

ALL IS NOW READY

SALEM'S NEW CREAMERY BUILDING COMPLETED YESTERDAY.

A Part of the Machinery Has been Received—Plant Will Be in Operation By April 1st.

(From Daily, March 14th.)

(Daily Statesman, Salem, March 14.) Work in the interest of Salem's new creamery plant has by no means abated but on the contrary popular interest in the project becomes more intense as the date for its initial operation approaches.

The construction of an addition of 14,200 feet to the main building of the Crystal Ice Works on East State street, in which the creamery plant is to be established, was completed yesterday and everything is now in readiness for the installation of the machinery. A part of the machinery has arrived and the remainder will soon be shipped to Salem. T. S. Townsend, the promoter of the scheme, is expected up from Portland within a few days, when the machinery will be placed in the building and other details regarding the operation of the plant adjusted so that the making of butter may be in full progress by April 1st.

At the rate creameries are being established in the immediate vicinity of Salem, it will not be many years until the dairy business will be one of the foremost and most profitable industries of the Willamette valley.

A recent issue of the Stayton Mail had the following mention of a creamery that is being built in that city:

"The work on Stayton's creamery was begun yesterday morning. A site 100x200 feet has been purchased of Lee Brown on what is known as the Harden place, convenient to the business district, and the foundation work is proceeding. E. Shepherd, a competent mason, has charge of the brick work. As soon as the foundation is completed Henry Bruer will erect the building, which will be 20x28 feet in dimensions with 12x20 addition. Cement floors will be laid. E. J. Seeley, the projector of this new enterprise, was here Wednesday from Albany, and made the arrangements. The machinery, all new and first-class, has been ordered, and it is expected the plant will be in operation very soon after April 1st. M. S. Titus, one of the prominent stockmen of Linn county, near here, says he thinks the milk of not less than 100 cows will be furnished this creamery from that side of the river this present season."

H. A. Snyder, the enterprising owner and publisher of the Aurora Borealis, recently published in his paper the following sensible article pertinent to the dairy business:

"Aurora citizens, who keep track of events, have noticed that nearly every town in the state has established or is preparing to build a creamery. We have recently conversed with former residents of Minnesota, who informed us that in that state every township has a creamery, and where before the location of such institutions even diversified farming sometimes failed in the realization of expectations, in the communities in which the creameries were situated there is now to be found money in circulation and trade good. A gentleman recently from Vermont has told us that in that Eastern state the people would not be without them."

"We hear daily complaints from our farmers that farming is not profitable. Why? Because they fail to take such steps as will lead them to profitable undertakings. In this immediate vicinity almost sole dependence has been placed upon the hog-growing industry. The grower, to succeed in this, must fight pests, have the weather propitious and the crop in fine condition, and the market valuation above a certain figure, which it is not this year by a long way. Others look for salvation from other crops, and if the market is poor in these there is the finale—raising money on a mortgage and voting the populist ticket."

"But these two deplorable acts are not the last resource. It is within the province of the people of Aurora and the farmers of this section to secure a creamery here that will be compensative to a basic remuneration to all. We do not suggest a creamery on the co-operative plan, nor one that will purchase the milk. We mean a creamery that will take your milk, manufacture butter fat from the cream, return you the skimmed milk, sell the butter-fat and pay you all the money received after deducting 3 cents per pound for manufacturing it. One hundred pounds of milk will make 3 1/4 pounds of butter by the new separator, which gains 3 per cent over the old process."

"Is not this worthy of serious consideration and activity on the part of our farmers and also our business men? Country butter now brings from 25 to 30 cents a pound, and merchants taking it in trade cannot get that much for it in Portland. Creamery butter demands a price of from 55 to 60 cents a roll. There is a difference of 30 cents in the farmer's pocket, or 24 cents after the 6 cents is paid the creamery for its part of the work."

"There is always a good market for creamery butter and the field is widening through increased demands from the Orient and Alaska. The creamery finds the purchaser and stands good for all risks. It is a splendid proposition and should interest all."

"The Aurora Borealis will undertake to find a responsible man to build a creamery in Aurora if the people will guarantee to furnish it with milk from at least 200 cows. It will require this number to induce and pay a man of business to establish a creamery here. We believe that, if sufficient energy is displayed, this guarantee can be easily secured. Woodburn in one week has found from 200 to 400 cows for a projected creamery, and the farmers of that section are enthusiastic over the subject. Aurora can do the same. It has a fertile field."

"Call a meeting of the farmers and get down to business that will pay."

NEW TIME TABLE.

There is a Rumor That Beginning on April 1st, Southbound California Express Will Leave Portland at 8:30 p. m.

"Commencing Sunday, April 1st, the Southern Pacific California express will leave Portland at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, instead of 7 o'clock as at present," says Monday's Eugene Guard. "This change will bring the night train to Eugene about 2 o'clock in the morning, instead of 12:35 a. m. as at

IN RURAL SCHOOLS

REPORTS OF CLERKS RECEIVED BY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

A Spirit of Improvement Manifested by District Boards A Contest for Office of Director.

(From Daily, March 14th.)

In the office of County Superintendent G. W. Jones the reports of school clerks for the past year, and the results of the recent school elections are being received, nearly all of the districts having already reported. The rural districts generally show a very satisfactory condition of affairs, in many of them an increase being noted in the number of children of school age, and in the enrollment.

The financial condition of the school districts, generally, is also very good, there being more funds in the hands of the districts than usual at the close of the year. This is explained by the change in the method of the distribution of school funds, inaugurated last year. In the past but two apportionments were made each year, while under an act of the legislature, passed at the last session, the school funds are distributed quarterly. When the first quarterly apportionment was made in July of last year, the district officers generally understood that to be a semi-annual distribution and contracts for the year's expenditures were made on that basis. When later three more apportionments were made, instead of one as was expected by them, they found that more money was at their command than had been expected, and they had contracted for the expenditure of less than the amount at their command, hence considerable of the school money was not expended.

During the past year, in many of the rural districts, the teachers have made special efforts to beautify and improve the buildings and grounds. This matter has been taken up, to a great extent, by the school boards, the good example of the enterprising teachers followed, and substantial changes and improvements have been made by boards in some cases, while in many districts plans are being perfected to have material improvements made during the coming summer months. This matter of improving the school buildings was brought up at the annual school meetings in many of the districts, and was received with favor. The Gervais Star, in its last issue, mentions the necessity of improvement in the case of the school house in that little city, and the determination to make the needed changes. The Star, in reporting the school meeting, says:

"There was an interesting meeting of the Gervais school district Monday. There was shown an increased number of children in the district amounting to nine over the previous year. The district received over \$900 during the year and disbursed all but \$53. There were two directors elected, one for one year and one for three years, as follows: G. W. Massey for short term and John C. Siegmund for the long term. F. A. Mangold was re-elected clerk. The sense of the meeting was favorable to the remodeling or building a new school building. A meeting is to be called to consider the matter. All agreed that the present building was in a dilapidated condition."

Superintendent Jones yesterday received a telephone message from some parties residing in school district No. 59, near Gervais, to the effect that contest proceedings might be instituted as a result of the recent election of school officers in that district, and asking the limit of time within which such proceedings must be brought. No details were given, and it is possible that an expensive contest may be prevented.

The attendance in the Salem district is reported to be on the decrease. There are said to be 200 less children in the schools now than were in attendance this time last year, the reason assigned for this decrease being the removal from Salem of many families. It is reported, by those in a position to know, that ten families are leaving every month, the majority going to Eastern Oregon, and this naturally takes many children out of the schools. Some of these, of course, moving out of the city temporarily going to their farms in the country, and will be in the city again next fall, when the children will again attend the schools.

Miss Emily Henry, teacher at the Oregon school for the blind, has secured a three months' summer school near Newport, whither she will go at the close of the school year at the blind school. Her term at Newport will begin May 29th.

THREE PAYMENTS MADE.

Insurance Companies Settle with the State of Oregon—Money for the General School Fund.

In State Treasurer Chas. S. Moore's office, yesterday, three insurance companies paid the state tax on their 1899 business, the amounts so received aggregating \$90,14. The amount was placed in the general school fund. The companies paying are:

British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., of Liverpool—Gross receipts, \$21,800.16; losses paid, \$614.34; net receipts, \$21,185.82; tax paid, \$425.52.

Continental Insurance Company, of New York—Gross, \$26,051.12; premiums returned, \$13,330.02; losses paid, \$6,402.54; net, \$18,115.56; tax paid, \$362.31.

Western Assurance Company, of Toronto, Canada—Gross receipts, \$12,104.20; premiums returned, \$1,733.31; losses paid, \$4,255.37; net receipts, \$6,115.52; tax paid, \$122.31.

STATE LAND BOARD.

Important Matters Transacted in the Meeting Yesterday—Petition for a Correction Deed.

The state land board held a protracted business session at the capital yesterday, it being the regular monthly business meeting. A large amount of routine business came up for action, and several important land cases were discussed.

In the matter of the mandamus suit, recently brought against the board, to enforce payment of interest on certain payments made for land, title to which could not be secured, it was arranged that the attorneys representing the petitioners and the attorneys for the state agree upon a stipulation of facts, upon

which to try the case in the circuit court.

The petition of Mrs. Rebecca Williams, of Union county, for the correction of a deed made by the state land board in 1879, was received and discussed. Mrs. Williams purchased the property from the state's original grantee, and when the land was purchased—the tract contained 80 acres—40 acres of it was erroneously described; in fact, a different tract, from that actually intended to be conveyed, was described in the deed. This error was not discovered until a few days ago. In the meantime the state had sold the forty acres which was covered by the deed, but not taken possession of by the petitioner or the state's original grantee, and is now occupied by other parties. On January 3, 1900, the state transferred the 40 acres, for over twenty years used and occupied by Mrs. Williams and her grantor, who have always been in peaceful possession and believed themselves to be the rightful owners, to one Joe Clark, and Mrs. Williams petitions for the setting aside of the last deed, and the granting, to her, of a good title to the property. The board took the matter under advisement.

A SHORT-LIVED COMPLIMENT.

There is a delightfully human story which Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, tells, rather at his own expense, of his gratification at the apparent desire of the "man and brother" for higher intellectual culture, releases the Philadelphia Call. On arriving at the station at West Chester, Penn., where he was to lecture, a colored cabman, it is said, offered his services to convey him to his hotel. When he got there Mr. Forbes asked the extent of remuneration expected for the journey. The darkey replied:

"Well, sah, if you'd jes' gib me a ticket to de lecture sah, I should be right glad."

This unusual request from a cabman struck him not only as singular and laudable, but as quite complimentary to him, so he said:

"Certainly. And haven't you got a map?"

"Oh, yes, sah—I's got a missus."

"Well, you shall have one for her."

And he requested his agent to hand to the knowledge-seeker the requisite passes for the entertainment. On reaching the lecture room he cast a glance over the audience to see his colored friend, but he had not arrived, nor did he put in an appearance. Next morning, on getting into the same man's vehicle to go to the station, Mr. Forbes said:

"I didn't see you at the lecture last night."

"No, sah; I we' not dar'."

"But, you know, I gave you tickets for yourself and wife."

"Yes, sah; I know dat, sah; but you see, sah, I jes' sold dem tickets for \$1, sah, 'cause I don't know much about lectures and thought I'd rather hab de cash, sah!"

KEROSENE ON PEACH AND APPLE TREES.

The Cornell university station thus summarizes its study of the effects of kerosene spray on peach and apple trees:

"Pure kerosene is likely to seriously injure peach trees when they are perfectly dormant."

"A twenty per cent. mixture of kerosene can probably be safely used on the peach tree at any time, but a stronger mixture cannot always be so applied."

"Apple trees do not appear to be as susceptible to the action of kerosene as peaches. In some instances clear kerosene did not harm them."

"There seems to be little, if any, danger to apple trees from a mixture containing fifty per cent., or less of kerosene."

Very conflicting results are often obtained from the use of kerosene.

Kerosene is especially likely to cause injury if applied on other than a bright, sunny day."

In our experience, a twenty per cent. solution (one part of oil to four parts water) is harmless to plants and destructive to insects, even to the San Jose scale."

Professor Bogue, of the Oklahoma experiment station, recommends the following remedy for borers in trees: It is made with ordinary soft soap, diluted or made thinner with a strong solution of common washing soda. Make the solution of washing soda as strong as possible then thin the soap with that. If this is painted on the trees on a clear, warm day it will leave a thin varnish-like coating on the trunks, which will stay there for a number of weeks, and will prevent the female with that. If this wash is painted on the bark, the borers are grubs of beetles which hatch from eggs laid on the bark; if this coating of soft soap and soda is painted on the trees the mother beetle will not lay eggs there and the trees are safe. Other washes are sometimes recommended, but this is as good as any."

There is a certain masculine balance and vigor along with the womanly sympathy in her character and intellect that explains why conviction and execution have always with her gone hand in hand.

Her talk was a plea for broader experience, which is true democracy. Among other things, she said:

"The problem of right living is the getting of a motive for morality, and the keeping that motive fed and going. The greatest temptation in the path of every would-be good man or woman is the tendency to self-righteousness to be content in small achievements. The trouble comes from judging social activity by the standards of twenty-five years ago, or by family and class traditions. It is not enough that one should keep the Ten Commandments. That is largely a matter of habit and tradition. The only real test of living is the social test. What am I doing to alleviate the ills of less fortunate persons? That is the test question. The comfort-loving man is likely to figure out a social theory that will relieve him of responsibility. He wants to be comfortable among comfortable people, and he persuades himself that poor people are entirely different from himself, that they do not feel their deprivations and do not need development, that he can do nothing to change social conditions, and that, if he could, it wouldn't be advisable. Then he proceeds to be comfortable in a fashion that would be impossible to broader experience."

SHARKEY A LANDOWNER.

Tom Sharkey, the pugilist, has become a property-owner, and is now one of Greater New York's real estate holders. The sailor pugilist purchased a cottage and land in Sheephead Bay and intends to build this summer. Sharkey is a once only boxer who has property in that locality. "Spike" Sullivan and Peter Maher, the other two noted Irish scrappers, possess their own homes there, too."

Fear and awe are only weak chains to secure love; when these fetters are broken, a man who forgets to fear will begin to show the effects of his hatred—Tacitus.

MUST SPRAY TREES

THE FRUIT INTERESTS TO BE PROTECTED FROM PESTS.

Commissioner Reynolds Advises Residents of Salem to Cleanse Their Infested Trees Immediately.

Editor Statesman: We wish to call the attention of residents of Salem, who have fruit and ornamental trees on their premises, to the necessity of spraying their trees before the buds become too far advanced. Where trees are known to be infested with San Jose scale, the owners have been given notice to properly spray their trees but there are doubtless others who have infested trees, and it would greatly assist in the work of protection to the fruit interests if each household would carefully examine the trees on his premises, and if any are found infested with scale or other insects or diseases, have them properly sprayed.

The importance of the fruit interests in the territory adjacent to Salem, is too great for the people of this city to neglect their trees and allow them to become breeding grounds for injurious orchard pests. Any thing, which may assist in the development of the fruit industry, should receive the encouragement of our citizens, and none should be so shortsighted as to hinder the effort to secure clean orchards and clean fruit. The fruit and hop growers distribute much more money as wages than any other class of producers in this vicinity, thus making their prosperity of financial interest to the community at large.

The natural advantages of the surrounding country are such that Salem, already the nursery and hop center, should become the center of the Oregon prune industry, as San Jose has become the prune center of California. Let all, at least, take sufficient pride in their premises to keep their trees clean and free from pests.

A few formulas and directions are given here, which may be of value to those who are not accustomed to spraying. Fruit growers, who have not already received them, may obtain copies of the fifth biennial report of the board of horticulture upon application.

A formula for Bordeaux Mixture:

Ingredients—

Sulphate of Copper, 6 pounds.

Lime, 4 pounds.

Water, 45 gallons.

To be used for apple scab, pear and leaf blight.

First application—Just as the buds are swelling.

Second application—Just as the fruit buds break open, but before the flowers expand.

Third application—When the fruit is formed, with the addition of 4 ounces of Paris green for codling moth.

Formula for spray in treating San Jose Scale:

No. 1.—Ingredients—

Lime (unslacked), 50 pounds.

Sulphur, 50 pounds.

Stock salt, 50 pounds.

This will make 150 gallons of wash.

Directions—Slack 50 pounds of lime, then add the 50 pounds of sulphur, boil it over a brisk fire for one hour, then place all the salt with it in the boiler and boil 15 minutes more, then add the necessary amount of water to make 150 gallons. This solution should be used at a temperature of at least 50 degrees.

Before using, strain it. In preparing a smaller quantity, observe the same proportions.

The above may also be purchased ready for use. In spraying for scale, care should be first taken to first prune out all superfluous wood in the trees, and then see that not an inch is left unpruned.

L. T. REYNOLDS.

Salem, Or., March 14, 1900.

PHILANTHROPY WON'T DO.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House Talks Democracy.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, talked of democracy and social ethics yesterday at the Monday evening meeting of the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture. Miss Addams' personality is an immediate bid for the interest of an audience and the sympathy in her face and voice and manner would warm the coldest of the most unaltruistic heart. She has a fashion of standing with her hands clasped behind her, and her head thrown back, and in the expression of her eyes something vaguely suggestive of the Bastien Lepage Joan of Arc. Why not! They are seers of visions, dreamers of dreams, and good fighters, both of them.

There is a certain masculine balance and vigor along with the womanly sympathy in her character and intellect that explains why conviction and execution have always with her gone hand in hand.

Her talk was a plea for broader experience, which is true democracy. Among other things, she said:

"The problem of right living is the getting of a motive for morality, and the keeping that motive fed and going. The greatest temptation in the path of every would-be good man or woman is the tendency to self-righteousness to be content in small achievements. The trouble comes from judging social activity by the standards of twenty-five years ago, or by family and class traditions. It is not enough that one should keep the Ten Commandments. That is largely a matter of habit and tradition. The only real test of living is the social test. What am I doing to alleviate the ills of less fortunate persons? That is the test question. The comfort-loving man is likely to figure out a social theory that will relieve him of responsibility. He wants to be comfortable among comfortable people, and he persuades himself that poor people are entirely different from himself, that they do not feel their deprivations and do not need development, that he can do nothing to change social conditions, and that, if he could, it wouldn't be advisable. Then he proceeds to be comfortable in a fashion that would be impossible to broader experience."

The literary attitude is another of the present-day attitudes toward social problems. Our generation seems to find solace in literary expression rather than in action. No novel excites great attention unless it presents social questions, and the public apparently feels that it enters into complicity by reading the work, and is, in some occult way, helping on the good cause. Literary light on social questions is hurtful, as it enervates or spurs to action. Strong expression is interesting, but not definite. We need concrete, experienced, the doing things in common. Until we lose individual good in desire for the good of the whole, we do not reach morality, and this enlarged life comes only through enlarged experience."

The young people nowadays appeal me. So many of them are going about wearing panoplies of learning too heavy for them. They make me nervous, because they have ideas and theories of life too big to swing, and so are perforce reduced to the literary, or to the doing things in common. They get more learning than good, but of an enlarged morality thrust upon them from above. They should know for themselves. I'm impressed by the charming young girls who want to come into my settlement work. They have delightful manners and theories, but they have known only one sort of people. Their training has been essentially narrow, aristocratic, when they come into contact with other classes, their social training utterly breaks down and they are inaccessible ill at ease. Now that is certainly poor social training."

"Even good people are prone to regard the poor as on a lower plane, and so consider that their duty toward these creatures lies in feeding and housing them. There is no trace of democracy in prevalent philanthropy. The only way of attaining motive power for moral living and right social relations is to discard all ideas of philanthropy, put gratitude out of the question, work among classes of society other than your own, because of vital interest, because you are eager for experience and enlargement of your life and its scope, because they can give as much to you as you to them. Put every trace of condescension and contemptuous kindness out of your heart. Then your work will tell."

"The democratic relationship is the only solution for social difficulties. Philanthropy, I repeat, will not do. There is no object in this world more distasteful to me than a person who goes about doing good from a sense of duty. That is the man who makes goodness unattractive and sets up a barrier in the way of the fellowship of man to man. If you do not learn that goodness lies in self-expression, not self-achievement, you will be crushed under the weight of your own goodness and may as well make yourself a monument of it, and lie passively under it."

Miss Addams touched lightly upon international ethics and its relation to democracy, and suggested for a new Mazzini—a Mazzini for the human race, not for Italy alone—who could sow broadcast the seeds of pure democracy and dream for the universal laborer such dreams as Mazzini had for the working man of Italy.

At the close of the lecture, miscellaneous questions about Hull House work brought out Miss Addams' most enthusiastic and delightful side. "A friend said," she said, "started Hull House in the simplest way, with no philanthropy about it. We had lived in Italy and lost our hearts to the Italians. We had to come back and we decided that Italians ought to be interesting in Chicago as well as in Naples, so we went down and lived near them, to our own infinite interest and pleasure. Then gradually the work spread. The average citizen doesn't have the faintest idea of the hopeless situation of a foreign colony, especially a colony of Southern Italy, in one of our cities, and of their appreciation of color and beauty and gaiety. I can't help feeling that we are putting our hands rather heavily on sanitary things just now. I'd like to see a picturesque Chicago through development of the individual characteristics of its foreign colonies. Why should the Russians and Italians live in houses just alike? The tenements of the Italian quarter might have characteristic Italian features, and the people would be more comfortable. American citizens are being allowed some individuality of their own."

Miss Addams is unquestionably an optimistic. Social reform may well be in the future, but a picturesque Chicago—will not that be reserved for the millennium?—New York Sun.

ful, as it enervates or spurs to action. Strong expression is interesting, but not definite. We need concrete, experienced, the doing things in common. Until we lose individual good in desire for the good of the whole, we do not reach morality, and this enlarged life comes only through enlarged experience."

The young people nowadays appeal me. So many of them are going about wearing panoplies of learning too heavy for them. They make me nervous, because they have ideas and theories of life too big to swing, and so are perforce reduced to the literary, or to the doing things in common. They get more learning than good, but of an enlarged morality thrust upon them from above. They should know for themselves. I'm impressed by the charming young girls who want to come into my settlement work. They have delightful manners and theories, but they have known only one sort of people. Their training has been essentially narrow, aristocratic, when they come into contact with other classes, their social training utterly breaks down and they are inaccessible ill at ease. Now that is certainly poor social training."

"Even good people are prone to regard the poor as on a lower plane, and so consider that their duty toward these creatures lies in feeding and housing them. There is no trace of democracy in prevalent philanthropy. The only way of attaining motive power for moral living and right social relations is to discard all ideas of philanthropy, put gratitude out of the question, work among classes of society other than your own, because of vital interest, because you are eager for experience and enlargement of your life and its scope, because they can give as much to you as you to them. Put every trace of condescension and contemptuous kindness out of your heart. Then your work will tell."

"The democratic relationship is the only solution for social difficulties. Philanthropy, I repeat, will not do. There is no object in this world more distasteful to me than a person who goes about doing good from a sense of duty. That is the man who makes goodness unattractive and sets up a barrier in the way of the fellowship of man to man. If you do not learn that goodness lies in self-expression, not self-achievement, you will be crushed under the weight of your own goodness and may as well make yourself a monument of it, and lie passively under it."

Miss Addams touched lightly upon international ethics and its relation to democracy, and suggested for a new Mazzini—a Mazzini for the human race, not for Italy alone—who could sow broadcast the seeds of pure democracy and dream for the universal laborer such dreams as Mazzini had for the working man of Italy.

At the close of the lecture, miscellaneous questions about Hull House work brought out Miss Addams' most enthusiastic and delightful side. "A friend said," she said, "started Hull House in the simplest way, with no philanthropy about it. We had lived in Italy and lost our hearts to the Italians. We had to come back and we decided that Italians ought to be interesting in Chicago as well as in Naples, so we went down and lived near them, to our own infinite interest and pleasure. Then gradually the work spread. The average citizen doesn't have the faintest idea of the hopeless situation of a foreign colony, especially a colony of Southern Italy, in one of our cities, and of their appreciation of color and beauty and gaiety. I can't help feeling that we are putting our hands rather heavily on sanitary things just now. I'd like to see a picturesque Chicago through development of the individual characteristics of its foreign colonies. Why should the Russians and Italians live in houses just alike? The tenements of the Italian quarter might have characteristic Italian features, and the people would be more comfortable. American citizens are being allowed some individuality of their own."

Miss Addams is unquestionably an optimistic. Social reform may well be in the future, but a picturesque Chicago—will not that be reserved for the millennium?—New York Sun.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Omaha, March 13.—T. K. Sudborough, formerly clerk in the auditor's office of the Pacific Express Company, has sued the Express Company, and Erastus Young, its auditor, for \$30,000 damages, alleging that a reason of his arrest on May 26, 1898, on the charge of embezzlement, he has been brought into public scandal and disgrace for a long time prior to 1898 Sudborough which were then in Omaha. W. F. Behel was the auditor. In 1898 there was a re-organization of the office forces, and Behel and Sudborough were thrown out. The new officers of the company caused the arrest of the two men named. Each was acquitted on trial. Some time ago Behel sued the company and Young for \$40,000 damages.

LOYAL TO SILVER.

Washington, March 13.—At the conclusion of the morning session, Allen, rising to a question of privilege, said he had been misrepresented by certain newspaper correspondents, who reported that Allen had abandoned the free coinage of silver. He denied that he was a firm believer and had always been, in the doctrine of free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1. Allen was proceeding with an elaboration of his views when he was interrupted by Turner of Washington, who had yielded to Allen, and was reminded that it was a personal statement for which he had yielded, and not a speech. Allen gave way, but was followed by Butler, who desired to make a personal statement concerning a similar matter.

THE SUMNER'S TRIAL.

Washington, March 13.—The quartermaster-general is informed that the sea trial of the transport Sumner, which has just been completed by naval officers at Norfolk, was a complete success and that the vessel will be in complete readiness for the use of the army on the 22d inst. She is to take about 1000 recruits from New York to Manila. These recruits are intended to fill vacancies in regular regiments in the Philippines due to discharges, deaths and other causes.

FROM THE ORIENT.

San Francisco, March 13.—The steamer Gaelic arrived from the Orient early this morning, but neither mail nor passengers will be landed until after quarantine inspection.

Fine printing, Statesman Job Office.