

FORMER SALEMITE TALKS

Captain A. W. Waters, Once Prominent in Oregon

Relates An Interesting Account of His Experiences

Captain A. W. Waters, who, with his estimable wife, of Weiser, Idaho, are visiting in this city, guests at the home of Mrs. E. E. Waters, corner of Summer and Marion streets, was once prominent in Oregon public life. It has been 18 years since Captain Waters lived in this city, and his experiences during the intervening period have been both varied and interesting.

Captain Waters is a brother of W. H. H. Waters, deceased, and the uncle of the Waters brothers of this city. He was appointed United States marshal for Oregon under President Grant, and held the office for five years, and during a part of that time he was the owner of the Salem Statesman. His public life began, however, prior to this time, when he served two terms in the state senate from Multnomah county. The most eventful part of the captain's life followed his leaving this city. He left here in 1884, going to the Harney valley country. It was there that he gained some prominence in contesting the claims of the settlers against the encroaching and land-grabbing cattlemen.

When questioned about his experiences in this relation, Captain Waters gave an interesting account of his dealings with the selfish cattlemen, who had acquired practically a monopoly on all of the rich and productive land in the best part of the Harney valley. The stockmen had for years held control of these lands, and, by misrepresentation to intending settlers, had defeated the settlement and cultivation of the country. They laid claim to the land on the strength of the assertion that it was all swamp land and non-cultivable, and insisted that they had the right to range their cattle where they pleased. In this way they appropriated the richest hay-producing lands. Upon being made acquainted with the conditions, Captain Waters, who always did feel kindly toward the under fellow, interested him in behalf of the settlers, and, being a practicing lawyer, carried their cases to the department of the interior, where, after eight years of litigation, he secured for the settlers the title to some of the best lands of the value of about \$200,000. The part Captain Waters took in contesting for the best interests of the settlers naturally incurred for him the bitter hatred of the cattlemen, whose interests had been harmed. It was not surprising then that the captain soon thereafter received from a mysterious organization, that styled themselves the "101," a promissory notice to leave the country, and remain away. Captain Waters did not become at all alarmed, although the notice he received only gave him ten days to make his departure. The recipient of the note was of the opinion that a "bluffer" could be "bluffed," and he made the "bluff" in the following communication, which he had printed in the Burns Items:

"Notice to Leave.
"Editor Items: It seems that a number of the best citizens of Harney valley have been notified to leave the country. I have seen the following and others I have seen are similar:
"Mr. A. W. Waters—Sir: You are hereby notified to leave this country forever within ten days, never to return. By order of 101."
"At the top of this notice is a skull and crossbones. Now, Mr. Editor, through the columns of your paper, I desire to notify the '101' that I am not going to leave this country."
"Come on you 101; come on you filthy mob; come on you hirelings or monopoly; come on you hounds of hell and attempt to put in execution the orders of your superiors, but I advise you to bring along your ascension robes, for by the eternal, the unerring, laden messenger from never-failing Winchester will kiss your eyelids down, and you will quietly slumber until you awake in hell, where you belong."
"For more than three years you dirty hirelings have been on my track, but too cowardly to come to my face. The first scheme to get rid of me was to whisper me out of the country, as you call it. You sent your hirelings all over the country telling the settlers that I had sold out to the land-grabbers, hoping by this means to injure my business, and hence leave this country. The next cowardly plan was to give me a racket through the columns of an irresponsible newspaper. All of these plans having failed, I am now in possession of a promissory notice to leave the country. This plan will also fail."

"When I came to this valley and began unearthing the gigantic land frauds, I knew it was at my peril, but I propose to continue my work, until I am foully murdered by that gang of cowards. Come before me you dirty curs, and I will spit in your face, and you will be too cowardly to resent it. I can be found at all times, and I now notify you that you need not wait the

ten days, but come at once. I will give you a warm reception."

Captain Waters says his bluff worked, and he was not further disturbed by the members of the "101." He remained in Burns and practiced law until a few months ago, when he removed to Weiser, where he will locate. With Mrs. Waters he is enjoying several months' vacation. He drove overland across the mountains to Brownsville, where he left his team and came to Salem by train.

Captain Waters says that all is now peaceful as between the settlers and the stockmen in Harney county, but he says the opposition that is being offered by cattlemen to the irrigation of the Harney valley country, to which a protest is now under consideration by the state board, is being done by the stockmen for the single purpose that their extensive range may not be reduced. Captain Waters is now about 64 years of age, hale and hearty, and is a pleasant and agreeable man to meet, and a most entertaining talker.

TOO LATE.

(Youth's Companion).
The summer wind blew softly; wide open stood the door.
To let the worn old body pass through, and out once more;
For the soul had gone before it to find that distant bourne
From which the weary traveler need never more return.

And the farmer-son stood gazing upon the placid face,
Which neversome would meet him from its accustomed place;
And a tremor shook his body, as a tree shakes in a gale,
And beneath the sunshine's bronzing his face was deadly pale.

"What ailed you, dear, to shake so, when you looked at father last?"
Asked the good wife of her husband, when the day was overpast;
"His face was sweet and placid, he blessed us as he died,
And we'd done our best—" "No more of that!" the farmer roughly cried.

"I thought of all the long days when we'd let him sit alone,
Each of us silent to him, yes, silent as a stone;
Or talking to each other, not caring if he heard,
Or answering, if he spoke, with a shortly spoken word."

"And I thought of how he'd thank us for every little thing,
If I gave a hand to help him, how his hand would clasp and cling,
I'd give the farm; the orchard, the cows, the bees in the hive,
Yes, everything, for one more day with father here alive!"

Autumn Haze.
"Autumn haze," says a meteorologist, "is dust composed of the finest particles of soil, dead leaves, smoke or ashes from wood fires, soil from ocean spray, the shells or scales from microscopic silicious diatoms, germs or fungi, spores of ferns, pollen of flowers, etc. In the still air of damp night these dust particles settle slowly down and the morning air is comparatively clear. During the daylight the sun warms the soil, which heats the adjacent air, and the rising air currents carry up the dust as high as they go. Under certain conditions this layer of dust reaches higher and higher each day. During long, dry summers in India it reaches to a height of 7,000 feet with a well defined upper surface that is higher in the daytime than at night. The reason why we have more of hazy weather in autumn is because there is then less horizontal wind and more rising air."

A Home Beyond the Grave.
Dan, a coal-miner, was employed as a porter in a mercantile establishment in a town in Florida, and his duties required him to have the store swept by 7 o'clock in the morning. He had been late for many mornings, and on the sixteenth consecutive time his employer reprimanded him thus:
"Dan, why can't you get here on time?"
"Well, Mr. L., said Dan, "I see, I live on the other side of Mount Hermon cemetery and can't always get here on time."

"Why in the world do you live so far from your work?" said his employer.
While at a moment's hesitation Dan responded:
"I see, I live there, Mr. L., I want a home beyond the grave."

The Necessity of Salt.
Although in theories on dietetics salt figures as a condiment, it is universally recognized to be something more; in fact it is an indispensable element of the food of man and animals. A well known authority asserts, says The Medical Press and Circular, that when ever the annual consumption of salt falls below twenty pounds per head of population the public health is likely to suffer. The deprivation of salt does not produce a definite disease, but reduces the vitality of the organism as a whole, so that the victims of adulterative measures which restrict the consumption of salt more readily fall prey to prevailing epidemics, as well as to endemic maladies.

She Understood.
"Ignorance," remarked young Boreen "they say is bliss."
"Oh, that probably accounts for it," rejoined Miss Corning.
"Accounts for what?" queried the youth.
"The contented and happy look you usually wear," she replied—Cheng-News.

An Offset.
A asks B to lend him 50 cents. B has but 25 cents and gives that to A. A accepts it, remarking that he will trust B for the balance. B later asks A to settle with him, whereupon A claims that as B owes him 25 cents one debt offsets the other. What is the answer?—Baltimore American.

AN INDUSTRIAL CITY

ELABORATE PLANS PROPOSED FOR INDIANAPOLIS.

Purpose Is to Build a City Where Workers May Have Pleasant Homes Near Their Employment. Model Factories to Be Erected.

The proposed industrial city for Indianapolis is on a much broader plan than is generally understood, and things other than dollars are considered in projecting it. The plan is one of industrial improvement, applying to both employers and employed, says The Journal of that city. The purpose is to build a city where laboring men will find it pleasant and profitable to live and at the same time be close to their employment. In considering the proposed enterprise the directors have given labor the same consideration as capital, realizing that upon a harmonious adjustment between employer and employee rests the success of the venture. So pronounced is this sentiment that the directors have made provision relating to manufacturers and sites that will prevent any friction.

A committee will be appointed to investigate each applicant for a site, the committee to consist of one representative of the board of trade, one of the Commercial club and two of the board of directors of the Industrial city. This committee will ascertain the attitude of the company to its employees, the conditions imposed upon its workmen, the compensation and consideration they receive, its position regarding the organization of the concern, the character of work and product manufactured, as well as the personality of officers of the company and the employees and the future stability and permanency of the enterprise. Having passed upon these points, the committee will recommend or disapprove a site being granted to the applicant by the board of directors.

Taking these precautions to select the most desirable class of manufacturers, the board believes the success of the industrial city will in a great measure have been accomplished. From 4 to 12 acres are to be granted free for factory sites, besides bonuses ranging as high as \$5,000. All this being gratis, the directors feel that they cannot be too careful in choosing who their tenants shall be in order to attain the ideal purpose of the plan. So far as the actual construction of the factories is concerned the board will claim no directorship other than an understanding that they will be well ventilated and lighted, roomy, substantial and safe buildings and that cramped into close quarters. The class of manufacturers they desire are those who are interested in industrial betterment and are willing to adopt modern plans of factory extension, such as dining rooms, baths, factory, laundry and other equipment found to be profitable in institutions where such arrangements have been made. These features are not compulsory, but it is the desire of interest men disposed to recognize the hygienic conditions necessary for the health and comfort of their employees.

In planning the residence part of the suburb as much care has been taken as in the business and industrial districts. Three main streets diverge from what is to be the central and business part of the city. These streets are to be beautified with grass plots in the center. The other streets run at right angles.

Allowing for the maximum growth of the city provision is made for three school buildings, and in connection with each is a large public recreation ground. This feature has especially appealed itself to the architects and promoters, since it has been so highly approved in the large eastern cities. There are also a number of small reserves in the residence district that may be utilized for similar or other needed purposes. In addition to the provisions made for common schools and a high school, the board of directors also has in mind the establishment of a technical school for training in scientific and skilled trades.

The paramount feature of the whole plan is the provision for homes for laborers. As much if not more attention has been paid to this phase of the suburb than any other. It is the intention to make the homes in the industrial city the most desirable, convenient and comfortable. The proposed plan is to furnish these homes with light, heat and water from the central power plant at a nominal cost.

The board of directors named in the prospectus are well known gentlemen of the highest business standing, and not a single one of them would lend his name to a doubtful enterprise. The plan will contain 23 factory sites, all lying along the north side of the grounds. South of the factory district will be the residence and business part of the city.

"What inducement will your company offer to factories to locate on your grounds?" one of the directors was asked.
"To reputable, well capitalized and substantial manufacturing companies we will offer free factory sites, the best of shipping facilities and cheap heat, light and power, with a cash bonus where it is deemed advisable. This will bring the factories to us with a rush. Some old established companies that have outgrown their present locations or are unfavorably situated are already making inquiries, and new enterprises now being organized are also looking in this direction."

John L. Griffiths, who is one of the most active of the citizens pushing the matter, states that they have received already numerous letters of inquiry from large manufacturers in different parts of the country, some of them employing as many as 500 men each, asking for sites in the proposed suburb.

Bed Time
I take a pleasant hot drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made of herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c and 50c. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for free samples. Address, Orator Woodward, Lefton, N. Y.

The White House
Restaurant is still the leading eating house in the city. Meals on short notice. Give us a call.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE

(Copyright, 1901, by C. B. Lewis.)

There had been established at Kalabur a great depot of supplies for the use of the British army invading the Afghanistan states, and five miles out of the town and among the hills was situated the big powder magazine. It was a great building of stone, and during active operations it contained half a million pounds of powder and other explosives. When any regiment marched up to Kalabur to relieve the Fourth of the line, there was a truck, and this ended in a treaty of peace; so that we saw no fighting. We were detailed to guard the depot, and it came about that I was placed in charge of the powder magazine with a guard of fifteen men. As the magazine was so far from the other depots and its situation so lonely and its guard so small, one would have expected it to be given the most attention by the hill men, but they gave us no trouble. Now and then we caught sight of a native on the hills around, and now and then he screamed defiance and fired a bullet against the walls, but it would seem as if they had orders to let the guard alone. I got to thinking that if any attack was made it would be under cover of darkness, but I was not quite enough for the hill men. They came with a rush one afternoon at 3 o'clock, and before any of us knew what was up they had possession of the camp and magazine. There were twenty-eight of them, and instead of shooting us down they contented themselves with tying our hands behind our backs and putting a guard over us. They put out sentries and sentinels in the direction of the town, and then twenty-four elephants that had been brought down a ravine close to the camp were driven up to be loaded with powder. They had the door open in a twinkling and loaded the elephants intelligently in loading the elephants. Each was loaded with eight kegs or twelve bags of powder, and when every elephant had his burden eighty of the men picked up a keg apiece and started off to the north. The two officers in command waited until all the others except our three guards had gone, and I was wondering if we were to have our throats cut when one of them approached me and smilingly said:

"There is to be war again, and we wanted your powder. I am almost sorry to go away and leave you alive, but as no one has been hurt and as we have made a grand haul I shall spare you."

The guards remained with us for half an hour longer and then departed at a swift pace, and it was not long before one of the men worked a hand loose and then freed the rest of us. It was a big thing those hill men had accomplished, and nothing could have been more neatly done, but as I stood in the open door of that loaded magazine I almost wished they had put an end to me before they left. Our brigadier was a fiery tempered old chap, ready to criticize and censure a subordinate, and I knew that I was in for a court martial and a disgraceful dismissal from the service. It was my despair and desperation that gave me a sudden idea. They had neither destroyed nor taken away our arms, and I would follow on their trail with my guard of fifteen men. It was a forlorn hope, and I could not see how any advantage was to come of it, but we set off soon after the generals were out of sight, and within an hour we caught sight of the elephants as they topped a distant ridge. Fearing no pursuit, the hill men had left no rear guard, and when we reached the ridge we looked down upon a stirring scene. The powder was being divided to go in different directions. There were at least 200 men, 100 horses and ten or fifteen more elephants. There was a great deal of shouting and yelling as the loads were divided, and the force was so strong that a part of my hope of attack and wished that I had at once reported at headquarters. I was about to give the order to retire when a big puff of smoke suddenly leaped a hundred feet into the air and there was a boom as if from a big cannon. The puff was almost instantly followed by a second and a third and then by one so large that it seemed to cover the whole valley. As this latter shot upward every man of us on his feet at the time was flung down and rolled over and the loaders around us were rocked or moved from their beds. The crash that followed was something terrific and was heard sixteen miles away.

For ten minutes a pall of black smoke hung over the valley. When it cleared, we saw half a dozen horsemen and three or four elephants hurrying away. Some carelessness had exploded a keg of bag of powder, and a general explosion had followed. Down there lay 288 dead and maimed and mangled natives ninety-five horses and twenty-seven elephants, and by order of the brigadier they were heaped up and burned in one grand pyre. Our powder had been lost, but the natives had not reaped the benefit of it, and because of my pursuit, though it had accomplished nothing, I escaped court martial.

Bed Time
I take a pleasant hot drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made of herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c and 50c. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for free samples. Address, Orator Woodward, Lefton, N. Y.

Bed Time
I take a pleasant hot drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made of herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c and 50c. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for free samples. Address, Orator Woodward, Lefton, N. Y.

Bed Time
I take a pleasant hot drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made of herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c and 50c. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for free samples. Address, Orator Woodward, Lefton, N. Y.

Bed Time
I take a pleasant hot drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made of herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c and 50c. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for free samples. Address, Orator Woodward, Lefton, N. Y.

MANY EASTERN BUYERS

Visit and Inspect the Oregon Hop Yards

An Abundance of Pickers At 40 Cents per Box

Not for years have so many Eastern hop dealers visited the Pacific coast as have had business here during the last two weeks. Only last week a half dozen dealers from New York state were in these parts. Their presence here, and the fact that they are negotiating for business confirms the reports of the shortage of the crop in the Empire state, a condition that compels the Eastern brewers to look to Oregon for their supply this year.

The hop market, locally, is inactive. In fact, no movement of any kind is expected before the harvesting of the crop is well advanced. All growers have contracted that will, and those who have not do not intend to, hence there will be no business until the crop is ready for market.

James Winstanley, secretary of the Oregon Hop Growers' Association, has inspected a number of yards, and finds them free from vermin. He says that he was misquoted in a Portland paper recently, when he was made to say that the Oregon hop crop this year will amount to 100,000 bales. He does not believe the crop will exceed 85,000 bales, which he considers a conservative estimate.

Growers confidently assert that there will not be a shortage of pickers. In fact many growers in this locality have been obliged to refuse applicants for picking already. No complaint has been made as to the established price of 40 cents per box, that was fixed by the Hop Growers' Association, for picking. The shortage in the fruit crop will make available a great number of persons for the harvesting of the hops. Mr. Winstanley will begin picking on Wednesday of next week. Picking in the Livelysley yard will not begin until Monday, September 8th, and by that time the harvesting of the crop throughout the valley will be general. If the weather is favorable picking will likely be finished about September 20th.

Manager Morrison, of the Horst Bros. yard, reports conditions favorable for a good crop of the late hops. Picking of the early varieties will begin next Monday. This company has 48 acres of early hops on its Riverside properties, north of this city. The acreage is equally divided between the Engles, Kent and Branting varieties. Mr. Morrison says there will be an abundance of pickers to harvest the crop at 40 cents per box, as he has engaged probably 100 pickers more than he can use at this figure.

In New York.
The Waterville Times, in its issue of August 22d, says:
Picking of West Seedlings began this week and M. J. West shipped the first bale of those on Tuesday. Those who have Humphreys will begin about September 1st. This variety promises to yield well. The late crop is coming along fairly well, although there is some fear of lice, which were present in some of the yards to more or less extent. All hope for good weather to mature the small yield that must necessarily follow.

Interest now centers mainly in the crop so soon to be harvested. Latest advices from this state show a variable condition of the yards in different counties; some localities are poor and will not yield more than one-third crop, while in other sections the outlook is better. Cool weather this week has not been favorable to a maturing of the hops, and picking will probably be later than usual. On the Pacific coast the outlook is bright, and nothing has occurred to change the estimated figure previously given. Reports from England continue had. Conservative people estimate the yield at 375,000 cwt., and some estimates run down to 350,000 cwt. The German crop is doing so well that prices are receding; offerings having been made to brewers again this week at 35c, New York. There is talk that the yield will be 150,000 cwt. more than last year. The local market is without special features. Stocks are very small and firmly held, some holders asking more than we quote, but brewers are working on stock that they bought much earlier in the season, and which is lasting better than was expected, owing to the cool summer.

If you are troubled with impure blood, indicated by sores, pimples, headache, etc., we would recommend Acker's Blood Purifier, which we sell under a positive guarantee. It will cure Scrofulous or Syphilitic poisons and all blood diseases, 50 cts. and \$1.00. D. J. FRY, Druggist.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Sold by all druggists. It is a powerful purgative, and is made of herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c and 50c. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for free samples. Address, Orator Woodward, Lefton, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL. PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

PARK AND WASHINGTON, PORTLAND, OREGON
The school where thorough work is done; where the reason is always given; where confidence is developed; where bookkeeping is taught exactly as books are kept in business; where shorthand is made easy; where penmanship is at its best; where hundreds of bookkeepers and stenographers have been educated for success in life; where thousands more will be. Open all the year. Catalogue free.

A. P. ARMSTRONG, LL. B., PRINCIPAL
Southern Oregon State Normal School
ASHLAND

GOOD BUILDINGS—CHEAP LIVING—A FACULTY OF SPECIALISTS. COURSE IN LATIN AND ECONOMICS. ORATORY AND ELOCUTION. MADE PROMINENT—\$200 FOR PRIZES ALONG THESE LINES. REGULAR NORMAL COURSE WITH TRAINING DEPARTMENT UNDER ANDREW W. D. WARDE, Ph.D., LATE OF SYRACUSE, N. Y. DEMAND FOR GRADUATES EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address, B. F. MULKEY, President. Or CLARENCE THOMAS, Secretary.

The University of Oregon.. Eugene, Oregon.

The first Semester, Session 1902-3, opens Wednesday, Sept. 17th. The following schools and colleges are comprised in the University. Graduate school, College of Literature, Science and Arts, College of Science and Engineering, University Academy, School of Music, School of Medicine, School of Law.

Tuition free, excepting in Schools of Law, Medicine and Music. Incidental fee \$10. Student body tax \$2.50 per year. For catalogue, address, Registrar of the University, Eugene, Or.

Cost of living from \$100 to \$200 per year.
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—IRVING M. GLEN A. M., DEAN.
Piano—Mrs. Rose Midgley Hollenbeck (Joseffy, Gortatowski, Schwaner).
Piano—Mr. Arthur Louis Frazer (Five years with W. G. Nash).
Voice—Miss Eva Stinson (King Conservatory, Trolldenier Music School).
Violin—Mrs. John L. Pipes (Splitzer, Spiering).
Theory—Miss Eva Stinson, Mrs. Rose Midgley Hollenbeck.
Terms furnished on application to the Dean.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY 1902 X Opening Announcement, X 1902.

COLLEGE LIBERAL ARTS, Sept. 16. NORMAL DEPARTMENT, Sept. 16. COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Sept. 16. PREPARATORY DEPT., Sept. 16. COLLEGE OF ORATORY, Sept. 16. BUSINESS DEPT., Sept. 16. COLLEGE OF ART, Sept. 16. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Oct. 1. COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY, Sept. 16. COLLEGE OF LAW, Oct. 6.

Tuition rates reasonable. Catalogue sent upon application. Board and room at Boarding Hall \$3.10 per week. Good board with furnished room can be had in the city for \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week, in private families. Students can board themselves for even \$1.00 per week.

John H. Coleman, President, Salem, Oregon

SIXTEENTH YEAR Mt. Angel College

Fall Term Opens September 8th, 1902. Small Rate \$2.00 per Term of 10 Months.

Address, Rev. President, Mt. Angel, Oregon



The Fall Session of the Central Oregon State Normal School Opens Monday, Sept. 8th. DRAIN, OREGON

OUR GRADUATES and every available undergraduate has been employed the past year, and many more could have been given places. The training school is well organized and under supervision of experienced critics. Graduates are in demand, at salaries ranging from \$40 a month and upwards. Students are trained to utilize environment and adapt it to the needs of widows. This is helpful to teachers in school's with limited resources. Board and room, \$2.25 a week. Other expenses low. For catalogue address, J. H. ORCUTT, President.

C. E. HASARD, Secretary.

We are sole agents for the Iron King Hop Stove

The largest, heaviest and cheapest stove on the market. We also furnish grates for all kinds of hop stoves, also sulphur bowls. Hop and fruit drier pipe a specialty.

Steiner & Berger 130 State St. Salem Or.

