

17 YEARS ON STATE ST.

And Everything Moving
Toward Us...

Must Be Something Doing
Out Our Way

BARR'S JEWELRY STORE

THE OLD RELIABLE JEWELERS

STEINER'S MARKET.

Chickens—8 cents per lb.
Eggs—30 cents cash.
Ducks—8 to 10 cents.
Turkeys—10 to 12 1/2 cents.

THE MARKETS.

PORTLAND, Nov. 20.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 71c; Bluestem, 77c.
Tacoma, Nov. 20.—Wheat, Bluestem, 78c; Club, 73c.
San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Wheat, 81.35%.
Liverpool, Nov. 20.—Wheat, December, 81.11%.
Chicago, Nov. 20.—Wheat, December, opened, 76 3/4; closed, 75 1/2 c.
Bartley, 44 1/2 c.
Flax, \$1.16; Northwestern, \$1.23.

THE MARKETS.

The local market quotations yesterday were as follows:
Wheat—40c.
Oats—32c per bu.
Barley—\$18 per ton.
Hay—Cheaf, \$7.50; clover, \$7.50; timothy, \$9 to \$10.
Flour—\$5 to 35c per sack.
Mill Feed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$21.
Butter—Country, 18@25c; creamery, 40c.
Eggs—30 cents cash.
Chickens—8 cents per lb.
Ducks—8 cents.
Turkeys—10 to 12 1/2 cents.
Pork—Dress 5 to 6 1/4c; dressed, 6 1/2c.
Beef—Steers, 3@3 1/2c; cows, 2c; good heifers 2 1/2 cents.
Mutton—Sheep, 2 1/2c on foot.
Veal—5@6 1/2c, dressed.
Hops—Choice 25c, upward, greenish, prime, 25c and upward.
Potatoes—25c a bushel.
Apples—40 cents per bushel.
Onions—50c per bushel.
Prunes—2 1/2@4 1/2c.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

Buyers and Shippers of

GRAIN

Dealers in

Hop Growers' Supplies

FAIRM LOANS

Warehouses at

TURNER. MACLEAY.
PRATUM. BROOKS.
BLAW. SALEM.
SWITZERLAND. HALSEY.
DERRY.

MGFRS. OF "ROYAL" FLOUR.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Agent
307 Commercial St., Salem.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY

TO CHARGE OF ASSAULT AND HE WILL BE GIVEN HEARING SATURDAY.

Abner West, who was arrested on Tuesday morning by Constable John H. Lewis, charged with assault and battery upon the person of L. R. Hill, and who was given until 10 o'clock yesterday to enter his plea, came into Justice Moran's court at the appointed hour and pleaded not guilty to the charge. He will be given a hearing Saturday at 10 a. m.

A Kentucky Congressman was defeated for re-election because he went to sleep during a debate. Kentuckians would have the rest of the country understand that they send a man to Congress to be tortured.

THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 6.)

held by Judge Pratt at Hillsboro in the fall of 1851, two matters of interest occurred, which were finally disposed of in the Supreme Court; which are not to be found in our Supreme Court reports. In certain cases that came on for hearing at that time Judge Pratt had some interest, and in order to provide an impartial tribunal for the trial of such cases, he called Judge Columbia Lancaster, who was present, to preside at these trials, and Judge Lancaster passed on the questions of law and fact, while Judge Pratt remained on hand to see that the proceedings of the court were conducted with proper decorum and dignity, and he expressed it, "Judge Lancaster acted as Amicus Curia of his court." To this proceeding exception was taken by Col. W. W. Chapman, who appeared as counsel in some of these cases, and the question of the power of a judge to appoint another to do judicial business in his stead was duly taken to the Supreme Court, and it was then held that judicial functions cannot be delegated, but that the judges must sit in judgment in their own proper persons.

"Another matter of exciting interest occurred at this term of the court. Col. Chapman, who for some reason did not think he was in personal favor with the court, moved for a change of venue in one of the cases in which he was counsel, and supported his motion by his own affidavit, in which he alleged the prejudices of the judge and indulged in some statements that Judge Pratt thought reflected on the court. To this affidavit Judge Pratt took offense and immediately ordered Chapman to appear on the same day to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt. Col. Chapman appeared at the appointed hour, and maintained that he had the right and that it was his duty to file the affidavit to properly protect the interests of his clients. But Judge Pratt, after hearing all that Chapman had to offer in defense of his affidavit, delivered quite a long address, on the duties of the court, and the importance of maintaining the good order and dignity of our judicial tribunals, taking special care to say that while he could overlook and pass without notice any disrespect to himself personally, he could not suffer disrespect to the court. That there was a wide distinction between the court and the person of the court, that he did not consider the offensive language of the affidavit as addressed to the person of the court, but to the court, the peoples' tribunal of justice, the highest regard and dignity of which must be maintained, and accordingly found Chapman guilty of contempt, and adjudged him to pay a fine of twenty dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail for the term of twenty days. Up to this stage of the proceeding all things had been conducted with proper solemnity and dignity. Then the amusing and comical parts began. Col. Chapman, as he had shown by his affidavit, had no special regard for either the court or the person of the court, and disregarding the contempt proceedings against him, left the court in disgust, and procuring his horse rode off to his home in Portland.

Judge Pratt was not of the kind of disposition to let the escape of Col. Chapman pass unnoticed and suffer the judgment of his court to be disregarded and its dignity lowered. Consequently a warrant was duly issued for the capture of the colonel and his return to Hillsboro to the county jail, of which there was none, so that imprisonment simply meant boarding with the sheriff. Armed with this warrant, William Bennett, then the sheriff of Washington county, proceeded to this city, then a small shaggy village in the mud and stump. As this occurred before the time of bugles or patrol wagons, the sheriff took along with him an extra horse, properly equipped with riding gear, as a vehicle on which to transport his prisoner back to Hillsboro. After arriving here the sheriff proceeded to execute his warrant. The colonel protested, and refused to mount the extra horse, and return with the sheriff, and in order to execute his warrant the sheriff had to summon a posse comitatus, and by this aid he captured his prisoner and after a hard contest finally got him on the horse, but in the

scuffle he was mounted, like the Scotchman going from the banquet, with his face to the tail.

But before the return journey to Hillsboro was begun Col. Chapman's attorneys had procured a writ of error removing the contempt proceeding to the Supreme Court, and the colonel was released from his embarrassing and ludicrous position on good and sufficient bail. When the case came on for hearing in the Supreme Court, in December, 1852, I, as prosecuting attorney, appeared for the territory, but the Supreme Court reversed the proceeding and discharged Col. Chapman.

I remember that when Col. Chapman was finally vindicated, he thanked the court and said that he felt that justice had been done, judicial tyranny rebuked, and he felt himself advanced to the full rights and dignity of an attorney of the court, and that the cloud that had so long rested over his good name and fame had now passed away and could no longer darken his prospects and injure his professional business chances. Their doings and darlings are now only preserved and known through the uncertain and mystic lore of tradition.

But this much we know with abundant certainty, that during that most interesting and romantic period of our history, the safety to life and property was maintained and order preserved in the colony, and this vast and fertile region of the great Northwest rescued from the grasp of a foreign power and brought under the flag of the United States.

The first judges of the territory under the act of Congress organizing the territory, Wm. P. Bryant, chief justice, Peter H. Burnett and Orville C. Pratt associate justices. This was in 1848. About this time gold mines were discovered in California, the news of which created great excitement among the people of Oregon. Large numbers went from here to California to seek their fortunes in the gold fields. This for a time deprived Oregon of a large portion of its working population and demoralized its thriving industries; but the general success of the gold hunters and the early return of many of them bearing much treasure with them from the mines furnished a current and constant currency and relieved the former stringency, advanced prices, and stimulated anew the enterprises and general industries of the territory. During this period, while many of the men of Oregon were in the mines, little business was found for lawyers and courts, and it was a sort of interregnum in legal business.

Judge Burnett, who had left the territory for the mines, declined the appointment as judge, and Judge Bryant, after a short stay in Oregon resigned. Both of these judges were gone from the territory when I arrived in 1850. Thomas Neeson was appointed chief justice in place of Judge Bryant, and Judge William Strong, associate justice, in the place of Judge Burnett. These two judges last named, with Judge Pratt, constituted the Supreme Court of the territory in 1850, and was the first Supreme Court to do any very important business in the territory.

The first term was held at Oregon City in December, 1851. I did not attend this term of the court, but it was attended by my partner, Alexander Campbell, who had recently arrived in the country from Canada.

Mr. Campbell was an able lawyer of large experience at the bar in the country from which he came, and soon acquired a high standing in his profession here in Portland. He remained here for several years, having a large practice, and then went to San Francisco and was there the partner of Judge Pratt. He was afterward a judge of the twelve judicial districts in California. The first term of the Supreme Court which I attended was held in Salem, in December, 1852, and presided over by Judges Neeson and Strong, Judge Pratt being then absent from the territory.

In 1853 the terms of Judges Neeson, Pratt and Strong having expired, they were succeeded by Judges Geo. H. Williams, Cyrus Olney and M. P. Brady; and they continued to constitute the Supreme Court until the organization of the state Government, except Judge Olney, who resigned in 1858, and I was appointed in his stead from 1853 until 1858. Judge Williams presided in our courts in the district where I resided, and was an able and popular judge. Court house accommodations were rude and inconvenient, and business for lawyers sometimes good and profitable and sometimes poor. I remember that in the summer of 1857 the court at Oregon City was held in the open air under a large oak tree, with a table and chair for the judge and some chairs and rude benches for the lawyers and other attendants, and when the court business got slack we adjourned to the horse race track which was near by; and at one time had recess to listen to a Democratic speech by Hon. Delazon Smith, who was then a coming figure in the politics of Oregon.

At one time holding court at Albany and being detained some days and having leisure we all attended religious service to hear the noted Baptist preacher, Jacob Powell. I remember in opening his sermon he said that he had not been accustomed in his ministrations to preach to an audience of learned men, such as attorneys, lawyers, and he believed that such as they needed reformation as much, if not more, than the less learned people whom he had tried to guide in the better way. He sang hymns in a style all his own, and made a very earnest address, which he endeavored to impress on his audience, by some original and often ludicrous illustrations. His striking peculiarities had given him a wide reputation in the vicinity of Albany. As he was a noted Democrat, and of noted celebrity, Hon. Ben Hodson, when Speaker of the Lower House of the Oregon Legislature in 1858, invited Rev. Powell to officiate as chaplain. The old preacher attended, but suspecting from some irreverent indications, that he had been invited more on account of his striking attitudes than for his politics and high Christian character, when he appeared as chaplain before the assembled Representatives, instead of making the queer expected invocation asking the divine guidance on their deliberations, he simply raised his toil worked hands to heaven and looking down upon the quizzical faces of the members, simply said, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." But this same Legislature seemed to have known their principal mission, for they passed the act by which they were enabled to cut the first best fillets on the swamp lands of Oregon,

by which some of them greatly increased their worldly possessions.

Soon after the adjournment of this session of the Legislature the late Jene Applegate, hearing of the passage of law and knowing of some swamp land he desired to secure, wrote to his old friend General Nesmith to try and secure the lands for him. Nesmith examined into the matter and found that the lands wanted by Applegate had already been filed on before others knew of the passage of the law. So Nesmith wrote to Applegate that the members of the Legislature and their close friends had already filed on the lands which he wanted, and indeed on all the lakes, except the lake that burned with fire and brimstone, and that he thought they would finally get that lake without filing on it.

My association with Judge Williams and Judge Deady by the Supreme Court of the territory continued for about one year, when the state Government was inaugurated. Judge Williams then commenced the practice of his profession in this city, which he pursued with eminent success until he was chosen United States Senator in 1894. His distinguished career in the Senate is written in the history of the current events of the period of the reconstruction of the Union after the Civil War. He acted on the committee to settle any difficulties with Great Britain and was Attorney General under General Grant. Whatever public service he has ever been called upon to do he has done well. For many years he has been here a private citizen practicing his profession, seeking no other promotion or distinction than that highest of all stations to be and be considered a useful and honored citizen of the commonwealth. His rare endowments and eloquent pen, have ever made him a prominent figure in this community, for whenever a distinguished visitor was thought to deserve a public welcome or an important event required an orator, he has been called on to say the eloquent and fitly words, for the reason that none other could do it as well as he.

The members of the convention which formed and promulgated our state Constitution consisted of men who represented all the various industries and useful avocations then in the territory, and was a fair representation of its intelligent and business interests. They all took an active part in interesting their views on the deliberations of the convention, and the Constitution was the product of their joint intelligence and wisdom. But the several articles of that instrument were mostly drafted by members of the legal profession who were members, not because they knew better than others the needs of the people, but for the reason that by their education and vocation they were familiar with the construction of constitutions and statutes, and were especially qualified to properly construct and put in form the final opinions and findings of the convention.

In all civilized nations or states it has been the province of the legal profession, in a very large measure, to draft their laws and have charge of the judicial tribunals through which their laws are enforced. Wherefore on the members of this profession rests the great responsibility of protecting the legal rights of men, where the light of civilization has shed its rays.

In Oregon, the lawyers who had drifted here among the early settlers, such as Burnett, Nesmith, and Lovjoy, were of great service in forming the provisional Government and establishing here an American colony, and to acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. Under the territory, lawyers drafted most of the statutes then in force and compiled the general laws and code now in force in the state.

They were the main architects of our Constitution. It is an admirable instinct promotive of many a restraint on legislative extravagance and a safeguard against public debt. Its provisions have sometimes been evaded or disregarded, in legislative enactments, and strained judicial construction. But these evasions have ever been subversive of the best interests of the state, and the sooner we return to a stricter observance of its provisions the better it will conserve the welfare of the commonwealth.

Among English speaking people who live under the benign protection of the common law the legal profession has high rank for its distinguished members, like Coke and Bacon. Gathered from the memory and traditions of the English people the unwritten maxims and rules regulating and guarding the rights of person and property among them, and these rules first emanating from a natural source of justice between men have become the chief corner stone of the present magnificent structure of English and American jurisprudence; the architecture and building of which has been the grand work of distinguished lawyers in England and America. As upon our profession naturally dwells the chief work of making and administering the laws, which protect our citizens in the sacred rights of person and property.

It becomes us as men and citizens to faithfully bear a responsibility, which is by necessity cast upon us, and earnestly strive to extend equal rights to all men before the law. Our courts hold the scales of justice, to determine the rights of contending litigants; they administer trusts, are the guardians of the widow and the orphan, whose interests they should guard and whose estates they should not allow to be squandered. And every member of the bar is bound by his oath of office and his honor as a man to see that in judicial tribunals the scales of justice are held evenly, so that the wrong shall fall and the right prevail.

WEAK NERVES

Are generally caused by the blood becoming impure thereby depriving them of the proper strengthening nourishment. To cure weak nerves you must, therefore, first purify and cleanse the blood. Then you need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will perfect the digestion, make an abundance of healthy blood, strengthen the nerves and cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness and Malaria. Try it and be convinced.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS

Reduced Prices on Dry Goods and Millinery

All our trimmed and untrimmed shapes, plumes, tips, feathers, breasts, buckles and pon-pons, all new goods this fall, will be sold at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Hoods, wool or silk, white or colors, in great variety and reduced Prices.

Shawls and fasciactors from 25c up.

W. of hose, the 40c grade, for 25c a pair.

Chaparral ones for 15c a pair.

Umbrellas, bargains at \$1.00

Mackintoshes for ladies \$2.75, worth a dollar more.

Greenbaum's Dry Goods Store

Next Door to the Postoffice.

A Little Damp

But no damper on our business. You can save the price of umbrellas, storm rubbers and mackintoshes for the whole family by dealing with us. This is the proper season to secure good mattresses for your beds. We make the best and make all we sell, not an oz of shoddy in our mattresses.

The House Furnishing Co.
Stores at Salem and Albany.

307 Com'l St. Next to Postoffice.

A GALA DAY FOR MEMPHIS

(Continued from page 5.)

as orderly, as peaceful, or as prosperous as now; and in no other Oriental country, whether by Asiatics or Europeans, is there anything approaching to the amount of individual liberty and of self government which our rule has brought to the Philippines. The Nation owes a great debt to the people through whom this splendid work for civilization has been achieved, and therefore on behalf of the Nation I have come here tonight to thank in your presence your fellow townsman, because he has helped us materially to add a new page to the honor roll of American history. General Wright, I greet you, I thank you, and I wish you well."

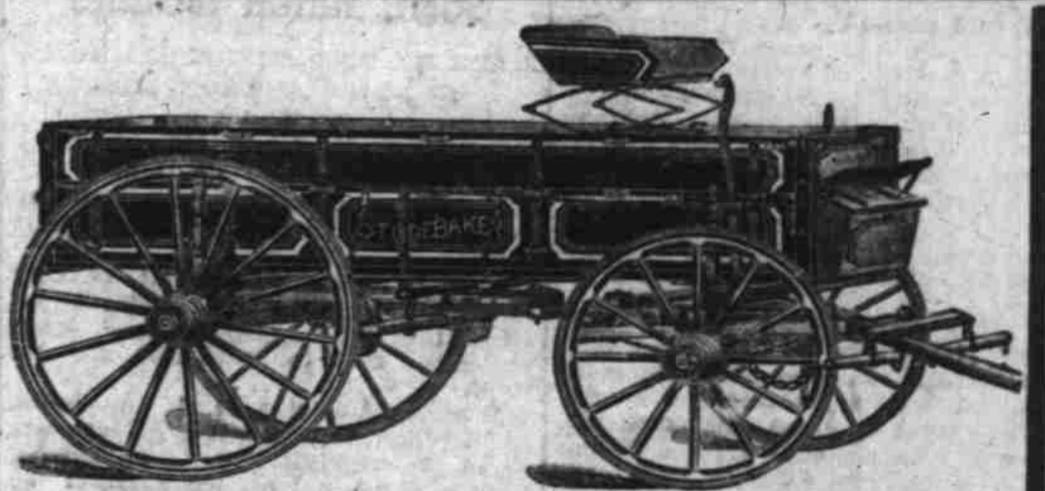
Starting, But True.

"If every one knew what a grand medicine Dr. King's New Life Pills is," writes D. H. Turner, Dempsetown, Pa., "you'd sell all you have in a day. Two weeks' use has made a new man of me." Infallible for constipation, stomach and liver troubles. 25c at Dr. Stone's Drug Stores.

The Lehigh Valley branch of the coal trust boasts that its employees are able to enjoy school facilities. It forgot to mention that they also enjoy light and sunshine—sometimes.

UBA...
The Kind You Always Buy
at
Chas. H. Plitt's

It is rumored that the Crown Prince of Siam is to marry the 14-year-old daughter of the Emperor of Japan. It is said that he spoke for her on the day-pa bought the cradle.



Wet Weather Wagons...

The old reliable Studebaker is assuredly one of the best Wet Weather Wagons ever sold, and no wonder the Valley farmer usually swears by the Studebaker. He may occasionally be lured into experimenting with some other make, solely on account of a small difference in the cost, but when he considers the length of life of a Studebaker and the few cents more per year that that investment means, he would be unwise to even experiment.

Studebaker black birch hubs do not check, wet or dry. Studebaker slope shouldered spokes are the best in the world; no square shoulder to wear and weaken. Studebaker sawed fellos are time tried and tested, and you always know what you are getting.

Every piece of wood in a Studebaker is selected stock, and if perchance anything goes wrong you are fully protected at home, for Studebaker's own Northwest repository is in Portland, and all claims are righted right here in Salem.

Studebaker Hacks

Are, as usual, selling to the people who appreciate good goods, and you will find scores of them all over the valley. Tops for any and all of our hacks.

F. A. Wiggins,
255-257 Liberty St.

Farm Machinery Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Supplies
N. H. BURLEY, Sewing Machine Repairing.

In The Sick Room

A good old whiskey of quality is always needed. For fainting spells, weakness, operations and like emergencies the

CYRUS NOBLE BOURBON AND RYE

whiskies cannot be surpassed in their pleasant and agreeable bouquet, and stimulating qualities. They are essential in the medicine chest of every family physician and hospital, and should be constantly at hand. Quarts and pints at

ALL DRUGGISTS, BARS AND DEALERS.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Inc., Distributors, PORTLAND, ORE.