

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

Jersey suits for boys,
Silk handkerchiefs for the girls,
Silk plush slippers for the father,
Silk umbrellas for the mother.

In short, something appropriate for every member of the family.
Christmas presents are not a luxury but a necessity. When you are
looking for them remember we can save you money on every purchase.

B. FORSTNER & CO.

SALEM MARKET REPORT.

A Synopsis of the Markets—Buying and
Selling Prices.
REVISED QUOTATIONS.
SPECIAL PRICES.
Shredded sugar cured, 10 lb. 12 1/2
Shredded sugar, 10 lb. 10 1/2
Hams—cured, 10 lb. 10 1/2
Pork—10 lb. 10 1/2
Butter—10 lb. 10 1/2
Wheat—10 lb. 10 1/2
Corn—10 lb. 10 1/2
Oats—10 lb. 10 1/2
Rye—10 lb. 10 1/2
Barley—10 lb. 10 1/2
Clover—10 lb. 10 1/2
Hay—10 lb. 10 1/2
Potatoes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Onions—10 lb. 10 1/2
Cabbage—10 lb. 10 1/2
Carrots—10 lb. 10 1/2
Turnips—10 lb. 10 1/2
Beets—10 lb. 10 1/2
Squash—10 lb. 10 1/2
Pumpkins—10 lb. 10 1/2
Apples—10 lb. 10 1/2
Oranges—10 lb. 10 1/2
Lemons—10 lb. 10 1/2
Grapes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Peaches—10 lb. 10 1/2
Plums—10 lb. 10 1/2
Cherries—10 lb. 10 1/2
Strawberries—10 lb. 10 1/2
Raspberries—10 lb. 10 1/2
Blackberries—10 lb. 10 1/2
Blueberries—10 lb. 10 1/2
Currants—10 lb. 10 1/2
Rhubarb—10 lb. 10 1/2
Asparagus—10 lb. 10 1/2
Beans—10 lb. 10 1/2
Peas—10 lb. 10 1/2
Lentils—10 lb. 10 1/2
Milk—10 lb. 10 1/2
Cream—10 lb. 10 1/2
Eggs—10 lb. 10 1/2
Honey—10 lb. 10 1/2
Maple Syrup—10 lb. 10 1/2
Corn Syrup—10 lb. 10 1/2
Syrup—10 lb. 10 1/2
Sugar—10 lb. 10 1/2
Salt—10 lb. 10 1/2
Pepper—10 lb. 10 1/2
Mustard—10 lb. 10 1/2
Vinegar—10 lb. 10 1/2
Wine—10 lb. 10 1/2
Whisky—10 lb. 10 1/2
Brandy—10 lb. 10 1/2
Rum—10 lb. 10 1/2
Gin—10 lb. 10 1/2
Tea—10 lb. 10 1/2
Coffee—10 lb. 10 1/2
Spices—10 lb. 10 1/2
Herbs—10 lb. 10 1/2
Fruits—10 lb. 10 1/2
Vegetables—10 lb. 10 1/2
Flowers—10 lb. 10 1/2
Seeds—10 lb. 10 1/2
Grains—10 lb. 10 1/2
Legumes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Nuts—10 lb. 10 1/2
Berries—10 lb. 10 1/2
Figs—10 lb. 10 1/2
Dates—10 lb. 10 1/2
Pineapples—10 lb. 10 1/2
Mangoes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Guavas—10 lb. 10 1/2
Limes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Pomegranates—10 lb. 10 1/2
Jujubes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Raisins—10 lb. 10 1/2
Prunes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Figs—10 lb. 10 1/2
Dates—10 lb. 10 1/2
Pineapples—10 lb. 10 1/2
Mangoes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Guavas—10 lb. 10 1/2
Limes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Pomegranates—10 lb. 10 1/2
Jujubes—10 lb. 10 1/2
Raisins—10 lb. 10 1/2
Prunes—10 lb. 10 1/2



HER INTENTIONS WERE OF THE BEST.

She Deserved Better Results, but Her
Efforts Were Misdirected.

A party of pale faced but bright eyed
children filled a car on the Erie railroad
one day in summer, as the train sped
away from the hot streets of New York
up among the cool, fresh fields of the
center of the state. Their clothes
showed that they were poor, and their
eyes, wondering looks, as the trees and
the streams flashed by, proved that they
were unused to the country. They had
been gathered up from the slums and
riversides of the city, and were being
sent by a fresh air fund to
kind people in the country, who had
agreed to give them a two weeks' holiday.

The delighted chatter of the little
girls filled the car, and made itself
heard above the clatter of the wheels.
All were wild with glee at the prospect
of good times, and they kept the individual
in charge of them busy attending
to their incessant questions and
keeping their heads inside the windows.
Only one little child, a boy of perhaps
ten years, with a sweet and mournful
face, sat by himself perfectly silent.
None of his comrades spoke to him, and
he kept his face glued to the window
pane and his back turned to the merry
group.

At one of the way stations a warm
hearted woman got on the train, and
hearing that there was a party of little
"fresh air" on board, she made her way
into their car and let her good, motherly
heart warm up at the sight of so much
happiness where no happiness had been
before. Before long her eyes fell on the
one silent lad of the party, and her
woman's sympathy went out to him at
once. He was evidently one of those un-
fortunate beings who even in their child-
hood have not the faculty of making
friends, and who suffer untold pangs of
loneliness because of their repellent man-
ner, which is only timidity. Others had
been by their gifts of money made all the
car happy but this one; here was her oppor-
tunity to make this one rejoice, too, by a
little personal effort.

So she sat down beside him, and be-
gan to talk to him. What was his name?
Where was he going? What would he
do in the fields? Did he love the woods?
And so on, but to all these the lad made
no reply; did not even turn around. She
peered into his face and saw tears on his
cheek. "Poor little man," she exclaimed,
"lean your head there," and she put
her arm around him and gathered his
curled head on her bosom. The little fel-
low looked up at her in surprise, but
seeing only kindness in her face, nestled
on her shoulder and let his heavy eyelids
close.

"Sleepy, are you?" she asked. "Shall
I tell you a story?" No answer. "I'll
tell you one of a boy who dreamed he
was a butterfly." So she told him a long
story, and as he was not yet asleep when
she finished she asked him if he liked it.
The boy made no reply, but looked
blankly at her. Then she told him a
funny yarn that would make a grown
man giggle. The lad never relaxed a
muscle, but looked as sad and gloomy as
before.

"What is the matter with the little
fellow?" she inquired of a child who sat
by her in the aisle. "Is he always sad?
Does he never chatter with his play-
mates?"

"No, please, 'um," answered the child.
"He's a deaf mute."

Then the lady went into the forward
car.—New York Tribune.

The Need for Sleep.
It is a mistake to try to do altogether
without sleep during an arduous feat of
endurance lasting several days. Such
is the verdict of Mr. Mills upon his late
bicycle ride from Land's End to John
O'Grady's. When within four miles of
the goal it was not muscular exhaustion
that made him lose the seven hours
spent in sleeping. It was simply a feel-
ing of drowsiness so strong that not all
the prayers and entreaties, nor even the
repeated shakings of his friends who had
come to see him perform the last part
of his journey, could rouse the cham-
pion to make one short, final spurt. Ex-
perience has forced upon Mr. Mills the
conviction that at least two hours' sleep
per day is essential. He is still confident
of being able to do the journey, under
favorable conditions, in three and a half
days.—London News.

The Cultivation of Prunes.
The cultivation of prunes in Cali-
fornia is said to be profitable, about
one dollar per tree, or \$100 per acre.
This rate increases as the tree grows
old, until the fruit each year is worth
about two dollars. Ex-Secretary of
State Thomas Beck has given up every-
thing else to engage in the cultiva-
tion of the prune. The Pajaro Land
and Fruit company was recently formed
for the purpose of raising this fruit in
large quantities. It has bought 600 acres
of land in Pajaro valley and will plant
an orchard of French prune trees. They
will be from four to six feet in height
when put into the ground. The stock
of these trees is to be three years old
and the grafting one year. Next year
they will begin to yield fruit. The
average life of the tree is thirty years.
—Exchange.

Silver in the Treasury.
The treasury of the United States had
in store on the 1st of October, 1901, 448,
841,193 silver dollars; \$15,848,620 in the
form of subsidiary silver; silver bars of
the value of \$41,579,333; trade dollars
(bars), \$2,094,300; total, \$409,161,330, or
in round numbers, \$409,000,000. The
government, furthermore, is increasing
this immense store by buying seven ad-
ditional tons of silver every working day.
—David A. Wells in Harper's Weekly.

A Prize in Shikar.

Prince Henri d'Orléans, the eldest son
of the Count de Paris, who has been
wandering about Tibet in company with
M. Bonvalot, has done something to re-
habilitate the reputation of a previous
explorer of those little known regions, a
French missionary, Father Hue. Father
Hue, accompanied by another mis-
sionary, Father Gabet, started out in the
year 1844 from Peking with the intention
of going to "the fountain head of the
superstitions which dominate the peoples
of Upper Asia." The travelers were suf-
ficiently versed in the Mongolian lan-
guage to pass themselves off as Lamas,
and in that capacity contrived to reach
Lassa, where they remained until at the
end of forty-six days their nationality
was discovered and they had a friendly
warning from the authorities that to re-
main would render them liable to be
murdered by a bigoted population.

An account of the journey was pub-
lished by Father Hue in 1851, and was
long thought to be a work chiefly if not
altogether fictitious. A Russian gen-
eral, Prjewalsky, who in 1870 visited
some parts of the country traversed by
the missionaries, declared that he had
proofs that the narrative was untrue.
Prince Henri d'Orléans says that he and
his companion had no preconceived
ideas on the subject, but that they are
now able to corroborate in almost every
particular Father Hue's account.
"We led the same life as Father Hue,"
he says; "we traversed the same deserts,
suffering the same fatigues and the same
privations. We lived among the same
populations, here drinking a cup of milk
under a black tent at St-Pan, there con-
versing with a lama (a minister) from
Lassa, having a Mongol lama for an in-
terpreter. Everywhere and in all cases
we were surprised at the accuracy of
the French missionary."

Prince Henri's route, it may be noted,
covered much of the same ground as
that of the missionaries, although he did
not apparently succeed in reaching Lassa
itself.—London News.

A Good Example.
The town of Brookline has set an ex-
ample which is worth the following of
all other municipalities, large and small,
in this latitude. It has just advertised
for proposals for a large number of
plants and shrubs to be used in an ex-
tensive tree planting by its park board
next spring; and in making the selection
of varieties for this purpose it has
confined itself, with three or four excep-
tions, to native trees and shrubs. Among
the trees advertised for there is not a
single introduced species.

The trees for which the Brookline com-
missioners advertise are as follows: Two
hundred red oaks, 100 pin oaks, 100
white oaks, 100 white ash, 200 sugar
maples, 200 red maples and 50 American
elms. These trees are all native to Massa-
chusetts. There are no English elms,
no exotic willows, no horse chestnuts,
no southern trees among them. Nor is
the unsatisfactory method of planting
large trees to be resorted to. The Brook-
line commissioners advertise for trees
from six to ten feet in height, being well
aware that plants of this size will be-
come really large and fine trees quite as
soon as those which are transplanted at
a larger stage of growth, and will live
longer and become nobler examples of
their kind.

It is interesting to see that a number
of American elms so comparatively
small have been chosen. The American
elm is properly already well represented
on the lawn and waysides of Brookline,
and may be said to be able to take care
of itself. But what a glorious thing
that 400 splendid native oaks are to be
planted by skilled hands so near to Bos-
ton! What a noble legacy to leave to
future generations!—nobler than any
statues we are at all likely to erect,
nobler than great office buildings that
encroach upon the sky, nobler than un-
sightly churches and all that kind of
"monumental" things.—Boston Trans-
cript.

What Was on His Mind.
"I was in the terrible wreck of a few
weeks ago," said a gentleman at Cham-
berlain's, "in which sixteen people were
killed and about thirty injured. The
horrors of the ghastly occurrence never
fade from my memory. Yet, amid all
the scenes of anguish—the distorted
faces of the dead and the groans of the
wounded—an incident came under my
notice that made me laugh in spite of
the gruesome surroundings.

"I was working for dear life to extri-
cate from the wreck a young fellow who
belonged to the orchestra of a traveling
show. He was pinioned by heavy tim-
bers, and when taken out was writhing
in agony, as most any man would be
whose leg was fractured in three places.
His body was contracted by successive
cramps, but he did not murmur. I
thought his hours on earth were few.

"He motioned me to bend near him,
which I did, thinking he had some last
message he wanted conveyed to his wife
or sweetheart. The flames from the
cars, that had taken fire shortly after the
accident, shed a sickly light over the
poor fellow's pallid face. His heroism
touched me deeply, and my heart went
out to him.

"What can I do for you?" I whispered.
"Is there any word you wish sent to your
family?"

"Friend," he answered, "won't you
please hurry into that car yonder and
get my fiddle before it burns up. It's an
old Cremona, and I can't afford to lose
it."—Washington Post.

The Proportion.
A big crop of old maids seems im-
minent, judging from statistics. If the
statistics of Great Britain are correct,
the excess of women and girls over men
and boys in that country is about 900,000,
an increase in ten years of about 300,000.
In Germany the number of females in
excess of males is about 1,000,000. In
Sweden and Norway the "weak sex" is
in the majority by about 350,000; in
Austria-Hungary by 600,000, and in Den-
mark by 60,000. In the United States,
Canada and Australia the males are in
the majority. In this country there are
about 1,000,000 more men than women.
—Charleston News and Courier.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

They Are So Delicate That They Have to
Be Carefully Protected.

The collection of standard weights
and measures preserved in the treasur-
y building of the coast and geodetic sur-
vey in Washington is described by a
correspondent. Many of them are now
of purely historical interest, the more
recent ones only being accepted as ab-
solute standards.

Among the weights are the cruder
ones originally used in this country as
standards.

Three are of special interest. One,
which is nearly cylindrical in shape,
with a slight groove around its upper
part, is known as the gilt pound, and
it represents the British unit of weight.
"The committee kilogramme" is a brass
weight, and is one of a number made
at the same time under the charge of
the French committee that near the
end of the last century established the
original metric standards of measure-
ment.

Its true weight was within one-half
milligram at the furthest. It is a cy-
linder fifty-three millimeters in diame-
ter, the height being equal to the di-
ameter. The committee had a peculiar
stamp, which consisted of an ellipse,
supposed to represent a meridian sec-
tion of the earth, with three quadrants
shaded, and with the figures 10,000,000
marked within the unshaded quadrant
near its outer perimeter. That stamp
is impressed on the bottom of the kilo-
gram. The metal now has minute holes.

A weight known as the Arago plat-
inum kilogram is cylindrical in shape.
Albert Gallatin, when minister to
France in 1821, procured it. In 1879 it
was compared with the platinum kilo-
gram, and its specific gravity was de-
termined by Chaney. In 1844 it was
taken to Paris for comparison with the
international standard.

The national prototype kilogram is
kept under a glass case. It was con-
structed by the co-operation of the
principal governments of the world as
represented by delegates at a conven-
tion in Paris in 1872. The standard
meters and kilograms established by
them were reproduced and distributed
by them in 1889. The reproductions
are termed national prototypes.

For the preservation of the original
international prototypes a subterranean
vault has been provided in Paris to pro-
tect them from accident and against
any sudden or great change in the tem-
perature that might cause a change in
the molecular structure of the metal.
Three different keys to the locks of the
vault are under the charge of three in-
dividuals. The American national pro-
totype is preserved with similar pre-
cautions in Washington.

The kilogram is of standard alloy
of 90 per cent. platinum and 10 per
cent. iridium, with a tolerance of 2 per
cent. in excess of deficiency. The form
is that of a cylinder, with slightly
rounded edges, its height being equal to
its diameter. The national prototype
meter is of the same alloy as the kilo-
gram. The bar 1.02 m. long.

The ceremony of breaking the seals
of the prototype meter and kilogram
took place in the White House in the
presence of President Harrison, Sec-
retary Blaine, Secretary Windom and a
distinguished company Jan. 2, 1890.

The apartments were represented by
officers who signed a memorial to the
effect that they had witnessed the cere-
mony.

The standard yard, as supplied by
the government to the states, consists
of a yard proper and a template that
protects the terminal points.

Snails Are Queer Creatures.

The snail is found everywhere, 3,333
species being known, serving in France
as an important item of diet, and in this
country an attractive inhabitant of the
fernery. Some of the large tropical
snails, as bulimids, form nests of leaves,
their eggs being as large as a pigeon's.
The snail is extremely skillful in
mending its shell, and some curious ex-
periments may be tried with them.
Thus I have seen a helix of a yellow
species attached to another shell of a
reddish hue by cutting off the top
of the latter, when the snail will
proceed to weld the two shells together
and occupy both, using the addition as
a door, and possibly wondering at this
sudden extension of its house.

In the winter some of the snails
hibernate, or lie dormant until warm
weather, just as the snakes do in Cali-
fornia. A snail of the Philippine is-
lands has a faculty of throwing off its
tail when seized; this is also true of a
West Indian variety.—stenophus.—Cor.
San Francisco Chronicle.

Christianity and Art.

The chief inspiration of the great
painters has come from the Christian
religion. The successive scenes in the
life of its Divine Founder, which are de-
scribed in the Holy Book—the babe in
his mother's arms, the wise men visit-
ing him, the entry into Jerusalem,
Christ with his disciples—these have
enlisted the almost inspired enthusiasm
of the Raphaels, the Michellos, the Da
Vincis, and have thus kindled the
devotional ardor of successive genera-
tions of saints and martyrs. If the
world owed no other debt to the Chris-
tian religion than for the art which it
has stimulated, this alone would have
vindicated its right to be.—Harper's
Bazar.

Economy in Cloth.

Father—I wish you would not lace
so tightly. It is positively indurman.
Daughter—Why, I thought you
would be pleased, father. The ma-
terial for this dress cost seven dollars a
yard.—Cloak Review.



MADE EVERY DAY
By buying Drugs, Patent Medicine, Toilet Articles and Perfumery from
SPROOK & LEGG,
100 State Street.

Merrily Done.

"Some time ago I was trading in a
village store," says a correspondent,
"when one of the clerks came to be wait-
ing on me, and said: 'Won't you please
step to the desk a moment. Pat Flynn
wants to settle his bill and insists on
having a receipt.'"

"The merchant was evidently an-
noyed. 'Why, what does he want of a
receipt?' he said; 'we never give one.
Simply cross his account off the book;
that is receipt enough.'"

"So I told him," answered the clerk,
"but he is not satisfied. You had bet-
ter see him."

"So the proprietor stepped to the
desk, and after greeting Pat with a
'good morning' said, 'You wished to
settle your bill, did you?' to which Pat
replied in the affirmative.

"Well," said the merchant, "there is
no need of my giving you a receipt. See
I will cross your account off the book;
and seating the action to the word he
drew his pencil diagonally across the
account. 'That is as good as a receipt.'"

"And do you mean that that settles
it?" said Pat.

"And you're sure you'll never be
after askin' me for it again?"

"We'll never ask you for it again,"
said the merchant, decidedly.

"Faith, then," said Pat, "and I'll be
after askin' me money in me pocket,
for I haven't paid it yet."

"The merchant's face flushed angrily,
as he retorted, 'Oh, well, I can rub that
out.'"

"Faith, now, and I thought that
same," said Pat.

"It is needless to add that Pat ob-
tained his receipt."—Youth's Compa-
nion.

The Attachment Was Accidental.

The cars on the Fourth street cable
running east were almost deserted on
Saturday afternoon, when one, with
fewer passengers than any that had
preceded it, was passing Lafayette
park. It had almost reached the corner
of Mississippi avenue when a young
lady of attractive appearance and gen-
erally refined bearing boarded it. She
was evidently a young schoolmistress.
She had reached the center of the plat-
form and was facing the interior of the
car, where a pleasant faced police officer
of fibrous extraction was seated, to-
gether with one or two other passen-
gers. As she was about to step into the
car it started with that sudden jerk
peculiar to the Fourth street cable. She
was of course thrown forward, and in
trying to fall into a seat fell into the
police officer's lap.

Every one in the car saw just how
the accident had occurred, and there
was nearly a smile at the young lady's
predicament. She, however, was not
the kind to be overcome by an acci-
dent of this kind. By the time she was
on her feet again she discovered that
the lace of her dress had become en-
tangled on the brass buttons of the of-
ficer's uniform. The officer saw it at
the same time, and while trying to dis-
engage it said, "Madam, I am at-
tached to you." The young lady fully
appreciated the situation and partly
answered, "Sir, the attachment is mutu-
al."—St. Louis Republic.

He Was Fresh but Obtuse.

A merchant in St. Louis had been
amused by a New York drummer until
he felt that the time had come to give
him a lesson. He was a good man in
every other respect, but his freshness
more than counterbalanced his merits.
One day when he was in the store the
merchant asked him to step into the
back office. "I've got something to
show you that will do you good if you
will take it."

Together they walked back, and then
suddenly the merchant opened his vest,
and over the front of his shirt he had a
placard fastened on which was printed
in large letters:

"You're too fresh!"

The drummer burst into a hearty
laugh, and, slapping the merchant on
the back, said: "That's a good one.
That fills the bill exactly. Say, let me
have that for tonight, will you? I know
a fellow up at the hotel who needs that
thing badly. Let's the freshest duck
you ever saw. Let me have it, and I
will spring it on him when the boys are
all there."

The merchant gave up after that.
He said, "Nothing short of a cannon
would do that fellow any good."—Dry
Goods Retailer and Buyers Guide.

Getting a Bigger Fee.

Jovial Uncle L., of Poughkeepsie,
visits New York about four times a
year, and he is a loyal patron of a cozy
and conservative hotel not far from
Union Square. The waiters there are
kind and like him because he is a cheerful
dispenser of dimes. Uncle L. was in
town a few days ago for the first time
in four months. He enjoyed a com-
fortable dinner at his favorite hotel
and tendered the waiter the customary
dime, remarking, "Here's ten cents to
get you a cigar."

"Thank you, sah," said the sabbat-
antendant. "I s'pose you know, sah (in-
sistently), that cigars hev gone up."

Uncle L. promptly raised the fee to
fifteen cents.—New York Times.

Had Enough.

"What sort of a man is young Cad-
ley?" asked the tailor at the commercial
agency.

"One of the most promising on our
list," replied the agent.

"I've thought you were a swell," said
the agent.

"I've thought you were a swell," said
the agent.

"I've thought you were a swell," said
the agent.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me."—T. H. Ascher, M. D.,
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"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 MATTY, D. D.,
New York City.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"For several years I have recommended
your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to
do so, as it has invariably produced the most
results."
EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D.,
New York City.
"The Winthrop," 11th Street and 7th Ave.

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of sales, they have special facilities for ex-
amining titles to real estate. Business in
the supreme court and in the state depart-
ments will receive prompt attention.

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