

HOFER BROS., Publishers and Proprietors
E. HOFER, Editor. A. F. HOFER, Manager.
THE JOURNAL STANDS FOR PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT, GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND NO DEGRADED LABOR.

COMING TO OREGON.

(The following written by J. E. JOHNSON, of Oakes, North Dakota, has been grafted from the Coos Bay Harbor, and made to fit all Oregon. It is remarkably good.)

We are going to Oregon, pretty soon.
We are going to stay if there's room.
We are tired of the plains
With their snow blockaded trains
So we're going where it rains, pretty soon.

North Dakota was a-booming last year,
When the fields of flax were blooming far and near
But the grain unthreshed lies low
'Neath a dozen feet of snow
While the howling blizzards blow o'er it here.

In Oregon the flowers are blooming now I know,
And the pleasure boats are sailing to and fro,
While here the rabbits browse
On the tree tops with the grouse
And play tag above our house on the snow.

Shall we ever see the coming of the spring?
Shall we ever live to hear the robins sing
With our fences, grain and barn
All burned up to keep us warm,
We don't think the prairie farm is just the thing.

Now it isn't such a pleasant place to stay
Where it's winter from October until May,
Where the winds unceasing blow
Where the air is filled with snow
And it's thirty-five below every day.

THE CONTEST OVER THE REFERENDUM.

The hearing of the mandamus proceedings for the Referendum petition of the people against the State University will be had before Judge Galloway in this city next Monday.

June 24th has been set for argument whether the petition of nearly seven thousand voters SHALL BE SET ASIDE ON A MERE TECHNICALITY.

The powers that be—the predatory, organized, office-holding fraternity, that ought to know better, but does not because it lives on its appetites, and its appetites grow by what they feed upon—these powers are all convinced that THE REFERENDUM IS A DEADLY BLOW AT THEIR VESTED RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

To h—ll with the Referendum.
Knock it out on any pretext
That is the cry of the technicalists who live by encroachments on the public strawstack and no barbed wire shall keep us from our fodder, say they.

We can imagine what short work a man like Judge Boise would have made of their hair-splitting, as against the broad right of the people to file a petition for a vote against any graft.

This mandamus is not over the mere money that is sought to be held up and the new tax which the people say SHALL NOT BE IMPOSED WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT.

It is a test of the question whether the citizen's primary political rights shall be overthrown on a mere technicality.

With the new and complicated law that has been enacted to regulate the Initiative and Referendum, it is not probable that any group of citizens WOULD BE ABLE TO AVOID MAKING TECHNICAL ERRORS.

There are probably few ballots cast at a general election where the voters have not committed some technical violation of the letter of the law.

If the right to petition can be defeated on a merely technical construction of the laws then all political rights of the citizens CAN BE DEFEATED IN THE SAME MANNER.

The courts have always declared that laws regulating the political rights and privileges of the citizen shall be liberally construed.

The contest next Monday over the Referendum petitions in this city involves that principle, and the citizens back of the fight should carry it to the highest courts IF NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH THEIR RIGHTS.

The Initiative and Referendum is a political right guaranteed in the constitution, and it cannot be defeated by resorting to technical objections to the sufficiency and intent of the petitioners.

CORPORATION TAX COLLECTORS.

One good bill for the collection of revenues was killed in the last legislature.

It was the bill to make it the special duty of some ONE OFFICIAL TO COLLECT CORPORATION TAXES.

WHEN THEY ARE DUE.
There is believed to be an annual loss of about \$425,000 now because there is no one's business to look after delinquent corporations.

It is made the duty of the district attorneys and of the Attorney General but these officials have enough to keep them busy otherwise.

Let a farmer or business man fail to pay his taxes and the wheels of the law are set in motion TO COMPEL HIM TO PAY UP.

So far as we know, not a single action has ever been brought to compel a corporation to pay its delinquent taxes due the corporation department of the state.

An effort was made in the last legislature to create a State Tax Commission TO HUNT UP NEW VALUATIONS, but that was not to raise indirect taxes or collect the taxes now due the state.

New comers in the west before locating in the state do not ask how many Normal Schools we have, BUT WHAT IS YOUR TAX RATE?

It is estimated that at least two hundred corporations do not comply with the corporation tax laws of Oregon.

It should be the business of one state official, ARMED WITH LEGAL POWER OF PROCEDURE, to see to it that these corporations that enjoy the protection of the state government, pay their honest and just due to the state treasury.

THE WAY MEN ARE CROWDED TO THE WALL.

Gradually there are being invented new duties that men formerly scorned to perform.

We all have read of the days when the man was the warlord of the family. He fought for the family if need be.

HE WAS BOSS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
He was supposed to provide shelter, supply provisions, clothing not made up, and defend the title to the property in the courts.

But time and the insidious encroachments of the endearing enslaving sex who want the ballot, have extended his duties to an errand boy.

It is not only getting in wood and kindling, doing most of the garden work, and TAKING CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES PART OF THE TIME.

He must now run errands when he goes down town, buy this and buy that, leave notes an invitations, carry lunches and whatnot.

There is a gradual encroachment on the domain of the warlord in this way of MAKING HIM DO THE FAMILY SHOPPING and EVEN GET THE MILK.

Here is a list of "things" picked up on the street, which some over-taxed, weary business man was ordered to get "down town":
One bunch blue braid; 2 yards black braid; 2 yards rubber, black; 1 paper of pins; 1 paper needles; 1 bunch hooks and eyes, black.
Think of a man trying to succeed in the cruel crush of modern competitive conditions, carrying such a burden on his mind as that!

THE NORMAL SCHOOL PROBLEM.

It is a question whether there is any solution of the problem of four Normal schools in the plan of initiating a bill for an appropriation for each of the four schools.

If four such bills are initiated it is more than likely that ALL FOUR WOULD BE ENACTED INTO LAW BY POPULAR VOTE.

It would work like this:
Local pride of each school and all its friends and graduates would unite the votes of the four sections for all four schools AND ALL FOUR WOULD CARRY.

It would be like the referendum of the general appropriation bill of two years ago.

The combined interests carried in the bill would enact it into law.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS OF STANDARD OIL

When the announcement was made that a Texas jury had imposed an enormous fine on the Waters-Pierce Oil company, and had ordered it to cease doing business in the state, some people thought that Standard oil had received a blow which would be felt, says Literary Digest.

The press, very soon, however, furnished information of some facts which caused a revision of this opinion. It is agreed, to be sure, that if the fine of \$1,623,900 can be collected, and if the Waters-Pierce tentacle of the Standard Oil octopus can really be expelled from Texas, the victory of the state will be a memorable one. But the skeptical press point out that an appeal will doubtless be taken to a higher court, that even if the ouster is there sustained a new company will probably be organized to succeed the Waters-Pierce in its relations to Standard Oil, and that if the fine is allowed to stand it will nevertheless be of little practical effect, because the company has, according to the New York World's report, only about \$100 worth of tangible property in the entire state.

And further, as this paper records, "there are no intangible assets available, such as collectible accounts, as the management of the company in Texas has been shrewd enough to conduct the business in the state on a cash basis for the last several months." Viewing these facts, therefore, it is with considerable hesitancy that the papers advance any prophecies regarding the effect of the judgment upon Standard Oil's pocket.

"As a matter of fact Standard Oil is not the least disturbed by the verdict. For one thing, the penalty will not be enforced for a long time. If the supreme court does finally uphold the fine and the judgment of ouster. Messrs. Rockefeller and Rogers can meet both without blinking. Another company will be organized to take the place of the Waters-Pierce as Standard Oil's Texas branch, and the monopoly will then proceed to collect from the people of Texas, as well as from the consumers of oil all over the country, the amount of the fine the state has levied.

"Every one of these fines is not a punishment for the monopoly, but for the consumers of the monopoly's product. The bigger the fine the more the public has to pay for oil. How long will it take the people to understand that the ball and chain is the only punishment for conspirators in restraint of trade that will be felt by the criminals. How long will it be until this evident truth is driven into the heads of legislators and prosecutors that are trying to make cheap capital out of collecting cash

lines that always, in the end, the people must pay?"

The futility of fines is acknowledged by many other papers, and the necessity for "jail sentences" is urged. The Texas jury has imposed a fine memorable for its size, but admits the New York Evening Post, "but the jury really to be remembered is the one that will some day send to prison some of the men behind the lawless corporation."

The uselessness of a fine to punish such offenders is thus brought out by the Detroit News: "As well might the state hope to deter yeggmen by imposing a fine of 87 cents for blowing open a safe and getting away with \$20,000."

A Fortunate Texan.

Mr. E. W. Goodloe, of 107 St. Louis St., Dallas, Tex. says: "In the past year I have become acquainted with Dr. King's New Life Pills, and no laxative I ever before tried so effectually disposes of malaria and biliousness." They don't grind nor gripe. 25c at J. C. Perry's drug store.

No Indigents for South Africa.

The hardships of the regulation which requires that all immigrants be in possession of some visible means of support are being very much felt by persons who are arriving in this country for the first time. The immigration officers are interpreting this regulation in such a manner that it is positively necessary that immigrants bring with them the sum of £20 (\$97.33), or be in possession of contract setting forth the manner in which they will be able to gain a livelihood.

A case has arisen of an American citizen from Philadelphia, who has just arrived, having been sent for by his father, who is in business in Cape Colony. As the young man was not in possession of £20, and could not produce documentary evidence of any contract with his father, and as he was more than 21 years of age, the authorities held that under the act now in force he was a prohibited immigrant and should be deported at the expense of the seamanship company which brought him. A temporary permit for four or five days was granted and the steamship company absolved from further responsibility on the deposit by the young man's fellows passengers of £14 (\$68), with which to pay his passage home in case he was not able to satisfy the requirements of the law before the termination of his permit.

To comply with the law an immigrant must bring the amount of £20 into the country and his permission to remain in the Cape Colony will not be granted on any other terms. The immigration officer states that any contract which the young man may now make with his father will not affect the case, as he was not in possession of any such contract when he arrived, and that £20 from his father or any one else will not suffice, as the money must come from outside the country.

The aim of the act, it is stated by the authorities, is to bring money into the country, and it is having the desired effect. Immigrants, instead of coming to Cape Colony penniless, are bringing money with them.—Consul-General Julius G. Lay of Cape Town.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him firm. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Kidneys

When they are weak, torpid, or stagnant, the whole system suffers. Don't neglect them at this time, but heed the warning of the aching back, the bloated face, the sallow complexion, the urinary disorder, and begin treatment at once with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which contains the best and safest curative substances.

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses \$1.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM MARKET.

Steiner's Market.
Dealers in fish, game and poultry. Highest cash price paid for eggs. Prompt delivery. State street.

Local Wholesale Market.

Eggs—18c.
Butter—25c; fat, 23.
Hens—10c; young chickens, 11c.
Ducks—10c; geese, 8c; turkeys, 13@16c.
Local wheat—80c.
Oats—40@42c.
Barley—\$21.
Flour—Hard wheat, \$5.00; valley \$3.85.

Mill feed—Bran, \$19.50; shorts, \$21.

Hay—Cheat, \$8.50@9, and clover, \$7.00 per ton; timothy, \$11@12 per ton.

Onions—\$2.00 per cwt; potatoes, 80c per cwt.

Hops—Choice, 10@11c; prime to choice, 8@9c; medium to prime, 8½c.

Chittim bark—5½@6c.

Tropical Fruits.

Bananas—\$6.75.
Oranges—\$3@4.
Lemons—\$5.75.

Retail Market.

Oats—\$30; wheat, 90c per bu.; rolled barley, \$27.

Eggs—20@22c.
Apples—\$3.00.
Butter—Country, 20@25c; creamery, 30.

Wheat—Club 86c; valley 86c; blue stem, 89c.

Flour—Valley, \$1.15@1.20 per sack; hard wheat, \$1.35@1.40.

Bran—65c per sack; \$21 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, 75c per cwt.; cheat, 60c; clover, 50c per cwt.; shorts, 95c per cwt.

Livestock.

Hogs—Fat, 6½c.
Cattle—1100@1200 lb steers, 4c.

Lighter steers—3½@3¾c.
Cows and heifers—900@1000 lb, 3½@4c.

Stock hogs—6@6½c.
Lambs—4½@5c.
Veal—Dressed, 5@7c.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Wheat—Club 86c; valley 86c; blue stem, 88@89c.

Oats—Choice white, \$28.50.
Millstuff—Bran, \$17.
Hay—Timothy, \$16@18; alfalfa \$13@14.

Vetch—\$8.50.
Poultry—Hens, 13c@14; mixed chickens, 13½c; dressed chickens, 16c@17c; turkeys, live, 13c@14c; ducks, young, 13c@14c; pigeons, \$1@1.25.

Pork—Best, 6c@6½c.
Lambs—Spring, 10c@10½c.
Mutton—5c@7c.

Beef—Dressed, 5@6c.
Hops—6c@8c lb, according to quality.

Wool—Valley, coarse to medium, 20c@22c; eastern Oregon, 16c@22c.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Time Card No. 48—Effective June 16.

Toward Portland—Passenger.
No. 16—5:23 a. m., Oregon Express.

No. 18—8:30 a. m., Cottage Grove Passenger.

No. 12—4:25 p. m., Shasta Express.

No. 14—9:28 p. m., Portland Express.

Toward Portland—Freight.
No. 222—10:55 a. m., departs 11:38 a. m., Portland Fast Freight.

No. 226—10:40 a. m., departs 11:38 a. m., Way Freight.

Toward San Francisco—Passenger.
No. 11—11:03 a. m., Shasta Express.

No. 17—6:42 p. m., Cottage Grove Passenger.

No. 15—9:56 p. m., California Express.

No. 13—1:31 a. m., San Francisco Express.

Toward San Francisco—Freight.
No. 221—2:33 a. m., San Francisco Fast Freight.

No. 225—11:55 a. m., arrives 11:25.

Notice For Bridge Bids.

Sealed bids are invited for the construction of a 100-foot span concrete pier, resting upon concrete piers, together with 64 feet of approach, across Butte creek on the boundary line between the counties of Marion and Clackamas, State of Oregon, at what is known as the Jack bridge, one mile southwest of Marquam, Oregon. Plans and specifications will be on file at the offices of the county judges of Clackamas and Marion counties, on and after June 15th, 1907.

Bids will be opened on Friday, July 5th, 1907, in the county court room at 1 o'clock p. m., at Salem, Oregon.

Each bidder will be required to deposit a certified check for the amount of five per cent of his bid, which shall be forfeited to the counties of Marion and Clackamas in case the award is made to him, if he fails, neglects, or refuses, for the period of two days after such award is made, to enter into a contract and file his bond in the manner required by, and to the satisfaction of the above named county courts upon the day appointed.

The county courts of Marion and Clackamas reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

M. A. McCORKLE,
Roadmaster for Marion County, Ore.
Daily 6-11-15-18-22-25-29-7-2.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, 1907, the County Court of Marion County, Oregon, duly appointed C. Marsh of Salem, Oregon, administrator of the estate of L. H. Rowland, deceased, and having qualified as required by law, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them with proper vouchers, as by law required, to the undersigned at the office of F. A. Turner, rooms 15 and 16, New Breyman Block, Salem, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, to-wit: May 18, 1907.

C. MARSH, Administrator.
F. A. Turner, Attorney for Estate.
5-18-57-ent

The London Assurance Corporation.

Paid \$7,600,000 (gross) losses arising from the San Francisco disaster. This is a much greater amount than paid by any other company, operating under a single name in this or any other confederation, and stands without a parallel in the history of insurance. Incorporated A. D. 1720. In active business 117 years. Derby & Willson, resident agent, Salem, Oregon. 6-3-4-Sat.

Cherries Wanted!

Highest Market Price Paid Also Other Canning Fruit

H. S. Gile & Co.
Corner Trade and High Sts.
Salem, Oregon



Highland, Oregon, Oct. 21, 1902.— This is to certify that I gave my mare one bottle of "Stone's Heave Drops" and cured her of heave. This was last winter and she has not been afflicted since.—G. Wallace.
Dr. S. C. STONE, SALEM, ORE.
TRUSSES FITTED, LARGE STOCK
STONE'S HEAVE DROPS.
Greatest known remedy for heave. Price \$1. To express offices away from Salem I pay 25 cents extra charges.
For sale by all druggists.

Strawberry Shortcake
10c
The Finest You Ever Ate
White House Restaurant

Money Saved Now
While your earning power is undiminished means more comfort and peace of mind when age or sickness lessens your ability to earn.
Open a savings account with us now and let us help you save.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Capital National Bank