this forecast, or in this sort of forecast. A careful examination of onions, from year to year, will show that their make-up is dependent upon the food supplied them for growth. "When honey bees lay in a large supply of food, you can depend upon it the winter will be a cold one." This is absolute nonsense, for apiarists know that the bees make honey according to the strength of the brood, and the supply of flowers, and the amount of dry weather during the clover and basswood season. The supply of honey was large during 1901 and the winter following has been anything but severe.

When the ivory-billed woodpecker goes to work at the bottom of a tree and cleans it toward the top it is said to be an indication that there will be deep snow. This may be set down as one of those prophecies that are born of absolute ignorance. The woodpecker begins to blossom early you will need heavy clothes prepared for a bitter cold and early winter. There is probably some truth in the prophecy that foresees a strong winter after work both ways in all seasons. "If a fall has closed up prompt and early, it is certainly true that hens moult at different seasons, from September to Christmas. I imagine that every one has wondered whether the fowls have any instinct that foretells the approach of winter. So far as I can observe, fowls do their moulting according to the amount of eggs they have laid, and possibly somewhat according to the food that is furnished them. In the same flock, old hens are moulting in September, while a few will be laying down to holidays and will put off their moulting till that season.

A few short and crisp prophecies come after the following manner: "A green Christmas makes a white Easter" and "A green Christmas brings a fat churchyard." "Early frosts are usually followed by severe and long winters." "If ice will bear a man before Christmas, it will not bear a mouse afterward." "A clear autumn brings a windy winter." "Cold autumn, short winter; warm autumn, long winter." Most of these are the result of common sense observation. So, also, is the proverbial outlook, "Fog in February, frost in May," a warm February generally leading to a colder after spell.

A much more rational set of forecasts is embodied in "A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning; a rainbow at night is the sailor's delight." "A yellow sky at daybreak means a windy day ahead, with a probable storm." "Three white frosts will be followed by rain." It is said with truth that "Trees grow dark before a storm, and tulips and dandelions close up before a rain." It is also true that acacia trees fold their leaves together before a shower. Many other trees curl their leaves more or less when a wind indicates storm. Many of these signs are unquestionably correct. We know that rheumatic people complain of pains before a storm, and whoever has a corn upon his foot is sure to find it out before a storm, or any change of the atmosphere. It was said that Senator Voorhees was very susceptible to atmospheric changes and could tell the approach of a storm when it was fifty miles away. Others are reported still more sensitive to the atmosphere. These symptoms are dependent probably upon electric discharges, and affect man and beast alike. Dogs will lie down, then get up and seek another place, but remaining nowhere for any length of time. Turkeys will perch on trees and refuse to come down before a storm. Cattle will stop feeding and chase each other around the field. It is said that sea birds flying toward the land indicate rain, while land birds fly toward the sea. "Aching corns, raging toothaches and neuralgia precede rain." But these pains cease as soon as the storm has broken upon us. It is the approach of the storm and not the storm itself which disturbs the nerves.

There is a good deal in such sayings as: "If it rains before 7 it will stop before 11; but if it rains before 8, it will hold on late." It is hard to understand why this should be true, yet everybody believed it from his own observation. "If it rains after 12 at noon, it will rain next day." "If it rains before sunrise expect a fair afternoon." "If the sun shines during a shower, expect rain the succeeding day." "When rain comes from the west it will not be of long duration." "If cats wash themselves vigorously and hens oil themselves look out for rain."

For some reason foretelling hard and stormy winters is the most attractive field of soothsayers, probably because this is a field in which ignorance can play freely, without being exposed. Nor is it easy to decide whether a winter has been extreme either way. "If the moon is red or has any red spots, expect a cold and stormy winter; but if only a few spots are visible the winter will be mild." This is an easy kind of prophesying and fits to the popular notion that wet weather is indicated by what is called a wet moon. "If the moon tips so that you can hang your powder horn on it the month will be dry, but if it leans so that your powder horn will slip off look out for wet weather." This comes to us as an Indian aphorism, but Indians were far too good observers of nature to teach or believe any such rubbish.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN ACTED

The Deaf Mute Pupils Present This Stage Classic

WONDERFUL WORK OF THE PUPILS OF THE STATE'S INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AT THE OPERA HOUSE LAST NIGHT—A WONDERFUL PRODUCTION.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," in pantomime, was presented at the New Grand Opera House last night, by the pupils of the Oregon School for Deaf Mutes, and it was one of the most novel and intensely interesting presentations of an ever-popular drama witnessed in Salem in a decade. The audience was small, far too small for the excellence of the performance. In fact, every one taking an interest in the education of the deaf mutes and others of the state's population handicapped in a similar manner, and who has read the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and "those Cruel Agonizing Slavery Days" should have witnessed last night's performance without words, and not only witnessed how thoroughly and completely these mute children have learned to express themselves in actions, but also had the enjoyment of witnessing that favorite drama acted true to life without the sound of a voice.

The five acts, each with two to four scenes, were presented with a wealth of detail and a strict compliance with the requirements of a good production seldom equalled on the stage by the best companies. So well did these deaf mutes act their parts, that the spectators scarce missed the absence of the words usually accompanying the presentation, and all, who had ever read the story could easily and readily follow the acting, and could thoroughly appreciate the great beauty of the drama.

Uncle Tom, the faithful slave; Eva, the angel child; Topsy, Aunt Ophelia, and so on through the list of characters—all were good, and acted their parts to perfection; and each and every one was entitled to great credit for his or her excellent work, and the small audience thoroughly appreciated every act, as manifested by the enthusiastic applause awarded the players. Little Eva, especially was good—perfect, some of the audience were heard to call her work—and when, after the second scene in the third act, she was called before the curtain and a fine bouquet was passed to her over the footlights, the little girl was received with enthusiasm by the audience.

Mrs. F. Seley very charmingly rendered several numbers, among them singing that popular solo "My Old Kentucky Home," after the first act, to the delight of her auditors. The whole presentation was one that reflects great credit on the actors and promoters, and Prof. Clayton Wentz, the superintendent of the Deaf Mute School, and Mrs. Wentz, who trained the cast, have certainly accomplished a great feat in this work. This, however, is not their first experience in staging a famous drama by deaf mutes, and their unbounded success last night is but a repetition of former similar experiences. While at the Nebraska School for the Deaf Mutes, a few years ago, this able couple had a large share in staging "Ben Hur," probably one of the most difficult productions on the American stage, and they made the play such a success that some of the most conservative of theatrical critics, who witnessed the presentation, were in ecstasies over the work done.

Should Uncle Tom's Cabin ever be reproduced on a Salem stage by the deaf mutes, there is no question but a crowded house would greet them on the rise of the curtain.

BIG WOODMAN HALL

WILL BE ERECTED BY THAT ORDER IN PENDLETON—TEMPLE OF WOODCRAFT.

In the State Department, yesterday, two new corporations received authority to begin operations in Oregon, after filing articles. They are: The Temple of Woodcraft will erect and own a suitable building for the use of the Woodmen of the World and the Women of Woodcraft at Pendleton. The capital stock is fixed at \$25,000. The incorporators are A. D. Stillman, Carrie C. Van Orsdall, J. P. Earl, A. J. Owen, J. P. Walker, A. R. Holmes, Augusta Kimball, Kittle Beam, Ada Ross, Johanna Bollerman, Hattie Stanfield, E. Krause, V. Strobbe, Philip McBrian, G. A. Hartman, H. M. Sloan, L. O. Sheek, Martha Greulich, A. O. Carden, T. F. Howard, Mary Konasek, and Mary Johnson. The Columbia Oriental & South African Navigation Company will build ships of all kinds and operate them; construct and equip railroads, automobiles, flying machines, and do a general transportation business with headquarters in Portland. The company has a capital of \$1000. Chas. Wright, A. C. Spencer, G. B. Cellars and G. S. Shepherd are the incorporators.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. E. Budd Grubb, of Edgewater Park, N. J., has had conferred upon her by the Queen of Spain the order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa, an honor which no American woman has ever before enjoyed.

Mrs. Octavia Dancy, of St. Louis, served her turkey Thanksgiving Day on a platter 400 years old. It was brought to America in 1700 by John De la Pyrene, in whose family it had already been for more than 300 years. The little town of Marmaton, Kan., is practically run by women. It has a woman school teacher, a woman telegraph operator, a postmistress, a woman pastor in charge of its only church, and a woman letter carrier. With her increasing years Mrs. Hetty Green seems to take on more cynicism. She visited Boston a few days ago on legal business connected with her father's will, and was asked with her father's will, and was asked visit. The multi-millionaire made an

swear thus: "Same old cause. The lawyers know I am rich, and so they make trouble for me."

Seicher Atsye, a comely Pueblo Indian maiden, has graduated at the head of the class of professional nurses at the Woman's Hospital in Pennsylvania. Miss Atsye shatters generally accepted ideas as to the personal appearance of Indian women, being petite and quite good-looking. She was educated in the Carlisle Indian School and has lived in the East for a dozen years.

NEW RURAL ROUTES

THE WORK OF INSPECTING IT IS COMPLETED—EXAMINATION OF CARRIERS.

E. C. Clement, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department for the establishment of rural mail routes, returned to Portland yesterday afternoon, having filled his mission to this city for the present at least. On Thursday he, in company with John Knight, drove over and inspected the new route which has been petitioned for, lying north of this city, and upon his return expressed himself as satisfied with the route as laid out and, it is presumed, will report favorably upon it to the Department. The chief requisites of a new route are that they do not exceed 25 to 28 miles in length and at least 100 families must be served in order to make it pay, and when asked if he thought there were enough families on this proposed route he exclaimed: "Heavens! yes, the woods are full of them."

Seven applicants took the examination for the appointment as carrier for this new route, yesterday, and the papers were forwarded to Washington, D. C., to be passed upon. Those taking the examination were: J. W. Cox, G. Sherwood, D. Pugh, Litchfield, Henry Janzen, O. J. W. Muehlhaupt and J. N. Lathrop.

"TALKING BACK."

It Often Makes Trouble—Do You Do It?

A writer who understands human nature, says the habit of "answering back" is as reprehensible in grown people as in children, and should be suppressed by every person anxious to lead a peaceable and harmonious life. The "scrappy" household in which each member strives for the last word in the argument is most anxious to maintain an independent course of action, is afraid lest he shall be imposed upon, is not a happy household, nor can it ever become such a one.

It is an odious place to visit, and the separate individuals that compose it can always have a pleasanter atmosphere and time somewhere else, yet it is but seldom that anyone will give up the habit, or as a whole reform and institute a new order of things.

There is but one way to produce a lasting result, and that is to "withhold your tongue" on each and every occasion when bitter or sharp words arise to the surface. The old adage, "It takes two to make a quarrel," is invariably true, and while silence is an aggravating response to an irritating remark, its effect is inevitable. The temptation to repudiate an unjust accusation is strong, but if it is unjust it will be regretted more than if a quarrel resulted, in which both parties lost their temper. She who will invariably determine to "withhold her tongue" from ill-natured remarks, from unkind suggestions, from bitter retort, from nagging, will begin a revolution in her own home.

Do not wait for someone else to start the movement; have the joy in your own soul that you have planted the seeds of happiness yourself. Do not be discouraged if your efforts are not met half way. Go all the way, if need be, "seek peace and pursue it!"

RUBIES.

In trade three classes of rubies are distinguished—rubies of the Orient rubies of Siam and spinel rubies. The ruby of the Orient is the best of all colored stones in beauty, as in price. Its marvelous hue is that of the human blood as it jets from an open artery, that of the red ray of the old solar spectrum at its maximum intensity.

The ruby is one of the most exquisite products of nature, but it is becoming more and more rare to find it perfect. It even causes astonishment to find an Oriental ruby as large in size as the topazes and sapphires of the same countries. If it reaches a certain size it is almost always filled with defects. Rubies of all sizes are put to use. The smallest, down to twenty or thirty to the carat, are employed specially for delicate jewels, numbers, figures, etc. Many of the smallest are cabochons. When a ruby exceeds the weight of a carat it commands a high price. A ruby may fetch ten or twenty times the price of a diamond of the same weight if it is really really of a superior quality.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

The Oregon Fire Relief Association has been a success ever since it began business in January, 1916, and is now growing faster than ever before. Its annual report of December 31, 1921, shows a net gain in amount of insurance in force of \$2,628,787, which is 50 per cent more than the net gain of any previous year. It paid 135 losses during the year, amounting to \$23,600. It is strictly a mutual institution which furnishes the best of

Fire Insurance at Cost. For further particulars, address A. C. Chandler, secretary, Minnville, Oregon, or if you reside in Marion county, call on or address H. A. Johnson, (agent), Salem, Oregon.

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AT THE Y. M. C. A.

HANDBALL TOURNAMENT AT THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION'S ROOMS—GAMES PLAYED.

The interest is increasing in the hand ball tournament at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. Fifteen games were played yesterday with the following results: Alick Moir defeated Raymond Walters three games, score 21-7, 21-6, 21-2. Miller and Walters broke even in two hotly contested games; score 14-21, 21-15. Terry defeated Rhodes three straight; score 21-0, 21-11, 21-11. Miller also defeated Rhodes three straight; score 21-19, 21-17, 21-9. Pratt was defeated by Fontaine; score 9-21, 13-21. The hardest game thus far played in the tournament was between Alick Moir and Will Parsons, the latter winning by a score of 21-14.

The standing of the players is as follows:

Player	Won	Lost	P.C.
Parsons	4	0	1000
Fontaine	4	9	1000
Lucas	3	1	750
Miller	6	2	750
Moir	3	1	750
Terry	4	2	667
Walters	1	7	125
Albert	0	3	000
Rhodes	0	6	000
Troat	0	3	000

Legal Blanks; Statesman Job Office. Legal Blanks; Statesman Job Office.

NEW TO-DAY.

The Statesman Pub. Co. has on hand several hundred copies of the OREGON CONSTITUTION. The price is 10 cents each as long as they last.

WANTED—Tallow, in exchange for soap. Capital Soap Works, near Woolen Mills, Salem. wtf

WANTED—Eggs and country butter; pay highest market price cash. Salem Creamery Co., 225 Commercial St. w 1mo

SEED BARLEY—Have seed barley for sale. Call at sheriff's office or farm on Howell Prairie, F. W. Durbin, Salem, Oregon. 4:44c.

WANTED—Five good woodchoppers to cut fir, ash and oak grub; will pay \$1 per cord for cutting. Enquire of H. W. Muppy, Independence, Oregon. 4:9 ft.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms and city property at 6 per cent per annum; no commission. Please call on or address Eugene Breyman. Remember the place, 270 Commercial street, one door north of Statesman office.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—If sold soon; one half section or more if desired at \$26 per acre; stock and implements with farm if desired; 240 acres in cultivation; an ideal dairy farm. Enquire or address C. G. Jameson, Salem, Oregon. R. F. D. No. 1. 4:9-1pm

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WITHDRAW INSURANCE DEPOSIT BY THE PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

To Whom It May Concern: In accordance with the requirements of the laws of the State of Oregon, relative to insurance companies, notice is hereby given that the PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, desiring to cease doing business within the State of Oregon, intends to withdraw its deposit with the Treasurer of said State and will, if no claim against said Company shall be filed with the Insurance Commissioner within six months from the 22d day of October, 1921, the same being the date of the first publication of this notice, withdraw its deposit from the State Treasurer. PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, By C. F. Mullins, Manager for the Pacific Coast.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF A FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account of the estate of Elmira Doty, deceased, and that the County Court for Marion County, Oregon, has set the same for hearing, on the 10th day of May, 1922, at One (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the county court room of the County Court, in the county court house at the city of Salem, in Marion county, Oregon, and that said final account and any objections thereto will be heard and passed upon by the Court at said time and place. Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 4th day of April, 1922.

L. C. NEEDHAM, Administrator of the estate of Elmira Doty, deceased. 4:8-5tw.

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