



Oh! George, what is the matter with you?

Pa, that suit you bought of BEN FORSTNER is not worn out yet and it has been over a year.

Well, we will get another suit from him. I cannot get a new suit very often.

Go to B. FORSTNER & CO. for low prices.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

A Synopsis of the Markets—Buying and Selling Prices.

REVISED QUOTATIONS.

MEAT PRICES.
Shoulder Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Hamp—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Pork—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Mutton—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Lard—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Tallow—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Beef—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Hams—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Chests—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Bacon—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Corns—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Flour—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Wheat—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Oats—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Barley—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Rye—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Clover—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Hay—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Sticks—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Straw—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Skins—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Leather—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Furs—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Wool—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Hides—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Tanned—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Greases—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Sap—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Pitch—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Rosin—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Turps—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Stearns—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Limes—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Onions—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Potatoes—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Cabbages—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Kale—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Spinach—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Lettuce—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Cucumbers—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Eggs—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Butter—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Cheese—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Maple—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Syrup—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Apples—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Oranges—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Lemons—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Grapes—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Pears—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Plums—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Peaches—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Nuts—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Berries—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Figs—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Raisins—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Dates—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Almonds—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Peanut—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Walnuts—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Cashews—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Coconuts—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Sisal—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Manila—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Java—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Ceylon—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Siam—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Burma—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Canton—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Amoy—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Swatow—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Hong Kong—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Shanghai—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Tientsin—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Peking—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Nanking—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Soochow—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Hangchow—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Kobe—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Yokohama—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Manila—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Cebu—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Batavia—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Sourabaya—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Medan—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Singapore—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Calcutta—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Bombay—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Madras—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Rangoon—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Bassora—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Suez—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Alexandria—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Cairo—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Istanbul—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Constantinople—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
London—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
New York—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
San Francisco—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
San Diego—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Portland—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Seattle—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Tacoma—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Vancouver—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Portland—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Tacoma—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2
Vancouver—Sugar cured, per lb, 12 1/2

A New Hampshire Lawyer, with evident appreciation of his little stepdaughter's wit, tells two stories about her.

Shortly before his marriage with her mother the four-year-old said one day, when the approaching wedding was being discussed:
"I'll be glad when Mr. G— comes here to live."
Her mother was pleased.
"Why will you be glad?" she asked.
"Cause p'raps then we'll go away sometimes."
After the wedding the stepfather attempted to correct the child for misbehavior at the table. She rebelled and said, with flashing eyes:
"This isn't your house anyway."
"No," he said gently, "it is our house."
"No," she is not," she replied, "it's just your stephouse."—Youth's Companion.

A Story Without Words.



—Smith & Gray's Monthly.

Named Him.

It was in the Sabbath school class, and little Lizbeth had been listening with much interest to the scriptural illustration of the shepherd and his sheep.
"Now," said the teacher, "tell me who takes care of the sheep?"
"The shepherd," answered the class in chorus.
"That is right; and who else?"
There was silence for a moment. Then a little hand was raised with "I know, teacher."
"You may tell."
And Lizbeth answered, with sincere emphasis, "Do Peep."—Washington Star.

Cause Sufficient.

At the Hearing: The Officer—Your honor, I found this man wandering the streets at 3 o'clock this morning. He was raving crazy, and I ran him in.
His Honor—Young man, what have you to say for yourself?
The Prisoner (feebly)—I had spent twelve hours reading the manuscripts of Christmas stories and poems for the paper with which I am connected.
His Honor—You are discharged.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Courtship in Three Chapters.

CHAPTER I.
Anticipation—He would if he could.
CHAPTER II.
Realization—He wooed and he could.
CHAPTER III.
Consummation—He wooed and he wooed.—Life.

Nothing Old in His Collection.

"Come up and see my pictures," said Mr. Newrich to his friend. "I've got a pile of 'em, and beauties too."
"Any old masters?"
"Nary one; they're all brand new, every one of 'em."—New York Press.

A Great Game.

Mr. De Winter—Where did you hear all this long story, anyway?
Mrs. De Winter—Oh, Mrs. Gadabout told me all about it while we were playing whist last night.—Somerville Journal.

A Waste of Energy.

"How is it, uncle, you always smell eggs before eating them?"
"To make sure they are fresh."
"Goodness gracious, can't you tell that by tasting them?"—Fliegende Blatter.

A Stipulation.

Tomson—Did Jackson enter the kissing games at the party?
Johnson—Yes, but he entered only on condition that he shouldn't be compelled to kiss his wife.—Yankee Blade.

His Great Fault.

One trouble with the self-made man is that he thinks everybody should be made as he is.—New Orleans Picayune.

Probably They Won't Drop the Body.

The pall bearers will be six friends who are engaged in the nitroglycerin business.—Old City Terra.

RABBIT SKINS FOR MARKET.

Long Eared Pelts Imported from Australia and New Zealand.

"Here is a set of rabbit skins for a prisoner," cried the dealer; "fifteen dollars worth for them, does it not? That is because they are really made of rabbit skins from Australia. The fact is that there is hardly any fur in the market at present that is not imitated closely by the skillful preparation of these same long eared pelts. New Zealand also exports them to the amount of 10,000,000 yearly. Their production is one of the most important and profitable industries of that colony. Most of them are shipped to European cities, where they go through the necessary processes of manufacture before being disposed of to the retail merchants. The art of coloring rabbit skins to give them a high degree of perfection that it can be made to counteract seal, otter, ermine or almost any other sort of fashionable fur. The skins are largely made into felt hats which are very beautiful and soft to the touch. When the fur is long it is sometimes cut in two and the finer or inner portions are mixed with wool. Various machines have been invented for constructing hats of rabbit pelts, some of which distribute the hair with marvelous rapidity and evenness on revolving metal cones.
"The rabbits are skinned immediately upon being killed, the heads, feet and all the fat being removed. If the weather is fine the pelts are dried in the open air, but in bad weather they are hung up under sheds. When thoroughly dried they are turned outside in to protect the fur from injury, and then they are dried in bundles of a dozen to twenty each and packed in bales, each of which contains from 3,000 to 3,500 skins. A little carbolic acid powder is used in the packing to preserve them from attack by insects. In this crude state they are worth from fifty to eighty cents a dozen, according to quality.
"The history of the rabbit's introduction into Australia and New Zealand affords an illustration of the damage man may do by interfering with the distribution of animals which nature has chosen to make in the world. When Captain Cook the celebrated navigator, first visited those countries he found a fauna entirely different from that of any other part of the world. In Australia gigantic marsupials, like the kangaroo, were chiefly conspicuous, while in New Zealand the only land mammals were two varieties of the rat and one of the common bat.
"Since their 'acclimatization societies' have done their best to introduce there all sorts of creatures on four legs and two legs that could be brought from elsewhere. In many instances these efforts resulted most unfortunately. Several years ago some dozen pairs of common gray rabbits were imported for the purpose of supplying sportsmen with an object for the chase. The occasion of this interesting experiment was made one of rejoicing, and the beasts were let loose with speeches and banquets to welcome them. They multiplied so fast that the people did not have to wait long for all the sport of that kind they could desire.
"In fact, they soon overrun the country in such numbers that it became a question whether they or the colonists should occupy the land. Great areas were entirely denuded of vegetation by them, so that the sheep died by millions and the raising of crops became almost an impossibility."—Washington Star.

Two Broken Hearts.

As she was to be married on the 15th, Maggie the chambermaid, traic lazed in her lively white gown and apron, quitted on the first of the month. A week after she came back:
"It broke my heart, madam, but I broke the engagement. I discovered that he had a white liver."
"And what is a white liver, Maggie?"
"And how did you make this awful discovery?"
"I discovered it by the stars in his eyes. If you marry a white livered man you die within a year. I returned the engagement ring to him, and the watch marked with my monogram, and the scarfpin. He said, 'I will go to fifty physicians with you, Maggie, and prove that I haven't the white liver.' But I shook my head and ran."
And the tears scintillated on Maggie's pale cheeks as the dew in the sun on the petals of white roses.—New York Times.

American Geography.

The confusion which foreigners make of our geography is well illustrated by a German poem which appeared several years ago. The poet, with utter unconsciousness about locations and distances, makes such amusing blunders that his literary value is entirely lost. The argument is something as follows:
Under a palm tree on the shore of Lake Erie the hero is devoured by an alligator. The heroine, hearing of his fate, rushes from her home in the everglades of Florida on the banks of Lake Superior, captures the alligator, extracts the hero's body and buries it with magnificent pomp in Greenwood, in the city of New York, in the state of St. Louis.—Youth's Companion.

Deep Sea Creatures.

There must be myriads of fish living in the depths of the sea whose form and characteristics we can never even guess at, for, should specimens be successfully hooked, they would burst into pieces before they could be brought to the surface, being relieved of the extraordinary pressure under which they exist.—New York Recorder.

The Disposal of Refuse in Cities.

The disposal of the refuse in cities, while it has been a problem in the sanitation of our larger towns, is yet to be solved. There is probably not a city of any size in the United States where the disposal of wastes is satisfactory or conducted in such a manner as to meet the demands of cleanliness and hygiene. If there is a perfect plan adopted there are to be found defects in its execution which render ineffective the methods used. The report of Mr. Walter V. Hart, general sanitary officer of the Chicago board of health, gives a summary of different cities as to their methods of "collection and disposal of garbage and refuse."
From this we learn that in New York the garbage is collected by the city teams, loaded upon flatboats, removed to sea and dumped. The garbage is removed from Philadelphia by small contractors in a very unsatisfactory manner; some feed to hogs, other sell to farmers, and at times it is buried or accumulated on the ground, awaiting slow decomposition. Cremation is recommended. In Brooklyn refuse is removed to the sea. Collections are made daily from hotels, from dwellings twice a week in winter and three times a week in summer. St. Louis collects its garbage and discharges it at certain dumps. It is not satisfactory, and cremation is also here recommended.—Sanitary News.

One Plant Family.

Three American food plants, the Indian corn, the potato and tomato, have revolutionized the food problem of the civilized world. Yet another American plant, though not a food producer, might be added to this list of New World conquerors, for it has had a history even more remarkable than that of the others: the "Virginia weed" has penetrated far beyond the bonds of civilization, and made conquests where the names of the other three plants have scarcely been heard.
The tomato comes of a family which is largely in the service of mankind. It gave us first of all the potato. The egg plant and the cayenne or red pepper plant—two other food producers—belong to it; the pretty race of petunias also and the Jorissaland cherry; the climbing bitter sweet and that inhabitant of old fashioned gardens, the matrimony bush; the famous tobacco plant and the herb labadonna, of great medicinal importance. Our wayside weed, the common nightshade, whose bright berries we like to see in autumn, is also a humble member of this family.—Boston Transcript.

An Automatic Signal.

A novel device, one which seems to be regarded as a step at least in rendering railroad travel safer than it is at present, consists of an apparatus for automatically signaling a train at any given station on the line by the train dispatcher at the directing point, which may be hundreds of miles away from the station at which it is desired to display the signal. The latter, however, is not intended to take the place of an operator; it is rather in the nature of an emergency signal and a check upon the operator who may be engaged in other duties away from his instrument at the all important moment.
But not only this, the apparatus automatically returns a signal to the dispatcher, indicating that the signal has been set, and at the same time a bell is sounded to attract the attention of the operator, who is in this way notified that his immediate attention at the wire is demanded. This mechanism is flexible in its application, and there are many other important uses to which it can be put.—New York Sun.

Lives Spent on the Water.

In Japan thousands are born and die on boats without ever living on shore. One of the most interesting features of Japanese life is the manner of living in boats and junks, thousands of which frequent every bay along the coast. The awkward junks always belong to the members of one family, and usually every member of the family, old and young, lives on board. The smallest sailboats are very narrow, and the sail they never have but one) is placed very near the stern, and extends from the mast about the same distance in either direction.
In these boats men and women are born and die without ever having an abiding place on shore. They wear but few clothes, except when it rains, when they put on layers of fringed straw mats, which give them the appearance of being thatched. At night if in harbor they bend poles over the boat from side to side, in the shape of a bow, cover them with this straw, and go to sleep altogether like a lot of pigs.—London Tit-Bits.

He Was Looking Forward to Dinner Time.

When Colonel Elliott F. Shepard laid the corner stone of the new building for his newspaper he gave to the newsboys two tickets entitling them to two meals in a Park row "beef and bean" establishment. Each ticket entitled each boy to all he wanted at one sitting.
There is a little gain who sells the papers on Wall street whose activity has made him known to the men on 'change. That afternoon it was noticed that the little fellow was looking heavy and tired. A gentleman who knew him, and who also knew of the present to the newsboys, asked him if he had lunched on one of the good man's tickets.
"You bet I did!" was the answer. "I ate six cents, but"—and he looked determined—"I'll eat a dollar for dinner."—New York Times.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTIN, D. D.,
New York City,
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.
"For several years I have recommended your Castoria, and what I have said is the result."
EDWIN F. LAMON, M. D.,
"The Withrop," 1165 Street and Bowling Green, New York.

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SHAW, PRATT & HUNT, Attorneys at Law. Office in Rooms 3 and 4, 700 Broadway, New York.
WILSON PRATT, Attorney at Law. Office in Rooms 3 and 4, 700 Broadway, New York.
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CARPET-LAYING—I make a specialty of carpeting and laying carpets in all styles and patterns. Estimates and specifications on short notice. Leave orders with J. H. Linnell, or J. G. LUTHERMAN.
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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING
TOURIST SLEEPING CAR
West Side Division, Between Portland and Corvallis.
THE YACQUINA ROUTE
OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
Selling tickets and all information about the Oregon Development Road and the Oregon Development Road and the Oregon Development Road. Tickets and all information about the Oregon Development Road and the Oregon Development Road. Tickets and all information about the Oregon Development Road and the Oregon Development Road.
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CLEAN!
If you would be clean and have your clothes done up in the neatest and dressiest manner, take them to the
SALEM STEAM LAUNDRY
where all work is done by white labor and in the most prompt manner.
COLONEL J. OLMSTED.
Liberty Street.

Capital City Restaurant
Jas. Batchelor, Prop'r.
Warm Meals at All Hours of the Day
None but white labor employed in this establishment.
A good substantial meal served in the class style.
RED PEARL COURT street, between Opera House and Mint's Livery.

August Flower
For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. **JAMES E. DEDRICK, Saultier, New York.**
W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

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of Will Bros., Albany and Corvallis.
Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.
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Leitch's Golden Balsam
Leitch's Golden Balsam. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all lung diseases. Price \$1.00 per Bottle.
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