INTERESTING WASHINGTON NOTES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 7. (Special).—One's life in Washington depends on conditions—just as it does everywhere. Everything, everywhere, is relative—comparative. I do not know much about the life of a statesman in Washington, nor about the life of a senator, nor that of a diplomat, nor even that of a millionaire. Therefore I could not write of life in this city from the viewpoints of such persons without relying on my imagination for the "facts;" and that would be hardly fair to any person who might read my letters.

Life here is good or bad, pleasurable or painful, much as it is everywhere else. The individual who can be happy anywhere is a true philosopher, and he can be happy in one of the finest capitals of the world as well as elsewhere; while the pessimist might be as miserable.

Indeed there are many considerations calculated to make one feel more contented with life here than in many other less favored localities. There is much, for instance, that appeals to and pleases the eye. There are miles of beautiful tree-bordered avenues and wide streets, usually clean and attractive; numerous stately mansions scattered throughout the city and district that impart an air of solidity and substantial well being to the community; many public buildings and institutions in sightly locations that lend to the city's self-conscious air of political importance; and a river that responds to the ebb and flow of the tides.

All these without human life would be nothing. But here are more than a quarter of a million people—one-third of them Africans, and the others comprising a local and a cosmopolitan society that embraces almost everything to be found in America, from the lowest to the highest step of the social ladder—from the slums of New York or Chicago, to the White House.

At this writing I have in mind an estimable Southern woman who has been a department clerk for several years. Her case may be taken as typical of a small class in the service. She entered the office a widow with a dependent family of three young boys, has given them an education, and the two older ones are now making their own way in the business world. The other day, in answer to my inquiries, she expressed her views of the service substantially as follows:

"I would rather have my boys work elsewhere for less money than they might earn in the departments. Outside, they have a certain kind of independence they might not have in the government employ as clerks; they are more likely to be justly appraised, and receive what they deserve in return for their services. They can make a reputation and have a chance to go into business for themselves, some time, should they so desire.

"In the department, they would always be at the mercy of others, few of whom care for anything but their own selfish purposes. It is not always merit that wins promotion here."

That is one view of the department service.

She is a genuine Southerner; was born and reared in the South, grew up and developed amid its traditions, imbibed its spirit, and breathed its atmosphere.

To her, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is a travesty of truth. Has she ever read it? No, indeed; and if she could have her way, no one else would read it, because she thinks it conveys a very erroneous and wicked impression of the South and its people.

She is familiar with Southern conditions today, and with the "race question." She grew up among the colored people, as it were, and believes the Southerners alone are qualified to deal with them in an intelligent and truly sympathetic spirit. She regards them as children—to be taught, rewarded, indulged, punished. In the course of time they may reach maturity.

Anything that is "Southern" appeals to her with all of the force that "big red apples," or the "beautiful Willamette," or a fine picture of Mt. Hood would appeal to an exiled Oregonian. She was enthusiastic over Dixon's "The Leopard's Spots" and would have all her Northern friends read that book, for it embodies her views and reflects the spirit of that South which she knows and of which she was and is a part.

Some of the clerks need occasional diversion—or did, in the past. What I shall here set out on that score happened before my day as a department employee, but the principal actors are known to me. It is a true story, and hardly a "story" being rather a simple statement of fact that may serve to further illustrate department life "among the lowly."

A Westerner was one of the central figures in this little comedy. He is even yet a man of military bearing, tall, slender, erect, with a fierce gray mustache. When younger he must have been attractive to feminine eyes. He came to Washington a widower, but evidently determined to chance his state. His fellow clerks soon detected his weakness for women.

A practical joker happened to be in the same office. In some way he procured a letter to be written in a dainty feminine hand and addressed to the widower. It timidly admitted a growing admiration on the part of the writer and a strong desire to meet him in person, and ended by suggesting a day and place for meeting. The place named was a street corner opposite the office in which he worked, and where was a pump. It also suggested that to prevent any mistake he should hold a handkerchief in his right hand while waiting for the fair unknown to appear.

He rose to the bait like a mountain trout after a fly.

At the hour named, dressed "to kill," his mustache carefully waxed and curled, he repaired to the trysting place, where for half an hour he paraded up and down the pavement carrying a white handkerchief in his hand, and waving it gallantly at every passing woman who chanced to look in his direction.

Happening to glance up at the office windows, after a time, he made a discovery. At those windows were all his fellow clerks, doubled up in mirthful misery, laughing till they could laugh no more at the silly spectacle. The man on dress parade suddenly remembered another engagement.

That incident is laughed over yet, and the story related to new comers. To invite the victim, even at this day, to meet you "at the pump" would be considered equivalent to a formal challenge.

The victim of that joke was an "old soldier" which reminds me that last week there strayed into the Land Office a Salem minister of the gospel, who is also an old soldier and who had been up to Boston with the G. A. R. encampment. I believe his name is Robinson. Anyway he hunted up an Oregon comrade, who at the time could not rightly place the gentleman. The two talked for a few minutes when the visitor suggested that he was tired and would like to sit down. The resident Oregonian then cordially invited him to a near-by "rathskeller" where they could spin their yarns over a schooner of ice-cold beer. Those who know Rev. Mr. Robinson (am sorry to say I did not meet him) may imagine what followed. I am informed they did not visit the "rathskeller."

This same Oregonian, not so very long ago, when yet quite new to Washington, thought he espied the familiar figure of that old Methodist pioneer preacher of Eugene, the Rev. Isaac D. Driver. He had not heard that Dr. Driver was in town, and took several good looks at the man who wore a silk tile, a prince Albert coat, a portly figure and a face that certainly could belong to only one person. As each look only deepened the Oregonian's impression that it was the pioneer preacher, he boldly and familiarly accosted the gentleman, whereat the supposed preacher responded in the most profane and emphatic language, consigning the stranger who had spoken to him to the hottest place in hades for even thinking him to be a preacher! It turned out that he is a saloon keeper and sporting man of local notoriety.

Which shows how easily one may make a mistake when three thousand miles from home.

We have had a cool and pleasant summer—although several close, muggy, humid days preceding thunder storms, were very trying.

WALTER P. WILLIAMS.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1904.

DR. DARRIN COMING.

This Celebrated and Well-Known Specialist to Visit Corvallis Again Sept. 28th to Oct. 30th.

Through the urgent request of many in this vicinity Dr. Darrin has been prevailed upon to visit Corvallis again and will have his offices in the new Hotel Corvallis. The doctor and wife have just returned from a trip around the world, having visited among other countries Russia and Japan. Those wishing to consult the doctor will find it to their advantage to call on him while here.

He comes to us laden with testimonials from throughout the whole Northwest, and the authenticated reports of some of his cures seem nothing short of miraculous. There are few ills to which human flesh is heir, which cannot be relieved and permanently cured by Dr. Darrin's electric and medical treatment, and cases that have resisted the efforts of ordinary physicians have yielded to his power.

These cases embrace almost every kind of disease, and as said before, no man, woman or child need despair of relief and cure, while Dr. Darrin offers his invaluable services.

Unlike other physicians who have become eminent in their profession, the doctor's charges are extremely moderate and reasonable, according to circumstances and ability to pay. He will not undertake any cases he cannot cure or benefit. Consultation is free, for should there be any cases that are incurable, he will immediately discover them, thus saving his patients any further expenditure of time and money, which they might otherwise squander.

For the benefit of those who are not already acquainted with the doctor's mode of operating with electricity and who may seek aid, though distrustful, after many failures of everybody and everything, Dr. Darrin makes the extraordinary and most generous offer to treat the worthy poor free except medicines between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m. daily, to prove to the community at large his ability and skill.

Dr. Darrin makes a specialty of all diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, catarrh, deafness, bronchitis, lagrippe, consumption, dyspepsia, constipation, heart, liver and kidney diseases, and permanently cures all diseases of the genito urinary organs in either sex, such as blood taints, scrofula, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhoea, loss of manhood, and loss of desire of sexual power in man or woman.

All peculiar female troubles, irregular menstruation, displacement, etc., are confidentially treated, as well as all acute, chronic, private and nervous diseases of whatever nature, if curable. No cases taken if not curable. Consultation free. Send for circular free.

Office hours are 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; evening, 7 to 8; Sunday 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Charges for treatment low and reasonable, according to ability to pay.

Most cases can be treated at home after one visit to the doctor's office. All business relations with Dr. Darrin are strictly confidential.

The following cures speak volumes for the doctor:

Mrs. G. Karg, Leland, Or., sciatic rheumatism, restored.

A. Pool, Eagle Point, Or., heart and liver trouble, restored.

Miss Maggie Synhoest, La Grande, Or., cross-eyes, cured.

Mrs. A. E. Patee, Albany, Or., ovaren and womb trouble, cured.

Mrs. Martha Daily, Gardner, Oregon, saltrheum for 25 years, cured.

J. S. Jennings, Sellwood, Or., eczema or skin disease, 16 years, cured.

Rev. N. Doane, D. D., of Portland University, deafness, restored.

Henry Von Helms, Sandy, Or., cancer of the nose and catarrh, cured.

Adolph Wunder, 394 Morrison street, Portland, Or., total deafness, cured in 20 minutes.

W. W. Thompson, Vancouver, Wash., an enormous hydrocele, cured 8 years ago.

Thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-seven is Salem's population, according to the official census of May, 1904.

UNCLE SAM'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Government Utilization of it for Coastwise Communication Goes Steadily Ahead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17. (Special).—An infant, yet a giant; such is the unique position of wireless telegraphy at the present time, when the ramifications of its development are extending to every country on the earth, and every sea. Its application to commercial uses is of but a few years growth; yet that growth has been by leaps and bounds, and apparently there is no limit to its possibilities. One day we read of its application to railroad work, permitting a moving train to communicate with headquarters or a station along the line; the next, we find the Agricultural Bureau planning to install a system of automatic fire alarms in the great western forests to give warning of approaching fires; again a press dispatch is flashed across the seas for hundreds of miles, despite intervening islands, and the men read of a naval battle far out at sea on the other side of the world, while the conflict was still raging.

Such feats are eminently in keeping with the spirit of the twentieth century. And yet, to the uninitiated, there is in them an element of the weird, the unbelievable. To a great mass of people wireless telegraphy is still more theory than practice; more dream than reality. It is a giant stride of science—and some of the people have not yet come abreast. A year or two more of successes, of spectacular achievements, of continued daily application to commercial purposes, and wireless telegraphy will assume natural proportions in all eyes. It will, as the telephone and wire telegraph, become an essential component part of every-day life, and settle down to an ever-widening career of usefulness, that only time itself can limit or guage.

One important factor in every commercial science, particularly for its future prosperity, is recognition by national Governments. In this respect wireless telegraphy has been particularly fortunate, as was the wire telegraph. And a most notable and clear-sighted action on the part of the United States Navy Department was the contract for five wireless stations whose circuits will cover the waters of the Mexican gulf and Carribean sea, and the Greater and Lesser Antilles. According to widely published press reports: "With the greatest care the Government experts conducted most rigid tests, and reported that the DeForest system, already executing Government contracts, on a similar scale, was the one which offered the best service. During a period of several months seven wireless stations were in operation in the same magnetic field and yet long messages were received and transmitted by the DeForest system. This achievement, regarded by the Government experts as the greatest in the history of the science, was possible only by the utilization of 'syntonic aerography,' in which Dr. DeForest's attuning apparatus is employed."

The contract with the Government is reciprocal, which makes the company and the Government, in a sense, allies, since commercial messages are exchangeable between all stations and ships equipped with the DeForest instruments, whether maintained by the Government or by the company. This arrangement is a most happy settlement of the incipient controversy regarding Government ownership of all coast-wise wireless stations on grounds of public policy and welfare. Such a harmony agreement obviates the possibility of friction between private and Government stations, because the two classes of stations, supplied with the DeForest tuning apparatus, are able to operate simultaneously in close proximity without interference. In other words, the art is reduced to the simplicity of the local Bell Telephone exchanges, where one may drop a connection and pick up another on a moment's notice.

It is scarcely possible that this question of Government ownership will again rise, though the next session of Congress will undoubtedly enact some legislation controlling future wireless installations, along the coasts, at least, and possibly interior stations. President Roosevelt several months ago appointed a General Wireless Board, composed of the active heads of the Government departments and bureaus using wireless. Their object was to inquire into the relation of wireless to the Government, particularly along the coasts, and to recommend legislation to Congress. This report, which received the President's approval, is still in the hands of the Government printer, and has not been made public in its entirety. It is known, however, that a recommendation is made to place wireless stations under the supervision of the Department of Labor and Commerce, and through this Department, to license and keep track of every wireless station established. Such supervision would enable closest censorship during a state of war.

The points at which the large Government stations are being established are: Pensacola, Key West, South Cuban Coast, Porto Rico, Panama. Any one of these stations will be able to communicate with any other in the circuit. Herein is to be found a pertinent comparison of relative cost of wireless installations and land and cable lines. To install cables between each of these points would require a cable length of approximately 4,770 miles, which would cost at the average of all the cables of the world, $7,500,000. The cost to the Government in this instance is something less than one-fiftieth of that amount.

The quick closing of this contract, the largest for wireless communication ever awarded, is admittedly due to the use of DeForest Wireless by the London Times in reporting the Russo-Japanese war. The coasting steamer Haimum was equipped and a land station erected at Wei-hai-wei, a neutral English port and cable station. Darting around the scene of naval operations like a busy bee, the little Haimum was constantly in touch with the Wei-hai-wei, and for many weeks during the early part of the war, the only reliable news came by DeForest Wireless. Soon the world was electrified at the startling announcement of the Russian Government that the Times correspondent, Capt. James, who had passed safely through the Spanish and Boer wars, and the DeForest operators, would be hung as spies if caught. The Haimum was once actually boarded by officers of the ill-fated Bayan. But even as they were being boarded the Haimum operator was talking with Wei-hai-wei. His message was: "We are about to be boarded by the Russian battleship Bayan. If you do not hear from us in three hours inform British and American Consuls and London Times." The Russian officers read this message as it lay on the operator's table, and without waiting to make a further investigation, took their departure.

Later the Japanese Government forbade the Haimum, whose news-gathering propensities were considered inimical to Japanese interests, to proceed into the theater of naval action. This restriction was also said to be due largely to the fact that the Japanese, using a metal filings coherer, found the greatest difficulty in effecting any sort of communication in the same magnetic field with the DeForest instruments, through continuous cohesion. The DeForest instrument is radically different, the messages being received through an electrolytic responder and telephone gear, with a speed limited only to the capacity of the operators. The filings coherer is slow, the process of cohesion and decohesion of the filings being necessary to produce every dot and dash in the Morse code.

The Times' service was finally abandoned in July, 1904, but not before the Haimum equipment had served its purpose and pointed out clearly to the United States Government the value of a system like the DeForest, for Atlantic Coast defence, as a secondary means of communication between naval bases. It was in fact a demonstration for the whole world that wireless telegraphy is no longer theory, but an established factor to be reckoned with by governments and every branch of commerce.

Ten stations of the DeForest Company have already been built along the Atlantic Coast. They are located at Providence, R. I., Quogue, L. I., No. 42 Broadway, N. Y. City, Highlands of Navesink, N. J., Cape May, N. J., Lewes, Del., Hatteras, N. C., Key West, Fla., Havana, and Washington, D. C. The Atlantic DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company, headed by Charles C. Galbraith, formerly Eastern manager for Armour & Co., is preparing to take over these stations from the parent American DeForest Company, and to build at every point of importance along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts from Maine to Texas.

In the same manner the Great lakes, Western and English DeForest companies have been and are being organized for operating purposes, the groups being organized on the same principle as the Bell Telephone companies, each company operating separately, exchanging business at points of contact, and presenting an united front for its practically exclusive sea business and competing in many instances with land and cable lines.

It is not proposed to begin the equipment of coast-wise vessels until the circuits of land stations are complete. It will then be possible for passengers to keep in touch with business and home, for the owners of any vessel in the coast trade to keep in touch with their captains from port to port; ships will receive storm warnings and "ball time," enabling skippers to regulate their chronometers a thousand miles from shore as easily as on land.

On the Central American coast, at Port Limon, C. R., and Bocas del Toro, Panama, two DeForest installations have done away with the old cable ship between these points and wireless communication is kept up day in and day out for months with much less trouble than even would be experienced with land wires. These stations are the property of the United Fruit Company, and are the nucleus for an extensive Central American and Mexican wireless system.

Another distinguishing achievement of the DeForest system in Government use of wireless telegraphy is the communication established between Nome and St. Michaels, Alaska, across Norton Sound, where a cable is impracticable. All other attempts at rapid communication had failed until August 9, 1904, shortly after their installation, Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., received a message in Washington direct from Nome. This travelled altogether 3,500 miles, and for the first time the officials at Washington received a communication direct from the far North without the intervention of a foot messenger or boat.

In addition to contracts for equipment of Navy vessels with DeForest wireless, the system is in use in various artillery districts, notably between Forts Wadsworth and Hancock, in New York harbor. The distance is a little more than twelve miles. This was the first wireless circuit in the world to replace a cable.

Altogether the DeForest system has 50 stations in operation or complete, and 469 in course of erection, contracted for or being arranged for.

These figures do not include trans-Oceanic and coast steamers with the exception of six installations of United States naval vessels the Savage, B. & O. Railroad, and Str. Wolvin, Great Lakes, of U. S. Steel Corporation.

Of the forty-four stations in operation or complete in the United States three are seen in daily use on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. For several months these have been sending regularly, every day, in all kinds of weather, news matter of the Fair to two downtown wireless stations in the newspaper offices without interference, the wireless impulses going through the heart of the business section of the city, through high buildings and low, at the speed of light, which is 186,000 miles a second. This is the speed of all wireless messages.

So distinct and new a feature is wireless telegraphy, and so elaborate the DeForest display, that, as the telephone was to the Centennial, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is becoming widely known as "The Wireless Fair."
—Wickliffe Gray.

EDUCATION AT FOSSIL

FIRST COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL OPENS IN BUNCH GRASS COUNTY.

CORPS OF SALEM TEACHERS.

People of That District Take Deep Interest in Education of the Young.

County Voted by Large Majority for County High School, Although Located at Remote Point. Something About Fossil.

Fossil, Sept. 17.—(Special correspondence). Public school opened yesterday for the fall term with a large attendance, and bright prospects for the most successful year in the history of the public system of Wheeler county's seat of government. Prof. A. J. Garland of Salem, formerly president of the Northwestern Normal school of Salem, has been chosen superintendent of the Wheeler county high school, and principal of the public school.

The full corps of teachers is A. J. Garland, A. M., principal and Miss Sophia Townsend of Salem, assistant, in the high school, and in the public school, W. A. Scott, Salem; Miss Holmes, Marion county; Miss LeRoy, Portland; and another young lady from Salem has been employed and is expected to arrive within a few days. Thus it will be seen that out of a corps of seven teachers employed, five are from Salem, which certainly shows the confidence felt by Fossil people in the intelligence of Capital City teachers as fitting instructors of the tender minds of the coming generation.

Fossil is a city of about 400 people who are resident and own property, but a large number of the Wheeler county ranchers own cottages in the city, and spend their winters there to enjoy the advantages of a splendid school system. At times the resident population numbers as high as 700, and the total attendance at the school this winter is expected to be about 300 pupils. At the present time families are moving into the city from all parts of the county. There are but few vacant houses remaining, and the attendance at the high school will be only limited by the available houses to rent.

That Wheeler county, the youngest section of Oregon to claim that honor should so rapidly leap to the front in advancement of its citizens, is a wonder to many in the outside world. Situated sixty miles from the nearest railroad, which distance must be covered by stage over dusty tiresome roads, it contains 1746 square miles of territory, and according to the last census, only 2443 people, it is one of the first counties in Oregon to avail itself of the law recently enacted by the legislative assembly, and at the election last June, voted in favor of taxing the people and maintaining a county high school. This act passed by an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the fact that the school is to be located in Fossil, the extreme northern part of the county. At Richmond, twenty-seven miles from Fossil, out of seventy-two votes cast, sixty-eight were for a county high school.

The citizens of Fossil were at once wide awake to the needs of the hour, and offered the free use of the rooms, should the school be located there. The building was suitable for that purpose, being a handsome brick structure two stories high and containing seven large rooms, erected and furnished at a cost of over $12,000, two years ago, and the offer was accepted.

By an agreement with the county court the principal is also made principal of the Fossil public school, thus dividing the expense, and making it possible for the city to pay higher salaries for its corps of teachers.

In no way could the intelligence of Wheeler county residents be more forcibly illustrated than in their earnest support of the high school idea, and in the desire of the young people of all parts of the county to attend, thus taking a lead over the older, more highly developed counties of the Willamette valley, in many of which there is no high school, and in none of which, so far as the knowledge of the writer extends, has there been a movement made toward establishing a county high school, for the benefit of all its young people.

A very successful session of the annual Wheeler county teachers institute closed on Saturday night in Fossil, led by Prof. A. J. Garland, and Robt. C. French, president of the Weston Normal school. Nearly every teacher in the county, about twenty-five, were in attendance, and took great interest in the work, which was a special course of training in preparation for the schools about to open.

Prof. Garland led in the training for advanced work as outlined in the state course of study, and won much favorable comment, both from teachers and town people, for the cleanness of his work, and his lucid explanations. He thus begins his year's labors in a new field with the confidence and support of the entire community behind him, and the result cannot fail to be a credit to him. President French led in the primary work. He is a thorough instructor in that branch, having been engaged in the work for years. W. W. Kennedy, county school superintendent, also assisted.

What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at D. J. Fry's Drug Store.

A GOOD CHANCE.

New subscribers to give away about $700 worth of presents. There will be a $435 Piano, $85 Buggy, $75 Sewing Machine, $40 Bicycle, and $25, $10, $5, $5, $2.50 $2.50 in cash prizes.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HOW IS IT

You can purchase, new goods at ROSTEIN & GREENBAUM at lower prices than at these so called

Closing Out Sales

by which Salem is so much infected? Even the Chinese have caught on, to this American idea; and are advertising to close out in so many days.

We hope to be in business for a long time

We purchased our goods at bedrock prices, and marked them with a small margin of profit.

This is Why

we discount these sales.

Ladies and Misses Coats, all this seasons goods. Prices; $3.75, $5, $6.50, $9, $10. No store in this city will duplicate these values **Knitting Silk,** ½ oz. spools 25c. each. **Furs,** from 98c. each and up. **Bed Spreads,** large size 75c. each. **Umbrellas,** steel rods, 40c. each and up. **Table Linen** 60 in. wide only 50c. a yard. **Suttings,** 56 in. wide only 50c. a yard. **Suttings,** 36 in. wide only 25c. a yard. **Umbrellas,** Glora silk, fine handles, look like a $5 article only $1.75 **Men's Suits,** $10, special effort, cannot be duplicated. **Millinery** all new goods, latest styles, large assortment, popular prices **Motto,** buy your goods at ROSTEIN & GREENBAUM 298-300 Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon.

PURE GOLD

Is comparatively soft. To be fit for jewelry and coinage it must be combined properly with other metals.

This is equally true of

WHITE LEAD.

It must be properly combined with other pigments to make it durable. This has been accomplished in Heath & Milligan's

Railway White Lead,

guaranteed in all respects to be better than any other white lead sold.

It will save you money.

SAVAGE & FLETCHER

Sole Agents,
SALEM, OREGON.

For General Repairing

Casting, Large or Small, Brass Castings of All Descriptions, we are the best equipped of any this side of Portland.

Our Stump Pullers are a Great Success

If You Need a Drag Saw, Don't Fail to Call On Us

Salem Iron Works

Shand & Marcus,
Proprietors.

Front and State. Phone 2313 Black
SALEM, OREGON.

DR. C. GEE WOO

This wonderful Chinese doctor is called great because he cures people without operation that are given up to die. He cures with those wonderful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, that are entirely unknown to medical science in this country. Through the use of these harmless remedies, this famous doctor knows the action of over 500 different remedies which he successfully uses in different diseases. He guarantees to cure catarrh, asthma, lung, throat, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, kidney, bladder, female trouble, lost manhood, all private diseases; has hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate.

Call and see him. Consultation free. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Enclose stamp. Address The C. Gee Wo Chinese Medicine Co., 253 Alder street, Portland, Oregon. Mention this paper.

Dr. W. NORTON DAVIS

IN A WEEK

We treat successfully all private, nervous and chronic diseases, also blood, stomach, heart, liver, kidney and throat troubles. We cure SYPHILLIS (without mercury) to stay cured forever, in 30 to 60 days. We remove STRICTURE without operation or pain, in 15 days.

WE CURE GONORRHOEA IN A WEEK.

The doctors of this institute are all regular graduates, have had many years' experience, have been known in Portland for 15 years, have a reputation to maintain, and will undertake no case unless certain cure can be effected.

We guarantee a cure in every case we undertake or charge no fee. Consultation free. Letters confidential. Instructive BOOK FOR MEN mailed free in plain wrapper.

If you cannot call at office write for question blank for home treatment.

Office hours, 9 to 5, and 7 to 8. Sundays and holidays, 10 to 12.

The leading specialists in the Northwest. Established 1880.

DR. W. NORTON DAVIS & CO.

Cor. Third and Pine Sts.

Mention this paper. PORTLAND, OR.

BOLD ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—At the close of banking houses today a man in the lobby of the First National Bank observing the cage door leading behind the counter ajar, pushed inside, walked in helping himself to a bag containing $2000 in gold coin, and made a rapid exit. He walked into the Brooklyn Hotel followed by C. K. Macintosh, an employe of the bank. He was overtaken and seized at the hotel office, and the bag taken from him, its contents being undisturbed. The robber escaped.

LOUBET WILL RETIRE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—President Loubet in the course of a speech to provincial mayors today said he looked forward with satisfaction to the serenity of private life after the close of his term. This statement is taken as the determination of the President not to seek re-election net year.

TICKETS AT STATESMAN JOB OFFICE. HEADQUARTERS FOR HOP TICKETS.