

FEW HOPS LEFT

MARKET CONTINUOUSLY ACTIVE AND MANY HEAVY SALES MADE WITHIN THE WEEK.

Many Local Dealers Are Unloading at Top Prices and Big Profits—Some Predict the Market Will Reach 40 Cents—Market Is Up and Advancing in New York and London.

The hop market is in a feverish and excited condition, with values firm at 25 cents, and interested parties predict all manner of possibilities for the near future. They reason that there is no way of selling what the market will do, since it has passed the 25 cent mark, and that such a thing as 40 cents being realized, is not among the impossibilities, and some heavy holders even go so far as to say they expect to get that price for what they have on hand, which will make them handsome fortunes.

The movement of hops is rapid all over the state, a condition unprecedented for the holiday season, when everybody in general, and hop dealers in particular, are expected to be on a vacation. A good many growers have been selling, making the number of sales still in growers' hands daily smaller, but the red activity has been among dealers themselves. Many heavy sales have been made by dealers, in fact, most of the transfers at high prices were from dealers who seem to have lost confidence, and believe they have now made enough money from their speculation. The peculiar condition is, that while the market really stands at about 25 cents, nearly all grades will sell for that figure, and poor grades for a trifle less, and it is now estimated that one-third of the hops left are choice, whereas a short time ago it was given out that no choice hops remained in growers' hands.

It is said that within the past week Joseph Harris has bought about 1,200 bales. It is known that he has bought 439 bales from Herman Uebmann, at 25¢. Also 150 bales from Wah Sing, at 21¢ and 23¢; 14 bales from Hooper & Zorn, at 24¢, and 173 bales from Frank Wessenhove, at 19¢.

Hops have been bought within the past few days at 26¢, and offers at 26½¢ are spoken of as having been made.

It is estimated that there are now not more than 3,000 bales of hops in the hands of growers in Oregon.

The Producers' Price Current, of New York, under date of December 26, says:

Bales.	
Receipts for week (5 days)	5,394
Receipts from Sept. 1	56,755
Receipts same time last year	51,187
Exports from Sept. 1	19,834
Exports same time last year	24,329
Imports from Sept. 1	1,850
Imports same time last year	7,129
Advance is sustained and market continues in strong position with the tendency still upward. In Oregon on Wednesday 2½¢ was paid for a prime hop, and in Yakima 2½¢ for a choice hop. It is estimated that the remaining stocks in growers' hands are 2,500 bales in California, 7,000 bales in Oregon, and 4,000 bales in Washington. The holiday interrupts the rush among brewers, and we look for a little lull as to selling for the next week or so. In New York state, buying has continued in such counties where hops are still remaining in first hands and prices have ranged from 25¢ to 31¢ for poor to choice. Whole counties have now been cleared of hops and remaining stocks in growers' hands are very small. The German market continues strong with an advancing tendency. An interesting feature to note is the fact that quite a lot of California hops are going aboard a steamer for shipment to Bohemia. State, 1903, choice, per lb. 33¢/24	
State, 1903, good to prime	30¢/21
State, 1903, common to fair	28¢/21
Pac. Coast, 1903, choice	28¢/29
Pac. Coast, 1903, good to prime	25¢/27
Pac. Coast, 1903, com. to fair	18¢/21
State & Pac. Coast, 1902, choice	23¢/24
State & Pac. Coast, 1902, common	15¢/21
State & Pac. Coast, older grades	9¢/13
Bohemian, choice	6¢/18

POULTRY POINTERS.

Sulphur for the roosts, whitewash for the house and kerosene for the roosts. Common road dust with a little sulphur mixed in it makes a good dust bath.

On the farm a pound of poultry meat can be grown at less cost than a pound of beef.

Pullets hatched in summer will not lay until spring, and it is rarely best to keep them.

An egg from a good layer will be more likely to produce a good layer than an egg from a poor layer.

Sorghum seed makes a good feed for poultry. When the seed is harvested for molasses the seed should all be saved.

The larger and more scarlet in color the comb is the nearer the pullet has approached the period that she is about to lay.

For good winter layers save the pullets that were hatched early, not later than April, and the yearling hens that molt early.

Know How to Describe It.

A newspaper woman in a New England town was sent to report an entertainment where amateurs sang, recited and did other stunts. In her account of the affair the woman wrote:

"Mrs. Blank sang two solos with her usual nerve."

"See here," called the editor, "you mean 'verve,' don't you?"

"If you had heard the singing," said the woman reporter, "you would know that I wrote it correct."

"But it will make Mrs. Blank an ery."

"Tell her that it was a typographical error. That will appease her wrath, and all who heard her efforts will commend the paper for its truthfulness."

And so it was printed "nerve."—New York Press.

PROPER BREATHING.

INHALE THROUGH THE NOSTRILS, AND NOT THE MOUTH.

Normal Breathing Will Help Materially to Induce Perfect Development—Without Normal Breathing Such Development Is Impossible.

That nature intended man for all climates is unquestioned, but if man live other than nature intended he should be must be content with dire consequences so far as health is concerned. And why is it that certain individuals enjoy better health in certain climates than in others?

To my mind, the reason is in a majority of cases is that they are mouth breathers and bear better the mild than the severe climate.

Who are afflicted with chronic nose, throat and chest affections? The mouth breather always, and we will never stamp out such conditions as pulmonary tuberculosis, together with numerous other affections of the respiratory tract, until we, the human family, have learned to take every inspiration through the nose.

I have taken the liberty to divide mouth breathing into two classes, confined and moderate. The first breathes almost continually with open mouth. The second is not conscious that he breathes other than through the nostrils (chuckles) and will not admit that he does otherwise until you convince him such is the case. It is my custom to engage the doubting one in conversation or have him read for me, when he will be surprised to learn that he has spoken several sentences or read many paragraphs without once closing his mouth. He it is who, after lecturing or reading aloud or perhaps singing, is dry of mouth and husky of speech and wonders why.

Treatment: Restore the nose to as nearly a normal condition, physiologically speaking, as possible, and then insist upon your patient using it. So long as the spray, douche and solution treatment generally are patronized just so long will we fail to get good results, for, as Dr. Leland remarks, the nose wants air and not water.

Douching and spraying are contrary to nature and should never be practiced.

When the patient is a mouth breather through habit, and this may be determined by having him breathe first through one nostril and then through the other, it is my custom to order him to breathe forcibly through his nostrils at the rate of one respiration per second for ten seconds, this to constitute one exercise, to be repeated often, perhaps eight or ten times during the day. He will find that this more than compensates for his spray, for having used the spray in the morning he is "filled up," as he expresses it, long before noon. His nose he can exercise at will and thus keep it free. The exercise I prescribe for all patients during the process of repair following operation, to be continued until they are confident of nasal breathers. A mouth guard should be worn at night for a few weeks.

If one is going to cure nasal catarrh and other respiratory difficulties, the respiratory tract being freed of all obstructions and irritable areas, the patient must be taught to breathe normally.

Irritable areas are not always detected by the probe; therefore we cannot depend upon that method, but must note that these patches have a characteristic appearance. They are found not only in the nose, but often times in the nasopharynx and pharynx as well and are of a pale, waterlogged appearance. They may be obliterated surgically or by cauterization, and if the nose thereafter is properly used like areas do not return. This may be said for all hypertrophic removals. To bring about a permanent patency of the eustachian tube the individual must become a nasal breather. Therefore it is absolutely essential to overcome or permanently improve most varieties of deafness and tinnitus aurium that the patient breathe through the nose at all times. The eustachian catheter is of ten harmful, acting as a mechanical irritant and thus assisting the progress of an already thickened and perhaps irritable membrane.

The dilatation of the cheeks of the patient and the inflation perhaps for the first few treatments of air medicated, and thereafter with air in its purity, or Professor Politzer's method, the patient being careful between times to continue his breathing exercise, are vastly superior to other forms of inflation. Air is what the thickened eustachian orifice needs to return it to a normal state, and this applies to the thickened or collapsed eustachian tube and middle ear as well, also the accessory nasal cavities.

The oxygen treatment is familiar, but why use oxygen artificially when air breathed normally will supply it?

Your patient can go to a milder climate and breathe with open mouth and be benefited, but would it not be far better for him to remain at home, breathe through his nose and fully recover?

Commence with the babe. Make it a special point that it breathe through the nose, if it cannot know the reason why. Certainly if the Indian mother recognized the necessity and insisted that her babe breathe properly the civilized mother of today should. Follow it from babyhood to childhood. Impart the necessity upon it as a child, and, barring accident, it will never breathe otherwise. If it is found following an accident from a fall or blow that the nose is not free have the fault corrected. Normal breathing will help materially to bring about perfect development, and without normal breathing such development cannot be attained.—Medical Record.

Now the young ladies are at liberty to propose. Also the old maids and widows.

Legal blanks at Statesman Job Office.

THE OLD RELIABLE



Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

PUBLIC OPINION

CORRESPONDENT SIGNED HIMSELF "GOOD ROADS" THINKS STREETS SHOULD BE

Says Road Building Is Still in the Experimental Stage, and That Gravel Will Answer the Purpose If Given a Fair Trial—Charges Jobbery in Former Experiments.

Editor Statesman:

Salem need not be in undue haste with reference to street improvement. While the streets are not all that is desired, they are not impossible, or very bad. We are in the experiment stage, and let us proceed understandingly. A good street can be made of asphalt, but many poor ones have been made of it, and will be made of it. As some of your correspondents have written, a fair trial has not been had here with gravel. There was jobbery in the only considerable experiment. If that recently placed upon Church and Ferry streets is properly cared for, it should be considered in the nature of a test. As low places or sinks occur, they should be filled, and the streets should be kept so that the water will run off them. For the first few seasons they will require much attention. After that little, but always some. No road can be made that can afterwards be neglected. Doubtless honest gravel, well put on and well cared for, will be sufficient for nine-tenths of Salem's roads. The tenth may require other material—macadam, if we have suitable rock for making it. Good macadam, intelligently put on, will be sufficient for the more used streets. It may be doubtful if suitable rock for macadam will be found accessible. Some is on trial on the Liberty road. It was not put down in the usual manner, and allowance must be made in that respect. In others it will prove a test. If it does not grind it, and it is abundant where found, it will be a valuable discovery.

GOOD ROADS.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME.

Denton, Texas, Dec. 26.—Mr. Editor: The St. Louis World's Fair management having made arrangements with me to pose at the Fair as a specialist in politics, I will have my stand close to the Oregon headquarters, and will be pleased to have all Oregonians who visit the Fair call and see me. After the Fair closes I will go direct to Philadelphia, Kas., and begin the preliminary work on the International Political Specialists School and the World's Dietetic Institute, the two proposed world philanthropic institutions, which are to be located there. Philanthropy, Kas. is the exact geographical center of the United States of America.

Very truly yours, A. G. LEE.

The Statesman gladly prints the communication of the Kansas reformer and philanthropist because here will be furnished "the opportunity of his life" to many an Oregonian visiting St. Louis next year, to get that particular insight into practical politics that has always been denied him at home. How to proceed, for instance, in an earnest effort to follow the various pathway of a bill in the Legislature which will, and the next moment was not. Who knows but that this projected "World's Dietetic Institute" may enable men, through even mortal eyes, to readily understand how a man can be dead for five years, and yet figure prominently in a political meeting as a real, live proxy.

Certainly the possibilities of such a school are so unlimited that the mere knowledge of its existence at St. Louis should double the attendance at the Exposition, on account of those who need instructions from one who is able to "pose as a specialist in politics." The man seems a little unbalanced, but of course is not if he can maintain his "pose" in "the exact center of the United States."

LIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS.

Miss Madelle—I wish I knew of a really good way to preserve my complexion.

Miss Snapple—If you keep the box in a cool place it will be all right, won't it?—Philadelphia Press.

Arthur—Uncle George, what is the meaning of the phrase "Lucas a non lucendo?"

Uncle George—The significance of a light that is not a light is happily illustrated by a third mortgage upon a piece of unproductive real estate.—Boston Transcript.

WAGNER'S HOME.

How the Great Composer Came to Live in Baireuth.

How Wagner came to make Baireuth his home is a rather interesting story. He had long dreamed of possessing a theater where his compositions could be interpreted to suit his ideas, but had little hope that the dream would ever be fulfilled. When, however, in his period of greatest depression and loneliness he formed the friendship of the late king of Bavaria it seemed suddenly as if all things were possible to him. In 1867 his royal protector instructed the celebrated architect, Gottfried Semper, to prepare the plans for the theater, which was to be built at Munich. Through political and professional dissensions and jealousies the town council of Munich refused permission for the erection of the theater there. In 1871 Wagner visited Baireuth and, after taking counsel with the celebrated bankers, Messrs. Fensel and Gross, decided upon a site in that city. The municipal body of the town, correctly estimating the financial advantages which would accrue, presented Wagner with two plots of land, one for the theater and the other for his own house. The latter was immediately built, and in 1872 Wagner removed his family from Trubchen, near Lucerne, to the new home, Wahnfried. The corner stone of the theater was laid on his sixtieth birthday, May 22, 1872. It was estimated that the theater would cost 200,000 thalers (about \$250,000), and this sum was very largely raised by Wagner societies throughout the world. It was completed in 1876 and dedicated with the presentation of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" on Aug. 12 of that year. Since then it has been the Mecca of the lovers of Wagnerian music from all parts of the world.

TEETH AND SIGHT.

Decayed Molars Cause Disturbance of the Optic Nerves.

"Many people who come to me to have their teeth attended to complain incidentally of failing eyesight, and when I tell them that bad teeth in pine cases out of ten are the cause few feel inclined to believe me," said a well-known New York dentist.

"Bad sight is generally attributed to overstudy, debilitated constitution and a hundred and one other causes. But have you ever heard any one place the blame on the teeth? Bad teeth are the direct result of insufficient application of the toothbrush, and bad eyesight, resulting from the decayed molars exciting disturbances of the optic nerves, is the next inevitable penalty. That is a fact which seems to be little known."

"The other day I extracted four decayed teeth of a young girl who was almost totally blind. Her pupils were dilated and insensible. A week after I had pulled her teeth her sight was practically restored. Two months previous to this cure the girl had been examined by an expert oculist, who, after putting her on various eye tests, designated the case as 'hysterical amblyopia,' and I guess that's about all the satisfaction the girl got, judging by her condition when she came to me. In saying this do not think for a moment that I am in any way prejudiced."

Sailors Are Fond of Sweet Things. Sailors are very fond of sweet things, and to one who knows little about them it is surprising to learn the quantity of candy they consume. In the ship's store are kept buckets of this article, which is one of the chief commodities in exchange for which a sailor parts with his pocket money. On large ships several thousand pounds of candy are frequently consumed on a cruise.—Ganton's Magazine.

Quite Up to Date. Day—I find there is a \$2,500 mortgage on the property you sold me. You never said anything about it.

Gay—Certainly I did. Didn't I distinctly tell you it had all modern improvements?—New Yorker.

The bash-bazook shaves his head except a tuft at the crown, which is to be used by the angel to jerk him to paradise if he should be slain by his likeliest victim.

A Hardware Talk.

"Yes," said the nut to the nut: "I gave me a terrible wrench to part from him, but I knew it would be only a matter of a few days before he would bolt anyway."

ANIMAL LANGUAGE.

Sounds Both shrill and Low That We Cannot Hear.

Most people suppose a mole to be dumb, but it is not. A mole can give a sound so shrill that it hasn't any effect on the human ear at all and another sound so low and soft that an human being can hear it. Yet a weasel can hear both these sounds as plainly as you can the report of a gun, and a sound registering machine—the phonograph—will show them both, while scores of other sounds you are deaf to.

The usual note of the mole is a low purr, which it uses a good deal while at work underground, and it can also be heard at the top of its voice if hurried or alarmed; but, though it shouted as purr in your ear, you wouldn't hear it. The sound register, however, with its delicate pencil that marks the volume of sound on a paper, gives the quality of both sounds.

A weasel, too, which is one of the mole's enemies, can hear these sounds through a couple of inches of earth, and often catches the mole when he throws up his hillocks of earth. The common field mouse, too, has a purr that is altogether beyond you, though you can hear him squeak plainly enough if he is hurt. A death's head moth, too, can squeak, but that is done by rubbing his wings together and is not a voice at all.

But the champion of all creatures for good hearing and one that can hear a sound that is over 100 degrees beyond your own limit is the common thrush, and you may often amuse yourself by watching him at it. He can hear a lowborn moving underground, locate him by the noise and haul him out.

Often you may see a thrush stand perfectly still on your lawn, cock his ear and listen intently, then another couple of steps and haul out a fat lowborn. Even the starting, which is about the size of a thrush, cannot do this, but he knows the thrush can, and being a disreputable person, with no common honesty, he follows the young thrushes about on their worm hunts and steals the worms from them as soon as they are caught.—London Answers.

VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

Plato died in his eighty-third year, and his last hour was devoted to intellectual work.

Socrates was ninety-four years old when he wrote his famous work, "The mathematicus."

Terentius Varro lived to be nearly a hundred, and he continued to write up to the day of his death.

Hiero, king of Sicily, lived to be ninety, and Maximian lived to be still older and ruled for sixty years.

Quintus Fabius was appointed augur when he was past middle age, and he held the office for sixty-two years.

Cato Censorius transacted business until he was nearly ninety, and retained to the end all his old-time vigor. Gorgias Lamium, the teacher of Socrates and other distinguished men, was in excellent health at the age of 107 years.

Chrysippus began to write his work on logic in his eightieth year. Cleanthes taught his pupils up to his ninety-ninth year.

Sophocles lived to be nearly a hundred, and during his last days he wrote the "Oedipus Colonus," one of the greatest tragedies ever written.

Arganthonius began to rule when he was forty years old and held power for eighty years, and in the third book of the "History" Astinus Pollio tells us that he did not die until he was past his one hundred and thirtieth year.

Valuable Insects.

Perhaps there are few substances contributed by animals to the materia medica of greater value or more extensively beneficial than certain species of insects. Of these there are none more highly esteemed for medical purposes than those beautiful, shining, green colored insects known as blister beetles, or cantharides. Their corrosive action is so great that they frequently inflame and excoriate the hands of those who collect them, and on this property their chief medicinal virtue depends. They are generally used in the form of plasters or ointment, and in cases of violent visceral inflammation their external use can scarcely be supplied by any other medicine.

Cautious Mode of Catching Turtles.

A curious mode of catching turtles is practiced in the West Indies. It consists in attaching a ring and a line to the tail of a species of sucker fish known as the remora. The fish is then thrown overboard and immediately makes for the first turtle he can spy, to which he attaches himself very firmly by means of a sucking apparatus arranged at the top of his head. Once attached to the turtle, so firm is his grip that the fisherman on drawing the line brings home both turtle and the sucker.

Economical in Theory.

Hill—I suppose my wife is the most economical woman that ever stepped.

Dale—So?

Hill—Yes, she never spends money by anything that she does not say she'll leave it in something else.

Dale—And does she?

Hill—Well, you see, we never have got so far as that yet. But it is the principle I was talking about.—Boston Transcript.

At the Dinner Party.

"Surely you are not going yet, Mr. Parry No?"

"I must, ma'am."

"But won't you stay for the feast of reason and the flow of soul?"

"Thanky, ma'am, but I reckon I've already eat all drunk all that's good for me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The voices of eminent people are to be preserved in a phonographic department about to be established in the British museum. When you wish to hear the voice of some celebrated character, ask for a cylinder containing a the phonograph, and set it in motion.

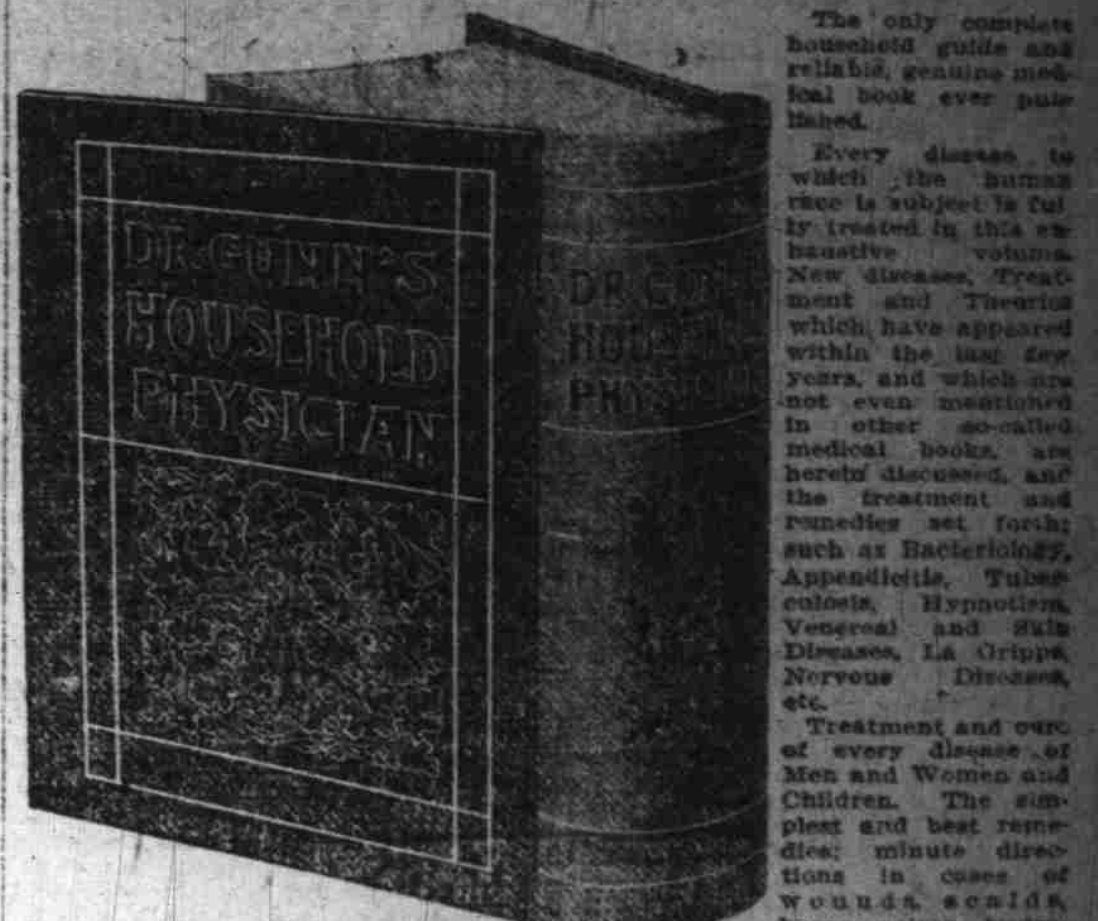
A GREAT OFFER

Dr. Gunn's
Household Physician
Or Home Book of Health

TO BE GIVEN AS A PREMIUM WITH

Twice-a-Week Statesman

THIS IS OUR OFFER: THIS BOOK WITH THE STATESMAN ONE YEAR \$3.25; OR BOOK ALONE \$2.50. HERE'S AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET A VALUABLE BOOK AT SMALL COST.



The only complete household guide and reliable genuine medical book ever published. Every disease to which the human race is subject is fully treated in this exhaustive volume. New diseases, Treatments and Theories which have appeared within the last few years, and which are not mentioned in other so-called medical books, are here discussed, and the treatment and remedies set forth, such as Bacteriology, Appendicitis, Tuberculosis, Hypertension, Venereal and Skin Diseases, La Grippe, Nervous Disorders, etc. Treatment and cure of every disease of Men and Women and Children. The simplest and best remedies; minute directions in cases of wounds, colds, burns, poison, hives, sudden diseases, like croup, cholera, etc. It describes the cause, the symptoms, the nature, the effect, the treatment and the remedy of every disease which affects humanity. Treatises on the Passions and Emotions, such as Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, showing the influence of the mind on the body; eminently calculated to arouse the people to the fact that health depends to a great degree upon the proper direction and control of the passions and emotions.

Essays on Intemperance, Use of Tobacco, Sleep Exercise, Cold, Baths, Etc.

SPECIAL LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

A Complete Materia Medica, or list of the principal remedies, including nearly 300 medical plants, herbs and vegetable remedies; description of each, where found; when to be gathered; how to preserve same; their preparation for use.

Manual for Nursing the Sick. Treatises on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Domestic and Sanitary Economy—Ventilation, Pure and Impure Air, Water, Purification of Water, Drainage, Disinfectants, etc., etc. Physical Culture and Development, etc.

Address: Statesman Publishing Co., Salem, Oregon.

Getting Ready to Invoice

FIND SEVERAL BROKEN LINES
WE WANT TO DISPOSE OF..

Mackintoshes

Ladies and Misses'. This Fall's goods, will give you 20 per cent reduction.

Hosiery

Fleece lined. Ladies' sizes. We got too many. Will sell for 12½ cents a pair.

Towels

Bleached. Look like they are worth 25 cents. Will sell them for 10 cents each.

General Reduction on All Goods

EXCEPT SPOOL COTTON.

Rostein & Greenbaum

302 Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon.

We Have It

Your wife wants it. You buy it and all of us will be happy.

A Dresser, a Racker, a Desk, a Table, a Picture, and Book Case, a Side Board, a Buffet, and China Closet, a Rug, an Art Square, a Hall Tree, a Dining, Parlor or Library Table, a Morris Chair.

The great popularity of these things as holiday gifts is attested by their rapid sale during the past week.

We will be able to deliver every thing on time.

The House Furnishing Company

Salem and Albany

Subscribe for the Statesman