

# G. W. Johnson & Co's Great Sale

Call at their store and see that beauty of a 1901 Columbia Bicycle, and learn how it will be disposed of. Remember our stock is complete in every department and you make a mistake if you fail to look through our stock before you make your purchase.

G. W. JOHNSON & CO.,  
The People's Clothiers and Furnishers  
257 Commercial St. Salem.

## THE DAILY JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROTHERS.  
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.  
Daily One Year, \$3.00 In Advance  
Daily Four Months \$1. In Advance  
Daily by Carrier \$1.00 Per Month  
Weekly One Year \$1.00 In Advance

### SHORT EDITORIALS FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Ex-president Harrison died at his home in Indianapolis surrounded by his family, troops of friends, and the general respect and admiration of the people of our country. His fortune is placed at \$300,000, and he is said to have received one fee of \$100,000 in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. In his last years he showed a breadth of statesmanship and independence of judgment, which explains the fact that as President he was of too firm a mind to carry with him the hosts of party managers an official in that position has to please to get a second term.

A special agent of the government now states that the various delivery routes that have been established from Salem as a common center for mail distribution are to go into active service on April first. The people along the routes have generally supplied themselves with the mail boxes and have responded liberally to the demands of the government for co-operation. It is to be hoped there will be no further delay by the department in inaugurating the service.

While Eugene is putting into effect the popular loan plan of borrowing money for the school district, the greater city of Portland goes lumbering along in the old rut selling six per cent bonds at a premium on the theory that the city or the citizens are growing rich thereby. The editor of the JOURNAL was asked by the committee in charge of revising the state school law to prepare a paragraph embodying the Salem popular loan plan for the general school laws of the state and it was inserted. So that every school district in the state can employ that system instead of selling bonds in "New York, or Jahbers." Thus the people will have their first chance to invest their savings in their own securities and get the interest redistributed instead of sending it away to enrich some other community.

### JOURNAL X RAYS

March thirteenth was a fatal date for the ex-King president.

State Land Administrator B. Geer means to be all right.

A woman handling a horse is to be admired at a distance.

Greener Cleveland's forgotten Van Allen has been made a Knight by King Edward.

Heretofore legislative examinations of state departments may not be quite so perfunctory.

Providence favors Governor Fletcher at last. He lectures tonight for St. Joseph's library.

McKinley will be the third President who has visited Oregon. Harrison and Bryan have been here.

The Salem School Board will lose nothing by taking the people into their confidence at least a little bit.

Nearly everybody who reads the Tix Journal. The only question now is to get it early and by Free Rural Delivery.

A page of every day of the year in all the local newspapers is found profitable by John Wenamaker in his business. If he were in Salem he'd do the same thing.

Good public schools like good city government, or any other good result in public affairs can only be brought about by good hard conscientious work on the part of some one.

Richard La Gallienne's new romance, "The Love Letters of the King," will shortly be issued by Little, Brown & Company. Like Mr. La Gallienne's previous stories, it abounds in brilliant epigrams, wholesome human touches, and fine comedy.

## CUBA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

Framed on the Model of the United States  
It Was Drafted by the People and Makes Suffrage Universal.

Copyright 1901, New York Christian Herald.  
Cuba has a constitution which has been drafted by its own people. The making of this constitution has been different from that of the other countries on the American continent which have been drafted by the United States, as the intervening military authority which compelled Spain to relinquish sovereignty over Cuba. That was not the way with Mexico and the Central and South American countries, which freed themselves from Spain without the aid or intervention of the big American republic.

The convention which framed this organic law for Cuba was composed of thirty-one members or delegates. These were chosen from the different provinces, but it was not required that the delegate should be a resident of the province from which he was elected, so it happened that residents of Havana have represented the provinces of Santiago, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio, in the convention. The election was held on September 15, under regulations prescribed by the American military authorities. The basis of suffrage was substantially that of the municipal elections which were held last June. The qualification, required was ability to read or write, the possession of real estate or personal property to the value of \$500, or a certificate of service in the insurgent army.

The first meeting of the convention was held on November 4. It was opened by Governor General Wood, who as the representative of President McKinley, stated to the delegates that their duty would be to form and adopt a constitution for Cuba, and when that was done to formulate their opinion of what should be the relations with the United States. It is for this reason that the constitution itself does not contain any reference to the United States. The majority of the delegates were identified with what is known as the revolutionary element of the island. Some of them had been insurgent military chiefs, while others had worked for the cause of Cuba in different capacities. The convention took some days to pass upon the qualification of its members and to adopt rules for its guidance. Then in December it began a series of secret sessions, in which were discussed various drafts or projects which were submitted by individual members. The real work of drafting this organic law, or constitution, was placed in the hands of a central committee composed of five members. They were Dr. Leopoldo Berriel, Gonzalez Llorente, Antonio Bravo Carro, Gonzalo Quesada and Rius Rivera. The latter was chairman. This committee would report from time to time upon the progress it was making, and its work would be reviewed in these secret sessions.

Late in January the public sessions were begun, because the whole project of a constitution, section by section and article by article, was ready for discussion. In private, a two-thirds majority of the delegates had agreed that they would support the draft with a few changes. This did not prevent some interesting debates and determined efforts to amend or change some of the main provisions. One of the most notable debates was held at the outset, when a proposition was made to eliminate the part of the preamble which invoked the blessing of Almighty God. This effort was defeated by an overwhelming vote. There was also a long discussion over the separation of church and state. Some members, while professing to believe in the widest religious toleration, sought to leave it open to the future Cuban congress whether the state should recognize the church or not. At the great majority of Latin people are Roman Catholics, this meant the Catholic Church. The sentiment of the convention was strongly against leaving open even a possibility of a future state church, and so the constitution makes absolute the prohibition.

The parliamentary management of the constitution was chiefly in the hands of Rius Rivera and Gonzalo Quesada, representing the central committee which drafted it. They proposed or suggested some amendments and fought the adoption of others. The most important change made by the convention was in establishing universal suffrage. The original draft of the constitution had left that subject to be determined by a general law to be passed later by the Cuban congress.

A general power of suspension is given all executive officers, from the alcalde or mayor, up to the president, in addition to the regular veto power. This suspensive power relates to the acts of executive officials as well as to the ordinances of the municipal councils, the regulations of the provincial assemblies and the acts of the congress. It is unlike anything in the American Constitution, and is subject to review by supreme court. Naturalization is not made difficult. Naturalization can be had after five years' residence, the same as in the United States, but the Spaniards in the island, who, up to April, 1898, had the right of naturalization, may become Cuban citizens on declaration, and without having to wait the five years' period for naturalization. However, only natives born Cubans will be eligible to the presidency, to the senate and to positions on the supreme court. There is no exception to the eligibility to the presidency. Any one not a native-born Cuban, who fought ten years in the insurgent army, is eligible. This is for the benefit of Maximo Gomez, who was born in Santo Domingo. There was a long struggle in the convention and a bitter one, because some of the members wanted to exclude General Gomez, but they were finally compelled to yield. The old general is now living quietly in Havana. He has often said that he would be satisfied to see Cuba free and independent, and wanted no office in the republic; but it is not believed he will refuse to become a candidate for the presidency, when the popular vote in his behalf has become strong enough. General Gomez is opposed by those who do not want a military chief to fill the executive office, and also by some on grounds of personal enmity.

Estrada Palma, who was for a time president of the Cuban revolutionary republic during the ten years' war, is another prospective candidate. He was the president of the Cuban Junta in New York, and its leading spirit in organizing the revolution in the United States. He is now living in the United States and has not visited Cuba since Spanish sovereignty was destroyed. His friends have been waiting an opportune moment to bring him to the island. There is a possibility of the conservative Cubans uniting on Bartolome Maso as their candidate. He lives at Matanzas, is a sugar planter. He took part in the ten years' war, and was for a time vice president of the Cuban revolutionary government in the last insurrection. He has the respect of the Spaniards, and in the United States would be called the "business men's candidate." Salvador Cisneros, General Betancourt, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, who served as president of the revolutionary government in the 10 years war and in the last insurrection, is also a possible candidate. He is noted for his extreme ideas regarding independence. Manuel Gual, the president of the convention, is considered a possibility, in case the young men should gain control. He was identified with the insurgent government in the last insurrection and is a lawyer. Should a colored man be elected, Juan Gualberto Gomez would probably be the man. He was educated in Spain and in France and is noted as an author, newspaper writer and orator. He was exiled to the penal settlement of Ceuta, by Spain during the last insurrection, having been made a prisoner when the revolt broke out. However, through the grace of color constitutes one-third of the population of Cuba, and has to be considered in the affairs of the island, it is not likely to pass a candidate of its own for president.

## THE LIBERAL ARTS.

NOTABLE EXHIBIT TO BE MADE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Very Field Covered by the Exhibit and the Methods to be Followed in its Illustration at the Exposition at Buffalo Next Summer.

The building which is to house the exhibit in manufactures and liberal arts at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will be one of the most imposing in the splendid group surrounding the Court of Fountains. This building is 600 by 350 feet, with a central court and having a dome 70 feet in diameter over the entrance on the south. Manufactured products and those illustrating the liberal arts are so closely allied that they naturally are classified in the same general group, and at the great exhibitions of recent years they have been housed under the same roof. Under the general classification of liberal arts are included such subjects as those of education and social economy, books, periodicals, scientific apparatus, hygiene and sanitation, musical instruments, public works, civil engineering, constructive architecture, photographs and photographic supplies, medical, dental and surgical apparatus and other branches of intellectual activity. Included in it is the most progressive and noble of the tendencies and achievements of this age of enlightenment and civilization which are represented in the exhibits of this division of a great exposition.

The work of collecting and classifying the Liberal Arts exhibit for the Pan-American Exposition is now well under way and is in charge of Dr. Selim H. Peabody, whose successful handling of the same division at the great Columbian Exposition of 1893 marks him as the best qualified man on the American continent for the discharge of such a task. The exhibits of the Liberal Arts division as well as those of other departments will be concentrated and represented rather than vast in extent and exhaustive in scope. Most gratifying progress has been made since the World's Fair at Chicago in methods of education in the public schools, universities and colleges of the United States and other Pan-American countries. The educational exhibit will give special attention to exemplifying this great progress and showing the present state of the educational institutions. It is the intention to have models prepared representing the equipments of schools, colleges and universities. The exhibit made by the United States in the Paris Exposition will be removed to Buffalo for the Pan-American and will be supplemented with additional exhibits. Closely related to the educational exhibit will be those in social economy and in hygiene and sanitation. Under the head of social economy will be included such subjects as charities and correction, co-operative associations and trades unions, apprenticeship and child labor, protection of workmen in factories and mines, workmen's dwellings, etc. The division of sanitation and hygiene is one of great practical impor-

## THE LIBERAL ARTS.

NOTABLE EXHIBIT TO BE MADE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Very Field Covered by the Exhibit and the Methods to be Followed in its Illustration at the Exposition at Buffalo Next Summer.

The building which is to house the exhibit in manufactures and liberal arts at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will be one of the most imposing in the splendid group surrounding the Court of Fountains. This building is 600 by 350 feet, with a central court and having a dome 70 feet in diameter over the entrance on the south. Manufactured products and those illustrating the liberal arts are so closely allied that they naturally are classified in the same general group, and at the great exhibitions of recent years they have been housed under the same roof. Under the general classification of liberal arts are included such subjects as those of education and social economy, books, periodicals, scientific apparatus, hygiene and sanitation, musical instruments, public works, civil engineering, constructive architecture, photographs and photographic supplies, medical, dental and surgical apparatus and other branches of intellectual activity. Included in it is the most progressive and noble of the tendencies and achievements of this age of enlightenment and civilization which are represented in the exhibits of this division of a great exposition.

The work of collecting and classifying the Liberal Arts exhibit for the Pan-American Exposition is now well under way and is in charge of Dr. Selim H. Peabody, whose successful handling of the same division at the great Columbian Exposition of 1893 marks him as the best qualified man on the American continent for the discharge of such a task. The exhibits of the Liberal Arts division as well as those of other departments will be concentrated and represented rather than vast in extent and exhaustive in scope. Most gratifying progress has been made since the World's Fair at Chicago in methods of education in the public schools, universities and colleges of the United States and other Pan-American countries. The educational exhibit will give special attention to exemplifying this great progress and showing the present state of the educational institutions. It is the intention to have models prepared representing the equipments of schools, colleges and universities. The exhibit made by the United States in the Paris Exposition will be removed to Buffalo for the Pan-American and will be supplemented with additional exhibits. Closely related to the educational exhibit will be those in social economy and in hygiene and sanitation. Under the head of social economy will be included such subjects as charities and correction, co-operative associations and trades unions, apprenticeship and child labor, protection of workmen in factories and mines, workmen's dwellings, etc. The division of sanitation and hygiene is one of great practical impor-

tant and great progress has been made within a decade along this line. Indeed it may perhaps be said that the subject has become almost a science in itself, and certainly in its relations to the daily life of the people its importance cannot be too much emphasized. The exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, which is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jacob S. Otto, an authority in this branch of science, will comprise such subjects as physical culture and the apparatus used in various institutions for this purpose—hospitals and dispensaries, boards of health and their functions, foods, their chemistry, preservation and adulteration; mechanical methods of sanitation and sanitary architecture. The improved methods introduced into municipal departments in recent years will be shown as graphically as possible. In many cases models will be used for this purpose. Maps and models showing the disposition of garbage in cities and the cremation of the dead will be features of the exhibit in this division. Sewer drainage will also form an important part of the exhibit. Especially timely, in view of the treatment-house investigation recently conducted by a state commission appointed for that purpose, will be the exhibit to be made by the Charity Organization Society of New York City showing the past and present as well as the ideal sanitary conditions of homes in tenement districts of great cities. Of interest in the same connection will be the exhibit showing what is being done in the way of public

San Picture for Women.  
"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach, I have indigestion, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing sleep. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics. There is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and I pass in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."  
This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's laboratory for advice. An inflamed and

tormented and great progress has been made within a decade along this line. Indeed it may perhaps be said that the subject has become almost a science in itself, and certainly in its relations to the daily life of the people its importance cannot be too much emphasized. The exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, which is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jacob S. Otto, an authority in this branch of science, will comprise such subjects as physical culture and the apparatus used in various institutions for this purpose—hospitals and dispensaries, boards of health and their functions, foods, their chemistry, preservation and adulteration; mechanical methods of sanitation and sanitary architecture. The improved methods introduced into municipal departments in recent years will be shown as graphically as possible. In many cases models will be used for this purpose. Maps and models showing the disposition of garbage in cities and the cremation of the dead will be features of the exhibit in this division. Sewer drainage will also form an important part of the exhibit. Especially timely, in view of the treatment-house investigation recently conducted by a state commission appointed for that purpose, will be the exhibit to be made by the Charity Organization Society of New York City showing the past and present as well as the ideal sanitary conditions of homes in tenement districts of great cities. Of interest in the same connection will be the exhibit showing what is being done in the way of public

tormented and great progress has been made within a decade along this line. Indeed it may perhaps be said that the subject has become almost a science in itself, and certainly in its relations to the daily life of the people its importance cannot be too much emphasized. The exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, which is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jacob S. Otto, an authority in this branch of science, will comprise such subjects as physical culture and the apparatus used in various institutions for this purpose—hospitals and dispensaries, boards of health and their functions, foods, their chemistry, preservation and adulteration; mechanical methods of sanitation and sanitary architecture. The improved methods introduced into municipal departments in recent years will be shown as graphically as possible. In many cases models will be used for this purpose. Maps and models showing the disposition of garbage in cities and the cremation of the dead will be features of the exhibit in this division. Sewer drainage will also form an important part of the exhibit. Especially timely, in view of the treatment-house investigation recently conducted by a state commission appointed for that purpose, will be the exhibit to be made by the Charity Organization Society of New York City showing the past and present as well as the ideal sanitary conditions of homes in tenement districts of great cities. Of interest in the same connection will be the exhibit showing what is being done in the way of public

tormented and great progress has been made within a decade along this line. Indeed it may perhaps be said that the subject has become almost a science in itself, and certainly in its relations to the daily life of the people its importance cannot be too much emphasized. The exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, which is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jacob S. Otto, an authority in this branch of science, will comprise such subjects as physical culture and the apparatus used in various institutions for this purpose—hospitals and dispensaries, boards of health and their functions, foods, their chemistry, preservation and adulteration; mechanical methods of sanitation and sanitary architecture. The improved methods introduced into municipal departments in recent years will be shown as graphically as possible. In many cases models will be used for this purpose. Maps and models showing the disposition of garbage in cities and the cremation of the dead will be features of the exhibit in this division. Sewer drainage will also form an important part of the exhibit. Especially timely, in view of the treatment-house investigation recently conducted by a state commission appointed for that purpose, will be the exhibit to be made by the Charity Organization Society of New York City showing the past and present as well as the ideal sanitary conditions of homes in tenement districts of great cities. Of interest in the same connection will be the exhibit showing what is being done in the way of public

## THE LIBERAL ARTS.

NOTABLE EXHIBIT TO BE MADE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Very Field Covered by the Exhibit and the Methods to be Followed in its Illustration at the Exposition at Buffalo Next Summer.

The building which is to house the exhibit in manufactures and liberal arts at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will be one of the most imposing in the splendid group surrounding the Court of Fountains. This building is 600 by 350 feet, with a central court and having a dome 70 feet in diameter over the entrance on the south. Manufactured products and those illustrating the liberal arts are so closely allied that they naturally are classified in the same general group, and at the great exhibitions of recent years they have been housed under the same roof. Under the general classification of liberal arts are included such subjects as those of education and social economy, books, periodicals, scientific apparatus, hygiene and sanitation, musical instruments, public works, civil engineering, constructive architecture, photographs and photographic supplies, medical, dental and surgical apparatus and other branches of intellectual activity. Included in it is the most progressive and noble of the tendencies and achievements of this age of enlightenment and civilization which are represented in the exhibits of this division of a great exposition.

The work of collecting and classifying the Liberal Arts exhibit for the Pan-American Exposition is now well under way and is in charge of Dr. Selim H. Peabody, whose successful handling of the same division at the great Columbian Exposition of 1893 marks him as the best qualified man on the American continent for the discharge of such a task. The exhibits of the Liberal Arts division as well as those of other departments will be concentrated and represented rather than vast in extent and exhaustive in scope. Most gratifying progress has been made since the World's Fair at Chicago in methods of education in the public schools, universities and colleges of the United States and other Pan-American countries. The educational exhibit will give special attention to exemplifying this great progress and showing the present state of the educational institutions. It is the intention to have models prepared representing the equipments of schools, colleges and universities. The exhibit made by the United States in the Paris Exposition will be removed to Buffalo for the Pan-American and will be supplemented with additional exhibits. Closely related to the educational exhibit will be those in social economy and in hygiene and sanitation. Under the head of social economy will be included such subjects as charities and correction, co-operative associations and trades unions, apprenticeship and child labor, protection of workmen in factories and mines, workmen's dwellings, etc. The division of sanitation and hygiene is one of great practical impor-

tant and great progress has been made within a decade along this line. Indeed it may perhaps be said that the subject has become almost a science in itself, and certainly in its relations to the daily life of the people its importance cannot be too much emphasized. The exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, which is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jacob S. Otto, an authority in this branch of science, will comprise such subjects as physical culture and the apparatus used in various institutions for this purpose—hospitals and dispensaries, boards of health and their functions, foods, their chemistry, preservation and adulteration; mechanical methods of sanitation and sanitary architecture. The improved methods introduced into municipal departments in recent years will be shown as graphically as possible. In many cases models will be used for this purpose. Maps and models showing the disposition of garbage in cities and the cremation of the dead will be features of the exhibit in this division. Sewer drainage will also form an important part of the exhibit. Especially timely, in view of the treatment-house investigation recently conducted by a state commission appointed for that purpose, will be the exhibit to be made by the Charity Organization Society of New York City showing the past and present as well as the ideal sanitary conditions of homes in tenement districts of great cities. Of interest in the same connection will be the exhibit showing what is being done in the way of public

tormented and great progress has been made within a decade along this line. Indeed it may perhaps be said that the subject has become almost a science in itself, and certainly in its relations to the daily life of the people its importance cannot be too much emphasized. The exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, which is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jacob S. Otto, an authority in this branch of science, will comprise such subjects as physical culture and the apparatus used in various institutions for this purpose—hospitals and dispensaries, boards of health and their functions, foods, their chemistry, preservation and adulteration; mechanical methods of sanitation and sanitary architecture. The improved methods introduced into municipal departments in recent years will be shown as graphically as possible. In many cases models will be used for this purpose. Maps and models showing the disposition of garbage in cities and the cremation of the dead will be features of the exhibit in this division. Sewer drainage will also form an important part of the exhibit. Especially timely, in view of the treatment-house investigation recently conducted by a state commission appointed for that purpose, will be the exhibit to be made by the Charity Organization Society of New York City showing the past and present as well as the ideal sanitary conditions of homes in tenement districts of great cities. Of interest in the same connection will be the exhibit showing what is being done in the way of public

tormented and great progress has been made within a decade along this line. Indeed it may perhaps be said that the subject has become almost a science in itself, and certainly in its relations to the daily life of the people its importance cannot be too much emphasized. The exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, which is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jacob S. Otto, an authority in this branch of science, will comprise such subjects as physical culture and the apparatus used in various institutions for this purpose—hospitals and dispensaries, boards of health and their functions, foods, their chemistry, preservation and adulteration; mechanical methods of sanitation and sanitary architecture. The improved methods introduced into municipal departments in recent years will be shown as graphically as possible. In many cases models will be used for this purpose. Maps and models showing the disposition of garbage in cities and the cremation of the dead will be features of the exhibit in this division. Sewer drainage will also form an important part of the exhibit. Especially timely, in view of the treatment-house investigation recently conducted by a state commission appointed for that purpose, will be the exhibit to be made by the Charity Organization Society of New York City showing the past and present as well as the ideal sanitary conditions of homes in tenement districts of great cities. Of interest in the same connection will be the exhibit showing what is being done in the way of public

tormented and great progress has been made within a decade along this line. Indeed it may perhaps be said that the subject has become almost a science in itself, and certainly in its relations to the daily life of the people its importance cannot be too much emphasized. The exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, which is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jacob S. Otto, an authority in this branch of science, will comprise such subjects as physical culture and the apparatus used in various institutions for this purpose—hospitals and dispensaries, boards of health and their functions, foods, their chemistry, preservation and adulteration; mechanical methods of sanitation and sanitary architecture. The improved methods introduced into municipal departments in recent years will be shown as graphically as possible. In many cases models will be used for this purpose. Maps and models showing the disposition of garbage in cities and the cremation of the dead will be features of the exhibit in this division. Sewer drainage will also form an important part of the exhibit. Especially timely, in view of the treatment-house investigation recently conducted by a state commission appointed for that purpose, will be the exhibit to be made by the Charity Organization Society of New York City showing the past and present as well as the ideal sanitary conditions of homes in tenement districts of great cities. Of interest in the same connection will be the exhibit showing what is being done in the way of public

tormented and great progress has been made within a decade along this line. Indeed it may perhaps be said that the subject has become almost a science in itself, and certainly in its relations to the daily life of the people its importance cannot be too much emphasized. The exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, which is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jacob S. Otto, an authority in this branch of science, will comprise such subjects as physical culture and the apparatus used in various institutions for this purpose—hospitals and dispensaries, boards of health and their functions, foods, their chemistry, preservation and adulteration; mechanical methods of sanitation and sanitary architecture. The improved methods introduced into municipal departments in recent years will be shown as graphically as possible. In many cases models will be used for this purpose. Maps and models showing the disposition of garbage in cities and the cremation of the dead will be features of the exhibit in this division. Sewer drainage will also form an important part of the exhibit. Especially timely, in view of the treatment-house investigation recently conducted by a state commission appointed for that purpose, will be the exhibit to be made by the Charity Organization Society of New York City showing the past and present as well as the ideal sanitary conditions of homes in tenement districts of great cities. Of interest in the same connection will be the exhibit showing what is being done in the way of public

**900 DROPS**  
**CASTORIA**  
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of  
**INFANTS & CHILDREN**  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**  
Aperient Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Worms, Colic, Indigestion, and all the Disorders of the Bowels.  
The Standard Signatures of  
**W. D. GAY**  
NEW YORK.  
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**GASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of  
*W. D. Gay*  
In Use For Over Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**E. C. CROSS SALEM OR**  
Phone 291.

**J. P. ROGERS**  
318-222 Commercial Street  
Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealer

**Goodale Lumber Co's.**  
yard near S. P. passenger depot. Well seasoned lumber is easily worked as many carpenters will attest.

**E. C. CROSS SALEM OR**  
Phone 291.

**J. P. ROGERS**  
318-222 Commercial Street  
Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealer

**Goodale Lumber Co's.**  
yard near S. P. passenger depot. Well seasoned lumber is easily worked as many carpenters will attest.

**THE FLORENCE SANATORIUM**  
SALEM OREGON  
A first-class private hospital for the treatment of chronic and surgical cases. Built the past year especially for the purpose for which it is used. Conveniently located within four blocks of the business part of the city. The most modern furnishings and latest appliances throughout the building. Heated by hot water and lighted by gas and electricity. Here the sick can have the comforts of an elegant private home, combined with all the advantages of a general hospital without the noise, confusion, and publicity attending one. Outside physicians bringing cases in treated with the greatest courtesy, and assisted in operations if requested. For terms and further information write or apply personally.

**R. M. WADE & CO.**  
SALEM OREGON.  
Any Man Can Shave Himself With a....  
**Star Safety Razor**  
In fact you could not cut yourself if you wanted to. We have them.  
**R. M. WADE & CO.**  
SALEM OREGON.

**Galvanized Iron Work**  
We make a specialty of cornices and all kinds of work in galvanized iron. **PLUMBING**  
Work an material always the best, and the prices are always the lowest.  
**BURROUGHS & FRAZIER**  
PHONE 151 103 STATE ST  
**SOMETHING NEW!**  
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS BURNER—  
To Chimneys, no blackened Mantles. Given 35 candle power per foot of gas consumed. Several sizes. We have in stock the No. 1, burning one foot per hour and giving a 35 candle power light for 3.10 of one cent per hour. Also the No. 2, giving 20 candle power at a cost of 6-10 of one cent per hour.  
—INVESTIGATE THEM—  
**Salem Gas Light Co.**  
Chemeketa St. Telephone 563

## SOUTH AND EAST VIA Southern Pacific Co. THE SHASTA ROUTE

Trains leave Salem for Portland and way stations at 6:40 a. m., 7:04 a. m. and 1:06 p. m.

Portland	8:00 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
Lynden	11:00 A. M.	10:30 P. M.
Ar. Astoria	12:30 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
Ar. Astoria	5:00 P. M.	12:05 P. M.
Ar. San Francisco	7:45 P. M.	8:10 A. M.
Ar. Portland	8:00 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
Ar. Denver	9:00 A. M.	11:45 A. M.
Ar. Kansas City	1:30 P. M.	7:25 A. M.
Ar. Chicago	7:45 P. M.	8:10 A. M.
Ar. Los Angeles	1:30 P. M.	7:25 A. M.
Ar. El Paso	6:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
Ar. San Antonio	9:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Ar. Houston	8:00 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Ar. New Orleans	8:00 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Ar. Washington	9:45 A. M.	6:2 P. M.
Ar. New York	12:15 P. M.	12:15 P. M.

**Corvallis & Eastern Railroad**  
TIME CARD.  
No. 2 For Yaquina:  
Train leaves Albany.....12:45 p. m.  
Train leaves Corvallis.....1:30 p. m.  
Train arrives Yaquina.....6:45 p. m.  
No. 1 Returning:  
Leaves Yaquina.....6:10 a. m.  
Leaves Corvallis.....11:30 a. m.  
Arrives Albany.....12:15 p. m.  
No. 3 For Detroit:  
Leaves Albany.....7:00 a. m.  
Arrives Detroit.....11:20 a. m.  
No. 4 Returning:  
Leaves Detroit.....12:10 p. m.  
Arrives Albany.....5:35 p. m.  
One and two connect at Albany and Corvallis with Southern Pacific trains, giving direct service to and from Newport and adjacent beaches.  
Trains for the mountains arrive at Detroit at noon, giving ample time for breitenbush and Santiam rivers the same day.  
H. L. W. F. & A. FURNISH GOODS  
J. TURNER  
103 1/2 Albany

**The North-western Line**  
Trains daily between St. Paul and Chicago comprising the latest Pullman Sleepers, Peerless Dining Cars, Library and Observation Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars.  
The "70th Century Train"—THE NORTH WESTERN LIMITED—Runs every day of the year.  
**Finest Trains in the World**  
— Electric Lighted Steam Heated.  
**To Chicago By Daylight**  
The Badger State Express, the fastest Day Train running between St. Paul and Chicago via the Short Line. Connections from the West made via  
The Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Canadian Pacific Rys.  
This is also the best line between Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis.  
Agents sell tickets via  
The North-western line.  
W. H. MEAD, G. A. H. L. SISLER, A.

**Chicago Rock Island & Pacific**  
Make your trip East pleasant and comfortable by using the Great Rock Island personally conducted—excursions in tourist sleeping cars which go East every week of the year via "Salt Lake City and the Scenic Line."  
Pullman sleeping cars every day to Chicago. Tell your ticket agent you want your ticket over the  
**Great Rock Island Route**  
from Denver. All ticket agents sell them. Write for folders.  
A. E. COOPER, G. A., Portland, Or

**Given Away**  
—HOW TO GET ONE—  
If you are going East, or thinking of sending for your family, do not buy your tickets until you have secured rates from the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. Their service is unequalled by none, and they can reach all points in the East, South or Southeast from any point in Oregon or Washington. Through tourist cars from Pacific Coast to New York.  
If you will send fifteen cents in stamps to the address given below, we will forward you by return mail a large wall map of the United States, Cuba and Porto Rico, 34x40 inches.  
For particulars regarding passenger or freight rates, call on or address,  
B. H. THOMAS, Com'l Ag't, Ill. Cent. R. R. 142 Third St., Portland Ore

**Tourist Cars**  
The tourist cars, like a newspaper in a country town, certainly "fill a long felt want." A cool, clean, well ventilated sleeping and observation car, equally free from the discomforts of the old-fashioned passenger coach and the stuffy heat of the over-luxuriously upholstered drawing room and sleeping cars, and at a moderate extra fee, has solved the problem of providing attractive accommodations for the general public. The O. R. & N. Co. runs three of these cars daily between Portland and the East. A porter is in charge of each car to look after the wants and comforts of the passengers.  
General Passenger Agent  
O. R. & N. Co., Portland, Or