WEEKLY STATESMAN

STATESMAN PUB. CO.

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TURNING NIGHT INTO DAY.

There is a tendency in this age, especially in the cities, to keep late urs, to turn night into day and day into night. In writing for the New York Sunday World, Henry Ward Beecher, the great divine, reads the American people a lecture on this subject, and coming as it does from him, a few extracts from the article are well worthy of the space accorded to them and merit the perusal and study of every reader. Не ваув:

As a general thing men can control their time, and the time for study and for work is the day, while the time for social recreation is the night. The general rule, though there may be occasional exceptions to it, for every young man and every young maiden entering life is: Do your work in the daytime; do not turn yourself into a student at night. The practice has some charms, because we read in history and in literature about the midnight oil. I remember saying in a sermon once, and which I now here repeat, that the worst oil that a man ever burned was midnight oil. It wastes society. It not only induces artificial excitement during that late hour just preceding sleep, which makes sleep less wholesome, less nutritive, but in every way deranges a man's

I also protest against the use of night for social pleasures to the extent which, in cities and in fashionable circles especially, it is prostituted. Pleasures even within moral bounds, are not wholesome in the untimely hours of night. The turning of night into day, the creation of artificial lights, the use of the day again, amidst all its glare and din of excitements, for sleep-these things are not wholeme either to the body or to the soul.

Men laugh at the old-fashioned New England custom of going out to tea at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, getting home at 7 in the evening, and going to bed at 9: but the men that that custom made were not to be laughed at. The men that are wearing out are city men. It seldom happens that city men breed strong men. For the city, like the grindstone, takes of the edge and the very steel from the sword, and the country has to send in new en all the time. No city could perpetuate its power and maintain its influence if it were not for the continual recuperaof country bred men, who have kept right hours and observed wholesome natural laws. They come in to make up for the waste and the consumption that arise from city practices.

These dancings and feastings and fooleries at night, besides being wicked on the ground of the waste of time, are utterly unpardonable as being a sin against health, and against the functions of life for which men were created of God. Did he create man to be a thistle? Were woen born to be butterflies? Were human beings made to be mere triflers? Is there nothing for themselves, nothing for mankind, nothing for the glory of God, that is to try and task their energies in this life? If they are so using themselves, or prostituting themselves, as to turn day into night and night into day, there will be a burning account for them to render by and by. There is many and many a dissingled one that will suffer retribution, not only for indulgence in allowable things in disallowable hours. The day is time for werk, and the night is time for rest. Night for home; or, if it is to be ed for purposes of social enjoyment, then it should be used with regard to timely hours. And no man ought to see the middle of the night out of his bed, unless he is called out by works of necessity or of morality.

A mau should violate Sunday quicker than the 12 o'clock hour.

It is well to be in bed at 10 o'clock.

If our nights could be shortened at one end and lengthened at the other it would be better for us. Get up early; breakfast early; work early. Use the day for the works of recuperation and not for works of darkness.

A FELLOW arriagned for some criminal offense in Omaha before the district court, the other day, having no attorney, the court was about to assign him one with that mistaken benevolence that every lawyer learns early, but the prisoner at the bar peremptorily declined the honor. He said that he preferred to run his chances with the judge and jury alone, to having the assistance of the lawyers he had observed hanging around the court room for a job. If the lawyers ever get a good hold on that fellow they will send him up for life. He has too much sense to run at large.

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN STATESMAN.

The essential characteristic of an American statesman must, of necessity, be breadth of thought and purpose. His mind in its worship of freedom must take of this great state from 1834 to 1848. in view the whole world and his sympathies must go out to the downtrodden and oppressed of all nations. The more thoroughly American he is, the more completely his aspirations are confined within the borders of our country, the more certain is the breadth of his character and the depth of his patriotism. For he must regard our country not only in relation to itself, to its own prosperity, greatness and happiness, but he must also regard it as the highest evidence of man's wisdom and the complete realization of the perfection of human government. And in this light, it is the lighthouse and beacon star of the world. These thoughts give breadth to the American statesman as a necessary adjunct to exalted patriotism. The pride that exults and glories in our free institutions, foresees the time when all the world will adopt our form of government, and the statesmanship that seeks to elevate and raise the condition of our working classes goes out in the strongest sympathy to the oppressed of Ireland, of Germany and of Russia. That statesmanship of a higher and better atmosshere of freedom that found its voice the guidance of the republican party, has has made our country all it is to-day, finds its strong est expression at the present time in the life and character of America's greatest living statesman-James G. Blaine. His highest praise must be that to the fullest and completest measure, in every thought and action, he is American. and this means nothing narrow or contracted, but does mean breadth of charac-

WHAT IT MEANT.

ter, firmness of purpose and an enlighten-

tened sympathy for all mankind.

The Chicago Times indulges in a column of satire and scoffing at the expense of the veteran soldiers. It says they want the earth. That they demand to be supported by the government, that they will never let up on the country until they are all dead. It wants it understood that the war has been over for twenty years and more, and that the old soldiers are altogether superfluous on the stage because there isn't any fighting going on now.

All this is because of the proposition to pass the dependent invalid pension bill over the veto of the president. The case stands this way. It is said that a large number of ex-soldiers in the union army are now in the poor houses of the country. They are supported by the local authorities, they are often, if they have families, separated from them, and undergoing the most bitter experience possible to poverty and misfortune.

They are not criminals. They have shown in their answer to the call of the country in the nation's need that they belong to the deserving and patriotic class of the population, the class that ventures life and limb for the defense of the nation's life. Many of them, though they have not drawn pensions and have en deavored to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, owe their present disabilities to the hardships and exposures of camp, march and field.

There are of course some who have no particular claim upon the country because they were not good and faithful soldiers. But as every man conversant with the history of the war knows, few unworthy officers and privates, comparatively speaking, staid out of the war and came home with an honorable discharge. Never was there an army that had so few shirks and cowards in it as the one that filed through the streets of Washington in grand review in 1865.

Now these men, for whom this bill was drawn, being unable from old age or disease, or undermined physical constitution. to earn their bread by daily labor, and having nothing to support them, must either be cared for by the local authorities in the forlorn manner in which such care is taken at the county poor houses and hospitals, or they must be cared for at the expense of the national treasury. Talk about "taxes;" there is no escape from the alternative of starvation or support by taxation. Will it cost any more to give these men or their dependent fam. ilies a pension of \$12 a month so that they can live somewhere in a decent way with their wives and children, than it will to against the government will in one case have to pay a little for the wrecks they made, while in the other case they will escape scot free and the people loyal doring the rebellion will pay the whole bill far superior to any other city in the northof expense.

If the "earth" is \$12 a month to keep our sick and used up comrades of the war out of the almshouse, we want it.

THE deadlock still prevails in two legis latures, West Virginia and New Jersey. The democrats have a majority in each body, but cannot agree upon the man they want for senator. Abbott of New Jersey, who has long thirsted to exchange his gubernatorial garments for senatorial robes, is the Jonah at Trenton, and Senator Camden, who wants to succeed himself from West Virginia, is the storm center at Charleston.

HISTORY OF ORRGON.

The STATESMAN is in receipt of the first volume of Bancroft's history of Oregon, which very completely covers the history

"The Oregon" was the name by which that portion of the northwest which was drained by the Columbia River was known to early writers, and speakers in Congress. It was an indefinite region, about which England and the United States could not agree as to proprietorship. By some it was represented to be a rich and wonderful land, and by others a cold, sterile and forbidden one, not worth the ink or the breath wasted in its description; the writers or speakers being governed by motives to promote investigation or to prevent t. But nearly all at that time regarded its value as chiefly dependent upon the furs gathered along its many mountain streams.

The discussions in congress, covering a period from 1820 to 1847, are voluminous and full of interest, both for the inspiration of truth and the erroneous absurdities which they centained. But the brightest auguries ever uttered by statesmen like Jefferson, Floyd, Benton and Linn, while marvelously prophetic, came far short of depicting the Oregon of the present. In this volume is given a digest of the many interesting debates on this in Phillips, in Lincoln, in Seward and in subject, with reviews of the various wri-Sumner and for twenty-five years under ters who undertook to influence legislation during the long period of twenty-six

> Whoever thinks Oregon a region devoid of that romance which has lent such a halo to the early history of the Mexican territories prejudges and mistakes the character of its early population, and the history of the country. This volume contains, besides the early legislation of the colonial legislature, the debates on the boundary question in congress, the record of the growth of the infant commerce of the Columbia river, the founding of towns and institutions, the massacre of missionaries at Waiilatpu, and the Indian war which followed, the sending of a messenger to Washington to implore protection. the struggle in congress over the free-soil question, and final organization of a territorial government, with General Joseph Lane as governor. A large amount of bi. ographical matter is contained in the notes appended to the running text, nearly all of which has been obtained from the contributed Mss., which have also furnished ample material for the narrative part of the work.

PRACTICAT POLITICS.

The republican journals of the east have manifested some wild indignation over a very little matter. The shining lights of democracy in Camden, New Jersey, were grieved to hear at the November election that the majority of votes had been cast for a rascally Republican candidate for the legislature, and elected the honest Jeffersonian to stay at home. They were fortunately able to discover this before the official count was made, Filled with the patriotic desire to avert the disgrace that would come from having the district represented by a republian, they brought a Philadelphia lock smith over and got him to open one of the ballot boxes. When the ballots were counted the Jeffersonian was returned by a comfortable majority. There would have been no further trouble in the matter had there not been a contest in the legislature over the United States senatorship. The parties were so evenly balanced that the election turns upon the contested seats There was, consequently, a close scrutiny of the Camden returns, and a few days ago the locksmith turned up with a full confession. The Jersey democracy is much grieved over the tone taken by the republican press in discussing the matter The epithets "thieves," "political lepers," "knave's" "fools" and "burglars" wound their sensitive spirits, and the probability that the Camden leaders will be tried for felony is an added woe. The statesmen should immigrate to the golden west, where they may stand by the polling box all day with a steadily decreasing pile of coin and hear no unfavorable comments when the precinct returns show an overwhelming majority for the straight democratic ticket. The eastern republicans are too finical for practical politics .- [8. F. Post.

SALEM INVITES THEIR ATTENTION.

The San Francisco Grocer and Country Merchant says that "A woolen mill firm make them inmates of almshouses and at Appleton, Wis., has written to the hospitals? The only difference will be of board of trade of Walla Walla asking incourse that the communities that fought formation regarding that place as a site for a woolen factory."

The attention of that firm is respectfully called to this city. Salem will hold out inducements to them that will prove

What Salem needs is more industries that give employment to labor and keep the money at home. Encourage those already here, and you will thereby invite others to come.

SALEM should invite the establishment of new enterprises by supporting and encouraging those already here. This is the correct business principle.

"Save the Queen," shouts a Canadian newspaper. If it's "seven up," we advise that this anxiety be transferred to the

DISREPUTABLE BUSINESS,

Some time since George Rogers, a bo hemian printer, started a weekly paper in Salem which he christened "The Lance," and which claims to be published under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. Whether or not there is any truth in this claim, we are not in a position to know: but if it is true, it is no credit to that order, and the paper should be denounced by every assembly in the state.

Why? Because it is published solely in the interest of the compact insurance companies and the Phonix of Brooklyn, a company represented by an individual in Portland named W. H. Peters, and which company has been denounced by Judge Deady, and is known by all business men to be very unfair in its methods and dishonorable in the settlement of its losses

But what work is "The Lance" expected to do for these companies?

It is an important work, and that is to misrepresent and lie about the business and methods of the State Insurance Co. of Salem. That is its mission. That is what it is paid for. The compact companies at first hired the Coast Review and their organ in San Francisco, to do this dirty work; but it was not effectual, and their managers thought they could do better work by getting nearer to the home office of the company which has been making such inroads upon their business. But their objects are too apparent. They are too anxious, and their actions are too open and barefaced. If they had used more discretion, they might have succeeded in misleading some people easi. ly imposed upon. They may as well know that no one in this section is deceived by these unwarranted attacks of an irresponsible sheet, published in a job office, which does not dare own the type it is printed

There are between one and two hundred persons in the northwest who have sustained losses on property insured in the State, and if anyone will take the trouble to secure the list and get the evidence of all these parties, he will find that the State has given more general satisfaction in the settlement of its losses than any other company doing business on this coast. It ill becomes the disreputable Phonix of Brooklyn to misrepresent the State, and Mr. W. H. Peters, of Portland, their agent, may as well draw in his horns and retire from the business of an Ananias, or of a Sinon, for he has not the intelligence or discretion to hide his foolish acts.

The State stands to-day with a cleaner record than any other company doing business on this coast. They are financially as solid as any other, and their methods are square, clean and open They pay more taxes than any other company, they have more agents and more ousiness, and they will stay in the field. and grow with the country, keep their money at home and help in the country's growth, and contribute to the prosperity of the people. They are not here for a day, a month, or a year, but for all time, and the hired liars of their enemies and rivals cannot dislodge them from the respect of our people so long as they continue to conduct their business as they have in the past.

Such a company should be encouraged and supported by our people. It is an important part of our business community, and we should discourage the attempts of outside monopolies to break it down.

POOR SERVICE.

There has been a blockade in overland mail from Ashland to San Francisco and points south-since February 1st, and the mail that should have gone by way of Portland by steamer has been piling up at Ashland, or some point south of here. A prominent gentleman of Salem sent a a letter containing a money order to San Francisco on February 5th. He has written two letters since concerning this same matter, and has received no answer whatever. It is presumed that all these letters are piled up at Ashland. There is no reason for this. It is only

a matter of pure negligence and shiftlessness on the part of the democratic official at Portland who has supervision over this

We never had such miserable service as this in the old staging days, when Oregon did not have a mile of railroad within her

HOW'S THIS?

It may be interesting to the people of this state at large, and especially to a number of the members of the recent legislative assembly, to be informed that the report of the joint committee on swamp lands, of which Tim Davenport was Lord High Secretary, was never submitted to the house of representatives at all, but that it was only adopted in fact by the senate alone. So just what the full force of the report will be, is not known. Mr. McLean, who was chairman of the committee on the part of the house, says that the report was handed to Mr. Dimick in the senate by Davenport, but that no copy was furnished the house. For getting up this joint report, and submitting it to the senate, Mr. Davenport was paid \$250 out of the state treatury, more than twice as much as the members were paid for their time during the session.

A gross of steel pens that formerly cost \$35, now may be produced for 8

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT.

EDITOR STATESMAN: -The legislature having adjourned, the winter of our discontent and of our climate have both been dissiapated, and every thing is serene and quiet on the Willamette. The blossom end of spring is upon us, and the little birds greet the sun with songs of gladness, as if they had been out all night, and all nature has a broad grin. Hence these smiles. Whence this hilarity. If there is anything an Oregonian is proud of, it is the climate, but there is such a thing as too much of a good thing, and it is what we have had during the month of February. We have had too much climate. We can stand homocopthic doses of Dakota climate, but when it is spread on thick for a whole month, it is like spitting on us and then rubbing it in. If the weather clerk will take our order for weather, he will please give us the same as this, straight-no condiments-until further notice.

The following little scrap by the alleged funny man on the San Francisco Chronicle is worthy of this column:

"There was a man who had great business ability. He was a Jew. He had not a cent. The last two statements do not at first sight appear to hitch, but the truth is stranger than fiction. There was another man who had the cent. He was also a Jew. The centless man with the ability was the kind of thing the abilityless man with the cent was looking for. They made a partnership. One thousand dollars capital represented the cented partner, and the ability the other; and the combination worked. They made money, and made more and more still, until one day the man who had had the capital died. You see the firm was lucky. If the fellow with the business ability had died the other fellow might have "busted." The partner who died left all his property to the living partner with this proviso that he should put the original capital of \$1000 in the coffin. He wanted capital on the other side, you see, and I suppose he thought that fellows with business ability and no money were just as much in the majority as they are here. Well, the surviving partner went to the rabbi and told him all about it. He was honest and conscientious.

"You go and put it in the coffin-the \$1000; you can afford it and it will make your mind easy," said the rabbi.

The next time the rabbi met the busi ness man he found him very happy.

"Did you settle that thing?" "Oh, yes; that's all fixed."

"And you put the \$1000 in the coffin?"
"Yes; that is I put a check there pay able to his order.'

"Say, Billy, how do you like this Italiian weather?" is the way one Salem citizen greeted another the first of last week The weather surely had a foreign brogue to it, but it was more like Scandohoovian

If the prohibitory amendment carries, the next thing a part of the community will want to do will be to regulate the wearing apparel of all by state laws. There would be no end to inoperative laws on our statute books. It used to be said by our forefathers, and it was and will always be the correct principle, that "that country governs best which governs least." This thing of the state attempting to exercise a kind of espionage over every act of her citizens will only engender a feeling of disrespect for the state's authority in the minds of many, and it will work much more harm than good. If the state should say that you must not have coffee this morning for breakfast, you would say that it is none of the state's business, and you would drink your coffee just the same. And there are hundreds of people in this state just as independent should you cut off their supplies of wine or beer. They would have it anyway. It would be like cutting off your nose to spite your face, to pass a law you cannot enforce, and to go down into your pockets for the money in the shape of taxes which the license of the traffic furnishes, and which not only helps to pay the expenses of government, but also regulates a traffic which cannot be prohibiited. None are so blind as those who will not see, and none so deaf as those who will not hear.

NED H. PELL.

STILL A LIVE ISSUE.

Although at its last session the legisla ture failed to take action upon the establishment of a reform school for this state, the question is still a live issue, and we will begin early to advocate an appropriation for the purpose by the legislature at its next session. There are two boys now in the Marion county jail, most likely upon their road to the penitentiary, who should be in a reform school. As it is they are likely to become confirmed criminals, and there is no hope for their reclamation to the path of rectitude. They will always be a burden upon the taxpayers, and dangerous to the peace and order of good citizens. A pine tree will not grow from an acorn, and there is something in the stock; but you cannot get a stately tree from a stunted growth when young. As the twig is bent the tree is inclined, and as the youth is taught, and as his surroundings are, so will be the course of his future career. If he is thrown into the society of criminals, he will grow up a criminal, but if his associates are good, his surroundings wholesome, and this teachings in accordance with the pre-

cepts of morality and decency, if his conscience is trained and appealed to, he is liable to grow up a useful member of society, instead of an enemy to every principle of good order. This state surely needs a reformatory institution. This is a question that has been discussed and met with in younger states than ours, and in many of the states they have several

schools of the kind. While the bill was pending at the last session, some statistic crank unloaded himself to a member of the committee. He declared that not more than twenty boys could be found in Oregon eligible for admittance into a reform school. The fellow that made this statement was either mistaken or lied; most likely he lied. At least that number of boys can be found in Salem who are qualified by their conduct to enter an institution of the kind, and Portland can furnish a hundred.

NOT IN VAIN.

The fact that a large and influential conference of bi-metallist's was recently held at Leicester, England, illustrates the great change which is taking place in English public opinion in regard to the advisability of retaining silver as a standard of value. It is only a few years since it was confidently asserted that bi-metallism was dead in both England and Germany, yet, to-day we see in both countries a great and rapidly growing sentiment in favor of the full remonetization of silver. The period of reaction against the mono-metallism which Germany attempted to force upon the world has evidently arrived, and it is now only a question of how rapid that reaction will be and how far it will go.

The credit for the defeat of the gigantic conspiracy to destroy silver as a circulating medium is due to the western states of the American Union, and to them alone. The east was willing enough to fall into the trap set by Germany and England, and it was the west which upheld the silver standard, in spite alike of the sneers of the financiers of London and Berlin and of the frenzied expostulations of the financiers of New York and Boston. If the west has succeeded in saving silver to the world and in defeating the plans of the mono-metallists, the long and arduous struggle through which it has passed will not have been in vain.

No war abroad until the kings and emperors have had a bite and sup together on the old Kaiser's 90th birthday, March 19th. The Prince of Wales, King of Saxony, Regent of Bavaria, the Emperor of Austria and the Czar are all invited, and if they were at war the meeting would be awkward.

THERE is a bill before the Illinois legislature to prohibit boycotting, with a penalty of \$5,000 and five years' imprisonment for such interference with a man's business. American law will soon overtake and smash the contents out of that foreign boat.

THE Salem STATESMAN has begun its 37th volume, and is to-day the best newspaper that has ever been printed in Marion county .-- Portland Sunday Welcome



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