

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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Pay your bicycle tax. Help build better bicycle paths, by paying your bicycle tax.

A big fruit crop will fill up all the vacant houses in Salem.

Every day of immunity from frost and cold rains puts us that much nearer to the abundant crops that will make good times for this section.

There is no reason why Salem may not have the biggest and best Indian training school in the country, within a few years. The only requirement is the same policy that has been pursued in the past four or five years.

We believe every bicycle rider should pay his wheel tax promptly, in order that there may be money for repairing the paths that were constructed last year, and the building of new ones.

We hear of some farmers plowing up their hop yards, or portions of them; and others who will not cultivate them. But they are not many, and the acreage will likely be as large as last year, owing to the additions that were made in 1899; and the yield may be a good deal larger, because of the fact that many hills that were vacant the year before were reset.

The New York Sun "strongly advises the Hon. Carl Schurz and the Hon. William Lloyd Garrison to take a few shares of stock in the International Sunshine Society," recently incorporated in that state.

The way for the Willamette valley to get her full share of the prosperity that has struck the mining regions of Oregon and Washington is to raise the things the miners need to eat.

THE DREAM OF INTERVENTION.

The raising of the British flag over Bloemfontein, the capital of one of the two republics warring against England in South Africa, leaves American intervention, for which a great clamor has been raised, as inexpedient as it was before.

"This is the hard rule which is the duty of the American administration to observe in dealing with England and the two African republics she has determined to abolish."

MORE GOOD NEWS.

Most of our readers are familiar with the progress of the United States Indian training school near Salem. The house bill now before congress carried provision for an increase in the number of students to five hundred, together with items for the erection of a brick industrial building and a gymnasium of wood.

Senator McBride has succeeded in having adopted by the upper branch of the federal legislature an amendment providing for the erection and completion of a brick dormitory for the girls, at an expense of twenty thousand dollars.

This is gratifying as well to the management of the institution, which is a progressive one, as it should be to the people of Oregon, and more especially of Salem. This has grown to be the greatest of the Indian schools on this coast. It has become the fourth institution in point of both size and impor-

tance, in the Indian service. It is forging fast to the second place, if not the first. As is told by our Washington correspondent, Senator McBride has from the first devoted himself to the giving of character to this school and to making it the equal of Carlisle in Pennsylvania. In this he has had the cordial assistance of Mr. Tongue.

When Senator McBride's term began the school here had accommodations for three hundred students, and the accommodations were far from perfect. The erection of the girls' dormitory asked for by the amendment above mentioned will round out the series of improvements, so that there will be splendid accommodations for five hundred, which may be crowded to six hundred or more.

As we have often pointed out, there are economical reasons in favor of making this institution the leading one in the service. The climatic and soil conditions favor this economical consideration. The nearness to the reservations is another point. Even now a thousand students could be secured from the contributory territory, and the five hundred Indian boys and girls who are being excluded on account of the want of sufficient room and adequate facilities are growing up in slothfulness. This is poor economy for the government. It will pay to train and educate the Indian youth. It may be a slow process, and the full effect will only be realized in some cases with the coming generations. But we have the Indians with us. They are our wards, and both humanity and economy dictate the course that is being pursued in regard to them.

In the case of the Salem institution good progress is being made, and there is every reason to expect that the growth that has been and is being made will be continued, as it should be.

PAPER FLEETS.

When the military machinery of the United Kingdom was suddenly put in motion, it developed so many unsuspected flaws that the English critics took alarm. Since this same machinery has been running and has proved so remarkably effective, we hear less of the unpreparedness of the army, but the critics have turned their scrutiny on the royal navy and are asking whether it is as well prepared for war as it has been supposed to be.

Most of them reach the conclusion that it is not. A writer in a London weekly, who seems to understand his subject, makes the point that fifty-three battleships and seventeen cruisers included in the latest returns of the British fleet, sixteen of the former and eight of the latter are "totally unfitted to go to sea with the prospect of meeting a modern French or Russian squadron."

Here are 526 prominent men and women of the nineteenth century, the class to which modern conditions are assumed to be most destructive, who reached an average age of sixty-eight years and eight months, or nearly thirty years above the average of the community. Sixty-five of these lived to be eighty or more.

The social evils of today were all ancient when Pericles was born, flourished when Caesar ruled Rome, when Borgia was Pope, and when Elizabeth was Queen. And in addition, there flourished religious intolerance, slavery, bloodthirsty superstitions, judicial torture, human sacrifices, neglect and abuse of children and other helpless members of the community, universal cruelty to animals, and the open practice of vices of which the very names are today unprintable.

The New York Times will publish a daily edition on the Paris Exposition grounds, that newspaper having secured the exclusive privilege thereof. It will exhibit a complete modern American newspaper office, with linotypes and four-decker press of the Goss make.

Salem is to have two creameries. There is still room for more—for one large one owning a small boat to gather the milk from the Willamette river bottoms.

France intends to invade the Nile valley with a railroad from Agiers across the Sahara desert. A government commission is now inspecting the proposed route. The railroad is claimed to be a military necessity to join France's scattered dependencies in Northern Africa.

Indecision and delay are the parents of failure.—Canning.

BETTER THAN EVER.

Disciples of Cesare Lombroso have attempted to show that mankind is degenerating. They assert that the race in general, and intellectual men in particular, have in the last century been hurried into decadence. Their theory is that material progress is a baneful stimulant and that the conditions brought about by modern science and invention are blighting civilized society at the top. William B. Thayer, in the current Forum, uses the facts regarding the duration of life now and in past ages to demolish such contentions.

The greater length of human life in civilized countries distinguishes the nineteenth from all previous centuries of the Christian era. The fact that the average life of civilized man has increased in the last 100 years from a little over thirty to nearly forty years is such a commonplace that it no longer attracts the attention that it deserves. But the impression is general that modern life has been growing ever more destructive to those who work with their heads instead of with their hands. Against this false impression Mr. Thayer presents facts as to the long lives of eminent brain workers. He includes in his tables only those who passed all or most of their lives in this century.

Poets, generally, are supposed to die young. At them the preachers of degeneration have aimed their keenest criticism. Yet forty-six poets, including all the notable ones in America and Europe, lived an average of sixty-six years. Thirty-nine eminent painters sculptors show the same average of life. Musicians and novelists do not show quite so good a record. Thirty of the former averaged sixty-two years, and twenty-six of the latter averaged sixty-three years. However, forty other men of letters averaged sixty-seven years. Eighteen philosophers and economists averaged sixty-five years. Thirty-eight historians lead the literary classes with an average of seventy-three years.

If science and invention undermine the strength of the race, then inventors and men of science should show impaired vitality. But fifty-eight scientists and inventors show an average of seventy-two years. Agitators of political and social reforms ought, according to the degeneration theory, to be quickly worn out by their work. But fourteen of the most eminent agitators averaged sixty-two years, and the youngest of these, Lassalle, was killed in a duel. Twenty-two religious leaders, not including routine ecclesiastics or that wonderful old man, Leo XIII, averaged sixty-six years. Thirty-five women, distinguished in letters, charities, and public life, reached an average age of sixty-nine years. So much for men and women of thought, imagination, and emotion.

Men of action, like military and naval commanders and statesmen—forty-eight of the former and 112 of the latter—show an average age of seventy-one years. British Premiers and American presidents are undoubtedly the most overworked of public men. Yet eleven Premiers in this century averaged seventy-seven years, while thirteen in the last century averaged only sixty-five years. Sixteen American presidents averaged only sixty-seven years, but two of the youngest, Lincoln and Garfield, died violent deaths.

Here are 526 prominent men and women of the nineteenth century, the class to which modern conditions are assumed to be most destructive, who reached an average age of sixty-eight years and eight months, or nearly thirty years above the average of the community. Sixty-five of these lived to be eighty or more.

The social evils of today were all ancient when Pericles was born, flourished when Caesar ruled Rome, when Borgia was Pope, and when Elizabeth was Queen. And in addition, there flourished religious intolerance, slavery, bloodthirsty superstitions, judicial torture, human sacrifices, neglect and abuse of children and other helpless members of the community, universal cruelty to animals, and the open practice of vices of which the very names are today unprintable.

Therefore do we feel happier, grow healthier, and live longer than in the degenerate days gone by. Therefore is mankind better and stronger than ever before.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

VISIT THE SICK.

There is nothing that will strengthen the Order as much as fraternal visitations. A brother confined to his home and his room many days often is helped more by cheery visits from a member of his lodge than by the doctor's medicines. Don't sit down by him and whine, but with cheering conversation lead his mind for a time away from his troubles. It is not necessary to tell him that he looks badly, and that you sympathize with him in his affliction—his glass too truly tells him the first, and your visits and friendly words show interest in him. Don't whine to him about such things as may have gone amiss in the lodge, or over your home affairs, but tell him of the pleasant happenings, and show by your looks that all is well, and that the world is better and brighter, and growing that way every cycle of the sun. Let the magnetism of your soul create brightness and hope in his. Remember

the old proverb that "as iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the face of man his friend." If you do these things your visit will do good, and your hour be well spent, but if you cant, remain away, and within the shades of your surroundings nurse the gloomy rumblings of unsatisfied selfishness.—Golden chain.

"MARY, FIRE!"

But for the loud shrieks of a parrot the four-story brownstone dwelling house at 2306 Spruce street, the home of Edwin H. Webb, cashier of the Consolidated National Bank, would have burned down last night. The fire started shortly before 11 o'clock, when Mr. and Mrs. Webb were away at a church party. The servants were also out, and the big house was vacant save for the parrot in a cage in the dining room on the first floor.

A few minutes of 11 o'clock Police-man Ryan, of the Fifth district, while patrolling his beat, heard a cry from the house.

"Mary! Fire! Mary! Fire!" repeated over and over again. He rang the bell, but got no answer. Then he broke in the front door and discovered that the house was in flames.

Flames were bursting out from the rear room on the first floor. Ryan immediately turned in an alarm, ran to the dining room, which was filled with smoke, and searched for the person, as he thought, who had cried fire. He found the parrot, huddled overcom- by smoke, in the dining room and carried the bird to safety.

The loss is estimated at \$3,000. The Webb family last night visited friends on Pine street until the repairs could be made.—Philadelphia Times.

A DAILY HINT FOR THE TABLE

Olive oil must always be kept tightly corked and in a cool place. When serving from the bottle the mouth and cork should be wiped with a clean, damp cloth before each meal, to remove the dust which has collected. If served from a fancy table cruet the supply should be limited, as it is better to frequently cleanse the cruet.

Many persons prefer to dress their own salad, because they have preferences as to quantity in the ingredients. Men and women both often pride themselves upon their skill in this matter, and it is better to humor them. If a hostess prefers to make her own dressing—and it is better in the case of celery and cabbage salads—here is a good receipt: Thoroughly mix a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, three table-spoonfuls of oil and one table-spoonful of vinegar. This should be placed in a bottle and kept in the refrigerator until ready for use.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is not cured by local applications, but by ELY'S CREAM BALM, Catarrh Cure. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

COLOR IN OYSTERS.

Mr. F. Buckland states, in a late number of Land and Water, that the green-bearded oysters which are found not far from Southend, Essex, owe their green color not to any mineral pigment. This peculiar green is imparted to them by the spores of the seaweed called "crow silk," which grows abundantly in the Roach river. Dr. Letheby's analysis has pronounced this pigment to be purely vegetable, without the slightest trace of copper or other mineral. Mr. Buckland considers that this vegetable pigment imparts a peculiar taste and agreeable flavor to the meat of these plump little oysters.

When the danger to California's world-famous great trees is over, it will have to be admitted that the active sentiment of women's clubs is of practical value, after all. It would be a lasting disgrace to the state to see these forest monarchs fall before the ax, but it is doubtful if any one except warm-hearted women, full of poetic feeling, would have taken the trouble to make an organized protest.

We mistake the gratuitous blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry.—L'Estrange.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE.

Editor Statesman: While I do not think it advisable for republicans to let democrats select their candidates for office, I do not deny that it is not only the part of wisdom, but, a duty for the republican party to put such candidates in the field that even democrats cannot truthfully say ought against their honesty or efficiency.

It is quite probable that Mr. Hubbard possesses all the necessary qualifications for a model county judge, but that is not saying he is the only one of the republican candidates so qualified. The office is second in importance to the welfare of the county to none other, and should be administered by a man of good judgment, of more than ordinary business capacity and who is conversant with business methods and who also is somewhat learned in the law. All cases in the matter of estate of deceased persons, many of which involve intricate legal problems pass under his administration. It will readily be understood then, how necessary it is that the county judge should be learned in the law, if not a practicing lawyer. The financial management and expenditures of the county being largely under his control, it certainly would seem that a knowledge of business methods and a goodly share of common sense are necessary qualifications for the office. But the last legislature in a spirit of reform (?) saw fit to handicap the position by fixing such a meagre salary thereto as to make it no object for a really competent man to seek or accept the place. In all business corporations the men who save supervision of their finances receive the most liberal salaries, but the Oregon legislature, in its wisdom (rather lack of it) saw fit to give to this office the lowest salary, with but one exception, paid to any county official, and none of them are overpaid. The writer of this is not a candidate for office nor personally interested in any one who is, but believing that the servant is worthy of his hire, he thinks it to be the part of wisdom and true economy to pay liberal salaries and then elect men to the offices who are worth the price paid.

With the exception of a knowledge of the law, the county commissioner should possess all the above qualifications, and as there are county buildings to keep in repair and to build he should also possess some mechanical knowledge. Will the voters of the county of Marion think of these things when they cast their ballots for county officials at the approaching June election, or will they neglect the matter now and spend the next two years cursing the stupidity of the officers of their own selection? The problem for the next county convention to solve is to devise a method of complying with the spirit of the law fixing salaries, by selecting a \$1,500 man for a \$1,000 place and then pay him \$800 for performing the duties thereof. The author of that salary bill seemed to think that "any old thing" was good enough for county judge and county treasurer, but the people whose business is entrusted to their care seem to, at least should, hold a different opinion.

The republican convention should and undoubtedly will, select the best material available for candidates, remembering that no man has a special or prior claim to any office only such as true merit and faithful and efficient service gives him. An untried man may have claims upon the party but not to any office. With such men on the ticket, democrats, like Mr. Kennedy, can vote for them conscientiously, while unfit and unworthy candidates will lose many republican votes for the ticket. D. W.

DUTY TO CHILDREN.

Becoming a parent does not make a saint always. There is much said and written on the subject of disobedience in children, and much to be said, but observation leads one to believe that it is natural for the child to respect his parents, when he ceases to respect and obey there is too often a reason for it. As years pass and he sees his ideal of father and mother shattered and faulty parents in its place, he gradually loses respect for them, and love is supplanted by mere pity.

Every child has the right to be well born and should have an example in the home life that would elevate him. The true parent lives for the child. This does not mean that it is necessary to make a slave of one's self. The mother is the first instructor and should be able to give proper aid in mental and moral development, her first duty is to please her child by making herself the equal of any mother in his opinion, if she fails comparisons are made and unconsciously her power is lost.

Unless a mother feels that her greatest privilege is to improve and be an example in all things to her children she makes a mistake in taking upon herself the responsibility.

The father should so live that his son may go out among men and find his character a help instead of a reproach. If parents expect anything from their children they should begin with themselves and try to overcome their weakness whatever it may be, have a standard of principles and maintain it, not so much by words as by deeds.

When conversation is indulged in the family circle a little less criticism of one's neighbor, a little more effort to find the good, and a little less energy shown in hunting down the bad would educate one's child to respect the rights of other people, his loss of "fun" would not be so apt to take the form of trespass and hoodlumism that becomes a nuisance and expense to his neighbor. There are children running the streets of our city in the evening, who, after the hours of 9 and 10, will throw stones at the windows or rush madly up and ring door bells and disturb the peace of a household generally.

Have these children parents, if so, where? If not the city had better look after them.

MOTHER.

THE GOSSIP.

It is a deplorable fact that some middle and "uncertain" aged women, sometimes those in positions of trust, and where only the best influences should be exerted, spend much of their leisure time indulging a depraved taste for gossip—often scandalous gossip—lowering themselves in the estimation of younger women of good breeding who might otherwise have respected them. When will these women who profess respectability, learn that purity of character and pure thoughts and speech are inseparable, and that while they sit in judgment of some one else, a knot of their kind discussing in detail their affairs and repeating with embellish-

ment the "they says" regarding them? "We are to dignity to each other the daily needs and offices of man's life and embellish it by courage, wisdom, and unity."

LOOK UP.

THE MAN WITH THE JAW.

Bowed by the weight of Theories; he steps Upon the stage, and glances at the crowd. A smile of self-approval in his face, And on his back the burden of Democ-racy. Who made him dead to Argument and Sense? A thing that Reasons not and never Learns? Persistent most when mostly in the Wrong? Who loosened and set free this Nim-ble Jaw? Who gave perpetual motion to this Tongue? Whose hands set up the Wheels within this brain?

Is this the man the Populists made and gave To be the Ruler over this fair land? To sit in the White House and fight The festive heeler, when he fain would loot?

The treasury of our Uncle Sam? Is this the dream he dreamed, who won for us The priceless boon of National Liberty? Of all the Quacks who advertise their wares And lure the simple rustic to invest, There is no smoother character than this.

What gufts between him and our Wash-ington!! Slave of Populistic Follies, what to him Are expanding commerce, the music of the mill, The perplexities of railroads short o cars, The tradesman's happy laugh, as he deftly drops A handful of gold in his ample jeans The farmer's smile of self-approval At his expanding Home Market?

Through this sad shape the Office seek-ers look, And dream of days to come, when the poor voter, Humbugged, betrayed and eternally done up, Shall open unto them the public purse.

O Fusionists and Free Silver cranks of every stripe; O Anarchy, and Altgeld, and Sixteen to One;

O Teller, Jones and Charley Towne, and all The Maniac tribe, who preach un-sonnd finance, What excuses will you make unto this man?

How answer his burning question in that hour, When all the polls have closed and nimble clerks Have counted up the ballots, and all who rum May read in letters large this fatal leg- end, "Lincoln's orator boy has 'Got it in the Neck!"

SLY.

BICYCLE STOLEN.—The first bicycle theft of the season was perpetrated early last evening. Harry Thacker, of West Salem, rode his wheel into the city and left the bicycle in a rack in front of Dr. S. C. Stone's drug store in the Murphy building. When he returned after a very few minutes absence he was surprised to find that he was unable to find the slightest trace of it. He reported the theft to the police officers who will endeavor to recover the wheel. The bicycle is a Rambler, of the 1900 model and is No. 88,156.

AN IMPORTANT—Announcement. Wiggins' ad., page 8. dw.

A woman is more influenced by what she divines than by what she is told.—Ninon de Lenclos.

Joy never feasts so high as when the first course is misery.—Suckling.

Courtesy is the key that unlocks the hearts of mankind.

Trials strengthen, purify and ennoble our lives.

LOCAL and CLIMATIC CATARRH. ELY'S CREAM BALM. Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure CATARRH. The specific is Ely's Cream Balm. It is quickly absorbed, gives relief at once, opens and cleanses the nasal passages. COLD IN HEAD. Allays inflammation. Heals and protects the Membrane. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. No Mercury. No Injurious Drug. Regular Size, 50 cents; Family size, \$1.00 at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 16 Warren Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

LADIES—Learn to cut your own dresses by the famous Stover Tailor System, for sale at Mrs. A. H. Far-raw's dressmaking parlors, over Cross's market. wim.

BIDS FOR WOOD—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned committee at the office of H. A. Johnson, 1. P. for wood, as follows to wit: Up to noon, of April 9, 1900, a deposit of 50c per cord for oak and 25c per cord for fir, will be required of the successful bidder as a guarantee of fulfillment of contract, which deposit must be made within 5 days of acceptance of bid. The wood to be delivered at the following named places: East school—fir, 125 cords; Park school—fir, 60 cords; North school—Oak to cords, fir 60 cords; Lincoln school—Oak, 5 cords; fir 60 cords; Central school—Oak, 5 cords; fir 60 cords. The oak, to be of good split body, or grub wood. The fir, to be of what is known as large body wood, what is second growth. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Wm. M. Cherrington, H. A. Johnson, H. C. Fletcher, Supply Committee, School Dist. No. 24, Marion county, Oregon. dt-w 3w.

Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine Best that Money Can Buy