

FOUR

Popular Loan Of Thirty Thousand and Dollars

That Amount City Bonds Will Be Offered the People

SMALLEST BONDS WILL BE ONLY \$25.00

Four Percents Payable Semi-Annually -- Full Text of the Ordinance

A bill for an ordinance authorizing the negotiating of a loan of \$30,000 by the city of Salem, Oregon, under and by virtue of section 23 of the charter of the city of Salem, Oregon, as amended by the act of the legislature of the state of Oregon amendatory of such charter, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on February 7, 1903, and providing for the issuing of bonds for such loan, the term thereof, the rate of interest thereon, the method of issuing such bonds, and the manner, time, and place of payment of the principal and interest of the said loan, and matters kindred thereto.

Whereas, the thirty thousand dollars of the bonded debt of the said city of Salem known as the Bridge Bonds matured on the first day of October, 1901, and no provision had been made to pay said indebtedness and the said city was and is without money to pay the same; and

Whereas, at an election called by the common council of the said city of Salem, Oregon, for that purpose, held on December 7, 1903, pursuant to 15 days' notice thereof by publishing such notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the said city of Salem, and posting the same in three public places in said city, a majority of the qualified voters of, and who pay tax upon property in said city, voting at such election, voted in favor of issuing bonds to procure money to pay said indebtedness; now therefore.

Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Salem, Oregon:

Section 1. For the purpose of procuring money to pay the said bonded debt, the said city of Salem, Oregon, does hereby authorize and direct the mayor and the city recorder of said city to execute and issue thirty thousand dollars in bonds of the said city of Salem, Oregon, payable to bearer, on or before 19 years from the first day of April, 1904, at the option of the said city of Salem, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on the par or face value of such bonds, the said interest to be payable semi-annually on the first day of October and the first day of April of each year following the accruing thereof until the principal sum of any bond shall be paid; and that the aggregate of such bonds shall not exceed the said principal sum of thirty thousand dollars, and the said city of Salem, Oregon, hereby agrees to pay said bonds with the said interest thereon, and it hereby stands forever pledged to the payment thereof.

Sec. 2. That the principal and the interest of the said bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present

standard of weight and fineness, at the office of the city treasurer of the said city of Salem, Oregon.

Sec. 3. The bonds herein provided for shall be known as the Municipal Four Per Cent Refunding Bridge Bonds of the City of Salem, Oregon; and the denominations of said bonds shall not be less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; and the said bonds shall be sold by popular subscription, at par, the lesser subscriptions to be filled first, beginning with the lowest, not less than twenty-five dollars, and then proceeding with those of like sum therewith, then with the next highest, and so on until the full amount of said principal sum of issue (to wit, \$30,000.00) shall have been fulfilled and sold; the subscription books or lists in this behalf shall be opened on the first day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and be closed on the twentieth day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and in case the full amount of said bonds shall not be wholly subscribed when said book or lists shall be closed, the remaining unsold and unsubscribed bonds shall be sold in block to the highest and best bidder, bidding for the purchase thereof in block, in response to published advertisement calling for bids in that behalf, provided that no bid for said bonds in block, less than par, shall be entertained or fulfilled by the said city, nor any of its officers or agents having the sale of said bonds in charge.

Sec. 4. That to each of said bonds of whatever denomination there shall be attached twenty (20) coupons, printed on the margin or margins of the paper upon which is printed the bond itself, and representing the amount of semi-annual interest to become due upon such bond upon the first days of October and April of each year as aforesaid, and each coupon pledging the payment of one semi-annual installment of said interest, at the rate of four per cent per annum upon the par or face value of the bond to which the same is attached. Each of said bonds shall be numbered beginning with the first bond issued as No. 1, and the next as No. 2, and so on consecutively, until the full issue of said bonds shall be completed; and the said interest coupons shall be numbered to correspond with the number on the bond to which the same are annexed.

Sec. 5. The bonds herein provided for shall be subscribed by the mayor of the city of Salem, Oregon, and attested by the recorder of the said city; and the said recorder shall subscribe each of the said interest coupons and affix to each of said bonds the seal of the said city of Salem, Oregon; and he shall keep a

register of said bonds as the same are issued.

Sec. 6. The purchase price of the bonds aforesaid shall be paid by the several purchasers thereof to the city treasurer of the city of Salem, Oregon, in said city, on the first day of April, 1904, and the mayor and the recorder aforesaid shall subscribe, attest, seal and deliver the bond or bonds so purchased and paid for to the purchaser thereof upon the order of the said city treasurer.

Sec. 7. The treasurer of the city of Salem, Oregon, shall keep, separate and apart from all other moneys of said city, the funds arising from the sale of said bonds, and he shall at once apply the same to the payment of the principal sum of the bonds of the said city of Salem, Oregon, known as the Bridge Bonds of said city, and which matured on the first day of October, 1901, and he shall hold any residue of the funds arising from the sale of the bonds hereby provided for, after the payment of said bridge bonds, subject to the further order of the common council of the said city.

Sec. 8. That should the said city of Salem desire to pay any bond or bonds herein provided for, less than the full issue thereof, before the maturity of the same, it shall first pay bond No. 1, and then bond No. 2, and so on, in the order that the said bonds shall have been numbered and issued as aforesaid.

REGULAR THEATRE SERVICE

There is some misunderstanding about the electric car service to the theaters, and the following statement is made on the authority of Manager Springer: There is regular car service on all the lines until 11 o'clock. The cars will be held for the patrons of the theater. Under this arrangement there is no interference with the regular service, and if the plays lasts after 11 o'clock there are cars for the public. The fact that this is the arrangement has not been generally understood, and both theaters and car lines have lost business thereby.

State News.

A strong Roosevelt club has been organized in Albany. A convention of such clubs in Linn county will be held there March 18th.

A Roosevelt club will be organized at Eugene February 20th.

The Eugene Guard has enlarged to an eight-page form, put in a folder that cuts and trims and pastes the paper. The Guard has a great gift of gathering local items—in fact a nose for news to beat the band.

EDWARD LAMB RESTS IN DEATH

Member of the Typographical Union Who Was Widely Known and Honored as a Member of the Craft

Edward I. Lamb, for a number of years one of the most popular members of the state printing office force, and a compositor and linotype operator, and known throughout the whole Western country, died at his home on High street, near Center, at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a long illness of dropsy of the heart.

Edward I. Lamb was born at Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1855. With his parents he came to Oregon when six years of age. "Ed," as he was familiarly known, learned his trade on the Oregonian, and for years worked on that paper.

In 1892 he went on a "tour" of the country, and traveled all over the United States. He worked in nearly every city of any importance in the United States. For two years he worked in the government printing office at Washington, D. C. No printer in the United States was more widely known than the "Sheep," as he was familiarly called by his more intimate friends. He first came to Salem when Frank C. Baker installed the state printing office in the capitol building. For the past six years he has been employed in the state printing office. Ed was a member of the United Artisans, and is one of the Past Master Arti-

sans of Capitol Assembly No. 84, of this city. He has served as president of Capital Typographical Union No. 210, and also as secretary.

No printer or other member of a union ever went away empty handed when in need of help. He was always ready to help a fellow workman.

Mr. Lamb was a generous and jovial disposition, and counted his friends by the thousands, wherever he was known. The past two years he has been a regular member of The Journal force.

About four months ago he was married to Miss Elizabeth Whitlock, of Silverton.

For some months he has been in failing health, until death came to his relief last evening. Besides his grieving bride, he leaves a mother, Mrs. James Lamb, of Portland; and five sisters, Mrs. L. D. J. Closest and Miss Mollie Lamb, of Portland, Mrs. Newton Thompson, Mrs. J. H. Langworthy and Mrs. Arthur Leighton, all of Astoria.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon, from the residence, under the auspices of Capital Typographical Union No. 210 and Capital Assembly No. 84, United Artisans. Interment will be had in Rural cemetery.

THE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT IN THE FAR EAST

Now that the long-expected war between Russia and Japan has broken out, countless Americans who have called all ominous news from the Orient "newspaper talk" are wondering what it is all about. In the first place it will be well to note that while the Manchurian and Korean disputes are the apparent cause of conflict, the resort to arms has been brought about by the conflicting aims of two ambitious civilizations—that of the Slav and that of the Jap. Both seek to control China.

The recent demands of Japan can be summed up as follows: An absolutely free hand in Korea and a rigid observance by Russia of her treaty obligations; that practical evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, the limiting of the number of railway guards and the restriction of their sphere of action; the absolute return of Chinese authority over all the towns and districts of Manchuria, especially Newchwang; the opening of Manchuria to the trade of the world upon the same terms as prevail in China, and the right of Japan or any other country to build railways in Manchuria.

The foregoing demands furnish both the pretext and the present necessity of war, but they serve only to cover thinly the actual bone of contention. Both Russia and Japan are struggling for the domination of China, seeking

to control through Manchu or any other Chinese dynasty the greatest national force in the world. Russia is friendly with China when other nations fought her; Japan was friendly when France attacked her. Both nations understood China, but while Japan, despite her comparatively recent war, has a natural sentiment of friendship, Russia is impelled solely by greed for territory. Russia has exercised much cunning diplomacy, but has made some mistakes, one of which—the reoccupation of Mukden, the city of the imperial Manchu tombs—has strengthened Japan's hold upon Chinese officials. The Chinese are a-captor worshipers, and Japan scores a point by promising that as soon as it lies in her power to do so, she will give the custody of the Manchu tombs back to China.

Japan stands for the treaty rights of all the powers that have treaties with China. A desire to obtain the Manchurian trade for herself would not alone cause her to go to war, for the reason that her position makes it certain the aggregate share of this trade would naturally fall to her. To check the advance of the Russian menace the Japanese must form a great Mongolian system in which Japan will be the power behind the throne of China and the real ruler of its 400,000,000 people.

Russia and Japan have long been

getting in each other's way. The ukase of Czar Alexander III in 1891 in ordering the building of the Siberian railway first around the Japanese to the need of resisting Russia. This meant that the Slav was bent on obtaining his great necessity, a harbor that would be free from ice the year round. Japan, adopting Bismarck's system, then whipped China as Germany whipped Austria and then made friends with vanquished, but after the Chinese-Japanese war, the Czar frustrated Japan by proclaiming the doctrine of the integrity of the Chinese empire, and standing for the Chinese loan that was designed to pay the war indemnity. Russia has not practiced what she preached, but her retention of Manchuria is in line with England's policy of holding fast Egypt regardless of her solemn promise to pack up and get out.

The aim of Russia is to establish an immense Slavonic empire that will have not one, but many ice-free harbors. For years she has been preparing for the present struggle. Her fleet in Chinese waters today is almost as large as that of Japan, and for six years she has been storing Welsh coal in places within easy reach of this fleet. She has 400,000 soldiers in the Orient. Against this force Japan will put approximately half a million men. The navies will undoubtedly clash first and one or both will be crippled, and then the land forces will meet, and in this contest Japan has one advantage. Her base of supplies is much nearer than that of Russia. The outcome may be that Russian and Japan civilizations will receive a blow from which they will never fully recover.

Manchuria, the battle ground, is in itself a magnificent prize. In size it is more than twice as large as New York, New Jersey and all New England combined, and its resources are just as rich. It is in the same latitude as the northern part of the United States, and its climatic conditions are more favorable than those of any other portion of Asia, and on one of its gulfs are two of the finest military and commercial ports of Asia—Port Arthur and Tallowan—the latter better known to the world by the Russian name, Dalny.

In the contest now opening, Japan looks to England for assistance in raising war loans and expects the moral support of both England and the United States. If the war goes against her she will count on their good offices to prevent humiliating terms of peace. While there are possibilities that other nations may be dragged into the conflict it is the general belief that Russia and Japan will have to do all the actual fighting. France has an alliance with Russia, but the French people are not likely to sanction armed assistance. England is the friend of Japan, but the Boer war has left the British empire in no condition for a test of arms at this time. Japan, like Greece when

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Malaria is not confined exclusively to the swamps and marshy regions of the country, but wherever there is bad air this insidious foe to health is found. Poisonous vapors and gases from sewers, and the musty air of damp cellars are laden with the germs of this miserable disease, which are breathed into the lungs and taken up by the blood and transmitted to every part of the body. Then you begin to feel out of sorts without ever suspecting the cause. No energy or appetite, dull headaches, sleepy and tired and completely fagged out from the slightest exertion, are some of the deplorable effects of this enfeebling malady. As the disease progresses and the blood becomes more deeply poisoned, boils and abscesses and dark or yellow spots appear upon the skin. When the poison is left to ferment and the microbes and germs to multiply in the blood, Liver and Kidney troubles and other serious complications often arise. As Malaria begins and develops in the blood, the treatment to be effective must begin there too. S. S. S. destroys the germs and poisons and purifies the polluted blood, and under its tonic effect the debilitated constitution rapidly recuperates and the system is soon clear of all signs of this depressing disease.

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