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THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The Statesman of Sunday morning last told of the ambitions of Mr. Bauer, government supervisor for this district, in regard to the Salem Indian training school; that he wants to see it rank with Carlisle and Haskell. His ambitions will no doubt be realized, and rather speedily.

In the closing days of the fifty-fifth congress provision was made for continuing, during only one more year the government's contributions to sectarian schools for Indian children.

The house, conforming to the plan adopted several years ago for reducing such appropriations annually until they should cease altogether, made no provision for contract schools on the reservations or elsewhere. The senate, however, although the period of probation originally contemplated had expired, added to the bill 20 per cent. of the amount allowed in 1895 for such schools. The conference agreement reduced this to 15 per cent., with a provision that this should be the very last appropriation for sectarian schools for the Indians.

The principle of having the government institutions take the place of the denominational is thus established. The sectarian schools have done a great work for many years, and must be remembered as most useful allies for the government during the period when it was arranging its system of schools and instruction. They have allowed it to go forward with moderate annual appropriations for buildings and salaries, and to extend its methods gradually and effectively.

The last annual report of Secretary Bliss showed an enrollment of 24,325 pupils in all the Indian schools, government, public, mission and contract, against 22,964 for the previous fiscal year. The government schools alone included 100 boarding schools with 15,052 pupils, and 142 day schools with 4,847. The 34 contract schools provided for 2,909 pupils and the public and mission schools for the remainder. It will be seen how large a factor the government schools now are. The Salem school, since its removal to the suburbs of this city, thirteen or fourteen years ago, has not been in any particular sectarian. It is supported by the government exclusively, and it is in the direct line of advancement to the highest grade maintained at federal cost. It is gratifying to know that it has such a favorable outlook for growth in facilities, size and usefulness.

PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

California is making some experiments in the regulation of the press that must be watched with considerable interest. The act against "cartoons" has widely been discussed; another act, which recently became a law, requires all articles published in newspaper or other periodicals and referring to individuals, to have the true name of the writer affixed.

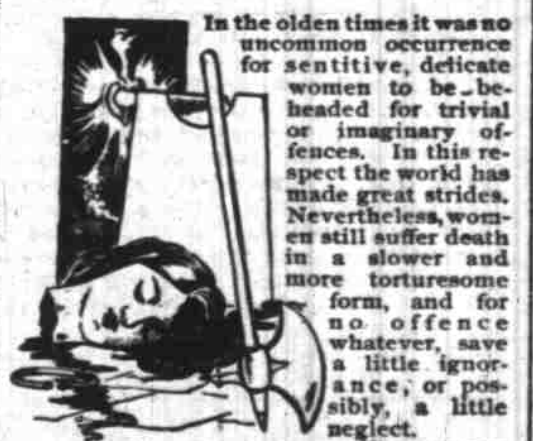
The purpose of this is evidently to enforce responsibility for state-

ments or remarks that may be considered libelous. It is supposed, no doubt, that a writer will be more careful what he says of another person if his authorship is avowed. We have only to look at the French journals, in which signed articles are usual, to see how this theory is likely to work.

A modern American newspaper usually represents a substantial property that is worth protecting, and if its character and reputation do not enforce a responsible judgment upon its editors, those who are aggrieved have a remedy in action against the property of the newspaper itself. If the responsibility is shifted to a number of individual contributors, who may be without either property or reputation, and who are thus in a measure relieved from editorial discretion, a degree of license is opened that is scarcely possible in so-called anonymous journalism, and an aggrieved person has no redress except to call the writer out or shoot him on the spot.

The former is the French plan; the latter would probably be the California plan if the newspapers of that state observed the law. No doubt some American papers are reckless enough, but the worst of them are those in which the individualism of the signed article has the fullest swing. But is it likely that the California newspapers will pay no attention to this law, nor to the anti-cartoon act—excepting to fight it in the courts. If the supreme court of that state shall finally decide the laws constitutional and sound, and capable of enforcement, then some very interesting experiments will be put on trial—not only interesting to all newspaper publishers, but also the general public.

Some curious statistics are furnished from Washington which illustrate how much of the work of congress is done in committee and how much of this work is of a negative character. Of 18,463 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the two houses of the last congress, 1,457, or less than 8 per cent., became a law. The house was more conservative in its legislation than the senate, though the latter is commonly supposed to spend so much more time in debate. There were 12,608 measures introduced in the house, an average of 35 for each member. Of these only 1,081, or eight and a half per cent., were passed by the house and 946 were concurred in by the senate, all but four receiving executive approval. 5,855 were introduced in the senate, an average of 65 to each senator, and 1,173 of these were



In the olden times it was no uncommon occurrence for sensitive, delicate women to be headed for trivial or imaginary offenses. In this respect the world has made great strides. Nevertheless, women still suffer death in a slower and more tortuous form, and for no offense whatever, save a little ignorance, or possibly, a little neglect.

The woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organs, whether she realizes it or not, is being slowly but surely tortured to death. She suffers almost continually with sick headache. She has pains in the back, what she calls "stitches" in the side and shooting pains everywhere. She experiences burning and dragging down sensations. She becomes weak, nervous and despondent. She neglects her home, and is petulant with her husband. If she consults the average physician, there is not one chance in ten that he will hit upon the real cause of her trouble. He will attribute her bad feelings to stomach, liver, heart or nervous trouble. A woman in this condition should consult some eminent and skillful specialist who has had a wide experience.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has, with the assistance of a staff of able physicians, prescribed for many thousands of women. He has invented a wonderful medicine for ailing women, known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has stood the test for thirty years. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood, making them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It transforms weak, nervous women into healthy, happy wives and mothers.

"I was an invalid for over a year with change of life," writes Mrs. C. Smith, of Orr, Cal., Cal., Mont. "Had pains across the pit of my stomach and such extreme weakness I could hardly walk. I took one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and five of his Favorite Prescription and am entirely well."

passed, or more than twenty per cent.; but the house concurred in only 517 of them, or less than half of the measures sent to it by the senate. Of course a vast proportion of all these rejected propositions are of merely private concern, but they all help to consume time, and the record of congress is to be judged not only by what it does but by what it does not do.

The Japanese, in their new colonial administration, are setting a pace that will tax the energy of other nations to keep up with. One of the chief cities on the island of Formosa, Leek Cham, has always been noted for its unhealthfulness. It was subject to frequent and violent epidemics in which thousands of lives were lost. The Japanese officials, as soon as they came in possession, set themselves to ascertain the cause of this, and finding that the location of the city, on a poisonous swamp, was hopelessly bad, they adopted the radical remedy of moving it elsewhere. A new and healthful site was selected and laid out by experts with sewers, streets, pavements, water works and all the modern improvements, and every owner of property in Leek Cham was assigned a corresponding area in the new city, all without any expense to himself. The inhabitants have been given twelve months to move to their new quarters, when the old town will be abandoned and destroyed. This is the most thorough-going piece of sanitary reform we have heard of, and it presages a new future for Formosa.

PLEASANT POINT ITEMS.

Pleasant Point, April 5.—School began Monday, Miss Muriel Talcott, as teacher. The school has started with a larger attendance than for five years past.

The spring grain is now all sown and the fall grain, though set back by the freeze in February, is coming along fairly well.

John Girardin has sold off most all his herd of milk cows, and will purchase others. He expects to build a large milk house, but will not make cheese this season.

J. B. Underwood talks of moving back onto his farm.

Now that the reform school is under a new management, it is sincerely wished by a large number of the residents in the vicinity that the boys be kept in hand better than they have been in the past. They have been allowed to run at large and often without an attendant. They have committed many depredations in the neighborhood, such as breaking into locked buildings, rolling large stones upon the highway and other unlawful acts have been laid to their charge. The officials are paid a big salary to keep these boys where they will not be an offense, yet they are allowed to run the country, begging tobacco of those traveling on the road and using oftentimes offensive language. The boys ought not to be allowed off the farm, unless in charge of an attendant. The officers are paid to take care of them, and to keep them in bounds, yet they do not do so, and do not seem to care. It looks like an imposition for the state to make a dumping ground of this neighborhood or of any other community for a lot of bad boys and let them go like blackbirds. The institution has been regarded as a nuisance by all those living nearest to it, and Superintendent Bickers will raise himself and the school 100 per cent in the estimation of the neighborhood if he will institute a reform at the Reform school, along the lines above indicated. The board of school directors of district No. 39 complain bitterly of the boys entering the school house and putting vulgar writing on the blackboard. The school house is a half mile south of the reform school, the pump has been broken, and the house entered several times lately—the last time within a month. Although the boys have not been seen to enter the house, nobody doubts that they do, as they are frequently loitering about the premises—once quite late in the evening—about dusk.

N. J. FOWERS.

FROM THE UPPER SANTIAM.

Mill City, Or., April 5.—There is much illness at Mill City and vicinity, consisting principally of measles, whooping-cough, and la grippe—a few cases of measles having terminated fatally.

The Santiam Lumber company are preparing for a busy season. They are establishing their various logging camps preparatory to resuming work.

The little daughter of James Misenner, who died of measles at Mill City, was given interment in the Catholic cemetery at Sublimity.

A. H. Boothby has suffered a relapse of la grippe and is at present seriously ill.

B. Fuller has returned from Lewiston, Idaho, whither he went in search of employment, unfortunately finding all desirable positions occupied.

REED'S LITERARY PASSIONS.

Reed is an omnivorous reader today as he was in boyhood, says Ainslee's Magazine. He is an insatiable devourer of novels which hold up human nature in its varied forms. Balzac is his favorite among French writers—whom he reads in the original—and

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.



WOMAN'S MEDICAL ADVISER

Is not the relative physical suffering of woman an injustice? From fifteen to forty-five—that is from the dawn of womanhood until the change of life—the average woman spends just one-third of that thirty years in suffering more or less great. Ten years taken out of her life! Ten years taken out of the powers, the pleasures, the possibilities of life, and ten years of care and pain added to the normal burdens of life that fall alike on man and woman.

IS IT FAIR?

How many a woman, aching and miserable, moaning in the loneliness of her darkened chamber has asked that question: "Is it fair?" But there is a more important question to be asked before that question which arraigns impartial Nature at the bar of reason, and that great question is:

IS SUCH SUFFERING NECESSARY?

If it can be proved beyond a doubt that women who have suffered in this way have been cured, made sound and whole, their pains banished never to return, then it is proved that such suffering is not necessary for some women. And if again it can be proved that ninety-eight women out of every hundred without regard to age or the gravity of their disease, have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, of irregularities, inflammations, ulcerations, female weakness, and debilitating drains, then it is also proved that such suffering is unnecessary to most women. These facts have been proved and are being proved every day in the practice of Dr. Pierce and his staff of nearly a score of assistant physicians. Such letters as the following are features of the daily mails of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., where Dr. R. V. Pierce presides as chief consulting physician.

"I wrote you for advice February 4th, 1895," writes Mrs. Loma Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty. "I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit up for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz., Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the headache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work."

It is to be noted that Mrs. Halstead's cure began with a letter written to Dr. Pierce for advice. In tens of thousands of similar cases the cures

BEGIN WITH A LETTER

seeking advice, which is given absolutely without fee or condition. Free medical advice, is what Dr. Pierce offers every sick and ailing woman. Any one can make that offer. Only a physician can make it honestly and carry out its promise. The very trusting nature of woman makes her a mark for the schemes of the man who invites the correspondence of women, disguising himself as a woman, to win woman's confidence. Does any accredited doctor need to put on a woman's clothes to win a woman's confidence? The very fact that such disguise is used, and women are invited by a man to "write to a woman," shows that the one offering advice is not a qualified physician, and assumes a woman's dress to cover up the fact.

IT CONTAINS NO NARCOTICS AND NO ALCOHOL IN ANY FORM!

"Pere Goriot" and "Eugene Grandet" are his favorites among Balzac's works. Thackeray he is fond of, and Thackeray's best book to his mind, is "Vanity Fair"; he has, always taken keen delight in "Becky Sharp." But perhaps his favorite above all other the "Cloister and the Hearth" he regards as one of the greatest novels ever written. In poetry he delights in Tennyson, Browning, Holmes and Whittier, and the sardonic mysticism of Omar Khayyam. He reads only one newspaper regularly—whether in way of criticism or praise—and he gets more enjoyment than anybody else out of the innumerable cartoons of which he has been made the victim. When he was in the running for president he posted up in his little office at the Shoreham every cartoon that came out in which he figured; until the walls of the room were fairly covered. —The Real Reed.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Its Founder Almost, If Not Quite, Forgotten—He Was Once Wealthy.

It is painful to learn, says The Christian, that Henri Durrant, the founder of the Red Cross Society, sits in a small room in a little two-story hospital in Heiden, Switzerland, almost, if not quite, forgotten by the world he did his best to serve. Once

wealthy, he spent all his money on the great humanitarian work in which he was interested. A few remember him, and the carina has given him a yearly pension; nevertheless he is weighed down by a heavy debt, and now and then has been in dire straits. Some assistance may come to him from Sweden from the Nobel prize, given to the person who has done the most to promote peace; in any case, he ought not to be allowed to languish in want and distress.

GOING SLOW WITH JIM.

"And you have made Jim Jackson a deacon in your church?"
"Yes, sah. Dat is, he's a brevet deacon, sah."
"And what's a brevet deacon, George?"
"He's a deacon dat dont handle no money, sah."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

R. Gibson, of Astoria, is among the guests registered at Hotel Salem.

First Quality COTTON HOP-TWINE

All sizes. Price today 12½ cents per pound. Wm. BROWN & CO., Salem, Oregon, dealers in Hops, Wool, Mohair, Furs and Hop Growers' Supplies.

SALEM BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM STEAM LAUNDRY.—Agents at all surrounding towns. All stages deliver packages to us. C. J. Olms'ad, Proprietor. w-lyr.

FEED STABLES.

LEAVE YOUR HORSES AND VEHICLES AT T. H. Simpkins' feed yard, south of the Hotel Salem, on High street. Rates are reasonable and accommodations good. s-5-wky tf.

NOTICE.—The First National bank, located at Salem, in the State of Oregon, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. J. W. BICKFORD, Dated March 1, 1899. Cashier.

Bee Supplies

A FULL LINE OF BEE SUPPLIES. BARR & PETZEL, No. 214-216 Commercial Street.