STRAWBERRIES ARE DAMAGED.

Frost Following Rain Causes Heavy Loss Near Walla Walla and Milton.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 10.—It is believed that fully two thirds of the strawberry plants and all the cherry, peach and apricot buds were badly damaged by a heavy frost that prevailed over the Walla Walla valley last night.

Following a heavy rain of yesterday the temperature went down as low as 28 degrees. This morning the ground was complete covered with frost. Reports from the Milton fruit section are to the effect that all the early strawberries were killed, together with a great amount of vegetable plants.

IT IS IMPORTANT

GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES REST UPON SHOULDERS OF CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

Marion County Has Much at Stake in Result and It Is Essential That the Name of Every Man, Woman and Child Appear Upon Records.

Just three weeks from yesterday, May 21, the enumerators will start out upon the tedious, painstaking and extremely important task of taking the census for the year 1905 as prescribed by statute, which provides that a state census be taken every five years, alternating with the ten-year census of the United States government. All are agreed that it will be the most important census that has ever been taken in the state, and "it is to be hoped," remarked a prominet citizen yesterday, "that Assessor Rice has chosen wisely in the appointment of his enumerators, who will be responsible for Marion county's showing when the returns come in." Echoes answer "Amen."

"It is a very critical period for Marion county," said Mayor F. W. Waters, in conversation with a Statesman representative yesterday afternoon, "and everything depends upon the results obtained by this census whether the banner county of the state maintains her place as second in the state in point of population. There is no question but that she will do it if the census is carefully and properly taken, and the whole responsibility rests upon the county assessor and the enumerators whom he selects for the task. Let us hope that he has chosen wisely. There is no reason for thinking that he has not, for I could not point out a single man of his appointees that I would consider insompetent for the important duty. I am merely speaking for the good of the county which has been my home ever since I breathed the air of life, and it is but natural that I should take such an inferest in the matter.

Good Men Already Named.

"There is no question but that Mr. Rice pondered long and deeply over the situation before choosing the men to take the census, for he no doubt realized the situation quite as fully as I or any other citizen of old Marion, and it is up to the enumerators to prove that the trust which has been reposed in them has not been misplaced, and that they will perform their duties to the very letter of the law. By this I mean to say that they should think the matter over seriously and come to the understanding not to allow a single person to escape being enumerated, and that it is up to them to secure every man, woman and child within the limits of their respective territories.

"The people, too, must come to realize that a great deal of responsibility rests upon their individual shoulders, and if the enumerators fails to find them in their abodes they should take particular pains to see that they are included in the list of inhabitants. Hunt the enumerator up if he misses you, or if you have any reason to believe that he has overlooked you. You owe it to the state, the county and the community in which you live to have your name properly inserted upon the records. One must take into consideration in matters of this kind that enumerators are not immortal, and that they cannot spend a whole day in one place in order to catch a single individual. If you are not at home when the enumerator calls, be sure and make it a point to look him up or notify him, and if you cannot find him, send in your name, together with that of every member of your family, to the county assessor.

Should Guard Against Padding.

"I do not wish to be understood to mean that the census for Marion county should be padded. Far from it, and every precaution should be taken to guard against such a mistake as this. It sounds good for the time being to have the population padded up several hundreds or thousands, but there is always a reaction, and the reaction is more serious than the original blunder. It must be remembered that the federal census will bound to be shown up at that time to the everlasting detriment of the community, county or state in which it occurs. The city of Omaha, Neb., had some experience in this line which it will not forget for a decade, it is safe to say, and will not care to go through the ordeal again.

"A good showing in the population of Marion county, and especially the city of Salem, is most essential in more than one sense. One must stop to think of the great contest and competition for supremacy that is going on between the different counties of the state in point of rank as to population and that there is much at stake. Up to the present time Marion county is entitled to second place in the rank of counties in the state in population, and to first place in many other lines. It is up to the enumerators and the people of this county to sustain that reputation and keep the county in the place to which it rightfully belongs. Marion county has got the goods, and it only remains for them to be shown in the census results.

Political Phase of Situation.

"One of the important things to be taken into consideration, and it is far from being the least, although it is only one among a hunderd, is the political phase of the situation. It must be remembered that the legislative representation for the different districts of the state will be governed largely by the result of the coming census, and Marion county should look well to her laurels in this particular, as she is not properly represented in the legislature at the present time by any manner of means. Everybody knows that the population of this county has been steadily on the increase for the past five years, a great deal more than any other previous like record, and it only remains for the enumerators to get them all in order to make a grand showing. Politics, you understand, figures very insignificantly compared to other features of the case, but it is only cited as an example to show the importance of care, energy and accuracy in the taking of the state census for 1905."

Mayor Waters to Appoint.

It is understood that the appointment of the enumerators for the seven Salem wards has been delegated to Mayor Waters, both by Assessor Rice and the county court, and it is needless to say that he will exercise the greatest of precaution and care in the choice of men to take the census, and he will give the matter his personal supervision at all times. He will employ none but the most wide awake and energetic of those who will apply for the positions, and unless one makes up his mind that he is going to do his best to secure every man, woman and child within his district and devote his most faithful attention to his work, he will save himself a great deal of trouble and a whole lot more of disappointment by not applying. In other words, if one is looking for an "easy graft" he had better seek some other situation than the census enumerator for the Salem field.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following real estate transfers, aggregating the consideration of $12,451, have been filed for record in the office of the Marion county recorder:

Frank Chappelle to Nels W. Nelson, 62 acres in t 5 s, r 2 w; w d	$ 3200
F. McKinnie to C. Brop'y, und ½ int. in lot 11, block 10, Yew Park addition to Salem; w d	2400
J. D. and Z. Bohannon to Henry Fawk, 11.6 acres in Marion county; w d	1750
J. F. and M. Fishwood to Benj. McGinnis, land in Silverton; w d	1300
B. and L. A. Irving to M. H. Utters, lot 6, block 8, Yew Park addition to Salem; w d	1000
F. Keil et al, to F. L. Miller, land in block 4, Aurora; w d	975
B. and J. W. Cook to J. P. Anderson, land in addition "B" to Woodburn; w d	650
John Sealy to D. W. Eyer, land in block 9, Salem; w d	550
J. H. and M. C. Settlemier to John McKinney, 2.12 acres in Marion county; w d	300
C. A. and J. H. Barr to D. G. Murray, lot 9, block 15, Parish's addition to Salem; w d	250
John P. Guild to E. S. and M. A. Longcore, lot 29, Phelp's addition to Silverton; w d	75
C. B. and S. E. Moores to Conrad Falk, lots 68 and 69½ S. S. F. F. No. 3; q c d	1
Total	$12,451

ABOUT STREETS

SOME DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS TO PAVEMENT BEST ADAPTED TO SALEM.

Citizens Taxpayers' League Has Adopted Macadam, but Many Contend This Material Is Not Durable Enough to Stand Heavy Traffic.

One of the most serious problems with which the public mind is now wrestling is that of street improvement. It is unanimously agreed that if Salem desires to be included in the catagory of cities, which her rank as to size and importance entitles her to, she must have better streets and that when any action is taken along this line it must be of a more permanent character than have been the so-called improvements (?) of the past. It has also been practically decided that the necessary movement toward that end must be made this season and things are rapidly shaping themselves in that direction, the first steps being taken by an organization of citizens known as the taxpayers' league, who have a petition already prepared for presentation to the city council for laying macadam pavement upon about twenty-four street blocks in the heart of the city.

While macadam is conceded to be a good and comparatively inexpensive system of street improvement there is some question in the minds of many prominent and practical citizens as to the ability of this class of pavement to withstand the heavy traffic of the city. There is perhaps no better practical system than macadam known for the building of country roads, where the traffic is so intermittant and not so heavy as in the city, but in the city, where loads of two tons and over are being constantly hauled over the streets, there is a question as to whether macadam will stand the wear and tear and give satisfactory results. With this doubt uppermost in their minds some citizens are still of the opinion that some kind of paving material more substantial than macadam should be decided upon, even if it does cost a trifle more at first cost, as it would more than make up the increased cost in durability and consequent saving in repair expenses.

Some weeks ago there was an agitation on for the adoption of the new process of paving known as the bitulithic process, which is a combination of asphaltum with a concrete macadam foundation and a patent top dressing, the most important and attractive feature of which latter being that it gave the street a rough surface and the horses a better foothold, with less liability of slipping. The agitation, however, has been allowed to die down of late, but a prominent citizen and large property owner of this city yesterday revived the subject and called attention to an item which appeared in a Portland paper recently in regard to the merits of this particular class of pavement, as viewed by a Portland taxpayer who made an especial study and investigation of the pavement, where it has been in use for several years, with a view of deciding upon the best system for adoption for Portland. The item alluded to follows:

L. J. Goldsmith, secretary of the Taxpayers' League, who left Portland March 7 for a trip through the East to investigate bitulithic pavements under all conditions of climate and location, has returned firmly converted to the belief that it is the best pavement for Portland. He visited St. Louis, St. Paul, Boston, New York, Bedfod, Ashville, Washington and othe cities where bitulithic and other sorts of pavement are in use.

"Boston is going to lay a great deal of bitulithic pavemen," he said. "The city engineer at Cambridge told me he would have nothing else if he could get bitulithic. At New Bedford, Mass., I found the finest streets seen anywhere. That is a great cotton factory town, and and the streets have the heaviest sort of wear, by transportation of great bales of cotton and loads of manufactured goods.

"At St. Louis there are fifteen miles of bitulithic pavement," he said. "The fective portion of it is about half a mile that was laid in a rush, during rainy weather, immediately preceding the opening of the exposition."

He says in every state he visited the laws provide that after property owners once dedicate and pave a street the city thereafter maintains the pavement out of the general fund. In Portland property owners are required to pave a street repeatedly, if it wears out—and most of the pavements wear out with amazing rapidity.

Whatever is done in the matter of street improvement for Salem must be decided upon pretty soon, if anything is to be accomplished this year, is the consensus of opinion, and no doubt some steps will be taken to arrive at a definite understanding in the matter in the near future.

Legal Blanks at Statesman Job Office

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—May wheat, 6s 7½d.

Chicago, April 10.—May wheat—Opened, $1.14½@1.15; closed, $1.14¾. Barley, 43½@47c. Flax, $1.23; Northwestern, $1.37.

San Francisco, April 10—Cash wheat, $1.50@1.55.

Portland, April 10.—Wheat—Club, 87c; Bluestem, 95c; Valley, 88c.

Tacoma, April 10.—Wheat—Bluestem, 93½c; Club, 86c.

Local Markets.

Wheat—80 cents.
Oats—40@41 cents.
Hay—Cheat, $10 to $10.50; clover, $9 to $950; timothy, $13 to $14.
Flour—$4.40 per bbl. retail.
Flour—City retail selling price, $1.15
Mill Feed—Bran, $22.50 per ton; shorts, $25.
Eggs—15 cents.
Hens—11½ cents.
Butter—Country, 15 cents.
Ducks—12½ cents.
Pork—Fat hogs, 5@5½ cents.
Beef—No. 1 steers, 1100 to 1200 lbs. 4¼c; lighter, 3½c; 900-lb. steers, 3@3½c; heifers, 3¼c; cows, 2½c. cows, 2½@3 cents.
Mutton—Choice wethers, 4½c.
Veal—5@7.
Wool—22 cents.
Mohair—31 cents.
Apples—40 to 75c per bushel.
Potatoes—40 cents per bushel.
Hops—27c choice is offered. Growers refuse below 30c.