



There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing!

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral!

A cough means a great deal to a young person, when there is a family history of weak lungs, with perhaps a case of consumption itself. Coughs weaken the tissues, congest the membranes, and prevent healing. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral controls the congestion and inflammation, and the cough disappears. Your doctor will explain, for we give all doctors the formula.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
"We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family for over 25 years. For all lung troubles I am sure there is no medicine its equal."—Mrs. A. FOWLER, Appleton, Minn.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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3 and 5 O'clock Editions.

BY HOFER BROTHERS.

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MARION SQUARE IMPROVEMENT.

The Journal invites suggestions as to the proper improvement of Marion square.

The whole public is interested, and whatever is done should not be the subject of criticism afterwards.

Of course, there will be some who will want to trim up that beautiful grove of firs. Others will want to cut the tops off.

There is only one way to touch a fir tree and not ruin its appearance forever, and that is to grub it up and fill the place over with sod.

There are few trees in a state of nature that can be amended without making them positively unsightly, instead of improving their appearance.

A fine, dry cement walk around Marion square would be about as good an improvement as could be undertaken for one thing.

Then the spaces for about 20 feet outside of the walk should be parked and adorned with a few reasonable shrubs that would flower, a few such plants as cannas and herbaceous peonies.

Would You Think It?

Would you think it possible that you could be disappointed in the face of a woman whose shapely shoulders, and beautiful hair suggest womanly perfection and beauty? Such disappointment comes not seldom when the face turned to you shows disgusting blotches and blemishes.



In general the cause of these eruptions is impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, and removes the corrupt accumulations which cause disease. When the blood is cleansed, pimples, tetter, salt-rheum, boils, sores, and other results of impure blood, are perfectly and permanently cured.

"But three years I suffered with that dreaded disease, eczema," writes Mrs. J. Koenig, of Herman, Oregon. "I was told to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and after I had taken fourteen bottles I was permanently cured. It has been a year since I stopped taking your medicine and I have never experienced a return. I think your medicine a wonderful cure and hope others suffering as I did, will take it and be relieved of their suffering."

Some of the most remarkable cures effected by "Golden Medical Discovery," have been of scrofulous diseases. "I will forever thank you for advising me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. J. Murphy, of Poudre, Poudre Co., Iowa. "It has cured me of chronic eczema of twelve years standing. I had consulted for the trouble until I was completely discouraged. I also had chronic diarrhea for twelve years. I am in good health now, better than I ever was in my life, owing to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took several bottles of the 'Discovery' before I stopped."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure diseases and sick headaches.

The park or square needs brightening. The gloom and dark evergreen of the foliage needs to be broken with a little of the blazare and picturesque in effect.

UNION TAKES INTELLIGENT ACTION.

The Salem carpenter's union, which is one of the strongest labor organizations of the city, took wise and intelligent action the past week in voting down the eight hour day proposition. Not that the eight-hour day is not right as a matter of principle, but it is not expedient or wise or necessary or just at the present time. The nine-hour day is pretty well established at Salem.

The laborers on The Journal have enjoyed nine hour day for over thirteen years under the present management of this paper. We believe that for the present a nine hour day is satisfactory to both sides.

The carpenter's union acted with a broad spirit of fairness in standing for the nine hour day at present. The needs of the community that there shall be more improvements made justifies their action.

Salem is much in need of larger payrolls of more building, of more new home and business buildings. The high price of materials, the advance in wages, with an eight hour day would make improvements slow.

So the carpenters have done the prudent thing to take a conservative course—a middle course—and let time develop the sentiment for the eight hour day as it surely will and let our community make all possible progress.

\$60,000,000 FOR IRELAND.

Thirty years ago Mr. Frode, the historian, said to an American audience: "I will not yield to the most irreconcilable Fenian in my determination to promote the entire, the final emancipation of the Irish peasant from the yoke of landlordism." The struggle against landlordism has gone on for thirty years without materially bettering the condition of the tenant. The new land bill passed by the British parliament marks the beginning of the end of the struggle.

It is a measure on which the Irish Home Ruler and English Conservative are acting together. It is a measure favored alike by tenant and landlord. It is a government bill, embodying the principles fought for by the Irish land league and the Home Rule party in parliament.

It provides a practical way to peace in Ireland, and seems to have been accepted as a satisfactory settlement by all parties. The government asked landlords and tenants to confer as to a satisfactory plan of readjustment and has acted on their recommendation as to the essentials of the money grant of \$60,000,000 and conditions of transfer of lands.

BREADTH OF RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

The annual report of the general superintendent of the rural delivery service for 1902, recently published, shows a great increase in the service. Since July 1 of last year the number of routes has been increased by 3184, giving a total of 11,550, which serve 7,900,000 of the strictly rural population. 1902 625,946 money orders were issued by this branch of the postal service, compared with 175,744 during 1901. The letters registered totaled 114,595, compared with 48,839 the previous year. There are 68 counties in which every farmer has the benefit of rural free delivery, and 200 counties in which the completion of the service is only a question of laying out a few more routes. The department is convinced that with the completion of a universal rural service, the volume of mail will have reached such proportions as to insure sufficient additional revenue to support the service.

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Between November 1, 1901, and October 31, 1902, 1668 star routes were discontinued, making a saving of \$275,495. During the same period 2149 postoffices were abolished, entailing an additional saving of \$142,661. The number of carriers required for a complete system of delivery in all the states is 40,000. The estimated annual expenditure is placed at \$24,000,000.

THE COYOTE SCALP GRIFT.

One good thing the legislature did—it cut off the coyote scalp bounty graft—thanks to the efforts of the Marion county delegation.

The coyote has been a very troublesome animal in Oregon. Its depredations among sheep have inflicted much loss. And, not satisfied in raiding the flocks, the pestilent animal after death invades the state treasury in the form of claims for scalps.

The governor of California has signed all the bills for the payment of judgments obtained against the state on coyote scalp claims, to the amount of \$197,000 and thus the "varmint" scores once more.

The coyote is sometimes called the American wild dog or lowland wolf. Its scientific name is *Canis latrans*.

The animal's general appearance is wolfish. The color is a dull yellow gray. The coyote often breeds with the domestic dog, the two species being closely related. It is a night prowler, and its speed when pursued has been celebrated by Mark Twain and other writers. When cornered the animal fights viciously, though ordinarily a skulking coward. It is very cunning, and often outwits its enemies.

The best thing that can be said for the coyote is that it serves to keep in check the jack rabbits that are among the worst plagues of Eastern Oregon.

TRUSTS AND TRANSPORTATION.

(Editorial in Sacramento Bee, Ind. Rep.)

The great trusts and the great transportation systems interlock at every point, and the controlling mechanism in Wall street is cleverly worked for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many. In one or two instances, men of a genius for grasping, like Rockefeller, have first gripped some branch of production and then used it as a lever to pry their way in to the inner circle of transportation kings. This artful schemer gained control of the oil industry by cunning bargains with railroads for special rates and rebates. Then, when he had waxed strong he dictated to the roads the terms on which they could carry freight for the standard oil company and for such other companies as he permitted to exist. Now, many of Rockefeller's millions are invested in railroad securities, and he is a power behind the Wall street throne.

All this centralization of power in transportation can have but one result. When the people awake to the situation they will demand that the government acquire and operate the railroads in the interests of the public. This power of unlimited taxation of industry, through freights and fares, is too great to be left in the hands of a few men, acting simply for their own selfish ends.

With government ownership and control of railroads, under a proper civil service system, there would be an end to the exactions, the rebates, the secret special rates, the private profits of management and control, that now afflict the producers, build up great trusts and monopolies and oppress the people in many ways. Government roads, honestly operated for the general welfare, would give rise to a new era of prosperity and development in this country, such as the world has never seen. And perhaps the centralization of railroad ownership and control, so marked a feature of present conditions in the United States, is a necessary stage of development toward the ultimate nationalization of the great highways of interstate traffic.

"REFUNDING" UNITED STATES BONDS.

(Editorial in San Francisco Chronicle, Rep.)

Secretary Shaw has issued a proposal to refund outstanding 3 per cent bonds maturing in 1918 and 4 per cent bonds maturing in 1907, for thirty-year 2 per cent bonds on terms which will yield the investor 2½ per cent upon his money, and divide the profit of the exchange between the investor and the public, the profit to be calculated on the present market price of the different classes of bonds. The exchange is limited to \$100,000,000, and the government's share of the profit of the exchange will be 2 per cent, which, upon the entire exchange authorized, would amount to \$2,000,000. It is supposed that the offer of exchange is made in order to "set free" additional bonds to serve as a basis for the issue of additional national bank notes which might be required in case of financial stringency next fall. Banks are unable to obtain the

3 and 4 per cents for that purpose, they being held by savings banks, insurance companies and individuals as permanent investments. The holders can make the same profit as the government by making the exchange, if they choose to at once realize on their new bonds. Whether they will take the profit will depend on their judgment of the probability of immediate reinvestment in securities yielding a satisfactory income.

Precisely, since the government finances are so inexplicably mixed up with the currency of the nation, it is necessary to get as much of the national debt into a shape which will serve as a basis for currency. It is unfortunate that we cannot make use of the surplus revenue in getting rid of the debt. The people of the United States hate public debt, and always did. For nothing will they more cheerfully pay taxes than for the payment of bonded indebtedness. Nothing so discredited the last Cleveland administration as the fact that, as a result of its policy, the redemption of debt ceased and new issues began. The strongest criticism of recent Republican financial administration is the issue of long time bonds, even at 2 per cent. Nobody knows when we shall be engaged in a war with a great nation or an alliance of nations, and should that occur the result would be a new national debt of appalling size. Let us redeem our bonds, not extend them.

The Journal again warns the public that there are two propositions on foot that are dangerous to the interests of this state—one to send the Oregon State Board of Health of ficer to California, to ascertain whether there is any bubonic plague in that state or not; that is a matter with which the people of Oregon and the Oregon government have nothing whatever to do, and the report one way or the other could only produce trouble and chagrin, and accomplish nothing. If Dr. Andrew Smith, of Portland, has any such intention, as it is published he had, he should be warned off by the transportation companies and the Lewis and Clark fair managers. The other matter is the proposition, if there be any, or if it even exists in the mind of anyone, to establish a clinic for a Salem medical school at the state prison, for students to witness operations, and have a hand in the treatment of the prisoners. This matter, like the bubonic plague investigation, has been personally derided by some of the physicians, but not officially, and there are some indications beneath the surface that both these enterprises are planned, and will be deliberately undertaken, unless they are checked.

Oregon women are noted for keeping their youthfulness, and a Salem reporter was badly taken in on one of them the other day, going home on the street car. She had been to town delivering milk, and rustling around between the showers, she had been wearing a short skirt, and had lots of color in her face from contact with the fresh air. He took her for a school girl, and asked her what college she attended. She blushed still more, and confessed that she had been married for many years. The reporter did not see the Oregon woman again until the other day, when she was taking the train to go somewhere, and, in asking for a personal item, was coolly told she was going to Portland to visit her grandson. He gasped for breath and made up his mind he was growing old, and could no longer tell a school girl from a grandmother.

The Chamberlain administration has so far avoided appointing Democrats who are corrupted with Republican push combinations. If he will adhere to the rule of appointing Democrats who have the organization of their party back of them, he will escape Republican influences of the sort that make good government impossible. As a rule Democrats who are too close to Republican bosses are neither good Democrats nor good officials.

Under act of the last legislature Oregon is to have a labor commissioner. The law goes into effect May 21, and the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer have the appointing power. This new office will require a man of high standing, of business ability and good education and friendly alike to the commercial and industrial interests. If he is one-sided he will involve the state in all kinds of turmoil and trouble.

Says a Boston preacher, "No woman who wears a song bird on her hat can go the heaven." If bird millinery is the fashion, a little thing like the hereafter will not bother some women!

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Stores at SALEM and ALBANY.

KICKED BY A HORSE

AND SUFFERED NEARLY FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE BONE HEALED



"AM I ALL RIGHT? OF COURSE I'M ALL RIGHT," SAID MR. A. COOPER, OF POLK COUNTY, WHEN ASKED ABOUT HIS LEG WHICH WAS HURT WHEN HE WAS A BOY. "I WAS KICKED BELOW THE KNEE BY A HORSE IN 1860 WHEN A MERE BOY, AND SUFFERED FOR YEARS. IT ACHED TERRIBLY AND SOON BROKE; THEN PIECES OF BONE COMMENCED COMING OUT AND CONTINUED FOR ABOUT A YEAR. THIS WAS FOLLOWED

BY AN ATTACK OF TYPHOID, WHICH LEFT ME IN BAD SHAPE. I WAS OBLIGED TO USE CRUTCHES FOR OVER TWO YEARS FROM THAT TIME UNTIL I WAS CURED ABOUT SIX YEARS AGO I ALWAYS USED TWO CANES. THE DOCTORS TOLD ME THERE WAS NO HOPE FOR A CURE UNLESS I HAD MY LEG SPLIT AND SCRAPED AND THE CORDS CUT. SOME ALSO ADVISED AMPUTATION, BUT I REFUSED, AND FINALLY DR. COOK, THE BOTANICAL SPECIALIST OF SALEM, TOOK MY CASE. I BEGAN TO IMPROVE AT ONCE, AND IN SIX MONTHS MY LEG WAS WELL. IN FACT I FEEL THAT DR. COOK SAVED MY LIMB, AND I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW IT, FOR IT WAS A WONDERFUL CURE. SOON AFTER TREATMENT THE BLACK FLESH BEGAN TO GROW OUT OVER THE BONE WITH A HEALTHY COLOR."

A. COOPER.
September 1st, 1902.

PERSONS WISHING TO KNOW MORE OF MR. COOPER'S CASE CAN EARN ALL THE PARTICULARS BY CALLING ON HIM AT INDEPENDENCE, OREGON, OR AT DR. COOK'S OFFICE, 103 LIBERTY STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

CHRYSLOLITE

It's the inside that counts, both in people and in cooking utensils.

The "Inner man" should be pure and spotless. The inside of Chrysolite Enamelware is pure white.

R. M. WADE & CO.



A DINNER PARTY

To be thoroughly enjoyed seems to require a "before" cocktail, sherry, claret, Burgundy during and a cooling good punch afterwards. We are prepared to supply the requisite liquors and wines for all stages of any and all social functions—dinners, weddings, receptions. 'Phone if you're in a hurry.

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