

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA

The Regular Soldiers Much Better Armed Than the Natives

As the writer stood and meditated there came the sound of marching feet. The Somersets were coming to service. Their winter uniforms had been served out and they wore not drab-colored khaki, but the historic scarlet; and as they swung along they looked a splendid body of men. But the eye presently recognized in their equipment one odd feature. They were breaking into single file and marching through the church doors, but every man carried his rifle and wore his ammunition pouch. Where else within the British dominions does the British soldier appear armed at church parade? But this is the rule in India, and the usage dates back to the Mutiny, and is one of its memorials. The original plot of the 'sepoy' was to rise when the British troops were in church and unarmed. The plot went wrong, as it happened; but ever since, by way of precaution, British troops in India appear with rifles and ammunition pouches at church parade. And to see the red-coated Somersets, with rifles on shoulder, swinging round the angle of the historic entrance, and passing into the Memorial church equipped as for the firing line, was something more than a dramatic memorial of the great peril of bygone days. It was a concrete proof that in the judgment of the men who are responsible for India the peril is not quite over.

But there are other significant precautions taken in India which betray the consciousness that Great Britain holds India by the power of the sword, and must keep its sword keen and bright.

At Lucknow stands the ruined, shot-torn residence, mute witness of ancient strife; but if another mutiny occurred the scanty force upholding the British flag in Lucknow would not need to improvise hasty defenses in a garden. The great barracks today are really armed posts, capable of resisting everything except the fire of heavy guns. They are so placed as to cover each other with their fire, are armed with quick-firing guns and are kept in constant readiness for siege. The railway station itself is covered by defensive works, and the same precautions are taken practically on all the great military stations. The lessons of the mutiny have burned themselves in deeply on the official imagination.

The very structure of the native army itself reflects it may be added, the same idea. The proportion of native troops to British force in India is not allowed to exceed two to one. The artillery is all British; the fortresses are held by white regiments. Only light batteries of mountain guns are in native hands. The rank and file of the native regiments have inferior rifles to the British rank and file. Not even the desire to make the native army formidable against a foreign invader makes the authorities blind to the risk that the army may become too formidable against its own creators.

—Dr. W. H. Fitchett in London Tribune.

London and New York Compared. "The Interpreter," writing in the October American Magazine, compares London, the chief city of a free-trade nation, with New York, the chief city of a protective nation.

"Is there less poverty or less crime in England under free trade than there was under protection? To what extent has Cobden's great fight for free trade improved the general condition? No country in his world exhibits so painfully and so publicly the squalor and suffering of the poor as free-trade England. There are slums in New York, but London is all slums. The misery of the poor and the vices to which the poor fly for an anodyne to misery, overflow the precincts of the East End and stain Mayfair. It selfishly bent, a man can escape the evidences of human suffering in an American city. The people of Fifth Avenue might never know that there

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Salem, Oregon

was such a thing as abject poverty if they did not see it in its least unfavorable aspect from a cab window while on their way to their country houses on Long Island or in New Jersey. But in London there is no escape. Base, brutalizing poverty sweeps along Park lane and gazes with sorrowful, cowardly eyes at the palaces of South African millionaires. It crowds the June morning parade of smart ladies on Bond street. It touts for cabs or needlessly sweeps crossings in front of the restaurants. It fills the Strand with drunkards, and Piccadilly with prostitutes. It is to be seen in the quares of the fashionable neighborhoods where its presentment is drunken women asleep with their babies in their arms. England may be the richest country in the world, but London is a swamp of dreadful poverty. In degree the provincial cities are as bad. Who that has ever seen them can forget the palpable miseries of the poor of Edinburgh and Glasgow and Dublin? There is little choice between Manchester, the home of Richard Cobden, and Birmingham, the home of Joseph Chamberlain, the protectionist. It would be pretty hard to convince one of the thousands of London who 'sleep out' or 'doss' in infected lodging-houses that their benefit has arisen from free trade."

The Banker Came Through.

A. L. Bixby, better known as "Bix," one of the cleverest of the newspaper wits in this or any other country, is now touring Europe as the guest of a friend. "Bix," who conducts a column in the Lincoln, Neb., Daily Journal, intimated to a wealthy Lincoln banker, who happens to be a bachelor, that if he didn't know what else to do with his money he might devote a portion of it to paying the expenses of a hard working newspaper writer on a tour of Europe. The article was witty and full of genial humor, winding up with bit of verse that set the whole city to laughing.

The morning the paper came out "Bix" was called to the 'phone and heard the voice of his banker friend asking:

"When can you be ready to start for Europe?"

"Bix" thought it a good joke, so he replied that he could be ready in a week.

"All right," said the banker friend. "I'll be up with the money pretty soon."

An hour later the friend walked into the office and slapped down \$600 in gold on Bixby's desk.

"Have a good time, 'Bix,'" said the banker. Then the banker turned and disappeared through the door before the astonished "Bix" could recover sufficiently to even stammer a word of thanks.

As these lines are being written "Bix" is on the briny deep, and by the time they reach the Commoner's half million readers "Bix" will be shedding tears over the tomb of Adam, or standing by the tomb of Shakespeare and mentally comparing the Bard of Avon to John D. Rockefeller.—Commoner.

NOTICE OF INTENTION

To Improve a Portion of State Street in the City of Salem, Oregon, and to Improve the Railway Track of the Portland General Electric Co., on State Street in Said City from the West Line of Church Street to the West Line of Twelfth Street.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it expedient to improve and proposes to improve a strip of land seven feet wide in the center of State street from the west line of Church street to the west line of Twelfth street in said city, and the railway track of the Portland General Electric Company on said street between said points by placing the track of said Portland General Electric Company in the center of said State street, between the west line of Church street and the west line of Twelfth street in said city, and on the grade of said portion of said State street, and by paving said seven feet with a stone block pavement on a concrete foundation between the street car rails and one foot outside of the rails, and by relaying the rails of said railway track with seven-inch grooved rails on a concrete base.

The said improvement of said strip of land and said railway track to be made in accordance with the plans and specifications for the doing of said work now on file in the office of the City Recorder of Salem, Oregon, and marked respectively "Plan of Improvement of Street Car Track on State Street" and "Improvement of the Track of the Portland General Electric Company on a Portion of State Street—Specifications," said plans and specifications being filed in said office September 23, 1907. All work of said work to be done at the expense of the Portland General Electric Company.

W. A. MOORES,
Recorder of the City of Salem, Oregon.
3-23-11

ALLEGED AMERICAN INFIRMITY

Society Ladies Steal From Hotel to Gratify a Fad

The strangest feature of the craze is that its victims are drawn from all classes of society. The factory girl and servant steal cap ribbons from the bluejacket and buttons from the soldier; while the wives and daughters of millionaires are not ashamed to cut the gold buttons and orders from an officer's uniform. The people who descend to these petty thefts, too, are generally perfectly honest in all other relations of life.

A society hostess in New York a few years ago entertained a large party of her friends at tea and boasted to them that each piece in the tea service bore the mark of a different hotel or restaurant. Some were of fine china, and some of the commonest earthenware, and there were all qualities between. This woman had made a point of stealing a piece of china from every hotel or restaurant at which she ate to make a "hotel souvenir" test.

Half the working girls in the American seaport towns can show a large collection of sailors' hat bands, each bearing the name of a different ship. They may never have known the owners of the bands. They have "collected" them on the days when the public were allowed to visit the war ships. Many of them show proudly a collection of hatpins made from the uniform buttons which have been "collected" in a similar way.

Women whose position in life is between these two extremes will exhibit without a trace of shame outfit of towels and bed linen with the names of different hotels woven into the material. They are "souvenirs" of various holiday trips.

The hotel-keepers have come to recognize the souvenir craze almost as a legitimate source of income. Some of them keep watch and holdly charge in the bill the articles stolen, and it is usually paid without protest by the detected "collector," while others make up the amount by adding to other items.

The proprietor of the most popular hotel in New York, which was opened about 15 years ago, once said that at the end of the first year, when he took stock of his silver, linen and china, he found that he had lost articles worth \$4000.

This was too serious an item to be overlooked, and he pondered for a long time over the situation. Finally he instructed his waiters to watch, and whenever a fair diner was seen to slip a spoon, a saucer or a serviette into the voluminous shopping bag which every American woman carries, the item was added to the bill. There were a few scenes, but most of the collectors paid without a murmur. The loss during the year after this system was inaugurated was only about \$200.

Another great hotel keeper, who added himself on the genuineness

of all his plate and the fine quality of his linen and china, had to adopt another policy. He had careful imitations made of all his genuine silver plate, and he put up his prices to cover the loss of these. He also cut his losses about 75 per cent.

The women—for they are mostly women who practice this strange form of collecting—have nothing in common with those who sometimes plead "kleptomania" when they are caught shoplifting. They do not steal for profit or even for the desire of possession, for they often tire of their collections and give or throw them away. It seems to be the purely magpie instinct of stealing any trifling object that comes to the hand.—London Express.

Napoleon Bonaparte

showed, at the battle of Austerlitz, he was the greatest leader in the world. Ballard's Snow Liniment has shown the public it is the best liniment in the world. A quick cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Cuts, etc. A. C. Pitts, Rodessa, La., says: "I used Ballard's Snow Liniment in my family and find it unequalled for sore chest, headache, corns, in fact for anything that can be reached by a liniment." Sold by D. J. Fry.

The Klinger Grand.

The management wishes to announce that an excellent bill has been arranged for this week.

They have been lucky in getting good teams, but this week they have secured a novelty treat, which pleases every lady. The Rosells have a reputation and come highly recommended. They present a funny "Silly Kid" turn that has made big all throughout the West.

In addition to those, Willie Glenn is among the features, who will amuse the public in his funny stories.

New and interesting moving pictures have been added, also a very beautifully illustrated song, "My Virginia," sung by Al. D. Whitney. The show will be concluded with a very funny afterpiece. Remember the matinee Saturday afternoon.

Bad breath is a most offensive ailment, irritates you as well as your friends; Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea takes the bad taste from the mouth, removes the cause, purifies the breath; 35c, Tea or Tablets. For sale at Dr. Stone's store.

Two and One-Half Days—

W. T. Schwendt and E. E. Doyle were "taken in" last evening by the local officers, and were this morning sentenced to serve two and one-half days in the city jail for being idle and drunk.

A Criminal Attack.

on an inoffensive citizen is frequently made in that apparently useless little tube called the "appendix." It's generally the result of protracted constipation, following liver torpor. Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, prevent appendicitis, and establish regular habits of the bowels; 25c at J. C. Perry's drug store.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM MARKET.

Local Wholesale Market.

Eggs—28c cash.
Butter 35c; fat, 34c.
Hens—11½c; young chickens, 11½c.
Local wheat—75c.
Oats—33¢35c.
Barley—\$20@21.
Flour—Hard wheat, \$5.00; valley \$3.85@4.00.
Mill feed—Bran, \$19.50; shorts, \$21.

Hay—Cheat, \$12@13; clover, \$10@12 per ton; timothy, \$13@15.
Onions—\$1.50 per sack.
Potatoes—90c cwt.
Hops—Old, 4@6c; new, 7@8c.
Chittim bark—6@7c.
Wool—20c.
Mohair—29c.

Tropical Fruits.

Bananas—\$6.
Oranges—\$4@5.
Lemons—\$5.50@6.

Retail Market.

Oats—White, \$28 per ton; wheat, 90c per bu.; rolled barley, \$28@30.
Eggs—35c.
Butter—Country, 35c; creamery, 40c.
Flour—Valley, \$1.15@1.20 per sack; hard wheat, \$1.25@1.40.
Bran—65c per sack; \$20 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, 85¢90¢ per cwt.; cheat, 80c; clover, 70c per cwt.; shorts, 90¢95¢ per cwt.

Livestock.

Hogs—Fat, 6½c.
Cattle—1100@1200 lb steers, 3½c.
Lighter steers—3@3½c.
Stock hogs—6c.
Cows and heifers—900@1000 lb, 2@2½c.
Lambs—4½c.
Veal—Dressed, 5@7c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Club, 83c; valley, 82c; blue stem, 85c.
blue stem, 84@85c.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17.50.
Hay—Timothy, No. 1, \$16@17; alfalfa, \$13.
Vetch—\$8.50.
Poultry—Hens 13½@14c; spring chickens, 1@1½c higher than live; ducks, young, 14c; pigeons, \$1@1.25.
Pork—Best, \$6.50@6.75.
Lambs—Spring, \$4@4.75.
Mutton—\$4.25@4.50.
Hops—Choice, per lb, 9c.
Wool—Valley, coarse to medium, 8lb20c; eastern Oregon, 12@18c.

Neglected Colds.

Every part of the mucous membrane (the nose, throat, ears, head and lungs, etc., are subjected to disease and blight from neglected colds. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is a pleasant and effective remedy.

Time	Card No.	SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
June 10.		
Toward Portland—Passenger.		
No. 16—5:23 a. m., Oregon		
No. 18—8:40 a. m., Cottage		
Passenger.		
No. 12—4:45 p. m., Shasta		
No. 14—9:28 p. m., Portland		
Toward Portland—Freight.		
No. 222—10:55 a. m., do		
11:38 a. m., Portland Fast		
No. 226—10:40 a. m., do		
No. 13 a. m., Way Freight.		
Toward San Francisco—Freight.		
No. 11—11:03 a. m., Shasta		
No. 17—6:42 p. m., Cottage		
Passenger.		
No. 15—9:56 p. m., California		
Toward San Francisco—Freight.		
No. 231—2:33 a. m., San F		
isco Fast Freight.		
No. 225—11:55 a. m., do		
11:25.		

CORVALLIS & EASTERN

TIME TABLE NO. 2.

Trains from and to Yacquina.

No. 1—
Leaves Yacquina 7:11
Arrives at Corvallis 11:40

Arrives at Albany 11:50
No. 2—
Leaves Albany 12:30

Leaves Corvallis 1:10
Arrives at Yacquina 5:40

Trains to and from Detroit.
No. 3—
Leaves Albany 7:11

Arrives at Detroit 12:30
No. 4—
Leaves Detroit 1:00

Arrives at Albany 5:40
Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany 7:11
Arrives at Corvallis 11:40

No. 10—
Leaves Albany 1:30
Arrives at Corvallis 5:40

No. 6—
Leaves Albany 7:11
Arrives at Corvallis 11:40

Trains for Albany.
No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis 6:40

Arrives at Albany 7:10
No. 9—
Leaves Corvallis 12:30

Arrives at Albany 1:10
No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis 6:40

Arrives at Albany 7:10
No. 11 (Sunday only)—
Leaves Corvallis 11:40

Arrives at Albany 11:50
No. 12 (Sunday only)—
Leaves Albany 12:30

Arrives at Corvallis 1:10
For further information apply
GEO. F. NEVINS,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Albany.

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