

STOCKTON & CO.

THE OLD WHITE CORNER



New Petticoats

Another peerless sale of well made, stylish Petticoats for ladies and Misses. We never before offered such matchless opportunities in reasonable garments. If we have never offered them you can rest assured they have never been offered elsewhere.

Study the stylish materials, the perfect workmanship, the chic and and daintiness of these garments, then note the wonderful low prices. You will readily see why this store has such a gigantic business.

\$1.00

Misses' mercerized petticoats with two accordion plaited bands, edged with ruffle, and tailor stitched straps on ten inch blind ruffle. \$1.00 each.

\$1.25

Ladies black mercerized petticoats with 21 inch accordion plaited flounce, edged with 5 inch ruffle. A skirt with a history, 11.25.

\$2.00

High grade mercerized petticoat with 26 inch accordion plaited flounce and five inch ruffle. Four tailor stitched bands which give a rich expensive appearance, but price is only \$2.00

\$3.00

Extra quality mercerized with 30 inch accordion plaited flounce, two rows fagoting set in, flounce edged with fine two inch ruffle. A wonderful value for \$3.00.

\$12.50

Best quality taffeta silk in all colors, made with 22 inch accordion plaited flounce, extra full extra plaited ruffle set on. Ladies rave over these.

\$15.00 to \$18.50

Dresden silks made up after the French modests ideas. Very late things just from New York. Excellent Christmas gifts.

Don't forget that "Gunn," the Artist is with us. If you buy a dollar's worth of goods he will make you a \$3.00 portrait for 87c. Have your picture enlarged by an artist with a NATIONAL REPUTATION

Make your "Wants" known through the Classified Columns OF THE "Daily Oregon Statesman"

- NEW CHINAWARE
- NEW GLASSWARE
- NEW PURSES
- NEW HANDBAGS
- NEW COLLARS
- NEW BELTS
- NEW HOSIERY
- NEW RIBBONS

New Gloves. New Laces, New Toys New Games. A Full Line of Holiday Goods. Making Ready for the Holiday Trade.

The Variety Store

THANKSGIVING

Our National Thanksgiving Day is near at hand. Have your suitable Dressing for your feet? Every Man and Woman who has ever worn our kind of Shoes has, from the moment the feet went into them, given thanks that they have at last found perfect foot covering—and so, why shouldn't we call them

THANKSGIVING SHOES

Our Shoes are easy from the start and require so little breaking in that you could buy a pair and put them on immediately to wear at your Thanksgiving gathering, and not be sensible of the slightest discomfort.

Shoes at \$2, \$3, to \$5 We stand back of every pair of Shoes we sell with a guarantee

SALEM'S BIG SHOE STORE OREGON SHOE COMPANY THE SHOERS

PRODUCTION OF FINE METAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

that year, which amounted to \$82,101,000. The price of silver in 1904, according to the director of the mint, varied from 55 to 61 cents per fine ounce, representing a decided increase over the prices of 1903, which varied from 48 to 59 cents and only exceptionally rose to 61 cents in October, 1903.

Sources of Increase in Production. The principal sources of the great increase in the gold production of over \$5,000,000, compared with that of 1903, are easily traceable. Colorado added nearly \$2,000,000 to her production of 1903, most of this amount coming from the mines of Cripple Creek. Nevada's output increased about the same amount chiefly by reason of the phenomenal yields of the Goldfield mines. The greatest progress is reported in California, whose production exceeds that of 1903 by \$2,300,000, the increase being caused partly by a strong development of the quartz mining industry and to a less degree by the activity of the dredgers. Alaska and Arizona show increased yields, amounting respectively to \$476,893 and \$748,708. A number of states show smaller increase, while Utah, Montana and Washington have less gold to their credit in 1904 than in 1903.

The increase of value in the production of silver of \$2,713,378 is somewhat evenly distributed among the various states and territories, but is to some extent due to the better price of silver obtained. Colorado leads with an increase of \$979,320. California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah also added considerable value to their silver production.

Production of West. The moderate increase in the production of Alaska is chiefly due to an increase in the production of the quartz mines. Nome slightly reduced its output, which is estimated at \$4,064,604. The newly discovered placers on the lower Tanana yielded about \$400,000. The quartz mines on the coast are as a rule in a flourishing condition and yielded \$3,050,977. The yield of silver in comparatively unimportant.

The gold producing area of California is extremely large, and includes thirty-four counties out of fifty-seven. Seven counties produced each over \$1,000,000, and two produced over \$2,000,000. The increase from quartz mining amounts to \$1,400,494.

Oregon shows a stationary gold production of \$1,412,186, of which about one-third is derived from the southern part of the state and the remainder from the Blue mountains in the north-eastern part of the state. Baker county in which the important Cracker Creek mining district, near Sumpter, is located, led in production, with \$738,973, of which \$51,855 was derived from placers. The silver output of Oregon is unimportant and principally derived from Baker and Grant counties.

Idaho derived \$349,246 more from its gold mines than in 1903. The principal increase comes from siliceous ores in the Silver City district, Owyhee county, Buffalo Hump and Thunder mountain districts, in Idaho county, and from various districts in Lemai county. The silver product increased by 267,412 ounces, derived from the lead ores of the Coeur d'Alene and the Wood River districts and from the siliceous ores of the Owyhee fissure veins.

The state of Washington produced less gold than in 1903, the decrease amounting to \$193,422, with a total production of \$314,463. This is explained by the idleness of several large mines in Ferry, Chelan and Okanogan counties. In Ferry county the decrease seems due largely to the difficulty of treating the ores, which do not yield readily to amalgamation or cyaniding, while their siliceous character makes them undesirable for smelters. That the state did not show a still greater loss is due to the Mount Baker district, which increased its yield from \$36,388 in 1903 to \$115,000 in 1904. The output of silver in Washington is small and is derived mainly from the lead ores of Stevens county, but in part from the siliceous ores of Whatcom and Ferry counties.

Number of Mines. The number of producing mines in the Western states, exclusive of Alaska in 1904, was 3294. To this should be added several hundred producers in Alaska and probably over a hundred in southern Appalachian states which would make a total of about 4000. The total number of placer mines reported is 1349 and of deep mines 1905. Colorado has the largest number (567) of deep producing mines, and is followed by California with 474. In number of placer mines California easily leads with 711, and is followed by Idaho with 263, and by Oregon with 211 mines. California has by far the greatest number, 1185, of producing mines, and is followed by Colorado, in which the number is 538.

Classification of Ores. One of the most important features of Mr. Lindgren's report is his classification of the gold and silver products according to its derivation from placers, dry or siliceous ores, lead ores, copper ores, and zinc or zinc-lead ores. It is impossible to give a adequate idea in a brief notice of this report, of its wide scope and careful detail. It is published, however, as an extract of the survey's forthcoming volume "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1904," and copies may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the director of the United States geological survey, Washington, D. C.

OVERDUE SHIP IS SAFE. VICTORIA, Nov. 20.—The British ship Travencore long overdue from Hong Kong, is in the straits towing to the Royal Roads this afternoon.

Hon. P. H. D'Arcy delivered an address on Sunday afternoon before a large assembly of Irish-Americans in Portland, in honor of the memory of Wolfe Tone, a martyr to Irish patriotism in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

IS IT HIS PLACE?

REV. DAVIS ERRETT THINKS THE PULPIT SHOULD TEACH POLITICS.

Claims Preacher Has Rights as Civilian and Should Exercise Them—Should Be Permitted to Condemn Wrong—Discusses Attitude in Things Secular.

"The Minister as a Civilian" was recently the subject of an address by D. Errett, pastor of the Christian church of this city. The subject is one of general interest, and Mr. Errett said: There is a disposition to more closely confine the ministry to the pulpit, and exclude it from the rostrum—to compel it to circle itself within the bounds of problems purely religious, as against things secular. The ministry, in part, is to blame for this condition; for the mere intimation that the pulpit is a narrow circle within which the minister belongs, without which he should not go, as been caught up by narrow and petty politicians and semi-moralists, who agree that the minister is circumscribed in his place and power. All this grows out of the wrong conception of what is religious and what is secular. The Christian minister owes as much to the secular world, so-called, as he does to the pulpit—to the church, to things religious. In fact, his dealings are largely with the things of the world, rather than with things of the church. The thing men term religion, and the thing they term secular are so closely related that it requires a skilled philologist to make the distinction. Is commercialism religious or secular? It depends on who is conducting commercial affairs. If he be a Christian, the business should be conducted on religious principles. If such business principles are correct, every man should conduct his business religiously. This of necessity would exclude some things that are termed secular in the commercial world, things termed secular as illegitimate and wrong. No amount of commercial infidelity can make commercialism of that character right. So I inquire, where are we to make the twain? Surely, the minister has the right to deal with the commercial wrongs of the community and country. Who calls in question his right? It will be conceded, I think, that the minister has the superlative prerogative of issuing his denunciations against a system of commercialism that destroys the rights of men and does hurt to those who are impotent to help themselves.

The voice and pen of every true minister is for the right and against the wrong; for the truth against error; for honesty against dishonesty, whether that be in this or that calling in life. To make the limitations of the minister one in accord with the diminutive soul that desires license to commit wrong is to say the minister has no rights of his own as a citizen, a civilian. Any man, whether he be in the pulpit or the pew, whether in the activities of business or representing the people through his party, should reserve at all times the right to censure and condemn wrong. The minister sells no birthright in becoming a minister. He but enlarges his horizon, and the scope of his calling. To be a minister and not a man is to belittle the ministry and to diminish manhood. It is the man that makes the ministry. If he possess not the elements of truth, of honesty, of the high-

est ideals of life religious and secular, he misses his high calling. But what must be his attitude in things secular? Shall he be prompted in dealing with the strenuous things of life about him? Or will he become a dolt and a pigny, circumscribed within the narrow limits of a congregation who may choose him as the standard-bearer of their cause? Shall he become a factor in the political, the social and civic relations of life? Shall he become an important element in the municipal life of the people? These are some of the questions that come up for solution, and there are those who say that the minister transcends his bounds when he deals with such problems. This seems to be the issue.

No, I grant that the minister has no right to be a partisan in the sense that he become one-sided in his views as between political parties, as they are represented today. But he does have the right to condemn the wrong and voice his sentiments both from the rostrum and at the ballot box. Who has a better right than he as between the right and wrong of things social or political? No man, whether he be a member of a political party or not, has the right to be a party to wrong-doing. No political party should permit itself to champion the wrong. And the minister can be a partisan only as between right and wrong. There is a disposition to manipulate the pew, and confiscate the pulpit in matters political. But what right has the pew politically, socially, morally that does not belong to the ministry?

I claim my right as a civilian in the matter of politics as I do in any other question that belongs to the rights of man. Indeed, no minister has the right to seal his lips when there is manifest wrong in any department of life. The worthies of old were men of state. God made them prophets, judges, kings, etc., with both religious and political powers. The prophet and the priest were advisors of the heads of the government. Jesus Christ told the authorities to render unto Caesar the things that belong to him, but to also render unto God the things that are God's. Government must not be divorced from religious rights. State and church are prohibitive and rightly so, but religion and state are not. So that the ministry has the right to deal with the state publicly in the matter of right and wrong. The man that goes wrong politically is as much a sinner as the liar, the thief or the gambler and should be dealt with accordingly. How far should the minister go in matters political—municipal? Just as far as the wrongs committed call for criticism, censure and religious activity. No more, no less. Should he mingle with men in the affairs of state and city? Most assuredly. He should have a voice with every patriot for the good—the common good. Should he hold office? That depends. James A. Garfield was honored both as preacher and statesman. Ira J. Chase was the patriot governor of Indiana as well as the gifted preacher. It depends on the man. As a rule the minister has all he can do without political office. Too many times it degrades the ministry, but always because there is not the true man behind it.

The preacher must be broad-minded, not one-sided. He must open his mind to the mighty visions of life as they affect men. He must not forget that he is a preacher of life, and that life stands for the excellence of ideals. But in the midst of all the varied and varying conditions of life, the ministry must not forget its debt to all interests. The church should be the factor for molding public sentiment. If the minister does not give the key-word, and sound the key-note, there will not be much progress in the world of ethics and religion.

I therefore contend for the minister-civilian. For the highest, the uppermost place in the calling, the high calling which he has assumed. Thus, I believe our country could be made better, our wrongs righted, and our star of empire set higher in the moral heavens to shine brighter until the perfect day.

Markets
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Dec. wheat, 7s.
Chicago, Nov. 20.—December wheat opened, 85 1/4 @ 86; closed, 85 @ 1/4.
Barley—43 @ 48.
Flax—83 1/2; Northwestern, \$1.
San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Wheat—\$1.42 1/2 @ \$1.45.
Tacoma, Nov. 20.—Wheat—Bluestem 74; Club, 72; Red, 69.
Local Markets.
Wheat—63 @ 65c, price depending on quality.
Oats—36 @ 40.
Barley—\$26 @ \$27.
Flour—\$4 @ 4.75 per bbl. retail.
Flour—City retail selling prices, \$1.05 @ 1.10.
Wholesale—\$3.80 per bbl.
Mill feed—bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$23.
Eggs—30c.
Hens—8 1/2c.
Springers—8c.
Ducks—10c.
Turkeys—13 1/2 @ 14c.
Butter—Country, 27c cash or 25c in trade; creamery, 35c.
Butter fat—30c.
Wool—25c.
Mohair—25c.
Ostriches—\$1.15 per ewt.
Potatoes—23 1/2 @ 25c per bushel.
Hops—9 @ 12c.
Salem Live Stock Markets.
Cattle—1100 to 1200 lb steers, 2 1/2c. Lighter steers—1 1/2 @ 2c.
Cows, 900 to 1000 lbs, 1 1/2 @ 2c.
Hogs, 175 to 250 lbs, fat, 5 1/2c. Stock, 4c.
Sheep—No market for feeders.
Mixed ewes and wethers, 3 1/2 @ 4c.
Veal, dressed, 4 @ 6c, according to quality.
Portland, Nov. 20.—Wheat—Club, 73; Bluestem, 75 @ 76; Valley, 74 @ 75; Red, 69.
Oats—White, 28c; gray, 25c.
Barley—Brewing, 22c; feed, 21.50; rolled, 22c.
Hay—Timothy, \$12.50 @ 13; clover, \$8.50 @ 9; chest, \$7.50 @ 8; alfalfa, \$10.
Millstuffs—Midd'gs, \$24 @ 25; chop

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Hay—Timothy, \$12.50 @ 13; clover, \$8.50 @ 9; chest, \$7.50 @ 8; alfalfa, \$10.
Millstuffs—Midd'gs, \$24 @ 25; chop

\$19; bran \$18 @ 20; shorts, \$21 @ 22.
Flour—Hard wheat patent, \$4.35; straight, \$3.65 @ 4; Graham, \$3.75; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$4; Valley, \$3.65 @ 3.90; Dakota, \$6.50 @ 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pollabury, \$6.30 @ 7.15; Corvallis, \$3.70.
Corn—Waole, \$28; cracked, \$29 per ton.
Rye—\$1.50 per ewt.

Produce.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 25 @ 27 1/2c; city creamery, 27 1/2 @ 30; dairy, 16 1/2 @ 17; store, 14 1/2 @ 15c.
Cheese—Young America, 15 1/2 @ 16c; Oregon full cream, 14 1/2c.
Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, 32 1/2 @ 35; Eastern, 25c.
Poultry—Old roosters, 8 @ 9c; hens, 11 @ 11 1/2c; Springs, 11 @ 12c; broilers, 12 @ 13c; geese, live, 8 @ 9c; dressed, 10 @ 11c; turkeys, live, 17 @ 18c; dressed, 20 @ 21c; ducks, old, 11 @ 13c; Springs, 14c; pigeons, per dozen, \$1 @ 1.25; squabs, \$2 @ 2.50.
Honey—Dark, 10 1/2 @ 11c; amber, 12 @ 13c; fancy white, 14 @ 15c.
Potatoes—Per sack, 65 @ 75c; car lots, country; jobbers prices, 75c @ 85c; per 100 lbs; turnips, 75c @ 90c sack; cabbages, per pound, 16 @ 14c; celery, frozen, 75c @ 80c; onions, \$1.05 @ 1.10 in country, jobbers prices, \$1.30 @ 1.40.

Livestock Market.
Cattle—Best steers, \$3.50 @ 4.40; cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; calves, \$3 @ 4.50.
Hogs—\$5 @ 5.25.
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 19,000. Market steady to strong; native steers, \$3.50 @ 4.75; native cows and heifers, \$1.75 @ 4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 @ 4.25; western cows, \$2.00 @ 3.25; western steers, \$2.35 @ 4.70.
Hogs—Receipts, 7000; market steady; bulk of sales, \$1.72 1/2 @ 4.80; heavy, \$4.80 @ 4.85; packers, \$4.70 @ 4.80; pigs and light, \$4.50 @ 4.77 1/2.
Sheep—Receipts, 6000; market is steady, muttons, \$4.25 @ 5.50; lambs, \$3.25 @ 4.75; range wethers, \$4.50 @ 6.00; fed ewes, \$3.50 @ 4.50.

South Omaha, Nov. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 5000; market steady to strong; native steers, \$3.60 @ 4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.65 @ 3.50; western steers, \$2.75 @ 4.40; canners, \$1.50 @ 2.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 @ 3.90; calves, \$3 @ 4.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$1.25 @ 3.25.
Hogs—Receipts, 3800; market steady heavy, \$4.60 @ 4.75; mixed, \$4.65 @ 4.70; light, \$4.65 @ 4.75; pigs, \$4.25 @ 4.75.
Chicago, Nov. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 26,000; market steady to the higher; heaves, \$3.10 @ 4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10 @ 4.15; cows and heifers, \$1.25 @ 4.50; Texas-fed steers, \$3.50 @ 4.25; western steers, \$2.80 @ 4.65.
Hogs—Receipts today, 37,000; tomorrow, 24,000; market steady to a shade lower; mixed and butchers, \$4.55 @ 4.85; good, heavy, \$4.65 @ 4.75; rough, heavy, \$4.00 @ 4.15; light, \$4.10 @ 4.40; 90; pigs, \$4.25 @ 4.85; bulk of sales, \$4.75 @ 4.90.
Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; the market steady; sheep, \$4 @ 5.70; lambs, \$4.50 @ 6.75.

Stolen Eyesight

Procrastination is the thief of Eyesight, but a thief that cannot be called to account for his misdoing. Guard well your eyes by the best sentinel known—

Properly Fitted Glasses

Proper Glasses cost very little more money than improper ones. They certainly cost much less eye strain. And the satisfaction of knowing you have the right ones is more than worth the money difference.

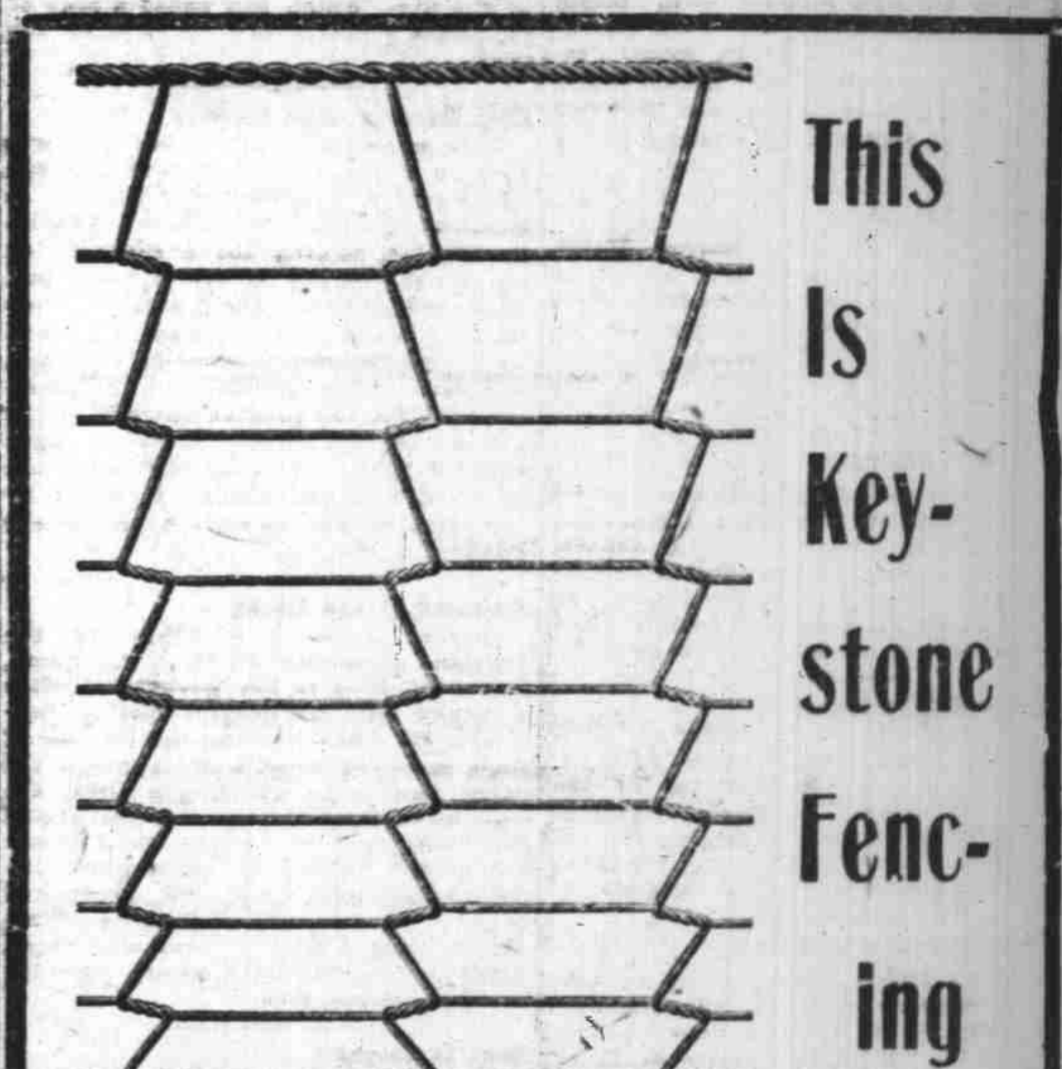
BARR'S JEWELRY STORE

State and Liberty Sts., Salem.

70; light, \$4.65 @ 4.75; pigs, \$4.25 @ 4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.65 @ 4.75.
Sheep—Receipts, 1500; market steady; westerns, \$5.40 @ 5.75; wethers, \$5 @ 5.35; ewes, \$4.80 @ 4.85; lambs, \$6.25 @ 7.25.

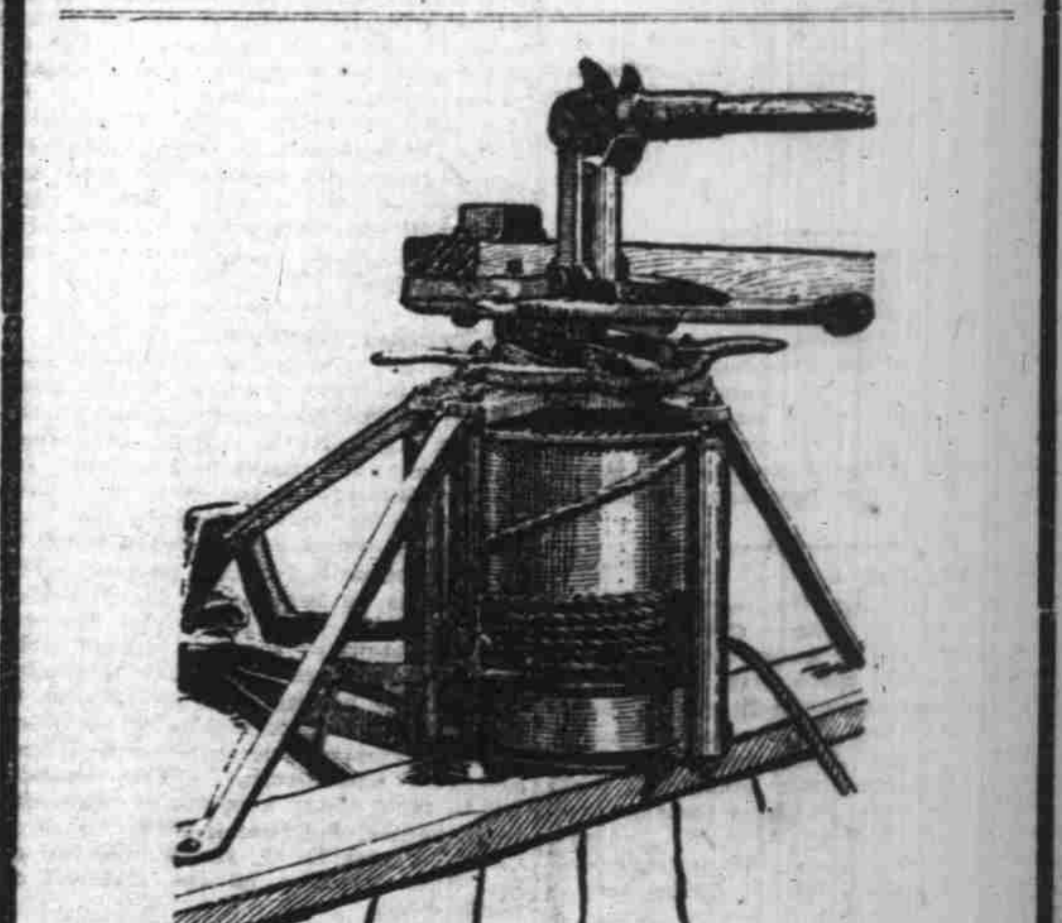
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Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; the market steady; sheep, \$4 @ 5.70; lambs, \$4.50 @ 6.75.



This Is Key-stone Fencing

Place your order now for special prices for delivery from car to arrive about 27th. Scores of users say this fencing pleases them better than any fencing ever tried. Call and investigate.



THE FAULTLESS STUMP GRUBBER

Every intending purchaser of a grubber should see this machine. You can pull more stumps in a day with it than with any other grubber on the market, on account of its speed and convenience, besides which the cable outlasts that on other machines on account of not wrapping over itself and cutting out. Call and see why it is so good.

F. A. WIGGINS' Implement House
255-257 Liberty Street. Farm Implements, Wheels, Automobiles, Sewing Machines and Supplies.