

# The Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.

## IN DEPARTMENTS AT CAPITOL

### Receipts from Licenses of Fishermen.

#### REPORT TO STATE TREASURER

Of Fish Commissioner F. C. Reed, for Months of June and July—Wood Contract Awarded.

(From Daily, Sept. 1st)

State Treasurer Chas. S. Moore yesterday received two reports and remittances from State Fish Commissioner F. C. Reed. The remittances were the amount of collections for fish and net licenses for the months of June and July, respectively, and amounted to \$3,329.40 and \$371, respectively. The bulk of these licenses had been issued in the district embracing the lower Columbia river. Following are the itemized reports:

Receipts for June.

Individual licenses	\$ 192 00
Drag seine licenses	245 10
Gill net licenses	200 00
Set net licenses	17 00
Found net, trap or weir license	60 00
Scow fish wheel licenses	15 00
Stationary fish wheel licenses	50 00
Dealers' licenses	490 00
Cannery's licenses	2,359 00
Total	\$3,329 40

Receipts for July.

Individual licenses	\$ 93 00
Drag seine licenses	23 30
Gill net licenses	115 00
Set net licenses	34 00
Pound net, trap, or weir licenses	39 00
Dealers' licenses	25 00
Total	\$321 00

Secretary of State F. I. Danbar yesterday awarded the contract for furnishing 250 cords of big fir wood, for use at the capitol during the coming winter, bids for which were opened at the state house on last Saturday afternoon. The contract was awarded to W. H. Ross, whose bid for 250 cords, at \$2.68 per cord, was accepted. When the bids were opened on Saturday, it was found that R. Smithey, who offered to furnish 250 cords of wood at \$2.59 per cord, had the lowest bid, but upon correspondence with that gentleman, it was ascertained that he could not comply with the terms of his bid, as the man, who was to supply him with the wood, had cancelled his engagement. The contract was, therefore, given to the next lowest bidder, Mr. Ross.

The state board of education has issued state diplomas to twenty-five graduates from the Mcmouthe normal school summer course. The term was completed yesterday, and the diplomas were presented to the following teachers, who had taken advantage of this summer term:

Daisy Agnes Nelson, Granville K. Kutt, Lillian M. Harwood, Georgiann D. Dwight, C. Grace Hargrove, Mabel Pearl Kiddell, Elsie R. Lea, Ella Fennell, Bertha A. LeMasters, W. H. Kinnery, Woodford E. Vance, Ida May Owen, Ida Harper, Mattie L. Gumsley, V. Butler, Charles Kehwilt, Harvay Cartwell, Elizabeth Humphrey, Virgil H. Grimsey, Ethel P. Lemmon, Mary M. Cartwell, Kosella Harrison, Edith E. Hargrove, Olive E. Chenault, and William D. Murphy.

This course promises to be a feature of the Mcmouthe normal school every summer, and will prove a great boon to the teachers of the state.

## BOUND FOR HOME.

### DEWEY LEAVES HIS LAST ANCHORAGE IN FRANCE.

Will Stop at Gibraltar Next—Some of His Crew Can Not Land in New York.

VILLE FRANCE, Aug. 31.—Admiral Dewey remained on board the Olympia this morning. At 4 o'clock the cruiser sailed out of the harbor for Gibraltar. The admiral says he is in perfect health. He expects to stay at Gibraltar until September 12th. He expressed pleasure, previous to his departure, at his stay here, and dreads his countrymen's reception. The admiral's visit here was the most interesting in the history of the harbor.

### DEWEY'S CHINAMEN.

New York, Aug. 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Under the Chinese exclusion law, some members of the Olympia, who served with such credit in the battle of Manila bay as to win special commendation from Admiral Dewey, in a letter to the navy department, may not be allowed to set foot on shore when his flagship reaches New York.

In the battle with the Spanish fleet, they were assigned to duty in passing ammunition and performing other duties connected with the fighting ship, and every one of them did his task well enough for Admiral Dewey, who even suggested that if possible they be admitted to American citizenship. His letter was referred to the treasury department. The secretary replied that although he greatly regretted the fact, there was no way in which the law

could be waived. The Chinamen in the Olympia's crew could not be admitted to the United States unless they had been lawfully in this country at the time of their enlistment.

The law is mandatory upon the officials of the treasury department, and it will be the duty of Collector of Customs Bidwell, at New York, to prevent the Chinese members of the Olympia's crew from leaving the ship while she is in New York harbor. Under the law, a naval vessel is part of the soil of the country, and technically, if any of them were enlisted in San Francisco, they have not been out of the United States, while serving on the Olympia.

It is not probable, however, that any action would be taken by the treasury officials should the Chinamen be allowed to land on the supposition that they are legally entitled to reside in the United States.

## WESTERN GRASSES.

### TO BE PROTECTED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Effort to Secure Legislation in Favor of Leasing Public Lands to the Cattlemen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Professor Lampson F. Scribner, chief of the forestry division of the agricultural department, has just returned from an extended tour of the Pacific coast and Northwest, where he went to study the grasses and forage plants of these regions. The government has a grass farm at Walla Walla, where extensive experiments are being made with grass available for the vast arid tracts of the West.

The most startling condition, Prof. Scribner found, was on the big cattle ranges on the public lands east of the Cascades in Eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Colorado.

These ranges are badly overstocked, and there has been, consequently, a great deterioration of the grass upon them. Radical measures will be required to restore them to first-class condition of pasture lands. Upon the advice of Professor Scribner, Secretary Wilson, in his forthcoming annual report, will recommend that the government cease the policy of allowing free grazing, and substitute the system of leases. This would place the land leased entirely under the control of the lessee, and make it to his interest not to overstock his range. As a further incentive it is suggested that it might be well to give the lessee the preference when land is sold.

## THE PENSION ROLL.

### Decrease of Those Receiving Bounties from the Government.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The annual report of Hon. H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, shows that during the year there were added to the pension roll 46,329 names, and 43,186 were dropped, 24,345 of these by reason of death. There was expenditure for pensions \$124,355,762. The roll is made up of 757,451 surviving soldiers, 237,145 widows and dependent relatives and 673 nurses.

## MISS WHEELER AS CHAPLAIN.

Annie L. Wheeler, the daughter of General "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, was the heroine of a chapter of the history of the late war which heretofore has been unrecorded. While her father was at the front she became a nurse and did heroic work. At length she broke down from overwork and exposure, and was ordered home on a transport. The ship also brought back several hundred sick soldiers.

As soon as Miss Wheeler's health would permit, she resumed her work as nurse among her fellow-passengers, and she so endeared herself to them that when several dying men were told that they were mortally ill, they begged that the general's daughter should read the burial service over their bodies.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

## HOW IT IS DONE IN GERMANY.

### Tree Culture One of the Most Prized Occupations of the People.

While congress and the several state legislatures have for years been flooded with petitions and proposed laws for the preservation of the forest trees of the country, nearly all of them more or less defective, the people of Germany have solved the problem with very little ado. Germany is an old country. Centuries ago what we might call its virgin timber was exhausted and the country found itself with a dense population dependent on a limited area of land to supply its needs for wood material. What should they do? Should they stint their use in this direction to a niggardly amount? Should they call on the stock of newer countries for their supply? They did neither of these things. They went to work to develop the resources and capabilities of their own lands. The states and the nobles supported the work, scientists labored and managers were permitted. Forest schools were established to spread through the land the knowledge that had been gained. Finally they pile up a mass of exact information about trees and every information related to their life, and established a system of forest management that is one of the finest monuments of the thoroughness, the conservatism and the patience of the German race. And today the forest stands as one of the prime objects of the people's regard, a source of health, wealth and national independence.

## SALEM'S BIG WOOLEN MILLS

### Busy Scene Where Many People Labor.

#### FACTORY RUNS ON FULL TIME

Manufactured Wares Are Low, but an Advance Is Predicted—Working on Orders.

(From Daily, Sept. 2d.)

Salem's biggest manufacturing institution, the plant of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Co., on Twelfth street, is one of the busiest scenes in the Capital City at present, and, in fact, throughout the year, for there a large number of people are constantly employed in operating the large machinery plant, in the manufacture of woolen manufactures of all kinds, for the growing trade of the company, not only in Oregon and the neighboring Pacific coast states, but throughout the United States, where the goods, manufactured by the Salem mills, have been introduced.

During the present year the machinery in the mills has been seldom stopped, except on Sundays, but has been kept constantly at the work of manufacturing goods to supply the demand.

There are about 100 persons employed in the factory, which is kept running night and day, the work now done being in response to orders in all parts of the country. Blankets and flannels are now turned out by the mills almost exclusively, to fill orders, though all other lines of woolen goods are manufactured in season.

Thomas E. Kay, one of the directors of the company, has opened an office in San Francisco, where he looks after the company's interests, and supplies the demands of the California trade. The inquiry for the Salem make of goods continues as brisk as ever among the jobbers, but prices for manufactures, it is claimed, are very low, as compared to the cost of raw material, a condition of affairs which, it is hoped, will be remedied, and prices adjusted more equitably. In the Eastern states, it is said, woolen goods are steadily advancing, and the outlook for better returns on the coast is very good.

The company has a large stock of wool on hand, purchased during the season, but very little is being received at present. The market on wool has changed but little, valley wool being quoted at 16 to 17 cents per pound and the Eastern Oregon product at 12 to 15 cents.

The company has been very fortunate during this year, having had no serious accident or break-down, nor any other of those unpleasant occurrences which so often interrupt the operations of large industrial institutions, and very little time has, therefore, been lost. The factory, throughout, is in splendid condition, all the machinery in good repair, and the very best of results are being obtained. It is a most important institution for Salem, paying out thousands of dollars monthly to wage-earners, and which is a great help to the merchants of the city, as it naturally flows into the general trade channels.

## JULY'S EXPORTS.

The returns of the foreign trade for July, the figures of which have been made public, compare favorably with those of the closing month of the last fiscal year.

The excess of exports rose in July to \$24,963,740, in comparison with an excess of \$21,540,663 in July, 1898, a gain of \$3,423,077. An excess of exports does not necessarily imply an increased profit, but it is encouraging as showing that the foreign demand for American goods is increasing.

One of the most gratifying facts disclosed by the July report is that it shows that the increase in foreign exports is due largely to agricultural products. Shipments of manufactured goods give a good account of themselves, but of the \$72,387,566 gain in exports during the past year \$4,347,313 is in breadstuffs, \$4,955,725 in provisions and \$2,614,226 in cotton.

It is a pleasing sign to see the farmers again coming to the front. The shipments of agricultural products abroad in each of the preceding five months had been unmarkedly smaller than in the corresponding month of 1898. The difference promises to run for some time the other way, a fact which should be for the country a source of gratulation.

## PLAYED THEIR PART JUST THE SAME.

A subscriber in Worcester, Mass., sends the Times the following account of an incident which he says really happened in that city recently:

"In the progress of some municipal work upon which I am engaged a large pile of sand has accumulated on a certain street. That sand has been fully appreciated by all the youngsters of the neighborhood. Said youngsters wear overalls, boys and girls alike.

"The other morning when I arrived on the job I found the sand pile topped out with two old cement barrels, which I was told formed the block house on

San Juan hill. As soon as an agreement could be reached concerning the make-up of the opposing forces the battle was to begin.

"As usual, woman was at the bottom of the trouble; that is, neither side cared to include the girls. In vain the latter argued that if they tied up their hair no one would know they were girls, because of their overalls. The youthful rough riders were more than sure that there was no place for girls among them. 'Roosevelt's men were all cowboys, Indians and Buffalo Bill's fellows,' said they. But the Spanish contingent was firm in its opposition to women on the firing line, and closed the matter with 'Ain't it bad enough to have to be Spaniards without having girls on our side?' I laughed and went on with my work.

"Returns soon, I found the battle raging fiercely along the whole front, but with the girls grouped on the sidewalk contentedly watching the fray.

"'Why are you not in this fight?' I asked.

"'Oh,' was the answer, 'we are the ' Cuban Concentrados, and don't have to fight.'

"And I went on, lost in admiration for the young Solomon who had so successfully settled one phase at least of the woman question."

Another Good Ridance.

After disposing of all his property holdings in this country, Tod Sloane, the bobby, has taken his departure for dear old London, and his future plans do not at present signify a return to America. In this going, with a fair promise to remain away, this country is to be congratulated, for England is as welcome to him as to William Waldorf Astor. Sloane, while a piker physically, has long been troubled with an abnormal enlargement of the cranium, his knowledge being wholly confined to the stable, track and betting ring. Farewell can be said to the little fellow without regrets.

One thing, perhaps, that has influenced this sudden departure more than another was the cold reception accorded him by the horsemen at several American race meetings. In this country a jockey is a jockey, no matter how valuable his services or how much money his services command. If, in addition, he is capable of conducting himself like a gentleman, he is held in high regard. But there were facts which winning money or holding reputable engagements does not entitle one to any higher consideration than his merits actually deserve. The fact that Sloane finds life around an English race track more agreeable is in no sense a reflection on American horsemen, but rather a cause for commendation.

## THE NOISE NUISANCE.

A Denver paper has an editorial on "The Terror of the Steam Whistle," in which it says "it is surprising that the medical profession should not have entered a protest against the continuance of that infernal machine, the steam whistle." The protest is in order, in Portland as well as in Denver. There seems to have been an abatement of the nuisance in a small degree, but it is still noisy enough to be annoying, irritating, and injurious to all people of sensitive nerves. A brief "toot" will serve the purpose just as well as a prolonged shriek. And in this connection it may be hoped that the time is not far distant when all city churches will follow the example of some, and discard the church bell, as the school bell in cities has been discarded. All people who want to go to church know just when to go. People who are ill, or nervous, or desirous of sleep, have rights that steamboats, saw mills and churches should respect.—Portland Evening Telegram.

Our Portland contemporary wants a nice, quiet town, in which the slumbers of its sleepers may not be disturbed, day or night. Up here in Salem, we should like to have a larger chorus of factory and other whistles. We are willing to attend the noise. And what sort of a town would any old town be without a single church bell? We know of such a metropolis, however. It is a necropolis; a cemetery. Our esteemed Portland contemporary is hereby cited thereto. Not that we would be pleased to see it there, to stay. Not at all. The Telegram is an interesting member of the fraternity. And a whole lot more noise would be good for it.

## MEDICINAL BARKS.

Lebanon Criterion.

Dr. J. A. Lamberson, of this city, has during the past few months bought for shipment 340 tons of cascara bark, for which he has paid \$60 per ton, or a total of \$20,400. He has also bought 20 tons of Oregon grape root, paying therefor \$1200. The doctor is also investigating the market for fir balsam, having bought 66 barrels of that article, paying \$12.50 per barrel. The doctor is now convinced that the collection of medicinal barks, etc., will prove a permanent industry in this section of the county.

## DIED IN PORTLAND.

Portland, Or., Aug. 31.—Asher Marks, a well-known, retired merchant of Roseburg, died here today, aged 65.

## IN A SPEECH A FEW DAYS AGO.

In a speech a few days ago Gov. Roosevelt said in referring to the Philippines: "We can't shirk our duty. We're there. You can't run away unless you make every man in the civil war and whose ancestor was a pioneer, ashamed to claim kinship with us. Morally, we can't run away."

## COLLECTIONS IN ONE MONTH

### State Land Board Had Heavy Receipts.

#### ALL RECORDS WERE BROKEN

Many Delinquent Holders of Certificates of Sale Made Payment of Debts During August.

(From Daily, Sept. 2d.)

In the state land department the past month has been a record-breaker, more money having been collected on the various funds, both principal and interest, than any previous month during the year since the office was established. The amount so received was \$107,129.91, as compared to \$41,837.87 received during the month of May, 1899, which month up to that time held the record. The reason for the large collections being made was, that the six months, granted by the legislature to delinquent holders of certificates of sale of school lands, to pay up arrearages and thereby reduce the interest rate, expired on the 17th of August, and that a very large number of this class of purchasers of state lands made their payments during the month.

Those of the delinquent holders of certificates of sale, who have not taken advantage of provisions of the law, and are still in arrears on principal and interest, will not necessarily lose their holdings, although any piece of property in that class, on which the arrearage is more than three years, is liable to be sold, upon application of intending purchasers, as the certificates, held by the present claimants, state on their face that an arrearage of one year's interest works a forfeiture, and the board has the right to cancel such certificates. Cancellations will, however, probably not be made indiscriminately, but will be made upon property for which the state has applications by intending purchasers.

## THE AMOUNT RECEIVED BY GENERAL ODELL

In his department during the month of August, was yesterday transferred to the treasury department by check. The amount, \$107,129.91, being received upon the following accounts:

School principal	\$ 75,576 71
School interest	29,154 63
University principal	100 96
University interest	106 34
Agricultural college principal	1,422 70
Agricultural college interest	72 72
Swamp land	229 85
Total	\$107,129 91

## BLAIR REDIVIVUS.

Prior to the formal opening of the presidential campaign of 1896, it was generally agreed among political observers that "Coin's Financial School," a volume of which W. H. Harvey was the author, would certainly be the text-book of the democrats, if Bland, Bryan or Tillman were nominated at Chicago. Coin was a man—or, more properly speaking, a boy, adolescent in years and juvenile in arguments—who had constituted himself the valuable pioneer of a new system of finance. Its full benefits were to be attained by statutory provisions to be adopted by congress, whereby one dollar would be made worth fifty cents and fifty cents would have the purchasing power of a dollar. The feasibility of this plan was disclosed in a series of fictitious lectures given by "Professor Coin," a "young financier living in Chicago," to various bankers, manufacturers and business men, one of whom was Lyman J. Gage, now the secretary of the treasury. Coin's text-book of credit silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was embellished with illustrations, one of which depicted the financial magnates of the United States as having wheels in their heads. This is a sample of Coin's argument:

"Mr. E. H. Wheeler wanted to know of Professor Coin if he did not believe it would advance prices if the government was to issue \$500,000,000 in greenbacks?"

"No," replied Coin. "It would break down the present tottering financial system sooner. The remedy to restore prices is to remonetize silver and then issue more greenbacks! By putting silver back in the column of redemption money, we would increase it from \$200,000,000 to \$600,000,000 to \$1,200,000,000. This would warrant \$1,200,000,000 of credit money and would give us \$2,400,000,000 on a sound financial footing, or about \$34 a head."

"As Coin made this last statement, he laid his hand on a silver bell on the table, and as its clear notes rang through the room, a signal that the school had adjourned for the day, a warm and hearty applause went up."

The youthful Coin dealt in large figures an item of a billion dollars being of no importance to him. Millions were like corks floating on the stream of his expansive thought.

Coin flourished as a democrat and populist text-master for 1896, but it is evident that he does not fill the bill for 1900. As a writer in the New York Sun remarks, "he is too recent." His comments have too much contemporary flavor to be of use for 1900, and therefore certain democrats are

hunting up the writings of that intrepid literary foe of triumphant American "militarism," F. L. Blair, Jr., who flourished politically in 1867.

Mr. Blair was very much opposed to the use of troops in war. He believed in doing things constitutionally, so to speak. He took no stock whatever in the crude notion of utilizing armies for fighting. He believed in strictly unimilitary methods of pacification, such as the Iowa democrats now in their platform recommend in the case of Aguinaldo. So firmly did he impress his views upon the copperheads of the country that they insisted on honoring him, and he was accordingly nominated in Tammany hall, where the democratic national convention of 1863 was held, for the office of vice-president, an office for which he was soon afterward defeated.

In his letter of acceptance, written from Omaha, Mr. Blair was positively in his opposition to militarism. "The republicans," he said, "as the Iowa democrats say now, 'to shield themselves from the result of their wickedness and crime,' have selected a candidate willing 'to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of people fixed to earth with bayonets.' The only road to peace," after the close of the civil war, is Blair clearly pointed out, was "to put aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a congress, and by asserting the benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers." This, he said, was the only road to peace, a boon securely to be attained by his own election and by the defeat of "that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of 5,000,000 people to compel them to support him as a candidate for the presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men."

No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation, he added, "can exceed that which hails this candidate-in-arm as an angel of peace."

As a substitute for the plan of restoring the sovereignty of the national government over all parts of the country under the authority of congress, Mr. Blair offered no alternative. There had been a war, it had been decided; active hostilities had ceased, but the civil administration broken down could not be restored spontaneously any more than a stable government can be established in the Philippines until insurrectionary efforts against the American authority have been put down.

Against such "militarism," objected to by Blair, but approved by the overwhelming majority of patriotic Americans, democrats and republicans, the anti-American copperheads are objecting today, accepting the arguments, quoting the phrases and reviving the ideas of Mr. Blair, uttered thirty years ago and long ago discarded as obsolete and exploded.

The only obstacle to the cordial acceptance of the collected writings of Blair as the political text-book of the democrats in the United States for 1900 on this subject of "militarism" is found in the appearance of still more antique authority antedating Blair. The Louisiana purchase consummated in 1803, was bitterly resisted by some of the foes of "expansion" at the beginning of the century. A reproduction of the views of some of these almost forgotten citizens will bring the contemporary copperheads still nearer to the eighteenth century in their hostility to the agencies which have contributed to the glory of the United States at the close of the nineteenth.

## HEROISM IN THE RANKS.

A new phase has been given to the story that Colonel Funston swam across the Maricao river and captured a lot of Filipinos, by the statement of Lieutenant Richard Coulter, Jr., of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, to a writer in the Philadelphia Times. Lieutenant Coulter insists that he did not swim the river, as was once told, and that Colonel Funston did not do so either. He says that Musician John Campbell and Private Israel Ruff made the trip across the river and captured a boat moored on the opposite side.

The Tenth Pennsylvania regiment's surrender of the Filipinos, as he was the only officer present at the time, and crossed the river in the boat which two members of the Tenth secured for him. He adds that he met Colonel Funston several times after the event and that there was no difference between them as to who was responsible for the capture of the men who have been so earnestly fighting the soldiers of this country.

To the common soldiery then belongs the credit for an act which has been praised by everybody. In the war of the rebellion private soldiers won much honor for themselves by their courageous deeds. It is good to know that our soldiers of today are as brave as those of the sixties.

## AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

Porto Rico, being now an American city, has had an experience with a cyclone," says the Kansas City World. In the name of Oregon, we object. Oregon is a part of the United States and of America, and here we have no experiences with cyclones. A cyclone is not distinctively an American institution. Belonging to Missouri and the latitude thereof does not necessarily make it American. And then Porto Rico is not a city. It is a country, an island.

## AMONG BIRDS THE SWAN LIVES TO BE THE OLDEST.

In extreme cases reaching 300 years; the falcon has been known to live over 162 years.