

"Gone But Not Forgotten."

The money you might have saved, but didn't. Open a bank account, save your money and become independent. The ideal limit of banking will not be reached until every person who has an income keeps a bank account. There are hundreds of persons in this vicinity who do not keep a bank account, but should do so. We are always ready at their service.

Salem State Bank

L. K. PAGE, President
E. W. HAZARD, Cashier

CANADIAN COLONIES

The London Times, speaking of the two new Canadian provinces, predicts a mighty future for them in the following language: "Their creation is a measure of the progress of Canada, and more particularly of the progress of the great Northwest. Ten years ago it was still crying for settlers. Its enormous wheat fields, which are destined to exert such a powerful influence on the development of the empire and the trade of the world, remained as yet practically unexploited. A great future obviously lay before them, but it seemed to be indefinitely postponed. Now, thanks in no small degree to the vigorous immigration policy adopted by Sir W. Laurier's government, the aspect of the Northwest has undergone a great change. Settlers have been entering the unoccupied lands at the rate of 100,000 a year. A large fraction of them have been American from over the border—not ne'er-do-wells, with empty pockets, but typical farmers of the Northwestern states, who had already

done well in the Union, and were attracted by the prospect of still better land across the frontier. Even those who are most jealous for the peopling of British territory by British settlers cannot refuse to see in this American invasion a sincere compliment to the richness of Canadian soil. It has now begun to give us some foretaste of its abundance. Last year it produced 120,000,000 bushels of cereals of all kinds, and this year, when the harvest prospects are excellent, the wheat crop alone is expected to reach close on 100,000,000 bushels."

Lucas County,
State of Ohio, City of Toledo,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1880.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CHILDREN CRY FOR
FLETCHER'S CASTORIA.

BIG SUGAR FIGHT IN IN FRISCO

Island Planters Quit Spreckles and Will Operate Refinery

The relations hitherto existing between the Western Sugar Refinery, controlled by the Spreckles interests, and the sugar planters of the Hawaiian islands have been ruptured. The planters have required a controlling interest in the refinery at Crockett, Cal., which for some years has been closed under payment by the trust of a big indemnity, and are making preparations to operate the plant in competition with the Western Sugar Refinery. They will refine their sugar which, if the old contract had been renewed, would have been sold to the Spreckles concern. This product amounts to about 150,000 tons for the season. To keep its plant going the Western Sugar Refinery will now be compelled to buy raw sugar in Java and elsewhere.

For some months negotiations have been in progress between the Spreckles interest and the island growers looking to a renewal of the agreement. The rock on which these negotiations have split in the decision made on the price of sugar landed in San Francisco, as compared with the selling price in New York. Under the old contract, which expired on September 1st, the Western Sugar Refinery paid the planters a price three-eighths of a cent per pound less than what is known as the "world's basis" in New York. The planters admit that some deduction should be made, but maintain that three-eighths of a cent per pound is too much. Over and over again during the negotiations they have asserted their willingness to sign an agreement involving a reduction of one-eighth of a cent. To this the Western Sugar Refinery would not assent, although it offered some concession from the old rate. It is believed that the trust, as the Western Sugar Refinery is generally known, would have signed up on the basis of one-fourth of a cent reduction, but this was not satisfactory to the planters, who have recently manifested more independence than for some years past. The attempt to reach an agreement has now practically been abandoned.

The planters have renewed their old contract with the American trust, under which something like 800,000 tons of raw sugar is shipped to New York. A clause in the contract prohibits them from shipping East that portion of the crop which has heretofore been delivered to the Western Sugar Refinery, amounting to 150,000 tons, and, falling in the renewal of the arrangement with the Spreckles concern, their only recourse was to refine that portion of the yield themselves either here or in the islands. Prominent planters already held a considerable number of shares in the Crockett refinery, and purchases made since the commencement of this year have enabled them to acquire a controlling interest in it. It is this fact which has made the growers so independent of the Western refinery.

The Crockett refinery cannot be opened by the planters before March 1, 1906, it being tied up by the opposition until that date. For the past three years the Western Sugar Refinery has been paying \$200,000 a year to the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company to keep the Crockett plant shut down, and the contract covering this arrangement is in force until next March. It is presumed that the planters will operate the plant the old name of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company. The growers are now making arrangements to open the refinery as soon after March 1st as possible. Of course, there is still the possibility of the difficulties between the Spreckles and the growers being composed, but in the present temper of both parties such an outcome is extremely improbable. Those who know say it will cost the Western Sugar Refinery millions to fight the independent concern.

The prospects are or a three-cornered fight in this market after March. The Honolulu Plantations company has for the last year been making washed granulated sugar, which has been a competitor here with the refined article of the Spreckles company, and the former corporation is now extending its plant in the islands. The parties to the prospective triangular duel will therefore be the Western Sugar Refinery, the Honolulu plantations and the independent growers operating the Crockett plant. When the contest begins very low prices for sugar may be looked for.

Good reading cheap—read The Journal's big display ad of "Another Big Offer."

UTILIZATION OF PEAT BOGS

For the utilization of peat on a commercial scale some more efficient way of harvesting it than the usual method of digging it by hand from the bog is essential. The means adopted will depend to a great extent on the comparative dryness and solidity of the bog. In some cases much of the water can be drained away previously to attempting to remove the peat. But if that is impossible owing to the formation of the land a dredger, similar to those used for harbor work, is floated on the surface and delivers peat, in the form of mud, to barges in attendance. An aerial ropeway forms a convenient system of transport from the barges to terra firma. In the cases of fairly dry bogs the surface is cleared of growing moss, stumps of trees, etc., which will serve as fuel for the drying plant. In some of the Canadian bogs portable runways are laid on the top of the bog to convey the peat to the works. The surface of the bog is then harrowed, and when the loosened peat has become fairly dry, by the action of wind and sun, it is raked together, loaded into trucks and hauled to the briquetting works. At other bogs mechanical dredgers, running on board wheels, are employed. An endless chain fitted with alternate knives and scraping plates, works along the face of a trench about four feet deep. The peat sliced off is raised to the top of the machine and deposited on a conveyor, which delivers it into a casing containing a rapidly revolving paddle wheel. The blades of the latter drive the peat out in a continuous shower, which falls on the ground 10 or 15 yards away. The layer thus formed is about half an inch thick, and soon becomes fairly dry, when it is raked and taken to the works.

It is thus seen that by the application of engineering methods to the utilization of peat fuel the great deposits existing in Ireland and elsewhere may be made available for manufacturing purposes, and it is not impossible that, in the event of a falling coal supply, other natural resources will be called upon, the peat bogs of Ireland may come to the rescue, in part, at least, of the depleted coal measures of England and Wales.—Engineering.

Weak, Nervous People.

We have received letters from all parts of the U. S. highly recommending Dr. Gunn's Blood and Nerve Tonic, until the faith we had in the remedy has been fully sustained. We had confidence from the very beginning that this medicine should make cures, but lacked that assurance that comes after many successful trials. Now that we have been upheld in our belief we want to impart to others our confidence. Nervous, and unsteady people, weak, fleshless people, pimply, pale, or sallow people are all victims of weak, watery blood. Make new, rich blood, to be forced through the system by the way of the arteries, and disease cannot remain. This tonic cures disease by giving you strength to resist it. All druggists sell it for 75c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$2. The tablets are to be taken after each meal. They turn the food you eat into rich, red blood. Persons who take this Tonic gain in good, solid flesh from 1 to 3 pounds per week.

Bids.

Bids will be received by the undersigned up to November 4, 1905, at 7:30 p. m., and opened at said time, for the construction of a septic tank at the Park School. Specifications may be seen at our office. A. O. CONDIY, Chairman District School Board, District No. 24.
Attest:
J. C. Goodale, Jr., Clerk. 10-26td

HONEY!

California
Alfalfa

HONEY
15c lb

Better get some of this; it is the best in the market.

A. L. Harvey

The Popular Grocer.

Cor. Court and High Sts.

Phone 216.

The Great Dress Goods Sale Now On

M. E. Fraser Stock now at Rostein & Greenbaum's. We purchased all the dress goods at half price. Listen! We will sell!

- Velvetta 75c grade, in colors 30c yd
- Fraser's heavy black, all wool 46 inch suits \$1.25 goods for 65c yd
- Fraser's 35c suitings for 20c yd
- Fraser's \$1.00 a yard black dress goods for 60c yd
- Fraser's \$1 a yd colored dress goods for 50c yd
- Ladies' raincoats, this season's reduced to \$5.00
- Fraser's 52 inch all wool flannels for 45c yd
- Fraser's 75c black dress goods for 15c yd
- \$1.35 a yard cravatette for 90c yd
- 25c figured suitings for 17c yd
- 52 inch all wool broadcloth for \$1.00
- Ladies' coats, this season's, values up to \$9 reduced to \$5.00
- Mercerized chambrays, Fraser's 25c to 35c for 15c yd
- Figured silk neck ribbons up to 5 inch width for 10c yd
- Pretty collars values up to 25c for 15c each
- Heavy fleeced suitings, 15c grade, for 10c yd

ROSTEIN & GREENBAUM

98 and 300 Commercial St. Salem

You will be agreeably surprised to find out how much better your biscuits, pies, cakes and other fancy baking will be if you use

Eppley's Perfection Baking Powder

The Baking Powder that is absolutely pure, put up in glass jars, and never fails.

Are you tired of paying Blunder Taxes?

Many a business man pays as much money for the luxury of blundering as a steam yacht or a private touring car would cost.

"Blunder Taxes" cannot be evaded—whatever else waits, these must be paid. If a business man gets into the habit of making the same blunders more than once, the taxes will soon amount to confiscation.

"Blunder Taxes" are levied with amazing frequency upon store advertisers. Among the blunders which are assessed at "full value" in advertising are these:

- Selection of poor mediums;
 - Using too little space in good mediums;
 - Devoting less attention to preparing the daily store advertisement than to the storing of some empty boxes in the basement;
 - Stopping the ad altogether for one or more days now and then;
 - Figuring the advertising appropriation on the basis of what you can "afford" after all other expenses are provided for;
 - The use of "programs," schemes, circulars, posters, fence-signs, placards and jim-cracks, under the impression that you are securing real publicity, and that somewhere, somehow, sometime someone will be influenced by some of these things to come to your store and buy something.
- YOUR "BLUNDER TAX" BILL GROWS SMALLER AND SMALLER AS YOUR USE OF NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY GROWS BIGGER AND BIGGER.

Continuous Publicity In
The Journal
Will prevent paying "Blunder Taxes"

"AUDACITY---AUDACITY AGAIN---AND AUDACITY ALWAYS!"

This phrase, once used to describe the characters and methods of the men who directed the French Revolution, has been made into a pretty well-fitting cap for the American business man. Europeans give it as the creed of the American "Captain of Industry."

Here, among ourselves, when a merchant raises a little trade commotion—when he turns a dull or normal season into a busy and profitable one through a spurt of enterprise, making an "over-stock" of goods vanish in "jig time," all through a surprising and unexpected campaign of newspaper advertising, his competitors merely remark that "he's got his nerve with him!" and begin to form quiet plans for making his "spurt" look slow.

But they realize that "Audacity," yoked always with Publicity, must be their chief reliance; that this pair of forces must pull all enterprise out of the deep ruts—must make the bigger store inevitable—bigger expenses a matter of course—bigger net profits possible.

When he first tries to drive Publicity and Audacity as a team, the merchant has his misgivings of a runaway. He has visions of being picked up by the Sheriff, and of being sent to the "Foolish Hospital." And once in a thousand times, this happens—but not much oftener than that.

The merchant who has never taken the chance of doing things which require nerve and courage will remain a "small storekeeper," as well as the keeper of a small store—and these two things are not quite the same, you must admit—until he acquires enough audacity to determine him to "break loose" and start the leaders.

Use the Journal's Advertising columns for "Audacity," and you will get results, Mr. Storekeeper.