

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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COUNTY TICKET.

- REPRESENTATIVES—J. M. Pothman, of Woodburn; Henry Keene, Sr., of Stayton; C. D. Hartman, of South Mills; Dr. J. N. Smith, of Salem; Lot. L. Pearce, of Salem. COUNTY JUDGE—John H. Scott, of Salem. SHERIFF—Chas. A. Murphy, of Salem. RECORDER—J. H. Roland, of Jefferson. TREASURER—A. L. Downing, of Sublimity. ASSESSOR—Charles Lambete, of Butteville. SURVEYOR—B. B. Herrick, Jr., of Salem. SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—E. T. Moore, of Silverton. COMMISSIONER—L. C. Needham, of Sidney. GONORER—Dr. D. F. Lane, of Salem. SALEM DISTRICT—Justice of the Peace, John W. Reynolds; Constable, D. C. Minto.

The building activity is going to help Salem; the big State Fair will be a factor of helpfulness. But a big fruit crop will make things fairly hum.

The Pendleton East Oregonian printed the speech in full of Wm. J. Bryan. It made about 15,000 works. The E. O. is selling extra copies at 5 cents, sent to any address.

Rural free delivery on the star mail routes of the country is going to be a great thing for the daily newspapers. It will extend their circulation in the country districts.

They are still working on the plans for our postoffice building, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in Washington. And Noah was working out his plans for the ark for about 120 years.

A Boston paper says Tom Watson's history of France must be taken seriously, being "shrewdly critical and keenly observant." Mr. Watson is no bump on a log in literature, whatever he may have been on Bryan's bifurcated ticket.

Isn't it just a little inconsistent for one of our free trade exchanges to talk about the beauties of free trade in one column, and advise all farmers to keep a few sheep, in another column? The very thing that has done the most to make sheep husbandry profitable is the tariff on wool—the substitution of the Dingley law for the Wilson law.

The fruit growers think the April showers are not cold or steady enough to prevent the fruit blossoms from fertilizing. There is no indication as yet that the excellent fruit prospects are to prove a disappointment, though two weeks of sunshine now would be welcome as it would put the blooms beyond all hazard. The average time of the last killing frost will be passed in a few days—on the 11th; in fact, the indications are that there will be no more killing frosts the present season.

In New Jersey since 1893 the good roads law has resulted in the construction of 440 miles of road, in thirteen counties, at a cost to the state of less than \$750,000. This year 212 miles of new road will be built at an estimated cost of \$686,626, of which the state contributes \$150,000. Will Oregon ever come up to the New Jersey standard? As the Statesman has said and repeated ten thousand times, the only way to build good roads is to build them, and pay for them. It takes money, and a lot of it. But they will never build themselves; nor will they come about haphazard.

H. G. McKinley is under arrest at Albany, being charged with defrauding the government by hiring men to take up timber claims, having contracted with them to purchase their claims. McKinley claims this scheme is merely the Northern Pacific "trying to down him." There is no question but the sort of work with which McKinley is charged has been going on in Oregon for years. It has been carried on in Tillamook county; in Clatsop, Columbia and all the balance of the timbered counties. We know nothing of the truth or falsity of McKinley's claim that his arrest is at the instigation of the Northern Pacific. But we do know that the government authorities have been very good to the Northern Pacific; and if this arrest is a part of the scheme, hell is not half hot enough for the federal officials who are into it.

THE PUERTO RICAN MEASURE

The Senate has passed the House Puerto Rican measure, with amendments, providing a form of civil government and making other important provisions that were not contained in the bill as it left the lower branch.

The amended bill takes off 85 per cent. of the tariff duties now in force between the United States and Puerto Rico, and provides that the remaining 15 per cent. shall be taken off whenever the Puerto Rican legislature shall have enacted laws providing a different revenue system for the support of the insular government. The bill further provides that, in any event, there shall be absolute free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States from and after March 1, 1902, and that there shall be continued free entry into Puerto Rico of the products of this country now admitted without charge under the military administration.

The question of free trade between this insular possession and the United States is thus made to rest with the people of Puerto Rico themselves, through the legislature they are authorized and empowered to create.

It seems to us that the measure as it now stands is an eminently just and practical one, and we trust it will not for many days want the sanction of the House, which body must again pass upon it (owing to the amendments), and of the President.

There will be ample opportunity, then, for the testing of the constitutional questions that have been raised, and for a clear definition of the power of Congress to fix the status and prescribe the limits of authority to be granted to the law making bodies of the possessions which we acquired as the fruit of our war with Spain. We think the measure is entitled to the vote of every Republican in the Senate, as indeed it had nearly all of them, and that it should have the full support of the party in the House in its amended form. Nothing but factious opposition and specious reasons can be justly urged against it. In fact, a large part of the anti-administration opposition has been no more than contemptible, especially in the cases of members of the Republican party.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

We should like to suggest to President Corson, of the N. E. A., that he assign this subject to some capable educator for treatment and practical presentation at the Charleston meeting. "What can the public school do to elevate our standard of civilization?" This item will do for a text: Before the Americans came to Manila there were three saloons; a year after their arrival there were 400.—Teachers' Institute.

The only objection to the text suggested above is that it is not true, or at least it is not the whole truth. When the Americans went to Manila, liquor was sold freely at every drug store, grocery, restaurant and fruit stand in the city. This means that liquors were sold at 2,000 or 3,000 places. The government in trying to restrict it has reduced the number of places to 400 saloons and some of our people are falling into spasms over it. Everybody sold liquor who wanted to before we went to Manila. Now it is sold only by a few in comparison with those formerly engaged in the work.—Oregon Teachers' Monthly.

There is another fact in this connection that is quite interesting and instructive. It has been charged repeatedly that the sale of beer has increased enormously in the Philippines since American occupation, the total annual importation from this country being given. An Iowa newspaper took the trouble to look up the official figures, and it was found that importation of beer into the Philippines from the United States has been actually decreased since the time the United States flag was raised there. The decrease has, in fact, been quite marked. We have misplaced the figures, but they make it plain that the conditions have been improved there by the increase in the number of saloons in the city of Manila from three to 400, and the shutting off of the sale of liquor in the 2,000 to 3,000 other places that were not under official license or control.

It is said there are 15,000 to 18,000 bales of hops yet in the hands of the growers or of the Association in Oregon. The officers of the Association, however, claim that none of the other hop growing districts in this country have any hops to speak of in the hands of growers. They say, "So, that the hop market will be open until September, so that all the old hops may be out of the way before the picking of the coming season's crop is commenced. Nothing worth saying can yet be said concerning the prices for the next crop. There are a good many things that may happen before baling time in October, six months hence."

Another set of Nicaragua canal commissioners have returned to New York, having completed their investigations. It is the Walker commission, and it will be ready to report next December. We have not kept close enough track to enable us to say whether this is the last commission appointed, the next to the last, or one of the others.

While Bryan is away from home, the Republicans of his state are stealing marches on him—the municipal elections showing startling Republican gains. Lincoln, the city of his residence, has given the largest Republican majority for years.

The legislative ticket deserves the support of every Republican. It is strong individually and collectively.

CHINESE SECRET SOCIETIES.

These secret societies are of all kinds. Many are trade unions as simple as those which prevail in this country. Others are of a political character, and seek the overthrow of the government. Others, again, are merely aggregations of thieves and murderers combined for mutual protection. In their origin these societies were laudable, and Europe has not been without bodies of the same character. It was the impossibility of getting justice in the hands of the officials that led to the formation of secret vigilance committees all over the empire. These became very powerful in time, and then their degeneration—invariably in any country, but how much more so in China!—set in. Wherever the Chinese go they take their secret societies with them. And it may be taken as a rule that every Chinaman belongs to one of them. The most innocent and well-meaning may be a member of one of the most criminal. He cannot help himself. It is a case of join or be murdered. For the wider the membership the more wealthy the chief officers and the greater the security of the whole.

Sometimes these societies get up fights, when at the signal—the beating of a gong in a special manner—peaceful citizens will be seen to rush from their shops, armed with murderous-looking tridents, swords, spears—often enough made out of bamboo, with the tip sharpened and hardened in the fire—and other instruments of offense that they possessed. (Often they make a great row, but each other about, prevent any business from being done, and finally disperse on the approach of the police, without a single death occurring, for all their theatrical ferocity. Again, the fight may last for days and be characterized by a large number of fatalities, the victims being as a rule fearfully gashed about. Wherever European government has come into contact with them these societies have been nearly stamped out. They made a great struggle for it in Singapore, but they have practically been suppressed and any that arise now generally meet with an early dissolution. At the same time the more innocent are allowed to exist on condition that they are registered, so that an oversight can be kept on them by the authorities.—Good Words.

SOUPS.

Some foreign recipes for the ways in which this soup stock may be used may prove welcome to the housekeeper, says the New York Sun. For one recipe lift out the fish, pass it through a fine sieve, and reserve on a plate; strain the liquor in which it was cooked through another sieve into a clean saucepan; add to it the sieved fish, and stir gently until very hot; knead half an ounce of butter with the same quantity of flour, and mix to a smooth paste with a little cold water. Use this to smooth the purée, make very hot, add pepper and salt to taste, strain through a heated gravy strainer into a soup tureen and serve with tiny squares of hot buttered toast. When expense is not an object, cream and the yolk of an egg, beaten together, will be found a great improvement to the above soup.

For another soup take the liquor in which has been boiled a fairly large piece of any kind of white fish; add to it three large onions peeled and sliced, a bouquet garni, a tiny bit of mace, two peppercorns, and the liquor from half a dozen cooking oysters. Simmer slowly until the onions are quite soft and pulpy, but do not allow the stock to reduce. Then remove the mace, herbs and peppercorns, and add to the broth four ounces of previously cooked pear barley; boil for 10 minutes; pass through a sieve, return to a clean saucepan, add, bit by bit, an ounce of fresh butter and six cooking oysters cut into tiny pieces, simmer till the oysters are quite cooked; add salt and pepper to taste, and serve immediately. Cream and the well-beaten yolk of an egg are an enormous improvement to this purée also.

A very simple and cheap soup may be made by removing the fish from the stock and then allowing the broth and the vegetables to simmer for an hour or half hour. Then strain through a sieve and return to a clean saucepan; add to it, bit by bit, an ounce and a half of butter, four ounces of parboiled rice, a tiny grate of nutmeg, pepper and salt to taste, and two pennyworth of pickled shrimps. Simmer slowly until the rice is thoroughly cooked; then add a squeeze of lemon juice and either a few drops of tabasco or else a little cayenne. Make very hot and serve.

GUIPURE LACE.

An interesting tale is told of the origin of the famous guipure lace. A certain Venetian sailor returned from a voyage in eastern waters, and brought to his betrothed, a worker in needlepoint, a bunch of the delicate and beautiful coraline, which he told her was the lace made by mermaids living in the coral caves of the Indian seas. "Pretty as it is," said the girl, "I will make something far prettier with my needle, and my bridal veil shall be of mermaid's lace." The sailor laid went off on another long voyage, and during the months of his absence the girl worked day after day with her needle, forming white dots and tiny stars, and uniting them with delicate "brides," till at last an exquisite scarf of guipure was produced, which was so beautiful that, when she wore it as a bridal veil, all Venice spoke of it in glowing terms of admiration, and many noble and royal women became patronesses of the young lace-maker.

DIAMOND.

Have you had a Free sample of our own make of Baking Powder? "DIAMOND BRAND" Remember, we guarantee every can that we put out to be absolutely pure. It is 30 cents a pound can, you will save 30 cents on every pound can; and that is worth saving. Penny saved, is penny made. Money is refunded if you have no success with it. Patronize home industry. Fresh roasted coffee every day.

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Phone 2412. Free Delivery.

LIFE OF HOP-POLES.

All hop-growers realize the time, labor and money expended in frequent renewing of poles. The wish is frequently expressed that some preparation could be discovered to save this triple expenditure. Such a discovery has been made in Carbolineum Avenarius.

This is an oily compound for the preservation of wood. It can be easily applied to green or dry wood and will preserve either, without deterioration, for an indefinite period. Discovered in Germany over 25 years ago, it is successfully used today all over the world for railroad sleepers, pavements, bridges, ship timbers and hundreds of other purposes. Absolutely effective in preserving material under such severe usage as this, its protective value for hop-poles, exposed simply to air and soil, can be readily perceived. A single treatment will insure them against decay, dry rot and vermin (the latter injurious to vine and pole alike) for ten years and render sharpening unnecessary for at least five. This can be safely guaranteed from successful results obtained in treating telegraph poles, in varying climates, subjected to almost identical exposure. In these cases Carbolineum Avenarius has always stood the test.

When such facts as these are presented to the hop grower, arguments in favor of using the preventive would seem little needed. Additionally, the cost of the article is light and it can be cheaply applied by any person. This is done with the brush, or better still, by dipping the poles into the liquid. Purchasers should notice carefully that the full name "Carbolineum Avenarius" appears on the package, as spurious imitations are offered by unscrupulous persons under the name Carbolineum and other similar titles, calculated to deceive the unwary. These are as worthless as the genuine article is valuable. For further information apply to R. M. Wade & Co., Salem, Or.

Love lieth deep: Love dwells not in lip-deaths.—Tennyson, "The Lover's Tale." My life is like a stroll upon the beach.—Thoreau.

A dispatch from Chicago says that Mrs. Emmons Blaine has her household servants working under eight-hour rules. The dispatch does not state whether it is the morning or evening meal which Mrs. Blaine herself prepares.

Wisdom men and gods are on the strongest side.—Sir Charles Sedley.

FERRY'S SEEDS. Thousands of gardeners endorse on Ferry's Seeds every year and never suffer disappointment. Cheap substitutes bring loss, not paying crops. It pays to pay a little more for Ferry's Seeds. Five cents per paper envelope, and always worth it. Always the Best. 100 Seed Annual Free. D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

NEW TO-DAY.

OATS! OATS! Choice WHITE SEED OATS, raised on the WALLACE farm. Apply to the Wallace orchard, or Salem Water Co., Salem, Or.

SUMMONS. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County.—Department No. 1. A. S. Cone, plaintiff, vs. B. F. Cone, defendant.

To B. F. Cone, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court, and cause within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit: the sixth day of April, 1900, and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint, or otherwise plead, plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$703 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the nineteenth day of December, 1893, less the sum of \$300 paid on account thereon on July 24, 1894; for the sum of \$75 special attorneys fee in said action, and for his costs and disbursements incurred therein.

Notice is hereby further given you, that this summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Oregon Statesman, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Marion County, State of Oregon, printed and published in the city of Salem in said county and state, by order of the Honorable Geo. H. Burnett, judge of the above entitled court, made on the thirty-first day of March, 1900, and the date of the first publication of this summons in this newspaper is April 6, 1900. H. J. BIGGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the fourteenth day of April, 1900, there will be a meeting of Fruit Growers held at the city hall in Salem, Oregon, for the purpose of organizing a subordinate association in order to promote the work of the Cured Fruit Association of the Pacific Northwest. Wm. Galloway, of Oregon City, president, and J. H. Fletcher, of Vancouver, Washington, vice-president, and other eminent fruit growers of the Pacific Northwest will address the meeting. I urge every fruit grower in each of Salem that expects to have dried fruit to sell this fall to be present as the workings of the association will be explained in every detail. Charlie Long, director of Marion county for the C. F. A. of the Pacific Northwest. 31w dtf.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR. Notice is hereby given that I have this first day of March, 1900, been appointed by the county court of Marion county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Thomas J. White, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at Whiteaker, in said county, duly certified to as by law provided, within six months from the date of this notice. This the eleventh day of March, 1900. J. T. HUNT, Administrator of said Estate.

FINAL NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX. To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executrix of the estate of G. C. Aplin, deceased, has this day filed in the county court for Marion county, Oregon, her final account in said estate, and that the court has fixed and appointed Saturday, April 30, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the county court room in said county, as the time and place for hearing any objections to such final account and for the settlement thereof. MARY APLIN, Executrix of the estate of G. C. Aplin, deceased. 3-30-51-w.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 37 N. BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Walter Morley Dealer in all kinds of Woven Wire Fencing. Send for circulars. GET OUR PRICES ON HOP WIRE. NO. 59 STATE STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE From \$6 to \$25 per acre. These lands are in Marion county, Oregon, and are offered on easy terms of payment. They were taken under foreclosure by non-residents, hence are offered for less than similar farms held by resident owners. For full particulars and description call on or address Macmaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester block, Portland, Oregon, or Bozorth Brothers, SALEM, OREGON.

When I remember all The friends so link'd together I've seen around me fall, Like leaves in wintry weather, I feel like one who treads alone Some banquet hall deserted, Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead, And all but he departed. —Moore, "Oft in the Stilly Night."

SUMMONS. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion, Department No. 2. Salem Building and Loan Association, Plaintiff, v. H. C. Downing, Theodosia A. Downing, his wife, and Geo. W. Watt, Defendants. To H. C. Downing: In the name of the State of Oregon you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you, in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, made herein, to-wit: the twentieth day of April, 1900, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment against H. C. Downing and Theodosia A. Downing, his wife, for the sum of \$1,575 gold coin of the United States of America, with interest on said claim in like gold coin at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the date of said judgment until paid, together with the sum of \$56.41 taxes paid by plaintiff, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum on \$42.30 from the first day of May, 1899, and on \$14.05 from the fourth day of December, 1899, and for the further sum of \$100 attorney's fees and the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for a decree of this Honorable Court, that plaintiff's mortgage be declared a first lien upon the following described premises, to-wit:

Lot four (4) in block one (1) in Watt's addition to the city of Salem, Oregon, as shown and designated on the plat of said addition now of record in the office of the recorder of conveyances for Marion county, Oregon. And that plaintiff's mortgage lien be foreclosed and that the above described premises be sold by the sheriff of Marion county, Oregon, as by law provided and that the money arising from said sale be applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's judgment, attorney's fees and costs, and for such other and further relief as in equity may be first; and further that you be foreclosed of all right, estate or interest in or to said above described premises and of all right to redeem the same, except as by law provided. This summons is served upon you by order of the Hon. R. P. Boise, judge of the above entitled court, for department No. 2, said order bearing date the seventh day of March, 1900, directing the same published in the Weekly Oregon Statesman, for six consecutive weeks, and the date of the first publication of this summons being on the 9th day of March, 1900, and the date of the last publication thereof will be, and the same will expire on the twentieth day of April, 1900.

FIR FENCE POST, coated with Carbolineum Avenarius. Will out wear Cedar. It is also a Radical Remedy Against Chicken Lice. Its application to the inside walls of poultry houses will permanently exterminate all LICE. Results: Healthy chickens, plenty eggs. Write for circulars and prices and mention this paper. R. M. WADE & CO., Agents, SALEM, OREGON.

SALEM IRONWORKS Your Work Solicited.

GEORGE E. SLY, Sup't DAIRYMEN

Those wishing to sell cream to the Creamery, now being built in Salem by T. S. Townsend, will please call on or write Secretary H. B. Thielson, of the Chamber of Commerce, and all arrangements cannot be made to collect by teams, we will have it shipped by boat or rail. T. S. Townsend. dit-wit.

EVERETT M. HURD M. D., D. M. D. DENTIST

Rooms 6 and 7; opposite Postoffice, upstairs. SALEM, OREGON

NOTICE.—The French Golden Washing Compound, the best washing preparation in the world, is being introduced throughout Marion county by G. Sommers, of Silverton, Oregon. Samples gladly furnished on application. 3-31-w dtf.

CONTRACTS TO LET.—The Allen Evaporating and Cannery Co. is ready to contract for peas and tomatoes for the coming season. For particulars call at their office at the cannery. 29-11 w

WANTED.—TO BUY A FEW DRY cows also some yearlings and 2-year-olds, for which the highest market price will be paid. Thomas-Watt Co., Salem. 5-27-tf

FOR SALE.—Two thousand pounds, of hop wire, and 100 sacks, good as new. Inquire of Harvey Taylor, Madocay, Oregon. 3-30-21 w (1)

Mrs. Grill—Oh, dear! I've sung to this baby for an hour, and she hasn't stopped crying yet. Mr. Grill—Probably she has been waiting for you to stop.—Tit-Bits.

It is the struggle to keep up appearances that keeps a good many people down.