

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1903

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Strong's restaurant serves the choicest meals. They make their own breads and cakes, and serve everything in the latest style.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from first page.)

collected for passing freights and passengers through said canal and locks, the rates of which were there designated, and upon the further condition that "at the expiration of twenty years from the time said canal and locks are completed, the state of Oregon shall have the right and privilege to take and appropriate to its own use forever, the said canal and locks, upon the payment to the said corporation of the actual value thereof at the time of taking and appropriating the same, which value shall be ascertained in such manner as the legislative assembly may hereafter prescribe."

The twenty years will expire in the latter part of the year 1892. It is therefore incumbent upon the legislature to take the necessary steps in order to have the state avail itself of the great privilege guaranteed to it by the above provision of law.

At the last session of the legislature three bills passed at the instance of the board of fish commissioners, received the Executive veto and will come before you for consideration. Of that number, senate bill 135 reduces the fine for violation of the fishing law of the state from five hundred for the first offense and one thousand for the subsequent ones to "a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars."

There is also omitted in this bill that necessary provision in regard to the size of the mesh of nets and the regulation of traps. The conclusion is irresistible that the bill is in the interests of opulent cannermen, and the law, as it now stands, with its stringent provisions, is much the more just and efficient. The recommendation made to the last two legislatures for a law prohibiting the use of seines, fish traps, and fish-wheels, is again urgently renewed. The legislature of Oregon should see to it that the greed of the present generation should not be allowed to ruin the fishing interests of our state. It should provide that but one mode of catching the salmon of the Columbia river should be allowed, and that mode would be by nets, available alike to the poor as well as to the rich. To allow the taking of the Columbia river salmon by seines, traps and fish-wheels is to virtually turn over the fishing industry to a monopoly of a few persons, some of whom, by having secured some eligible points along the river, have been able to take out over ten tons of salmon in one day by one wheel. No such undue privilege should be allowed by law. The hatchery at Clackamas having been turned over to the United States government and the state board of fish commissioners having examined the Columbia and its tributaries without finding a place "that will hold any comparison with the Clackamas" for hatching purposes, obviates any further need of that expensive board and any further outlay for hatchery purposes. It is no more just to make special outlay for the fishing interests of the state than

for any other particular interest, but if such outlay is to be made, an appropriation of five thousand dollars for a fish ladder at the falls of the Willamette is far more meritorious than the retention of an useless fish commission.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

One of the most important matters to engage your attention is the absolute necessity of a thorough, and in some respects a radical, change in our laws relative to assessment and taxation. As the law now stands, with but a mere nominal penalty and one difficult to enforce for a failure on the part of a taxpayer to give to the assessor a sworn statement of all his property, real and personal, it is impossible to reach but the merest fraction of personal property, thus allowing those possessed of money and other species of personal property to escape their share of the burden of taxation, thereby throwing a double burden upon the owners of real property. No amendment of our laws should be made without containing a provision that would secure beyond all peradventure the sworn list statement from every taxpayer of his property, real and personal. Provision should also be made by which the state revenue could be raised directly from the people, entirely independent of county taxation. This would prevent that condition of affairs which now prompts a low assessment in each county, in order to prevent an unjust share of state taxation, and would also obviate the necessity of a state board of equalization—an expensive instrumentality, which, as it would be entirely impossible for it to examine each piece of property which has been passed upon by the county assessors, would be necessarily impotent of performing fully and satisfactorily the duties assigned to it.

A sufficient State revenue, independent of any county levy, could easily be secured by requiring to be paid in the State treasury a poll tax of \$2 on every male person over 21 years of age, a graduated income tax on all incomes exceeding \$1,000, and a tax upon the gross receipts of express, telegraph, telephone and insurance companies. The law can be made so as to secure the full payment of all these taxes by making the production of a poll tax receipt for the current year at the polls a required proof of the residence of the voter, and by the imposition of a heavy fine by the courts for a failure to give a sworn statement of the taxpayer's income, or of the various companies, ought to be taxed. The law should be fixed also in all of its details so as to enforce that constitutional provision which requires the securing of a just valuation of all property, real and personal, and for its uniform and equal rate, both of assessment and taxation. The exemption now allowed by law to every householder is apparently a reasonable one, and that provision which requires the taxation of money loaned on mortgages to be made in the county where it is so loaned is a just one.

There is the most grave doubt as to whether, under that provision of the fundamental law requiring an equal rate of taxation, the legislative assembly of this State can rightfully give authority to municipal governments, in charters granted to them, to impose any license tax whatever upon any business or vocation. An equal rate of taxation can be had upon all property, real and personal, and incomes; but a fixed license tax, demanded for the privilege of conducting business in certain callings, cannot be an equal tax, unless all other callings are equally taxed, and for the further reason that some persons paying the same license are others in the same calling may be able to transact the same amount of business or derive the same amount of profit. And experience has also shown that these taxes are not placed where there is the best ability to pay and where justice demands that they should be placed; but as a rule the wagon of the poor expressman is taxed, while the carriage of the gentleman of wealth is untaxed; and the pawnbroker who deals with the most unfortunate classes of the community pays while the banker who deals with people of means is exempted. If the provision of law allowing deduction for indebtedness be retained, it would be well to inquire whether such deduction should be allowed for debts owing to national banks. No deduction is now allowed for debts owed to parties outside the state for the good reason that the corresponding credits cannot be taxed. For a like reason debts owed to national banks should not be deducted, as under the law of congress the state is permitted to assess only the shares and real property of such bank. No permission is given to assess the notes and accounts owned and held by them. The state assessors are therefore precluded from making the inquiry as to whether claims for indebtedness to such banks as may be made are real or fictitious. To deduct such claimed indebtedness would therefore leave the door wide open to fraud. If, then, deduction for indebtedness is allowed, the law should not only exclude all indebtedness owed outside the state, but also all that is non-assessable within the state.

RATE OF INTEREST.

If there be any change in the statute prescribing the legal rate of interest on money loaned, and forbidding usury, it should be only changed by fixing a lower rate with more rigorous provisions for its observance. The law ought not to be

repealed. If money was on an equal footing with other property, it would be unjust to pass any laws regulating its use which did not equally apply to all other property; but so long as it is clothed by law with an attribute which no other species of property possesses—that of being a legal tender in the payment of debts—just so long it is no more than just that the law should regulate its use. Property favored by law should be controlled by law.

ABOLISHMENT OF OFFICES.

More than 100 offices were created by the legislative assembly of the state at its last two sessions, exclusive of the officers necessary to put in operation the new counties made. There is no need of multiplying officers to prey upon the people. Instead of creating commissions for every conceivable purpose for each particular interest, and as representative of the state, to exercise supervision over each of our manifold industries and occupations, as is the tendency of modern legislative action, there should be at once a return to the old rule established by the wisdom and experience of centuries, of governing the various industries and interests of the commonwealth by well established general laws, administered by the authorities designated by the constitution. The commonwealth should be governed by duly enacted laws and not by the edicts of unconstitutional commissions, and the law should be administered by the officers created by the constitution. All commissions for the enforcement of state laws ought to be abolished. If there be laws fixing the freight rates on railroads, there is no need of a railroad commission; the necessary laws regarding our fishing interests can be enforced by the executive and judicial departments, dispensing with all necessity of fish commissioners. The federal government having passed an oleomargarine law, dispenses, to a certain extent, with the necessity of a state food inspector, which office, if so disposed, which the present faithful incumbent has not been, under the law as it now stands, like all commissions endowed with power, could reap a private fortune without doing any material public good, and the negligence of fruit growers could be punished as well without as with a itinerant inspector. The law creating a court reporter should also be repealed because of its tendency to monopoly. The various industries and occupations of our people should be controlled by general law, administered by duly constituted authorities, and the swarm of special officers for special purposes, which are becoming as big a plague to our people as the frogs and lice were to the people of Egypt, should be abolished. The executive and judicial departments created by the constitution can administer the law, thus saving the extraordinary expense of these multiplied commissions. Let the laws creating the various commissions be repealed, and an enactment is authorized the Governor, in the event of a violation of law affecting public interests, to appoint a prosecuting witness to bring the offender into court for punishment, and the law can be administered more thoroughly than it is now under a divided responsibility. In order to still further reduce the taxation imposed upon the people in favor of office-holders, it would be well to pay all county officers fixed salaries, and compel them to turn all fees paid under the law into the county treasury.

SETTLED QUESTIONS.

Two very important questions were definitely settled by the people at the last election in this state, one of which was that issuance of non-taxable bonds should never be authorized by the legislative assembly, and the other was the adoption of the Australian ballot system. All three political parties declared in favor of the ballot reform league of this state, and good faith will require of this legislature the speedy and unanimous passage of such law. A registration law should be passed in connection with the Australian ballot law. The ballot law provides for the free expression of the voter, and a registration law should be passed in order to prevent a repetition of such expression by any one voter at the same election.

APPROPRIATION FOR FAIRS.

Under the law providing for the organization of a state board of agriculture, approved Feb. 25, 1888, there is given to such board the possession and care of the property of the State Agricultural Society and the management of its intrinsic business and financial affairs. There is now an incumbrance of about ten thousand dollars on the state fair grounds, the title of which is in the old agricultural society. It would be extremely advisable for the state to provide for the liquidation of such indebtedness upon the condition of the transfer of the title of such property to the state by the society aforesaid. By virtue of another provision of the act before mentioned an annual appropriation of \$5,000 is made payable to the state board of agriculture to be used in payment of premiums awarded by such board. At the last session of the legislature, upon the argument that the disturbance of such sum for premiums was, of necessity, somewhat local in its character, as the residents from the extreme portions of the state were not able to compete for them, and as a matter of apparent equality, provision was made by law for the holding of two district fairs in eastern Oregon and one in southern Oregon, and an annual appropriation of \$1,500 was made for each of such

fairs, there is now, therefore, \$9,500 appropriated for premiums annually, and yet there is nearly the same reason for complaint as before. For instance, the report of the board of the First Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society for the present year discloses the fact that the entire \$1,500 was distributed to only fifty-two persons in the vicinity of Baker City. It will thus be seen that the equitable distribution of money appropriated for premiums by the state has not even been attained by the multiplicity of fairs. Is it just that the citizens of Clatsop, Coos or Lake counties should be taxed for the purpose of raising the sum of \$1500 to be paid to the 52 persons residing near Baker City as premiums on articles perhaps inferior to what they might have presented if equal opportunity had been afforded them? The plain rule of right demands that no tax should be laid by the government upon the people for any other purpose than the economical administration of government. And whenever this just rule is departed from, and taxes are laid upon all for the purpose of giving bounties to the few, it will sooner or later meet with popular disapproval. It cannot be denied that if the legislature of a state makes appropriations for such purposes, there is no power that can gain say it, nor is there any inhibition against it, but that law of justice which forbids that any one man should be taxed for the benefit of any other man, and which is equally as sacred as are the provisions of the constitution, ought to control the action of the legislature in this matter.

An effort, sanctioned by the state board of trade and by very many of the leading journals of the state, will be made to secure at the present session of the legislature an appropriation of \$250,000 to be expended in advertising the state at the Columbian Exposition to be held at Chicago two years hence. Can such sum, or can any sum whatever, be rightfully appropriated for such purpose from money collected by taxation of the people? If it is unjust to tax the whole people to raise money to be expended at fairs within the state, would it not be much more unjust to raise money by taxation to be expended for fairs without the state?

In this day when the people are taxed for almost every conceivable purpose, Oregon would gain a wide and well-earned popularity among the over-taxed people of other states, if it would refuse to levy any tax for any purpose except an economical administration of government. Such a refusal would be calculated to induce a large immigration hitherward.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

While there is no provision of the constitution forbidding the appropriation of money collected from a general tax for special and local purposes, yet the proposition that the people of one locality should be taxed for the benefit of the people of another locality is so manifestly unjust as to merit the most positive disapproval. No general tax should be levied for any other purpose than the general welfare. And when money collected from such a tax is appropriated for local improvements, such appropriation should only be made upon the express condition of a compensation to be fixed salaries, and compel them to turn all fees paid under the law into the county treasury.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

One of the first acts which should be performed by this legislature should be the repeal of the law providing for a board of railroad commissioners. As the law now stands, since their positions at fat salaries are furnished to four men with no other duty of any practical result than a quarterly visit to the state treasury for their stipends. The law should be at once repealed. There is no place under our state constitution in the discharge of any state duty for a railroad commission or any other commission. Under our constitution all the powers of government are conferred upon the three departments—legislative, executive and judicial—created by it. There is, therefore, no provision or excuse for a railroad commission. The power to regulate freight rates on railroads cannot be conferred upon it because that is a power delegated to the legislature by the people under the constitution, and it is a well-established rule of law that delegated power cannot be again delegated by the agent. Nor can the power be given to it to enforce the law in regard to railroads. Section 10 of Article 5 of our state constitution, referring to the prerogatives of the governor, expressly declares that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The power therefore to execute the laws is given to the Executive, and cannot rightfully be taken from him. Nor can a commission be endowed with any power to adjust questions at issue between railroads as common carriers and others, for the reason that such adjudication would be an exercise of judicial power, which under our fundamental law is "vested in a supreme court, circuit courts and county courts." There is therefore no place whatever for a railroad commission in our state government, and that expensive and useless board should be at once abolished. The recent railroad digest, within the state discloses the utter uselessness of such a board. The testimony gathered by such a board in regard to such a matter is of no avail, inasmuch as the testimony which will

be hereafter taken in our regular courts of justice—the tribunals designated by law for such purposes—will be taken without any regard to any action held by any board. And, finally, if it be desired that an examination by authority of the state be made annually or semi-annually of the bridges and roadbeds of the various railroads of the state, an expert in such matters to be appointed by the governor, who would make on foot a thorough examination of such roads, would be much more effective of good than the examination of a dozen railroad commissioners made from the windows of palace cars.

LAWS REGULATING MONOPOLIES.

Laws should be passed fixing the maximum rates to be charged by the railroad and telegraph companies within the state, and the legislative bodies of all incorporated cities should have the power conferred upon them to fix the rates to be charged by all monopolies within corporate limits, such as gas, water, telephone, and electric light companies. Laws should also be passed preventing by the imposition of heavy penalties any discrimination whatever by common carriers, in either freight or passenger transportation, or in the charges of telegraph, telephone or other monopolies.

In order to secure reasonable charges for the towage of vessels from the open sea into the Columbia river, by which the commerce of our state would be increased, and the cost of the transportation of our exports to foreign markets would be materially lessened, to the direct benefit of the producers of the entire state, it would be extremely advisable for the state itself to provide by law for the building of two steam tugs, to be operated by the state in connection with the pilot schooner now owned by the state, charging only for the towage of vessels such rates as would merely pay the interest on the investment, the current expenditures and the other necessary outlays for keeping the tugs in good repair. Let this be done, and let the Columbia at the cascades and the dalles and the Willamette at the falls be opened to free commerce, and all monopolies upon our transportation facilities would be completely dismantled and removed by open and free competition. Such methods are much more effective of reasonable charges than are the rates fixed either by statute law or railroad commissions, and the necessary outlay for such provisions for the cheap transportation of our products to foreign markets, uncontrolled by monopolies, would be much more effective in inducing immigration than twice or thrice the amount expended in advertising our state in any fair to be held beyond its borders.

The enactment of another statute in regard to corporations engaged in railroad transportation is emphatically demanded by every instinct of American manhood. It has become a too frequent occurrence, in the event of a difference between railroad corporations and their employees, as to the matter of wages or of just treatment, for such corporations to surround themselves with a hiring soldiery, unknown to the law, at variance with the law and defiant of the law. In controversies of all kinds between such corporations and their employees, arbitration is the fairest mode of settlement, and it ought to be provided for by statute law; but where it is not so provided for, where the parties are compelled to settle their difficulties without legal arbitration, a stringent law should be passed for placing them both on an equal footing by preventing the one party from pointing the rifles of its hired assassins at the stomachs of the other party pending the settlement of such difficulties. Such unfair advantage is liable to secure an unfair adjustment. The law should intervene in behalf of justice. There can be no doubt whatever but that the presence of armed forces within the state, other than the forces recognized by the laws of the state, would be an invasion within the meaning of the constitution which would amply justify the Governor, as commander-in-chief, in pursuance of the provisions of our fundamental law, in calling out the military force of the state to disarm and deport them; but it would much better become a civil government to provide by the enactment of proper statutes for the arrest by civil officers and the punishment by the courts of any wanton invasion of a free government by armed forces in the employment of corporations.

[The full text of the message will be completed in to-morrow's EVENING JOURNAL, and the entire message, (together with complete legislative report,) will appear in the WEEKLY JOURNAL.]

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited, and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring-time or, in fact, at any time, and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

UPHOLSTERER—Relief a March

has secured the services of Mr. Cottrell, of Buffalo, N. Y., an experienced upholsterer of twenty years in the work. Work of any description will be attended to at reasonable rates.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

Thos. E. Cauthorn, of Corvallis, is in the city in the interest of the Agricultural college.

Hon. S. W. Condon, of Eugene, who was a member of the house in 1889, is in the city talking among the legislators.

A large number of persons, both men and women, were at the state house this morning to hear the governor's message to the legislature.

Grand Master Workman J. J. Duty will be at the meeting of Protection lodge this evening. All members are requested to be present.

Ex-Senator Chandler was in the city yesterday. He went to Corvallis this morning, to visit his son and daughter, who are attending the Agricultural college.

Lost—A horse shoe scarf-pin set with a cluster of diamonds. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

OVER-COATED.—Now is the time to save money for next year by buying an overcoat at the low prices and of the home made goods offered by the Thos. Kay Woolen mill company at their store on Commercial street.

Jas. Denham & Co. continue to make their patrons happy with those superior Eastern shawls at way down Eastern prices. These beats cut rate prices on poor stock by far.

5 lbs. Imperial tea and a Webster's dictionary for \$5 at Great Eastern Tea store, 317 Commercial street. Call and examine.

F. J. Catterlin takes superior photos at bottom prices.

GIVEN AWAY.—A bird's-eye view of the city of Salem with one dollar's worth of goods at Geo. F. Smith's, 307 Commercial street.

FURNISHED ROOM.—One furnished room for rent, down stairs, with fire. 305 Liberty street, three doors north of the opera house. 3-t-d *

MARRIED.

MASSEY—JONES.—At the residence of Silas A. Jones, Brooks, Oregon, January 13, 1891, Miss R. Lizzie Jones and Mr. J. Nelson Massey, Rev. J. Bowersox officiating.

This young couple are well known in Brooks, where they have lived for several years. The bride has been one of the efficient lady clerks in Brooks, and the groom is one of the staunch young farmers of that vicinity and remembered here as a former student at the University.

Eupespy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and all mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupespy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c and \$1.00 per bottle by Fry, Drugist.

French Physicians Favor a Device for Deafness.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Physicians look with favor upon the invention for relieving deafness, which was recently introduced here by H. A. Wiles, of Bridgeport, Conn., and it is undoubtedly the highest development which science has reached towards aiding the deaf.

JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, FROST-BITES, SCIATICA, GOUT, GRAVEL, BRUISES, SCALDS.

JOHN HUGHES, Dealer in Groceries, Paints, Oils and Window Glass, Wall Paper and Border, Artists' Materials, Lime, Hair, Nails and Shingles, Hay, Feed and Fence Posts, Grass Seeds, Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

25c Want Column. Notices inserted for ONE CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION. No money returned for notices not inserted in this column for less than twenty-five cents.

NOTICE.—All musicians who wish to join a musical society will please leave their names at Diamonds music store at 80 Commercial street.

FINE furnished rooms at reasonable rates at 97 Commercial street.

INDEBTED.—Mrs. Padgham's ordinary school and kindergarten in session room of the Episcopal Church.

ANY person knowing themselves to have a claim against the estate of D. O. Howard, please return them. The persons having claims are known and will be promptly satisfied by returning them immediately.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE HOUSE MAN.—Salary \$100 monthly if suitable. References for advance, to represent only a recognition. 478 York Exchange, MANUFACTURERS, LOCK BOX 188, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—A house and two lots in South Salem at only \$600. Inquire of W. H. Sullivan, 11-147.

PATRONIZE Home Industry, and use Mountain Home Lough, Va. Manufactured by give note or money refunded. Manufactured by give note or money refunded. Geo. Smith & Co. Sole agents for Salem.

WANTED.—To trade a town lot in Capital Park Addition for lumber. A. Olinger, 122 Mill street.

OWNERS OF COWS.—For service, a cow, or a cow, at my place in Salem, J. A. S. 11-147.

FOR RENT.—Five roomy first class rooms, close to business part of city, by the day, week or month. Corner Cedar and 19th street.

LANDS.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish buyers all kinds of farm lands at the best rates. Also city and suburban property. L. C. FISHER, 197 P. O. Block, Salem.

SALEM STEAM LAUNDRY. WAS JUST LAUNDRY. AT THE SALEM STEAM LAUNDRY. GOLONEL OLMSTED PROP. SALEM, ORE.

Who do All Kinds of LAUNDRY WORK. As Cheap as any Laundry in the Country Using White Hot and doing first-class work.

JOHN G. BARR, Watches and Silverware. JEWELLER, 169 State St. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

Special attention to measuring defective sight and glasses fitted. A stock that will fit all eyes. Glasses for critical cases ground and fitted to order.

WATCHES, ETC. A new stock of clocks, silver and gold watches, silverware, and jewelry; which will be sold cheap. Also a lot of PAWNEE WATCHES.

will be sold at less than half their value. Call and convince yourself.

M. T. RINEMAN, DEALER IN Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Crockery, Glassware, Lumps, Wines and Willow ware. All kinds of mill feed. Also vegetable and fruits in their season. Highest Price paid for country produce. We solicit a share of your patronage.

Westacott & Irwin, Successor to Amos Strong.

Pioneer Bakery, 271 Commercial Street.

French and German Wheat and Rye Breads in City Styles.

Vienna Rolls. SPECIALTY OF FANCY CAKES.

Pastry and Confectionery. Baking in Full Stock.

Our new bread and cake bakers are first-class artists in their line, and we aim to have Everything as Fine as the Finest.

Cheapest, Neatest and Best, SCHOMAKER'S COMBINATION FENCE.

I make and put up all kinds of fences, city and country. Get my terms before calling. H. SCHOMAKER, Salem, Or.

CALL AND SETTLE. Those knowing themselves indebted to J. A. Holton please call and settle between now and January 1st, as I am obliged to collect. All accounts then unsettled will be placed in hands of a collector. 1128 1/2

Cattle! A good logging outfit for sale, five yoke cattle, two wagons, etc. Address or call on J. A. Duran, Salem, Oregon.

L. S. SKIFF & CO., Dentists, Near Opera House, Salem, Or.

SAVE MONEY ON BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS. C. G. GIVEN & Co's.

Bottom Cash Prices. OUR SPECIALTIES.

"Reliable" for men, Pebble calf, Good quality, \$2.00 shoe for \$2.25. "Common Sense" for ladies, A bright dogskin, stylish as any made, \$2.00 shoe for \$2.25.

III. I can save you money on boys' and children's shoes. Positively low prices. Repairing done. Custom work solicited. 11-147

SINGER SEWING MACHINE Office 181 Commercial St.

All styles of the Famous Singer constant in hand; also repairs and needles for all kinds of machine.

BURT CASE, Agent.

MARION TOWNSEND (SUCCESSOR TO JAY C. SMITH) PROPRIETOR OF "THE CLUB FRABLES."

Special attention given to traveling stock. H. res. located in the city, week or month. Call on B. B. FERRY STREET, 2nd floor, No. 25. SALEM, OR.

WANTED.—An active, reliable man, salary \$50 to \$100 monthly, with insurance, to represent in his or her section a responsible New York house. References MANUFACTURER, LOCK BOX 188, New York.

FOR RENT.—About three acres of land, good, conveniently arranged, large barn, a great variety of fruit trees and shrubs, berry orchard, to be let for a long term, suitable water on premises. For particulars inquire at second house on right hand side of 19th St. A reply going from city.

WANTED.—To trade a town lot in Capital Park Addition for lumber. A. Olinger, 122 Mill street.

OWNERS OF COWS.—For service, a cow, or a cow, at my place in Salem, J. A. S. 11-147.

FOR RENT.—Five roomy first class rooms, close to business part of city, by the day, week or month. Corner Cedar and 19th street.

SALEM OREGON. We have the second largest circulation in the State and our list is constantly growing.

SPECIAL. We will send a club of five new names to you for one year for the price of one. A club of ten new names to any office and one copy to the getter-up of the club one year for \$30.00.

From Terminal or Interior Points the Northern Pacific Railroad.

It is the line to take To all Points East and South. It is the riding car route. It runs through vestibule trains every day in the year to ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO!

(No change of cars.) Composed of dining cars unsurpassed; Pullman drawing room sleepers; and the best of first and second class tickets.

TOURIST Sleeping Cars. Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both free and ample for holders of first and second-class tickets.

ELEGANT DAY COACHES. A continuous line connecting with all lines, affording a most uninterrupted service. Pullman sleepers can be secured in advance.

Through tickets to and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any ticket office of this company. Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent or A. D. CHAILTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 1st Street, Cor. Washington, Portland, Oregon.

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