CANDIDATES CARDS

Cards of county candidates $5. Cards for district and state candidates $10).

For Representative.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative at the primaries, April 17.

IF NOMINATED AND ELECTED I SHALL ALWAYS VOTE FOR THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HAL D. PATTON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination at the Republican primaries for county superintendent of schools.

WALTER M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination at the Republican primaries for commissioner.

R. E. ROBERTSON,
Turner, Oregon.

I desire to place my name before the Republican primaries for a renomination for County recorder.

D. G. DRAGER.

I wish to announce to my friends that I am a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the Republican primaries.

JOSEPH G. MOORE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner on the Republican ticket.

G. B. HOYT,
Jefferson, Ore.

I am a candidates for office of county judge, subject to the Republican primaries, on the platform of square deal to all.

W. W. HALL.

At the request of many Republicans I have decided to become a candidate for the nomination for county judge, subject to the Republican primary election.

WILLIAM BUSHEY.

For Assessor.

I hereby announce my candidacy on the Republican primaries for assessor of Marion county; pledging fair and equal taxation.

F. J. RICE.

For County Judge of Marion county: I. L. Jones. His platform will be square deal and fair treatment for every one; good roads, no waste of public money, etc.

For County Superintendent.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Superintendent of schools for Marion county, at the Republican primaries, April 17.

A. C. BAKER,
Turner, Or.

For Representative.

The undersigned is a candidate for representative at the Direct Primaries, April 17. If elected will favor business administration and vote for the people's choice for United States senator.

HENRY J. MILLER,
Aurora, Or.

Salem Fence Works

Headquarters for Woven Wire Fencing.

Fencing, Pickets, Gates, Mailhold Roofing, P. & B. Ready Roofing All at lowest prices.

CHAS. D. MULLIGAN

Successor
WALTER MORLEY.
269 Court St. Salem, Ore.

SALEM WATER COMPANY
OFFICE CITY HALL.
For water service apply at office bills payable monthly in advance

HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Busy Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.
A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Live and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form. It costs a box. Genuine made by Hollister Drug Company, Madison, Wis.
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

RUPTURE Of all varieties permanently cured in a few days without a surgical operation or detention from business. No pay will be accepted until the patient is completely satisfied. Write or call on THE FIDELITY RUPTURE CURE, 714 Sherlock Bldg. Portland, Ore.

Temper Forecast

Fair, with bright smiles after a cup of

Folger's Golden Gate Coffee

Sold only in aroma-tight tins.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.
San Francisco

Southern Pacific R. R. Time Card

Time Card No. 52 Effective Sunday December 29th, 12.01 A. M.

Toward Portland Passenger.

No. 16.—5:53 A. M. Oregon Express
No. 18.—8:40 A. M. Cottage Grove Passenger.
No. 12.—2:45 P. M. Roseburg Passenger.
No. 14.—9:13 P. M. Portland Express.

Toward Portland Freight.

No. 222—5:00 P. M. Portland Fast Freight.
No. 226—10:40 a. m., way freight arrives.
No. 226—11:28 a. m., way freight departs.

Toward San Francisco Passenger.

No. 11.—11.03 A. M. Roseburg Passenger.
No. 17.—6:45 P. M. Cottage Grove Passenger.
No. 15.—9:56 P. M. California Express.
No. 13.—2:01 A. M. San Francisco Express.

Toward San Francisco Freight.

No. 221.—2:43 A. M. Portland Fast Freight.
No. 225—11:28 A. M. Way-Freight

TIME TABLE
CORVALLIS & EASTERN R. R.
Trains from and to Yaquina.

No. 1—
Arrives at Corvallis .... 11:00 a. m.
Arrives at Albany ..... 5:55 p. m.
Leaves Yaquina ..... 6:45 a. m.
Arrives at Albany ..... 11:58 a. m.
No. 2—
Leaves Albany ..... 12:35 p. m
Arrives at Yaquina .... 6:15 p. m.

Trains to and from Detroit.

Leaves Corvallis ..... 1:40 p. m.
No. 3—
Leaves Albany ..... 7:30 a. m.
A. M.—6:00, a7:05, 8:05, 10,05.
No. 4—
Leaves Detroit ..... 1:00 p. m.
follows, commencing Jan. 16, 1908.

Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany ..... 7:55 a. m.
Arrives at Corvallis .... 8:35 a. m.
No. 10.—
Leaves Albany ..... 3:55 p. m.
Arrives at Corvallis ... 4:35 p. m.
No. 6—
Leaves Albany ..... 7:45 p. m.
Arrives at Corvallis .... 8:25 p. m.

Trains for Albany.

No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6:30 a. m.
Arrives at Albany ..... 7:10 a. m.
No. 9—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 2:15 p. m.
Arrives at Albany ..... 2:55 p. m.
No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6:00 p. m.
Arrives at Albany ..... 6:40 p. m.
No. 11 (Sunday only)—
Leaves Corvallis .....11:15 a. m.
Arrives at Albany .....11:58 a. m.
No. 12 (Sunday only)—
Leaves Albany .....12:35 p. m.
Arrives at Corvallis .... 1:18 p. m.

For further information apply to
WM. McMURRAY,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Oregon.
Jno. M. Scott, Asst. G. P. A.

Oregon Electric Railway Company

TIME CARD

Effective Saturday, Feb. 15, 1908.

Leaving Salem—Daily.

No. 2 for Portland and intermediate stations .....8:00 a. m.
No. 4 for Portland and intermediate stations .....11:00 a. m.
No. 6 for Portland and intermediate stations .....2:00 p. m
No. 8 for Portland and intermediate stations .....5:00 p. m.

Arriving Salem—Daily.

No. 1 from Portland and intermediate stations .....10:40 a. m.
No. 3 from Portland and intermediate stations .....1:40 p. m.
No. 5 from Portland and intermediate stations .....4:40 p. m.
No. 7 from Portland and intermediate stations .....7:40 p. m.

REVIEW OF WHEAT MARKET FOR 1907

Effect of the Great Flood of Cereals Poured Out of the Argentine.

Chicago, Mar. 5.—The recent flood of wheat from Argentine, which broke the price of that commodity nearly 20 cents in two months and threatened America's lead in the markets of the world, marks the end of an eventful 12 months in that country's business of growing and marketing grain.

Coupled with it is the story of millions of money which the farmers of the United States saved for the country during the recent panic by selling their wheat for May delivery to foreign buyers in October, November and December at the high prices which then prevailed.

Fifty years ago every farmer had to wait until his crop was harvested before he could sell it, and then he had to accept the current price, which usually was depressed because of the over supply of grain at harvest time. The farmers of those days did not dream of the present system of buying and selling for future delivery and which is the development of years of study by the merchants who stand between the producer and consumer, by which the producer is brought in touch with a world market, and is able at any time to assure himself of the high prices due to a prospective shortage by selling his crop in advance for future delivery. After his contracts are made he need pay no further attention to the state of the market, or any of the hundred and one unexpected things which may occur to upset the balance of supply and demand and drive prices lower, for he is secure in his contracts and has his grain sold at a good price for future delivery.

This is exactly what happened this winter in regard to May wheat. Thousands of farmers sold their wheat to European buyers on the bulge in the fall of 1907, and then when Argentine began to export millions of bushels more than had been expected, and the price dropped with a rush, they sat tight on their farms, secure of profits that in the aggregate reach into seven figures.

To understand the situation, one must know the record of the existing 12 months leading up to the Argentine shipment. During the first half of March, 1907, wheat prices ruled at a low level. May, 1907, contracts in the Chicago market were gradually depressed until 74⅝c was recorded, March 21. The depression was due to very large receipts of spring wheat at terminal markets, an increasing visible supply, reports of large farm reserves, 207,000,000 bushels, heavy competitive shipments by Argentine, India and Australia, and a general accumulation of supplies at home and abroad.

Then came the first reports of louse or green bug in Texas and other portions of the far southwest. Prices began to harden, slowly at first, and the first week of April saw two cents recovery from the break brought on by the features named above. Experts were sent from many leading houses on the various grain exchanges to investigate the existence of the green bug in the southwest. They reported the infested area in Kansas spreading. A little later the green bug was found in a few counties in Nebraska, and the price on May contracts was up to 97¼ as a result. As the pest became more prevalent and the facts were made known through regular trade channels the market became broad and strong backed by a large volume of public buying. May 13, contracts for the month were advanced to 94½, May 16 to 96½, May 17 to99½, May 21 to 100 and May 27 103½. Prices for July and September were forced to a premium, July 1 cent over May, September price 2c over top quoted for May.

The market had nautral reactions from such an advance and later the trade took advantage of the unfavorable outlook for the spring wheat harvest and again advanced prices. As a direct result of trading in advance on conditions which experienced grain men knew would result in short yields for the year, the wheat raisers over the entire winter belt were enabled to rush their surplus to market at far better than normal prices and at 15c to 25c over the prices prevailing a couple of months before harvest. Spring wheat raisers also marketed heavily at the advanced prices. This was the time at which the farmers before referred to made their contracts for spring delivery.

Later in the year, when a large per cent of the wheat raised in this country had left first hands, the trade turned its attention to the approaching Argentine crop. Well defined reports as early as October indicated a great harvest in that South American country. The exportable surplus was estimated all the way from 130 to 160 million bushels compared with a little over 100 millions shipped from the 1906-07 crop. Early in December reports confirmed large yields. Conditions for the entire harvest period of December and January were most favorable and the grain raisers and exporters of Argentine were quick to offer wheat in great quantities to Europe. European buyers who had been paying fancy prices for American wheat for months took the La Plata offering eagerly. Not only did Europe make contracts for 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels Argentine wheat before a bushel of it was threshed, but every known effort to modern commerce was put forth to move the South American wheat to the importing centers of Europe at the earliest possible date. After the shipping season was fairly under way the wheat trade of the world saw the ports of Argentine clear about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in three weeks—surprising the grain trade of two continents by shipping over 7,500,000 in one week.

Naturally the grain trade of this country saw the inevitable effect of the enormous outpouring of Argentine wheat in depressing prices sharply at all important centers. Recognizing the importance of this direct competition, prices were quickforced lower in all home markets. From $1.08⅛ recorded on May, 1908, contracts in the Chicago markets early in December, there was a decline based on the excess production and excessive offerings by a wheat raising competitor, Argentine, the regular trade, as embraced by the public exchanges of the country, kept strictly in line within its province of shaping prices for the best advantage of grain producers.

The consumers were not the only ones to benefit. As a considerable portion of the buyers in December and January represented European interests, the money they contracted to pay in excess of what they would have to pay now, or at the time of delivery, represents a clear profit of millions of dollars of European money assured to the United States, at a time when such assurances were second in value only to cash as a means of allaying the panic.

Appetite for Crabs

THE codfish has an enormous appetite for shell-fish, crabs and lobsters. He eats them alive and he eats them raw. He eats them all without indigestion and grows fat. He has a powerful liver.

The oil from the cod's liver makes

Scott's Emulsion

A natural power to digest and to produce flesh is in every spoonful. This power means new vigor and new flesh for those who suffer from wasting diseases.

All Druggists; 50c. and $1.00

BAD BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets, I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."
Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR OREGON PRUNES

Last fall the growers of this state had reason to congratulate themselves over the outlook, both as to crop and prices, for, with the biggest crop ever harvested in the northwest, the average price paid growers was much greater than it had ever been. The packers had largely resold the goods at a comfortable margin or profit, and were looking forward to a absolute clean-up. Europe had bought very freely, as the previous shipments of Oregon stock abroad had pleased the buyers beyond measure. The slight tartness of our stock is more in keeping with foreign taste than the insipid sweetness of the California article, as it resembles the French and Servian product, to which the European palate has become accustomed.

When the financial depression of October 30 struck all parts of the world almost simultaneously, the buyers in the east endeavored, so far as it was possible to do so, to reject the goods or cancel their purchases, and to do this, in many instances adopted measures that savored of anything but fair treatment. Unfortunately, there were a number of small dealers in Oregon and Washington prunes who were not in position to enforce their contracts, and accepted rejections and cancellations because they could not do otherwise. These goods were offered and resold at prices from a half a cent to a cent and a half per pound less than the market at one time, and as the bulk of these rejections occurred in New York, they have been a constant menace to the market ever since. Fortunately, the stock is now pretty well cleaned up, but the inability of these same packers to take their purchasers from the growers has resulted in some outsiders who have handled but few prunes this year, securing possession of some stock, which they haveoffered at extremely low prices.

Cable advices from Europe, and telegrams from New York, during the past few days indicate that the stock is rapidly cleaning up; that the situation is much firmer, and they are asking for prices on stock in large blocks.

Newspapers that are advocate of fair prices to the producer, believes that the low prices named during the past 30 days have been unwarranted by trade conditions, and have only been named because of the pressing necessities of either some of the smaller packers of the growers. We understand that the two principal packers of Oregon control today 80 to 85 per cent of the unsold stock, and at no time during the recent depression have they sacrificed goods, or felt at all alarmed as to the ultimate outcome. They are today holding their goods at prices commensurate with the value of the stock and trade requirements, and it is encouraging to note that the market is responding to their efforts in their behalf, and that of the growers.

We believe that the recent low prices were unnecessary so far as supply and demand are concerned, as with the exception of New York, where most of the rejections occurred, stocks have been extremely light—so light that the largest jobbers east have only bought as they have been obliged, to have the goods to supply their demand, and they are now appreciating the fact that they have got to buy quickly if they want to get any stock, for with the total holdings in the state estimated at less than 80 cars, and at least six months of active consumption, with May and June considered the best of the entire year, Oregon and Washington prunes, even at today's prices are among the cheapest food products obtainable.

Rheumatic Pains Relieved.

B. F. Crocker, Esq., now 84 years of age, and for 20 years justice of the peace at Martinsburg, Iowa, says: "I am terribly afflicted with sciatic rheumatism in my left arm and right hip. I have used three bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it did me lots of good." For sale at Dr. Stone's drug store.

SALT FOR CATTLE ON GOVERNMENT RANGE

The requirement that all cattle, horses and sheep grazing under permit on the national forests be given salt at frequent intervals is a regulation which has been found to go a long way in protecting the range and conserving the forage crop.

Experience has shown that the want of salt makes stock restless. If cattle and horses are not supplied as they need it, they roam and wander, haunting old salting grounds used in previous seasons, trampling the forage plants instead of eating them, pawing the ground, and in other ways injuring the range. But if their cravings are supplied, they scatter peacefully over the pasture grounds and feed at their leisure.

Salt is so necessary to the easy and profitable handling of sheep on the range, that no flockmaster would think of getting along without it. If sheep do not receive their usual supply it is only with great difficulty that they can be held in bonds or kept in camp at night. So far as sheep are concerned, no regulation by law is really necessary, because the owners, for their own convenience, will salt their flocks. But cattle are not herded, and the owners might neglect to salt them, if the regulations were not strictly enforced. Stock on different ranges require varying quantities of salt. Sheep need less on dry range than on green. An average quantity for 1000 head of sheep would be from 1000 to 15000 pounds each year. For a like number of cattle, from 5000 to 10,000 pounds a year is required. Horses need less than cattle.

Old hunters, in the days of the pioneers, knew that deer and buffalo traveled long distances to lick salt in saline springs. The blue licks in Licking river, in Kentucky, and similar mineral spring on Elk river in West Virginia, were famous for the herds of deer, buffalo and elk which frequented them. The adjacent ground was so deeply tramped that the marks were to be seen many years after the places ceased to be visited by those animals.

$5,000 Reward

Will be paid to any person who can find one atom of opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, ether, chloroform, heroin, alpha and beta eucaine, cannabis indica, or chloral hydrate or any of their derivatives, in any of Dr. Miles' Remedies. This applies to goods in original packages, unopened, and not tampered with. Certain unscrupulous persons are making false statements about these remedies.

"I have been troubled with a terrible headache for the last ten years; the doctors could do me no good. I saw Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills advertised in the Sunday magazine, so I thought I would try a sample. I did so, and they helped me wonderfully. I had headache so badly I could hardly see to work, so I sent to the drug store and got a box. In a couple of hours I was all right, it was the first medicine to do me any good."
A. A. ILLIG, Philadelphia, Pa.
5362 Tacoma Street.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Good for Everybody.

Mr. Norman R. Coulter, a prominent architect, in the Delbert building, San Francisco, says: "I fully endrose all that has been said of Electric Bitters as a tonic medicine. It is good for everybody. It corrects stomach, liver and kidney disorders in a prompt and efficient manner and builds up the system." Electric Bitters is the best spring medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter; as a blood purifier it is unequaled; 50c at J. C. Perry's drug store.

Mr. Clarkeson of Portland has been here for a few weeks.

A STEADY DRAIN

Sick Kidneys Weakens the Whole Body—Makes You Ill, Languid and Depressed.

Sick kidneys weaken the body through the continual drainage of life-giving albumen from the blood into the urine, and the substitution of poisonous uric acid that goes broadcast through the system, sowing the seeds of disease. Loss of albumen causes weakness, languor, depression. Uric poisoning causes rheumatic pain, nervousness, nausea, cricks in the back, gravel and kidney stones. The proper treatment is a kidney treatment, and the best remedy is Doan's Kidney Pills. Great Salem cures prove it.

A. J. Wood, of 250 Cottage St., Salem, Ore., says: "Kidney and bladder trouble became so bad with me about two months ago that I was obliged to do something to ease the suffering. It bothered me most in the morning and perhaps for two or three hours after getting up. Too frequent action of the kidney secretions was very annoying and embarrassing. I had known people who had received the best of results from Doan's Kidney Pills and I procured a box of them at Dr. Stone's drug store. Before I had used one box I was completely free from every symptom of the trouble. The kidneys were regulated and my general health became better. I can hardly express in words the good opinion I have of Doan's Kidney Pills for cases of kidney complaint or backache."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher