

MAY BUY ISLANDS

Danish West Indies Are Needed by the Government.

ALL APPROACHES TO THE CANAL

Will Then Be Owned by the United States—Splendid Sites for Several Good Naval Stations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: A member of the foreign relations committee of the senate is authority for the statement that views with reference to the cession of the Danish West Indies have been officially exchanged between the United States and Denmark.

By the acquisition of these islands and the possession of Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian islands, the United States will practically control the approaches to the proposed Nicaragua canal.

No doubt is expressed that the United States will be able to secure the consent of both Denmark and Ecuador to the acquisition of the islands it seeks, but it is understood this government is not hurrying the negotiations.

IN VENEZUELA. New York, Feb. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Disturbing events in Venezuela, reported to the state department by Minister Loomis, are responsible for the dispatch of the gunboat Machias by Rear Admiral Farquhar to the Venezuelan port of Puerto Cabello.

According to the department's information, General Hernandez has not given up his struggle to gain the presidency of Venezuela. With a considerable following he is making preparations to renew the war with General Castro, and it is expected that a conflict will occur soon.

The authorities have been informed that a disturbing condition of affairs also exists in Santo Domingo. As soon as the Machias can be relieved from duty in Venezuelan waters, she will be ordered to proceed to Santo Domingo.

COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION.

For the Regular February Term of the Court—A Justice of the Peace of Champeong District.

The Marion county commissioners court convened at the court house yesterday afternoon for the regular February term of the court. During the afternoon only routine business was transacted.

The petition of a number of citizens of St. Paul and Champeong, for the appointment of J. F. T. B. Brentano, as justice of the peace of the district comprising the two precincts, was considered and the appointment made as prayed for.

The matter of the transfer of certain property belonging to Marion county, to Leandar Smith, was approved by the court.

The reports of County Clerk W. W. Hall, showing the warrants drawn on the insane account for December and January, and the warrants drawn in payment of January salaries, were considered and approved.

The court ordered the following corrections made in the names of judges of election, the names having been reported wrong at the January term: In Englewood, substitute C. W. Good, for J. D. Good; in Monitor, J. O. Phelps is judge instead of J. O. Phillips; in Sidney, R. P. Hall will act instead of B. F. Hall, the latter not being a resident of the precinct.

The court, after auditing the bills on the road and bridge account, adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

They that deny themselves for Christ shall enjoy themselves in Christ.—Mason.

BOARD OF AUDIT

WORK OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AT FEBRUARY TERM.

Block No. 3 in Auburn Addition to Salem Vented—Examining Roads and Bridges.

The Marion county commissioners' court continued its session for the February term yesterday, considering petitions and auditing bills.

The matter of the petition of a number of residents across the Willamette river near Independence, for a new county road, was read and continued. County Clerk W. W. Hall reported the appointment of E. J. Swafford as deputy in his office, and the same was approved.

An order was made vacating block No. 2, in Auburn addition to Salem, upon petition of a number of residents of that section of the town.

At 3:30 o'clock the court adjourned, going to Chemawa to inspect some bridges and roads, going down by the 4:14 p. m. train, and returning on foot

from that point. The court will again convene at 9 o'clock this morning.

Following are the bills audited yesterday:

Cost bills in the following criminal cases: States of Oregon, vs. M. Stillinger (2 cases), A. Lawrence, L. Weston and John Doe, E. Brown and G. H. Irwin, M. Blanton, G. D. Burdick, H. Falk, N. Morris, C. Morris, Thomas Monahan, N. A. Nash, M. Gray, W. B. Gray, C. Becker, Chas. Duncan.

Table with columns: Claimed, Allowed. Rows include Steiner Drug Co., John Hughes, Alice Prestyman, Stevens & Co., Clackamas county, E. C. Cross, M. M. High, Mrs. A. Davis, Capital Lumber Co., City of Salem, Salem Hospital, R. M. Wade & Co., W. L. Wade, A. H. Damon, C. G. Given, Krause Bros, Gilbert & Baker, Harritt & Lawrence, B. F. Russell, J. N. Davis.

Table with columns: Claimed, Allowed. Rows include Sheriff's Account, Court House and Jail, Salem Water Co., John Hughes, A. Kehrberger, C. M. Lockwood, Or. Tel. & Telg. Co., L. W. Benson, Knox & Murphy, Salem L. & T. Co., Gray Bros, Gilbert & Baker, Weller Bros, J. N. Smith.

Table with columns: Claimed, Allowed. Rows include Bicycle Account, M. D. Herrington, C. E. Bruce, Capital Lumber Co., H. T. Bruce, B. M. Herrick, R. M. Wade & Co.

Table with columns: Claimed, Allowed. Rows include Legal Account, G. G. Bingham.

Table with columns: Claimed, Allowed. Rows include Postage Account, J. H. Roland, G. P. Terrell, W. W. Hall, G. W. Jones, F. W. Durbin, A. L. Downing.

Table with columns: Claimed, Allowed. Rows include Coroner's Account, A. M. Clough, Obed Green, Jesse George, W. H. Armstrong, J. Leidinger, W. H. Hepburn, F. R. Davis, W. B. Gray, B. B. Colbath, G. W. Jones, J. N. Smith.

Table with columns: Claimed, Allowed. Rows include Jury Account, H. T. Hayes, J. H. Gates, W. D. Hayes, H. A. Johnson, N. J. Judah, F. W. Steusloff, F. L. Pound, L. F. Butler, O. H. Gilbert, L. J. Poujade, W. J. Clarke, G. A. Michel, G. W. Powell, E. F. Bennett, J. M. Eskew, J. J. Sellers, M. L. Eskew.

PLEASANT POINT NOTES.

Pleasant Point, Feb. 8.—Homer Hastie has secured employment in Merced county, California, caring for cattle on a stock ranch.

The family of E. S. Tolman, living on the P. M. Hanshaw farm (the old Daniel Clark place), has been having an unusual amount of sickness the present winter. Little Mary took ill the week before Christmas, and is now just able to sit up and eat a little.

There was quite a pleasant social party at Frank Herren's a few evenings ago.

The jay birds have found a new form of rascality. They pick and eat the cherry and plum buds. The remedy against this blue outlaw is a good charge of shot.

Your correspondent delivered a course of six lectures in the Battle Creek district (eight miles south of Salem) recently, on "Mind and Character."

Miss Nellie Clark, of Salem, is teaching in the Battle Creek district and is doing good work.

George Shirley and family expect to remove to the state of Washington or to Eastern Oregon in the spring or early summer.

Rev. Hornschuch preaches the first and third Sunday each month at the school house.

Last Saturday evening a box supper was given at the schoolhouse for the purpose of raising means to finish paying for the organ. There remains yet \$10. The proceeds of the supper amounted to \$7.50. There was a literary and musical program rendered, and a pleasant time was had.

Mrs. Geo. Shirley possesses artistic abilities and tastes of no mean order, as her home studio well exhibits.

Geo. Simmons and family have returned from their visit on Howell prairie.

It Will Surprise You—Try It. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

Twice-a-week Statesman, \$1 a year.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE.

(This department is maintained in the Statesman on Thursday mornings. The public is invited to contribute articles of reasonable length. There is no limit to the range of subjects; the only condition is that they must not be libelous, nor attack persons in their private character. If you have interesting information to give or ask, you will find here an open field, without money and without price.)

Subjects, this issue: Republican Clubs. Some Attempted Poetry. The Mind and Body. Money for Settlers. To Better the Fair.

THE STATE LEAGUE.

I have read Mr. Gatch's address delivered before the state league of republican clubs and find much in it that makes good reading, but I am a little surprised at his assertions touching the province and scope of the league and the clubs forming it, with regard to the promulgation of party platforms and principles. If the work of the league is to be in future along the lines suggested by Mr. Gatch, then, indeed, since its foundation was laid, I remember distinctly at all its meetings heretofore the position has been strictly maintained that it was no part of the province of the league to set up a platform or to dictate either measures or candidates for the party—that the work of the clubs consisted in laboring for the party success along such lines and under such standard bearings as were given us by the party conventions. Now, Mr. Gatch wants the clubs to dictate the party policies and incidentally the candidates, thus doing away with the necessity for primaries and conventions.

In support of his theory and his hopes, Mr. Gatch pretends to think "that a league meeting, being exempt from the schemes of individuals, larger in representation, and more directly from the people, is better able to announce the policy of our party than a nominating convention."

Mr. Gatch must have enjoyed his own sarcastic humor in the foregoing, and his audience must have also chuckled with satisfaction. Clubs being "exempt from the schemes of individuals," is good; their being "directly from the people" is another excellent bon mot.

The fact of the matter is that the manner of forming political clubs makes them entirely unrepresentative and places them absolutely in the hands of a few men who have political or commercial axes to grind of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of time and money. Look at the way our own big Salem republican club was organized and its work done, and you will have a sample of how "representative" and "free from personal schemes" the club work is. Two men were paid \$5 each to go around the city and procure signatures to a club roll, and enough were thus secured to entitle the club to twenty-two representatives in the state league. Not one out of fifteen of the signers of that roll attended or were expected to attend the meetings of the club. When the officers and representatives to the state league were elected, was there any attempt to get a fair representative expression of the club? Was the election "exempt from the schemes of individuals?" I think not. There was scarcely anybody present except state, county and city office holders, a few merchants whose dealings with the state and county are numerous, and a few men who are pronounced candidates for office. The twenty-two delegates to the state league were selected by a committee of three appointed by the chair, and the whole proceedings lacked the first elements of a representative character. Is there any reason to suppose that other clubs throughout the state acted very differently?

No, no! Let us hope the day will never come when the policies and candidates of the republican party will be dictated by club management. For just so sure as our party falls under club dictation, that moment the masses of voters will begin to lose confidence in it, and without the votes of the masses we cannot win elections. Political clubs, when they become the working tools of the office holder for his perpetuation, or the boosting machines of the local aspirant, are viewed, with distrust by the man who has something to do besides attend to politics, and, though they may be successful for a time, in the end they will bring disaster to the party in which they manipulate.

The republican clubs, in their incipency, had a legitimate and useful mission. They were organized to promote local discussion of political affairs, to place the weapons of knowledge in the hands of the common people and to aid in the election of the republican

ticket as nominated and the success of the platform as adopted by the party convention. So long as the names on those club lists meant an active membership—men who attended the meetings and were ready for all work required—so long were they powerful agencies for party success; but, in the present condition of the clubs, it is very doubtful if their existence is helpful to the party or to clean politics. The clubs, now, so far as their full membership is concerned, have merely a paper existence and in the matter of active work they represent nobody except the office holders and a few candidates for office.

The club proper has no excuse for existence until the issues are made up and the candidates chosen. In fact, the very life of a club is inspired from the ticket and platform, and a club inspired in any other way is a misconception.

REPUBLICAN. WE MUST CONQUER.

War rages still and many brave are dying. But we must on, with purpose ever set; Rise in our strength, for now the foe is flying; Now we must dye the glistening bayonet; Though loved ones perish we must not forget; That we have staked our honor and our pride; And we shall bring more glory, even yet; To that fair flag for which our fathers died; Victory or death; we must die, or stem the tide.

See the banner floating o'er those distant isles, As o'er New England, in colonial days. Barbarians, cease your strife, let freedom smile As she has smiled on us, in all her ways; Nay, not distrustfully upon us gaze, For liberty we bring unto thy shore; O trodden ones, we come you to raise; We drove the Spanish foeman from thy doors; And freedom's taloned bird now o'er your islands soars.

O nation, thou wilt never ground thine arms, But battle fiercely until victory's thine; Cowards cannot move thee with a false alarm; Thou, like Apollo, will arise and shine, And as the Grecians gather at the shrine, So will the future ages, look to thee; Thou art the agent of the Great Divine; Tyranny and slavery 'fore thy arms must flee; As on our shores at home, on the isles across the sea.

Monmouth, Feb. 5th L. M. S.

NOT SEPARATE AND DISTINCT

In Sunday's Oregonian, under the caption of "No Divorces for Insanity," we find the following: "The spouse whose partner suffers from physical disability acquired after marriage would not for a moment urge such affliction as ground for divorce, no matter how complete the disability might be. Why should mental disability be any better justification for divorce?"

There is every reason to believe that there is no mental disability except secondarily, and wholly from physical causes; viz: either functional or structural brain perversion of function. If the mind, soul or intelligence is anything more than a result of cerebration, it is an intangible immaterial entity—a principle—the real person, and all there is of him, aside from his physical tenement house. As a principle cannot be diseased, there are no mental diseases—the world is full of intangible entities, indeed they are the moving factions of our world and the system of worlds, but we never think of their being diseased. A person who would discuss diseased electricity, or a disease of the principle of gravitation would render himself ridiculous. Only material things are subject to disease, disintegration and death. A principle being immaterial is free from sickness and death, at least so far as we can understand, and disease or death can only directly affect material things. The thinking world recognizes the mind as a principle, and therefore immaterial, and as a principle, so far as we know, can not be diseased nor subject to death, there can be no diseases of the mind, nor spiritual death. The instrument being unstrung and out of tune, the (mental) music is erratic, oblique and incoherent, notwithstanding the musician is ever so competent. I am quite in accord with the Oregonian, that insanity should be no ground for divorces, any more than the loss of a limb or an eye, but, notwithstanding my high appreciation of the integrity, ability and discrimination which are usually recognized in the columns of the Oregonian, it occurs to me that the indiscriminate use of the terms physical disability and mental disability, as though they were separate and distinct pathological conditions is educationally bad.

GOEBEL LAID TO REST

LARGE CROWDS ATTEND THE FUNERAL AT FRANKFORT.

A Brother of the Dead Leader Calls Upon Kentucky Democrats to Continue the Work.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—The funeral of the late Governor Wm. Goebel occurred today. The formation of the parade began at 11 o'clock. It was headed by a battalion of police and members of the city council, numerous local societies and organizations, citizens on foot in great numbers, and hundreds of men on horseback made up the procession. The services at the hotel were short and simple, but at the cemetery they were elaborate and were witnessed by fully 7000 people. The oration of the day was delivered by Senator Blackburn. In the oration at the funeral, Senator Blackburn said: "Goebel is dead, but that which he stood for, and that which he died for, still lives. Some men in their deaths render a greater service to the cause they advocate than it were it possible to do in life." As Senator Blackburn continued and his stentorian voice rang out in his denunciation of the shooting of Governor Goebel, and as he stated that "it was not the work of a crank or crazed assassin, murmurs of 'no' and 'that's right' came from the closely packed crowd, while tears stood in the eyes of many of the grim-faced men within hearing of his voice."

Salem, Feb. 6th. A LARGE SUM.

I want to say something in regard to the bill of Senator McBride allowing \$1.25 an acre to homestead and

pre-emption settlers within the limits of forfeited railroad land grants, who paid double minimum prices for such lands, to which your Washington correspondent referred in the article printed in the Statesman of yesterday. The bill is an important one to many of our people, and, if it passes the house (as it has passed the senate), the amount to be paid to settlers in Oregon will be somewhere from \$250,000 to \$500,000, probably.

The passage of this bill in the upper branch of congress is the result of long and faithful work. However, it will, if it finally passes the house, do only justice to those settlers who were obliged to pay their money to the government under what proved to be false pretenses.

JUSTICE. WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRESENT AIM OF PRODUCERS.

It is now forty years since preparations were making to hold the first Oregon state fair. At that time agriculture, as to field crops and fruit production, was largely a subject of experiment, and stock breeding in its testing of races and breeds and their adaptation almost entirely so. The aim then naturally and properly was to encourage the introduction of varieties of field seeds, fruits and live stock best for our soils and climatic adaptation. The period between 1860 and 1890 has pretty well settled that form of agricultural activities, so that for the past fifteen or twenty years public interest in state fair exhibits has been declining to such an extent that the law makers have been induced to appropriate public moneys to encourage these fairs, and their managers have tried every means of attraction, from tight rope walking to oratory, to induce attendance and fasten interest, and these have not given satisfactory results. What, then, shall be done? We know that Oregon will produce good grain, fruit, flax, wool, hops, dairy products and meats. The experimental stages of production, then, is past, and the most important questions now are, the best qualities of the products for commercial purposes, and the best methods of preparation for sending into the world's markets. It has become a mercantile question mainly, and to meet the demands of commerce for the best products of lobar put up in the best and most convenient packages. The policy, then, to make a state fair attractive, is suggested by common mercantile practice. Show the goods to those interested as purchasers. Place the money that has heretofore been used to encourage gambling in the speed of horses, which are no longer used to carry important messages, and that paid for blatherskite orators, balloon ascensions, tight rope performances, the greatest varieties of fruits, grains or vegetables—place this money on the BEST; giving the most encouragement to the most important export products already mentioned. I believe if a trial was made of table exhibits in the pavilion, of hops, prepared fruits in packages, wools scoured and in the fleece, flax dressed and in the straw, that \$2,000 could be well spent on these products alone, and four tiers of exposition tables covered with them. A merchant in Salem who deals in hops and the raw material for clothing has in his window samples of hops, wool, goats' hair and flax twine, sulphur, etc., that would attract the attention of dealers in these goods in London or Paris, or any other great market.

IS HE A BIGAMIST?

A Former Salem Barber Is Accused of Having Two Wives—A Sorrowing Mother-in-law.

The following reference to a former Salem barber, is taken from a recent issue of the Albany Herald: "Charles G. L. Benson, the Broadalbin-street barber, left town Friday night and has not been heard from since. Benson came to town several months ago and purchased the barber shop back of Young's store. He represented that he had been married, but was divorced. Shortly after coming to town, he commenced to keep company with Miss Erma Watts, and last Saturday night they were married. Friday morning a woman came to town who claims she is Benson's legal wife and had never secured a divorce. Benson hired a buggy at the livery stable, and as near as can be learned, drove to Shedd, Friday night, and stopped at that town until Saturday morning, when he left for Independence, probably crossing the river at Peoria. He was accompanied by Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Benson, No. 2, but the former returned yesterday morning and her daughter came back with the buggy late in the afternoon. Benson evidently headed for Portland, and as he has about \$300, borrowed from his new mother-in-law, he will be able to keep moving, as there seems to be no one particularly anxious to head him off." Benson spent a few months in Salem about a year ago and left Salem very suddenly, leaving numerous confidential friends anxious for his return. By the prompt return by express of an overcoat that he had purloined, Benson escaped arrest and examination by the charge of larceny. In this city, where he is not divorced, News of his marriage to an Albany girl naturally created some surprise in this city.

THE CHARACTER, WITH ALL ITS VARIETY OF ELEMENTS, IS SO CONNECTED TOGETHER THAT A BREAKAGE AT ONE PART IS REALLY THE BREAKAGE OF THE WHOLE THING.

How you resist, at the point where you are weakest, is the real measure of it.—Herford.

Twice-a-week Statesman, \$1 a year.

TO COUNT PEOPLE

SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS MAKES HIS PREPARATIONS

For Enumerating the Population of the First Congressional District—Marion County Divided.

Hon. C. B. Winn, of Albany, supervisor of the census for the first congressional district, was in Salem the first of this week, and while here completed arrangements for taking the census of Marion county next June, by dividing the county into enumeration districts, in each of which one census enumerator will be employed. Marion county is thus divided into twenty-five districts, the City of Salem being apportioned among nine enumerators. Outside of Salem, the men to be appointed for the work of enumerating the inhabitants will have thirty days in which to complete their tasks, but inside the city limits of the Capital City only two weeks' time will be allowed, and for that reason the city districts have been made small.

The men to do the actual field work will be appointed about the middle of April, and Supervisor Winn is desirous of getting the very best and most active and energetic persons possible for this task, as there will be little chance for changes after the work is once under way and the task must be completed within a given time.

The arrangements for dividing the county into districts have progressed far enough, so that the Statesman can this morning give the districts, each one of which will be allotted to one enumerator, as follows: Aumsville, Silver Falls, and Sublimity.

Aurora and Butteville. Breitenbush, Elkhorn and Horeb. Brooks and Gervais precincts and town of Gervais.

Champeong, Fairfield and St. Paul. City of Silverton. North and South Silverton.

East Salem and Prospect. Scotts Mills, Monitor, Mt. Angel, including town of Mt. Angel. Howell Prairie and Macleay.

Hubbard and Woodburn, including the two towns. Jefferson and Sidney, including the town of Jefferson.

Marion and Turner, including the towns. Mehama and Stayton, including the town of Stayton.

North Salem and Englewood. South Salem and Yew Park. The city of Salem is divided into nine districts, bounded as follows:

First district—On the south by Marion street; east by Cottage; north by North Mill creek; west by Willamette river.

Second district—West by Cottage street; south by Marion; east by Mill creek; north by Mill creek.

Third district—West by Willamette river; south by Court street; east by Cottage; north by Marion.

Fourth district—West by Cottage street; south by Court; east by 14th street; north by Marion.

Fifth district—West by 14th street; south by Ferry; east by 21st street and Mill creek; north by Mill creek to Marion street, thence west on Marion street to 14th street.

Sixth district—West by Willamette river; south by Ferry street; east by 14th; north by Court.

Seventh district—West by Willamette river; south by Mission street; north by Ferry; east by Cottage.

Eighth district—South by Mission, Berry and Cross streets; east by main line railroad and 14th street; north by Ferry; west by Cottage.

Ninth district—West by 14th street and railroad; main line; south by city limits; east to 22d street; east, north five blocks, thence west on 21st street to Ferry; north by Ferry street.

The first two districts in Salem are in Salem precinct No. 1; the third and fourth in No. 2; the fifth district comprises that part of Salem No. 2 and all of 14th street; the sixth is all of No. 3 west of 14th street; the seventh, eighth and ninth are in precinct No. 4.

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