

# IN INTEREST OF ALL MANKIND

## PRESIDENT ASKS RUSSIA AND JAPAN TO END WAR. URGES DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

Roosevelt Addresses Letter to Governments of St. Petersburg and Tokio.

### Proposes that Two Monarchs Appoint Plenipotentiaries Who Shall Meet and Arrange Terms of Honorable Peace—Offers His Kind Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The White House tonight gave out a statement containing the dispatch sent by the president to the Japanese and Russian governments, urging not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open negotiations for peace with one another. The following is the text of the dispatch given out:

"On June 8 the following dispatch was sent by the president through the diplomatic channels of the Japanese and Russian governments: 'The president feels that the time has come when, in the interest of all mankind, he must endeavor to see if it is possible to bring an end to the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan, the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations. The president accordingly urges the Japanese and Japanese governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another. The president suggests that peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents, in other words, that there may be a meeting of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two powers to agree in the terms of a peace treaty. The president earnestly asks that the Russian and Japanese governments do not agree to such a meeting and is asking the Japanese and Russian governments to agree likewise. While the president does not feel that any intermediary should be called with respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can, if the powers concerned feel that his services will be of effect in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of the meeting. But if ever these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers or in any other way, the president will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace.'

The foregoing note was forwarded to the Russian and Japanese governments yesterday. It is rendered especially significant by the fact that it was prepared and sent only after as-

urances had been received from Tokio and St. Petersburg that such a proposition would be welcomed. Aware of the preference of Japan to communicate her peace terms to Russia directly, the president, in the last few days, has been active in counseling moderation to draw from Tokio some statement of its probable terms. When President Roosevelt left Washington today on a two days' trip to Virginia, he was confident that the result of the international negotiations for peace had been successful and that the final blow in the Russian-Japanese war had been struck. While extreme reticence is manifested in every official and diplomatic quarter, it is known authoritatively that the exchanges, which have been in progress for the last ten days between the Washington government and the powers of the world, including the belligerents, have been successful to an unexpected degree.

Any paper published may be secured at reduced rates in a clubbing combination with the Twice-a-Week Statesman.

## NEEDS BIG SHIPS AT HOME.

### Destruction of Russian Sea Power Removes Menace to England and Orient.

LONDON, June 10.—The decision of the government which has been announced in telegrams from Hong Kong to send home the battleships from China, the British China squadron henceforth to consist entirely of cruisers, is interpreted as the outcome of the destruction of the Russian fleet, and causes much dissatisfaction, as it will permit Great Britain to follow the example of Germany and concentrate her naval strength to a greater extent in home waters. This change gives the admiralty seven additional battleships for European waters. The governor of Hong Kong, according to dispatches received, has announced that his proclamation against the exportation of coal will not be enforced until further notice.

## Does your friend take the Twice-a-Week Statesman? If not show him our great club offer.

## MOROCCO SITUATION DISCUSSED

### German Ambassador and Premier Rouvier Have Lengthy and Pleasant Conference.

PARIS, June 11.—Prince Radolin, the German ambassador to France, met Premier Rouvier yesterday, with a view to conducting the Moroccan crisis into more conciliatory channels. The discussion was not entirely of an official character and was contained in an agreeable spirit when the premier and the ambassador met again at a reception at the Austrian embassy last night. The government's decision, under the German note with reference to a conference with the powers, will be reserved until France has had an opportunity to canvass the sentiment of the other capital. Meantime Premier Rouvier is seeking a direct adjustment with Germany, without recourse to a conference of the powers, but the officials recognize the extreme difficulties of the task, as the French and German theories regarding Morocco are at complete variance.

Legal Blanks, Statesman Job Office.

# PAUL MORTON ACCEPTS POST

## ASSUMES CHAIRMANSHIP OF DIRECTORS OF EQUITABLE.

### HE IS TO HAVE FREE HAND.

### "Jimmy" Hyde and President Alexander Step Down and Out of Office on His Coming.

### Hyde Interests Are Disposed of to Stockholders Represented by John F. Ryan—Price Paid Said to Be Between Three and Five Millions.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Paul Morton has accepted the position of chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable. Immediately following the acceptance of Morton, the resignations were tendered of President Alexander, First Vice-President Hyde, Second Vice-President Tarbell, Third Vice-President Wilson and Fourth Vice-President McIntyre. The resignations were tendered to Morton, who accepted the position of chairman on the condition that he should have free hand as to measures and men. Hyde has agreed, it is said, to divest himself of his stock in the manner outlined by the superintendent of insurance, namely, that the policy holders have a representation of twenty-eight directors against twenty-four directors to dispose of the majority of his stock to the policy holders represented by three trustees.

All of the resignations were submitted to the meeting subject to the pleasure of Chairman Morton. None has yet been accepted. Just what action Morton will take as to these resignations has not been disclosed, but it is strongly intimated that President Alexander and Vice-Presidents Tarbell, Wilson and McIntyre believe their executive relations with the Equitable have ended.

The interests which Hyde has disposed his stock number some two score individuals, led by Thomas F. Ryan, president of the Morton Trust Company, which has close relations with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the Equitable's principal rivals. Ryan is said to be heavily insured in the Equitable, as are, according to reports, many of the trustees who have acted with him in the purchase of the Hyde holdings. The price paid for the Hyde estate stock, which is to be trusted practically in perpetuity, has not been disclosed, but the estimates vary from \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000.

The accident occurred at the north end of the bridge, where there is an upward slope, 200 feet before the end of the bridge or the end of the draw is reached. The occupants of the automobile which dashed into the river were coming south on Rush street close behind another machine, the chauffeur of which, seeing the draw open, slackened his speed and coming to a stop about fifty feet from the edge of the draw, when those who were driving the rear machine, thinking to pass ahead, pulled to one side and, putting on extra power, shot toward the open draw at the rate of twenty miles an hour. When close upon the open draw he realized the danger, and, throwing all his weight upon the steering wheel, attempted to turn the machine to the left and, by running along the edge of the draw, to make a quick turn and regain the roadway. The machine was too close to the draw to permit of this, however. The machine turned slightly and for a fraction of a second hung on the brink. The tire of the front wheel was ripped off, the hub broke, and the machine, after sliding along the edge a few feet, dropped into the river thirty feet below. As it slipped along the edge of the draw, the women in the automobile screamed in fear, and all the occupants rose to their feet, but had no time in which to make another move before being thrown into the river, and after they plunged the heat machine.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Kurtzman rose to the surface, and it is thought they were pinned beneath the machine. Up to a late hour the bodies of the three drowned persons had not been recovered. It is believed that the current carried them further down the stream.

# GOOD MR. GOODE

## LISTENS PATIENTLY TO SAME OLD STORY DAY IN AND DAY OUT AT FAIR.

### Delivers From One to Four Talks Daily and Now Sitting Up Nights in Quest of Originality—Week at Fair Was Wet and Few People Out.

PORTLAND, June 10.—(Special Correspondence of The Statesman.)—This week at the fair has been anything but cheerful. The sun has stuck his head out from under his covering of clouds just long enough to grill the beachers with himself by moonlight, and then goes back to sleep again. Consequently the people of Portland have kept close in by their own firesides and the only sightseers found at the fair grounds were those wearing badges and an air of "I'll enjoy myself, but I'll kill me poor, unhappy visitors from other towns or counties or states, who were in the city but for a day or two, and so had to "do" the fair as sort of religious duty. Even they sneaked home by nightfall, so probably a first-class graveyard by moonlight has been cheerfulness itself compared to the fair grounds in the evenings, with its lights and music and solitude. Even the Trail, where one naturally looked for gaiety, wore a deserted, forlorn appearance. In fact, the Trail was the saddest place on the grounds, by a long way, what should have been and what was. This was true of every evening this week, with one or two exceptions.

We are hoping for better things next week when our Salem visitors arrive. If it isn't impolite to say, the week has been wonderful, the Salem delegation is going to give away. So far every town or county or society that has had a "day" at the fair has thrust souvenirs of some kind upon us and we, who were brave enough and ventured out in spite of the rain, have returned laden with spoils. Some times has been flowers, sometimes fruit, sometimes picture cards and sometimes an important little placard saying, "Watch Tacoma Grow," and similar mistakes. This isn't meant as a hint to Salem. We were merely wondering, in T. change the subject; it is said by those who know that President Goode is sitting up nights looking for new words in the dictionary. The poor man has been compelled to deliver an address of welcome every day since the fair opened, to somebody, something or other, with the pleasant prospect of delivering one or two per day, till next October, and he is said to be on the verge of a collapse in an effort to say something original. Not only has he had to deliver his addresses, but he has had to listen to from one to twenty speeches a day in reply, all written and delivered with the sole and commendable purpose of pointing out to Mr. Goode and the community what the Lewis and Clark exposition typifies. One and all, from the vice-presidents down, have carefully and painstakingly followed the footsteps of the explorers across the continent, never failing to pay tribute to their Indian woman guide, and to see in their journey an opportunity for brilliant flights of oratory in which they paid glowing tribute to the week, and finished mightily pleased with themselves and their originality. One and all, they have said the same thing—"Westward the star of empire takes its course," has been their inspiration,

and, boiled down, that well-worn motto about says all that they have said. They have told us of the trials and tribulations of our pioneers, described the country as they found it, compared it to what we have today, praised Captains Lewis and Clark, praised the west and westerners and western products, praised the exposition and the exposition officials and the city of Portland and finished with a superb effort in predicting what glorious things are in store for us. It was rather nice at first, for we all like praise, but after we had heard a dozen or so we wearied, and now leave it to President Goode to listen to. And we're wondering how long he will stand it. Doubtless all our readers have read a lengthy description of the fair and the buildings, so we will only say in closing that all agree in saying that our little fair has by far the most beautiful situation of all the fairs of the little-over land, and for that it is worth a trip to see. And for its well worn seeing inside and out—when the sun shines. Your prayers that it may shine next Wednesday. —M. H.

# THREE DROWNED

## AUTOMOBILE DASHES INTO OPEN DRAW, CARRYING OCCUPANTS INTO RIVER.

### Was Racing Another Car and Bums Into Rush Street Bridge At Such High Speed It Is Impossible to Stop When Danger Is Seen.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Three people were drowned, and two others narrowly escaped a like fate tonight, when an automobile, in which five were riding plunged into the open draw of the Rush street bridge crossing the Chicago river. Those drowned were Jerome G. Kurtzman, Chicago manager of the American Automobile company, and Mrs. Jeremiah Runyon, of New York city. Both were unconscious for a half hour after being taken from the water, but are expected to recover.

The accident occurred at the north end of the bridge, where there is an upward slope, 200 feet before the end of the bridge or the end of the draw is reached. The occupants of the automobile which dashed into the river were coming south on Rush street close behind another machine, the chauffeur of which, seeing the draw open, slackened his speed and coming to a stop about fifty feet from the edge of the draw, when those who were driving the rear machine, thinking to pass ahead, pulled to one side and, putting on extra power, shot toward the open draw at the rate of twenty miles an hour. When close upon the open draw he realized the danger, and, throwing all his weight upon the steering wheel, attempted to turn the machine to the left and, by running along the edge of the draw, to make a quick turn and regain the roadway. The machine was too close to the draw to permit of this, however. The machine turned slightly and for a fraction of a second hung on the brink. The tire of the front wheel was ripped off, the hub broke, and the machine, after sliding along the edge a few feet, dropped into the river thirty feet below. As it slipped along the edge of the draw, the women in the automobile screamed in fear, and all the occupants rose to their feet, but had no time in which to make another move before being thrown into the river, and after they plunged the heat machine.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Kurtzman rose to the surface, and it is thought they were pinned beneath the machine. Up to a late hour the bodies of the three drowned persons had not been recovered. It is believed that the current carried them further down the stream.

Cloudy and warmer.

The automobile line between Salem and Independence has all it can do. If the business keeps up two machines will soon be needed on the run.

The committee wants half a ton of nice eating cherries to take to the Lewis and Clark fair on Salem Day, after the fair has been over. If Gile Co. by noon today. If you can donate them do so. If you cannot afford to do this you will be paid for them.

John Fechter, Jr., has returned from Niagara Falls, where he attended the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. associations of the United States and of the world. Mr. Fechter says the meeting just held marked an epoch in the history of these sessions, as all the principal addresses were made by men on the outside who had been invited to point out the faults and weaknesses of the association work. The delegates indulged only in discussions of the different leading addresses. In this way the delegates found out what the outside public thinks of the Y. M. C. A., and some very valuable information was thus imparted, which in many cases will be acted upon for the good of the local branches and the general work. Fred B. Smith, the international secretary having special charge of the evangelistic work, who is known in Salem, was present, having just returned from a trip around the world, being greeted by great throngs in England, Australia, India and elsewhere. Mr. Smith said he was glad to get back to America, the home of the free and the country of the progressive. But after expressing his gratitude very strongly and in the most complimentary manner, tending to make the Americans proud of their country, he said that he was struck by one thing, and that was the fact that the Americans are the foulest mouthed people in all the world. That is, there is more swearing and vulgarity among the men of America than elsewhere on the round earth. Mr. Smith declared, that he scarcely heard an oath in his foreign travels, but as soon as he arrived in San Francisco the air was full of oaths, on the wharves, in the streets, around the hotels, at the restaurants—everywhere.

# IT WILL FIGHT IF NECESSARY

## NORWAY DOES NOT FEAR WAR WITH SWEDEN.

### SAYS IT WILL NOT REBODE

### Norwegians Declare They Have Not Been Whipped and That They Never Will Be.

### However, They Are Not Shaking Bed in Face of Bull and Would Rather Not Insult Aged King Oscar for Whom They Have Great Respect

CHRISTIANA, June 10.—A remarkable calm, accompanied by a stern determination, pervades Norway. Beyond the display of the Norwegian flag from the buildings in Christiania and the portraits of the provisional governors in the shop windows, which attract great crowds, there are no visible signs here that Norway is in the throes of a revolution. Norwegian and Swedish merchants continue business uninterruptedly.

While determination is evident everywhere, intense anxiety is apparent and the members of the cabinet are extremely busy in organizing a new government and providing eventualities. The lack of demonstration is deliberate and is intended to alleviate the harshness of the act of separation and to avoid a show of offense toward King Oscar or the Swedes, but every Norwegian is apparently ready to answer a call to arms should the situation warrant it. A member of the cabinet said today that the Norwegians will never recede from their present attitude. It was not expected that Sweden would declare war, but in that event Norway will be prepared. While the Swedish army and navy, he continued, is larger than the Norwegian army and navy, there is no reason for fear. The Norwegians have never been conquered and never will be.

# FEATS OF FAMOUS HORSEMAN.

It appears that the Cossacks have done more than the artillery to keep up the reputation of the Russian army as to its power of endurance under adverse circumstances. The Cossack is really to the eastern world what Custer, Morgan, Kilpatrick and Roosevelt have been to the western armies—the men who could sit the saddle, saber and shoot, starve and swim, be all or nothing for the glory of quick action in time of trouble. As to proof of this here is the story of Dmitri Pjeshkof, a Siberian Cossack, who, in 1870, rode from Blagoveshchensk, eastern Siberia, to St. Petersburg. He surpassed Burnaby, who rode to Khiva, and Asafiev, who made the hard ride from Luben, Poland, to Paris. Blagoveshchensk is a Cossack station on the Amur, in latitude 50 degrees north, and longitude 127 degrees east, and the distance to be covered to the Russian capital, 8,000 versts, or 5,400 English miles. In 113 days out from his starting point Pjeshkof was at Omsk, having accomplished 4,900 versts or nearly 3,300 miles of his journey. In 171 days he was in St. Petersburg, having made an average of thirty-four miles a day, in the saddle, from the start. An average of this character requires remarkable physical and nerve endurance. It also requires fine judgment as to forage for beasts and sensateness for the rider's calculations as to weather, temperature changes, and supply and kindred things that go in with a steady and a long ride.

The hero of this remarkable feat, a man of some education, was commander of a hundred in one of the Cossack regiments, stationed on the Amur, and had to make the long journey in the winter what he could do on a long-distance ride with a horse. But the feat became more remarkable because the Cossack made his journey with one horse—the same horse he started with ending the journey. The horse, like the rider, was of the ordinary Cossack breed, and was foaled in Siberia, and was purchased for 150 rubles, or about \$60 in our money. It was thirteen years old, and of a light gray color. In height and weight it corresponded with a fair-sized American "cayuse" of the western range. It had a capacity for capacity for short feeds and minimum water supply. The animal was fed only on oats and hay. It carried, including its rider, saddle, blankets and harness, a total of about 172 pounds.

The appetite of the beast increased with the distance traveled. At the start it required eight pounds of oats and fourteen pounds of hay a day to keep it up, and for water it took the snow along the road, as well or spring water was not obtainable. When two-thirds of the journey was completed the horse was eating thirty pounds of oats and fourteen pounds of hay every day. An English or an American horse, aside from the plains' breed of the latter country, would have starved quickly. The western American horse has made some wonderful long-distance journeys in quick time. One November day in the Goose river country of Dakota a cowboy named Iverson was called to a ranch house and told a doctor must be secured for his employer's daughter, who had been taken suddenly ill with croup. The nearest doctor was thirty-eight miles away, the temperature was 18 degrees below zero, the wind was scurrying the snow from the prairie in every direction. On the trail there were only two stopping places where fresh horses might be secured. Iverson made the round trip in ten hours, killing two horses, and during the last five miles homeward bound carrying the doctor on his own weary beast. The child's life was saved by his promptness.

In the last Custer campaign in Vir-

ginia, just before the surrender of Lee, a courier of the union forces carrying information as to where Custer might earliest strike the confederate wagon supplies made a complete circuit of Lee's army and reached his superior officer in time to have the information prove of value. With two horses he rode 165 miles in eleven hours. This is a fair average to place against the Cossack's journey from the Orient to St. Petersburg. It is said in French dispatches that the courier, who carried from Port Arthur the final news of coming surrender to General Kuropatkin at Mukden walked, crept, swam and rode in the saddle 350 miles in sixty hours. This is not impossible. When it comes to riding almost every thing depends upon the horse; a little on the man, if he be a man.

Method in It. Financier—I have never failed to succeed. Friend—Gee! I thought that's what you always failed for!

# NO SUCH OFFICE

## ATTORNEY GENERAL CAN FIND NO LAW WHICH CREATES STATE LAND AGENT.

### Says Governor Is State Land Agent in Fact, and That Latter Official, So Called, Is Merely an Agent of the Land Commissioner, to Assist Him.

Attorney General Crawford rendered an opinion yesterday morning, in which he decides the question raised by Commissioner General Richards, of the general Land Office holding that the governor is the State Land Commissioner, and that he alone is qualified and authorized to approve and affix land selection lists. The attorney general also takes occasion to go a little deeper into the laws governing the office of state land agent, which have been raised so often but hitherto settled, in which he holds that he can find no act upon the statutes which creates the office of state land agent except by mere mention, and that there is no such office unless it be the governor himself, and that the so-called state land agent is merely an authorized agent of the land commissioner to assist him with his duties.

The question raised by the commissioner of the general land office was whether the governor was still land commissioner of the state, or whether that title was not transferred to the state land agent by virtue of the act of the legislature of 1903, which empowers and authorizes him to make the indemnity school land selections. If the attorney general had held in accordance with the views of the commissioner of the general land office, it would serve to invalidate a great number of lieu land selections at present pending before the department at Washington, aggregating a total of over 12,000 acres of indemnity school land selections, and the lists would have to be returned here for revision and correction. As it now stands, no corrections will have to be made, and the Washington land department will be so notified.

As to the question of the existence of the office of the state land agent, this has been up for discussion upon numerous occasions, but it has never been raised directly in any case in such a way that the courts felt impelled to decide it. The attorney general holds that there is no law in existence which creates this office, the only one making any mention of it being that which describes the duties of that official, and he concludes that the duties described devolve upon the governor as land commissioner, and that the so-called state land agent is merely appointed an agent of the governor to assist him in the performance of his duties.

## Green Aphid Kills Roses

### Formaldehyde Soap

Kills the Aphid

F. G. Haas sells it. 96 Court Street

## WELL DRILLING

William Swisher, with an experience of twenty years, is prepared to drill wells in city or country. Also have windmills, pumps, pipes, tanks and complete equipment. Latest up-to-date machinery. Address or call on

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Sixteenth and Nebraska streets, Englewood addition, B. F. D. No. 7, Salem, Oregon.

## HOP STOVES

### FRUIT STOVES

Order them now. We make the best. New iron work. Repairwork. We make the "Salem Iron Works" evaporator. We make anything in iron work.

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BRANDS MARGUS, Props. Front and State. Phone 2343 Black SALEM, OREGON

## SHINGLES

Best Star A. Star Shingles \$1.85 per 1000

Screen Doors \$1.25, including hardware.

## Walter Morley

60 Court St. Salem

# RECOGNITION IS DECLINED

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY REFUSE TO RATIFY NORWAY'S ACT.

### OTHER POWERS MAY ALSO DENY

### Norwegians Are Planning for Convention for Purpose of Organizing a Republic.

### King Oscar and Danish Government Have Positively Refused to Permit a Son of Either Royal Family to Act as Conceptor of Crown From Norway.

COPENHAGEN, June 9.—All hope that King Oscar or Crown Prince Gustave will yield to the request of the Norwegian storting to place a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway has disappeared. According to a high authority the Danish royal family has also set its stamp of disapproval on the acceptance of the throne by a Danish prince. It is understood that arrangements are actually being made for a national convention and this will inevitably result in a declaration for a republic. According to well informed persons here, Russia and Germany will refuse to recognize the Norwegian government until King Oscar consents to the disruption of the union. Strong efforts are being made to secure similar action by other governments, including that of Denmark, and these efforts are said to be meeting with encouragement.

Christiania, Norway, June 9.—The substitution of the Norwegian tri-color for the union flag has occurred throughout the country. In statements made by Dr. Hagerup, the former premier; Mr. Berner, president of the Storting; Loveland, the new foreign minister, and other prominent Norwegian politicians, they all disavow any idea of war with Sweden or of complications with foreign powers. Premier Berner declares that Norway will continue to preserve the strictest neutrality, keeping outside of all combinations with other nations, only endeavoring to discuss with Sweden and Denmark the best means of acting together for the common good.

# CONCERNS INCORPORATE.

The Hop Growers' Fire Relief Association and the Farmers' Fire Relief Association filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Marion county clerk yesterday. The capital stock of the former is given at \$3000 and that of the latter at \$4000, both of which have their headquarters at Butteville. The incorporators of the Hop Growers' Relief Association are John Murray, W. R. McKay, Charles Kuesting, C. F. Barrett and W. F. Barrett, and those of the Farmers' Relief Association are J. S. Vaughan, Francis Feller, W. R. McKay, Charles F. Barrett, W. T. Coleman, Henry L. Brents and John Murray. The last named corporation is said to have 2074 members.

# WILL TRAVEL IN STYLE.

Den Patch, the fastest pacing horse in the world, will travel in style the coming season while making the racing circuit. A new car is being constructed for him and it will be much better than the one he toured in last year. The sides of the new car will be upholstered and finished with blue plush. A neat lavatory in the center of the car, swinging beds and hinged tables are some of the comforts for his caretakers.

## Dr. Stone's Drug Store

Does a strictly cash business; owes no one, and no one owes it; carries a large stock; its shelves, counters and show cases are loaded with drugs, medicines, notions, toilet articles. Wines and liquors of all kinds for medicinal purposes. Dr. Stone is a regular graduate in medicine and has had many years of experience in the practice. Consultations are free. Prescriptions are free, and only regular prices for medicine. Dr. Stone can be found at his drug store, Salem, Oregon, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. in the morning until nine at night.

## G. A. Waggoner's Book, Stories of Old Oregon,

Which is declared by competent judges to be the most in creating sketch book that has ever appeared in the west, is now being sold by subscription, but it has also been placed with G. W. Putnam, druggist, 135 North Commercial street, who will be pleased to show it to all who desire to see the work

## Price in Cloth, \$1.50

## DR. JORDAN'S Great Museum of Anatomy

1001 MAINT ST. bet. 8th & 7th, S. E. Cor. The largest of its kind in the world.

We are now, only selling new specimens. We have been for many years the largest and best of our kind in the world. We are now, only selling new specimens. We have been for many years the largest and best of our kind in the world.

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We are now, only selling new specimens. We have been for many years the largest and best of our kind in the world. We are now, only selling new specimens. We have been for many years the largest and best of our kind in the world.

## A War Map Free

We will give you a finely colored map of the Orient, showing where the present war is being fought, with all the names of the towns of which we are reading every day, and also a complete map of Asia, free to each of our subscribers who will get us one new subscriber for three months, remitting us 25 cents. Here is a chance for the children to get this map with little effort. The map is 12x18 inches. Do this at once as we have only a limited number of them.

## CUT THIS OUT

To the Northwest Poultry Journal, Salem, Or:

Enclosed please find 10 cents for a three month's trial subscription to the Northwest Poultry Journal. If I do not stop it at that time you may continue to send it and I will pay 50 cents within six months for a year's subscription. If not paid till the end of the year the price will be 60 cents.

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State \_\_\_\_\_

## Ben Bolt and Mica

These two fine imported stallions will make the season of 1906 beginning April 1, as follows:

Mondays, St. Paul; Tuesdays, Woodburn; Wednesdays, Gervais; Thursdays and Fridays, Club Stables, Salem; Saturdays and Sundays at home on Aral farm, at junction of Fairfield and Champoog roads, four miles west of Gervais.

**BEN BOLT** is a shire stallion, black, imported from England in August, 1904. His registry number is 7709 (17760). Weight 2110.

**MICA** is a black Percheron, pure bred, registry number 53345. He stands 19 hands high. Weight, a ton.

TERMS: \$25 to insure; \$15 season; \$10 single leap.

The farmers of this section are invited to see these fine stallions.

## Aral Bros.,

Owners and in Charge of the Horses.