

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For Independent American Bimetallism and People's Government.

For President, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska. For Vice-President, THOMAS WATSON, of Georgia.

ELDER BARKLEY'S MEETINGS.

Hon. H. L. Barkley will speak as follows: Oregon City, September 10; Albany, September 11; Eugene, September 12; Corvallis, September 14; Astoria, September 15; Lebanon, September 16; McMinnville, September 17; Jefferson, September 18; Grant's Pass, September 22; Clatskanie, September 24; Kalama, Wash., September 26.

Bryan, bread and butter.

The people are going to donate the right of way for Senator Mitchell's railroad to the planet Mars.

"Gold filling free for old soldiers" will be "Col." Smith's dentist sign until after November 3.

If the silver dollar is redeemable in gold, (as Granny Capies says it is), why have the bondholders always demanded gold?

Circulate Penney's Salem speech and Barkley's speech—all in one campaign supplement at this office at \$1 per 100.

The Statesman still has the effrontery to print as "Bryan's platform" what is not his platform. Why does it do this?

Bryan newspapers all over Oregon, regardless of party, are hoisting the union electoral ticket representing the coalition of silver forces.

The next giant intellect to be hurled at the "workingmen" of Salem, is the Hon. Wallace McCamant, a Portland lawyer.

Bryan has accepted the nomination tendered him by the American Silver party, and he will accept the presidency at the hands of the people.

Burke Cochran is for McKinley. He has left his residence in London long enough to come home and help put down the unruly American silver agitators.

Silver men and honest men should demand that the Statesman print Bryan's platform, not the fraud it keeps standing as such.

Great Scott: the Oregonian reporter on three committees, the Statesman editor on two, for the great Mark Hanna jubilee at Salem!

The petition to make the editor of THE JOURNAL a silver Republican elector, was signed by 125 voters in two days, and only 125 more are needed. Let us make it 500.

There is not a word in the McKinley platform against trusts and combines. Yet the nail trust has been able to put up the price of nails nearly 100 per cent in 90 days.

C. H. Lane, a leading McKinley manager at Salem, is to have a new sign: "Trousers Maker to Her Royal Majesty the Queen and all her loyal Hamerican subjects."

The average wages of a working man in our country the year around is not 50 cents a day. How many more men will a little more tariff employ at Salem?

Of course, the banker is fair, borrow money of him and he makes you sign a note payable in gold coin of a certain weight and fineness. Take a certificate of deposit and he promises to pay you "dollars." Gold alone is good enough for him. "Dollars" are good enough for you.

CASTORIA. The little steamer in every harbor.

CASTORIA. The little steamer in every harbor.

THE "MEXICANIZATION" FAKE.

EDITOR JOURNAL—The literary bureau in New York which is doing the "heavy writing" for the British gold standard propaganda is devoting an amount of space to Mexico and matters Mexican, out of all proportion to what there is "in it" as a campaign feature. Besides, any reference to, or comparison with conditions in Mexico, is wholly irrelevant in this campaign. Mexico has long adhered to the policy of the single silver standard, while we are endeavoring to restore the double standard, or bimetallism. And, as a matter of fact, if we of the United States are not to see bimetallism restored, the single silver standard would be preferable here to the single gold standard. It would be more promotive of the interests of the masses, but of course not of the classes. As an "object lesson" for our workingmen, the Oregonian parades a table of alleged wages and cost of living in our sister republic to the south, which if true, proves nothing to the disparagement of bimetallism in this country. That paper's showing in this behalf however, is an exaggerated one, and, if it proves anything, that thing is, that the farmers of Mexico must be prospering "beyond the dreams of avarice," since the cost of the staple products of the farm to the workman are shown to be high indeed.

It is not true that wages in Mexico as measured by work accomplished, are lower than wages in the same lines of effort are here. The wage earners of Mexico are notoriously slow, plodding and inefficient. The same class of workers get no more wages on this side of the line in New Mexico than in old Mexico, and in both cases such workers receive about all they earn. A workman from the United States gets double wages in Mexico. Let us pull aside the screen, however, and take a survey of industrial conditions in some, in many, of the single gold standard countries.

- Turkey
Rumania
Bulgaria
Finland
Egypt
Portugal
Sweden
Norway and Denmark

are all strictly on the single gold standard. And what is the type of civilization and what the progress in these countries. What can be said for Turkey, where wages are from 7 to 12 cents per day, and of Egypt where there are no wages at all, and which "nation" is today in the power of England for gold debts she never can pay, while her tax-gatherers habitually and notoriously scourge taxes out of the poor people with bastinado to pay the interest. The rich there as here pay little or no taxes.

And there is bimetallism France along side of gold standard Germany. Wages in the former are full 25 per cent higher than in the latter.

But the British gold standard cannot be upheld without extraneous aids nor with them, so any play upon the fancy with Mexico in a background may be allowable where reason and argument have no place.

A vote for Bryan means that all our dollars, gold, silver and, paper are equally good as honest legal tender money. A vote for McKinley means to make gold alone the money, silver and paper mere credit tokens.

The laboring men of this city (not in livery) have undertaken to raise a fund to buy 1000 JOURNAL supplements containing Senator Mitchell's great speech to show that international bimetallism is impossible.

Dudes and politicians who are running a workingmen's club at Salem should change places awhile with the real working men. A few blisters on their hands would put some different ideas in their heads.

Before the national banks attempt to talk about giving the working man "a chance to earn an honest dollar," let them discharge their Chinese janitors, and give some American with a family the job. Perhaps he wouldn't do it for \$10 a month!

A MODEL PLATFORM

Adopted by the Democrats in National Convention.

MONEY QUESTION PARAMOUNT Opposes Gold Monometallism— Favors Free Coinage of Silver.

The following is the full and complete platform as adopted by the National Democratic convention:

We, the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

FINANCE. Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold, and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry, and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the property of an industrial people in paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won in the war of the revolution.

FREE COINAGE. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

BONDS. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States, the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

ISSUE OF MONEY. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

TARIFF. We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purpose of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few by the expense of the many, restricted trade, and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

INCOME TAX. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on the bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the government.

LABOR. We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign paper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers, and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers and their employees, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trust and pools require a stricter control by the federal government over those agencies of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such such restrictions and guarantees as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

TAXATION. We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrong from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production.

We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which benefits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE. We denounce arbitrary interferences by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become once legislators, judges, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempt trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

ANTI-FUNDING. No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS. Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

TERRITORIES. We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the United States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed.

The Democratic policy follows in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

MONROE DOCTRINE. The Monroe doctrine is originally declared, and as interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

CUBA. We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

THIRD TERM. We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed term of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness. We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term in the presidential office.

WATERWAYS. The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government such aid should be extended ap-

cept such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on the bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the government.

Which is Right? Once upon a time there was a farmer who was in great need of a thousand dollars, but he did not have a single dollar. A friend came forward and said to him: "I will let you have the money if you will give me your written obligation to deliver me a thousand bushels of either wheat or rye after next year's harvest." This proposition was accepted, notwithstanding the fact that at the time both wheat and rye were selling at a dollar and a half a bushel. The farmer had neither grain, but he knew he raised both on his farm, and the contract gave him the advantage of two harvests in which to raise the necessary amount. So the contract was plainly written and signed, binding the farmer to deliver one thousand bushels of either grain at his election at the appointed time.

When the time of payment arrived it was found that the market price of wheat had gone up to two dollars per bushel, and the market price of rye had gone down to one dollar per bushel, and the farmer of course elected to pay his obligation in rye. But what was his surprise to find that the man who held his obligation insisted on having it discharged by the delivery of a thousand bushels of wheat instead of rye, and all the friends and neighbors of his creditor arose as one man and said: "Why did man came to your rescue when you were in trouble, and now he wants to be paid in the most valuable grain and it is really dishonest in you to even want to pay in rye." "But," says the farmer, "did he not agree to take either grain at my option?" They could but admit this fact, but still they insisted that the bushel of rye is a "dishonest bushel" and are still so insisting, and demanding that the farmer shall not exercise the option given him in his contract, and that "good faith" requires that he discharge his obligation in wheat, and the creditor and his friends even insist that all men fit brains will so say. The case is not yet decided. Which party is right, the farmer or his creditor?—Winnamac Republican.

From Gold Creek. EDITOR JOURNAL—After working three days on the new trail we proceeded to this place, where we found all quiet, as most of the miners were working on the trail are out for "grub." On the 25th we discovered another lovely lead, which shows fine color in every piece of ore showing gold, silver, copper and mica. Arthur Brock and my son located on this ledge. The Lillie Trent (my claim), shows better prospects with every foot of advance in the lead. All the Salem boys located here, are out now getting a grub stake or preparing for winter at home.

We have been reliably informed that parties are looking this way with the view of putting in a smelter. This will be a great advantage to this mining country and to Marion county. Help us build a wagon road, and all will be lovely. September 4.

Old People. Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price 50c and \$1 per bottle at Fred A. Legg's drug store.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it Prepared only by G. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. are the only pills to take Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Salem, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1896. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, November 2, 1896, to furnish the following articles for the State of Oregon for the use of the 10th Biennial Session of the Legislative Assembly: 35 reams legal cap, 14 lbs. No. 7 ruling white laid, laid, Charter Oak or Scotch lines; 30 reams first class Congress note, 7-pound packages, No. 7 ruling, white laid; 20 reams letter paper, 12 lbs. No. 7 ruling white laid, Carew, Charter Oak, or Scotch lines; 20 reams of typewriter, letter size, Paragon letter wove No. 334; 20 reams typewriter, legal size, Paragon, letter wove No. 336; 6 reams typewriter, legal size, Paragon, letter wove No. 132; 6 boxes Little's Satin finish carbon, blue, size 8 x 10 1/2; 6 boxes Little's Satin finish carbon, blue, size 8 x 12; 10,000 No. 6 1/2 envelopes, 60 lbs. No. 1, rag XXX; 12 Gross railroad steel pens, No. 49; 20 Gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 404; 4 Gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 303; 6 Gross Esterbrook 12 pens; 6 Gross Falcon steel pens, No. 248; 6 Gross Esterbrook & Co.'s Probate steel pens No. 313; 6 Gross Esterbrook & Co.'s Judge's Quill Steel pens No. 312; 6 Gross Esterbrook & Co.'s Chancellors steel pens No. 239; 6 Gross London Incandescent, M. Jacob's No. 4; 5 Dozen Sanford's Cardinal red ink, pints; 2 Dozen pen holders, black enamel, large; 10 Dozen Peck, Stow & Wilcox's inkstands, No. 558; 4 Dozen Peck, Stow & Wilcox's inkstands, No. 554; 10 Dozen Peck, Stow & Wilcox's inkstand No. 420; 12 Dozen ivory folders, 9-inch standard; 4 Dozen ivory folders, 10-inch Congress; 4 Dozen mullage cups, No. 8, Morgan's patent; 10 Dozen mullage stands, reservoir, No. 6, Morgan's patent; 3 reams Parker's treasury blotting paper, 140 lbs, assorted colors; 2 Gross No. 2 Eagle recordal lead pencils, style 660; 5 Dozen Sanford's premium fluid, quarts; 12 Dozen Sanford's writing fluid, quarts; 15 Dozen gummed self files, No. 21, 1 1/2 x 15 inches, 500 pages; 4 Dozen Duplex cupboard letter clips, legal size; 20 Dozen Duplex cupboard letter clips, assorted sizes; 15 Dozen Faber's rubber rulers, 14-inch flat head; 15 Dozen steel erasers, Rogers' No. 18, 149, bone; 3 Dozen steel erasers, Rogers' No. 18, 149, ebony; 70 Boxes Faber's No. 300 rubber bands, assorted sizes; 5 Gross Faber's lead pencils, No. 2, hexagon, gilt; 12 Gross Faber's lead pencils, No. 2, round, gilt; 20 Dozen Faber's patent ink and pencil rubber erasers, mammoth; 3,000 McGill's patent paper fasteners, No. 2 flat head; 3,000 McGill's patent paper fasteners, No. 2 round heads, white; 3,000 McGill's patent paper fasteners, No. 4, flat head; 15 Dozen table pads to hold paper, 19x20 inches, strong leather tips; 15 Dozen waste paper baskets, cross-bar No. 4; 3 Dozen waste paper baskets, small, No. 11, round; 29 lbs. hemp twine No. 2; 4 Dozen Sanford's mullage, quarts. Bids should be marked "Proposals for Stationery." None but the best quality of goods will be accepted. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. All the above articles to be delivered at Salem on or before December 15, 1896. There being at the present time no money available for paying for the above supplies, bids will only be accepted under the express condition, agreement and understanding that the successful bidder will look to, and depend upon the next legislative appropriation money to pay the claim. Very respectfully,

- 12 Gross railroad steel pens, No. 49; 20 Gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 404; 4 Gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 303; 6 Gross Esterbrook 12 pens; 6 Gross Falcon steel pens, No. 248; 6 Gross Esterbrook & Co.'s Probate steel pens No. 313; 6 Gross Esterbrook & Co.'s Judge's Quill Steel pens No. 312; 6 Gross Esterbrook & Co.'s Chancellors steel pens No. 239; 6 Gross London Incandescent, M. Jacob's No. 4; 5 Dozen Sanford's Cardinal red ink, pints; 2 Dozen pen holders, black enamel, large; 10 Dozen Peck, Stow & Wilcox's inkstands, No. 558; 4 Dozen Peck, Stow & Wilcox's inkstands, No. 554; 10 Dozen Peck, Stow & Wilcox's inkstand No. 420; 12 Dozen ivory folders, 9-inch standard; 4 Dozen ivory folders, 10-inch Congress; 4 Dozen mullage cups, No. 8, Morgan's patent; 10 Dozen mullage stands, reservoir, No. 6, Morgan's patent; 3 reams Parker's treasury blotting paper, 140 lbs, assorted colors; 2 Gross No. 2 Eagle recordal lead pencils, style 660; 5 Dozen Sanford's premium fluid, quarts; 12 Dozen Sanford's writing fluid, quarts; 15 Dozen gummed self files, No. 21, 1 1/2 x 15 inches, 500 pages; 4 Dozen Duplex cupboard letter clips, legal size; 20 Dozen Duplex cupboard letter clips, assorted sizes; 15 Dozen Faber's rubber rulers, 14-inch flat head; 15 Dozen steel erasers, Rogers' No. 18, 149, bone; 3 Dozen steel erasers, Rogers' No. 18, 149, ebony; 70 Boxes Faber's No. 300 rubber bands, assorted sizes; 5 Gross Faber's lead pencils, No. 2, hexagon, gilt; 12 Gross Faber's lead pencils, No. 2, round, gilt; 20 Dozen Faber's patent ink and pencil rubber erasers, mammoth; 3,000 McGill's patent paper fasteners, No. 2 flat head; 3,000 McGill's patent paper fasteners, No. 2 round heads, white; 3,000 McGill's patent paper fasteners, No. 4, flat head; 15 Dozen table pads to hold paper, 19x20 inches, strong leather tips; 15 Dozen waste paper baskets, cross-bar No. 4; 3 Dozen waste paper baskets, small, No. 11, round; 29 lbs. hemp twine No. 2; 4 Dozen Sanford's mullage, quarts.

H. R. KINCAID, Secretary of State.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

C. H. MACK DENTIST

Successor to Dr. J. M. Kense, old W. Corner, Salem, Or. Parties desiring special operations at moderate fees in any branch in especial request.

WAGON REPAIR SHOP

Carriage and wagon shop, 330 Commercial street, opposite State Insurance building. Bring in your work. Satisfaction guaranteed. PETER G. ROSSIGNOL.

DEPOT EXPRESS

Meets all mail and passenger trains. Packages and express to all parts of the country. Prompt service. Telephone No. 70. JAMES KAUFER.

WHAT IS SAID

Some say we give the best meal in town for 15c. We say try us and see.

HOME RESTAURANT

S. RICHARDSON, PROP. Second door north of Hotel Williams.

WOLZ'S MARKET

FREE DELIVERY. WOLZ & MIESCKE. Dealers in all kinds of fresh and salt meats. Fresh sausage a specialty. 171 COMMERCIAL ST.

"KINDERGARTEN"

Mrs. C. M. Ogle will reopen her kindergarten in the Congregational church parlors on September 21. 8 1/2 1/2

MONEY TO LOAN

On farm land security. Special rates on large loans. Loans considered without delay. HAMILTON & MOLE. Bush Bank building.

MONEY TO LOAN

On city or farm property. T. K. FORBES. Over Bush's Bank.

J. H. HAAS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

Makes a specialty of fine repair work. Seth Thomas clocks, etc., 215 Commercial Street.

C. H. LANE, MERCHANT TAILOR

111 Commercial St., Salem Or. Suits \$15 upwards. Pants upwards \$7. "Bring your good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people."

A "BIBLE KEY"

"The Plan of the Ages." This is the best work on the Bible, ever issued from the press. It gives a complete explanation of all the doctrinal subjects of the holy scriptures, presenting the wonderful harmony, simplicity and beauty of God's plans for the redemption of the human family from sin and death. The work is complete in three (3) volumes, all for \$1. Address T. H. LLOYD, 164 Water street, Salem, Or. 7-17-18

50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

Ed. S. Lamport, 289 Commercial St., Salem, Or. Has bought the Frank E. Shaffer and the M. Beamer harness stocks at forced sale. \$4,000 worth of goods will be disposed of at 50 cents on the dollar. Sign of the White Horse.

Salem Steam Laundry

Please notice the cut in prices on the following:

- Shirts, plain.....10 cents
Under drawers.....5 to 10 cents
Under shirts.....5 to 10 cents
Socks, per pair.....5 cents
Handkerchiefs.....5 cents
Sift handkerchiefs.....5 cents
Sheets and pillow slips 24 cents per dozen, and other work in proportion.

Flannels and other work intelligently washed by hand. Col. J. Olmsted Prop.

SALEM WATER CO.

Office: Willamette Hotel Building. For water service apply at office. Bill payable monthly in advance. Make all complaints at the office. There will be no deduction in water rate on account of temporary absence from the city unless notice is left at the office. Hereafter water for irrigation will only be furnished to regular consumers using water for domestic purpose. Connections for gas, walks, brick work and plastering will be read "under building purposes" in the schedule of rates for 1895. Apply for copy.

FOUNTAIN WASHER



I. B. BROWN, 187 Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.