THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Published every Tuesday and Friday by the STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
266 Commercial St., Salem, Or.
R. J. HENDRICKS, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year, in advance	$1 00
Six months, in advance	$ 50
Three months, in advance	$ 25
* One year, on time	$1 25

* The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be $1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay $1.25 a year, in case they let the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING THE ADdress of their paper changed must state the name of their former postoffice, as well as of the office to which they wish the paper changed.

NOW SALEM WILL GROW AND PROSPER.

Salem is now entering upon the most substantial growth she has ever experienced. The city is to grow on account of the growth of the surrounding country. This sort of growth will come naturally, and it will last.

Let us particularize.

There is and will be more wool and mohair to sell here than ever before; and more mutton and high bred sheep and goats.

There are more good cattle in the country than heretofore.

The creamery movement is already a great factor. The two creameries here are paying out to their patrons, and for labor, over $3000 a month, or about $40,000 a year—and the industry in its present form only about two months old.

The poultry industry has quadrupled in three years, and it is growing now much faster than ever, and the methods are being improved as never before.

Hop growing is settling down to better and more permanent methods.

Fruit growing, with all of its discouragements, is an industry that will pour into our laps scores and hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

Forage crops are receiving more attention from our farmers, and intensified and diversified agriculture are bringing about wonderful changes for the better on all sides.

The Belgian hare boom is not to be despised. It will add wonderfully to our meat supply, and bring a permanent income to farm and city homes.

This is the "balanced ration" of our prosperity and progress.

Our people are no longer depending upon the fact that the state institutions are located here, and that we have the Indian training school, the county seat, etc., etc. They are not depending upon Eastern people to come and buy town lots. They are growing self-reliant, and making several blades of grass grow where only one or none grew before. We still have the state institutions, etc., and will still welcome thrifty and enterprising new comers. But the surest sign of our future growth and prosperity is the progress that is being made in the domestic animal industry and in all branches of diversified and intensified farming.

RECONSTRUCTING HAVANA.

Havana was made beautiful in some respects by its Spanish rulers, but was far from a healthful place of residence. Under American rule its sanitary condition has been greatly bettered. For the first time all parts of the city are methodically cleaned and the inadequate sewer system has been improved so far as possible without complete reconstruction. As a result yellow fever has practically disappeared for the first time in a century and a half. In this regard American rule has not only benefited Havana itself, but has also largely relieved our Gulf states from danger of the yellow plague.

Now, Colonel Black, the American head of the Havana health department, has called together the councilmen and other representative citizens to urge the advisability of further measures for making the city a better place of residence. Havana harbor for three centuries has received the filth of the city, and in the interests of both health and navigation needs dredging and cleaning. It has been proposed to dig a canal to the ocean, back of the city, and so permit the tides to sweep freely through the harbor. Many engineers doubt the success of this plan, but recent improvements in machinery have so cheapened the cost of excavating and dredging that methods hitherto deemed too expensive are now practicable.

Colonel Black also proposes, as a speedy measure of relief to the congested quarters of the poor, to alter the fire-limits law so as to permit the erection upon land now vacant of detached wooden dwellings for workingmen. He also proposes to abolish the military regulation prohibiting the building of stone or brick houses within 400 meters of Forts Atares, Principe, and Santa Clara. These forts are now useless, and the spaces about them are needed for permanent buildings. A union railway station and a complete system of tramways were also considered. Colonel Black's proposals aroused much interest and in due time will be taken up by the municipal authorities.

Such practical measures and improvements as these, originating with the American military authorities, are the best sort of proof to the Cubans of the benefits of American rule. Havana is growing in poulation and commerce, despite the reluctance of capital to engage in Cuban enterprise until the continuance of stable American government is assured. Havana's debt is small, and the resources upon which it can draw for its own improvement are increasing. If the Cubans will but prefer their solid interests to political intrigues Havana will become one of the most healthful and beautiful cities in the world, and Cuba one of the wealthiest and most prosperous countries on earth.

NOT OUR BUSINESS.

The Boer envoy reception committee at Washington should begin to lay in a supply of cracked ice with which to thaw out the frostbitten hands, feet, noses and ears which the envoys will have when they return from their call at the White House.—St. Louis Republic.

The United States government has no business interfering with the affairs of South Africa, however our citizens may sympathize with the cause of either contestant. We have troubles enough of our own.

Over three thousand dollars a month already being paid out to the creamery patrons by the two Salem institutions. This industry will soon be a bigger thing for Salem than the asylum for the insane, (the biggest institution here), if it keeps on growing, and there is no reason in the world why it should not.

BAD YEAR FOR WHINERS.

While 1896 was a bad year for the calamity howlers, as results vividly demonstrated, there is abundant evidence that 1900 will be a far worse one. The dismal prophecies so lavishly peddled through the country by Bryan during the last national campaign have not only been thoroughly discredited by events, but the people have had time since then to look things over and discover how absurd it was to permit themselves to take fright even momentarily at the grim forebodings of that reckless agitator. In a word, the thoughtful American citizen, by devoting his leisure to research and comparison, has become pretty well convinced that the country is moving forward rather than backward, and that both conditions and prospects call for rejoicing instead of complaint.

Some striking facts to support this hopeful view of the situation appear in the "Statistical Abstract" recently published in Washington. The tables presented cover the period from 1869 to 1899 inclusive. Take the financial situation, for example. The per capita of money in the country in 1869 was $18.95; now it is $36.12. In 1869 the per capita circulation was $17.60; now it is $25.13. The per capita of debt has fallen from $64.43 in 1869 to $15.20 in 1899, while the capita of interest charges has declined from $3.32 to 53 cents in the same period. In 1869 the government took from the people a sum of revenue averaging $9.82 for each inhabitant, but the average now is only $6.78, while the average of tariff duties collected has fallen from $4.68 in 1869 to $2.66 in 1899, and our exports, which averaged $7.29 per capita thirty years ago, now amount to $15.84 per capita.

In other directions our progress has been still more pronounced. The corn product of the country has increased from 1,094,000,000 bushels in 1896 to 2,078,000,000 bushels in 1899; wheat from 235,000,000 to 547,000,000 bushels; cotton from 1,451,000,000 pounds to 5,793,000,000 pounds; coal from 32,000,000 tons to 196,000,000 tons, and pig iron from 1,655,000 tons to 12,111,000 tons. During this thirty-year period our total exports have grown from $392,000,000 to $1,227,000,000, and our exports of manufactures from $68,000,000 to $338,000,000.

The people have been making money and saving it, too. In 1869 the savings banks had 1,630,000 depositors, with total deposits of $528,000,000, whereas today they have 5,687,000 depositors, with deposits amounting to the colossal sum of $2,230,000,000—an increase in thirty years of 327 per cent., without taking any account of the vast hoardings represented in life insurance, building and loan associations, trust institutions and other forms of investment. These statistics only roughly outline the arguments of progress and prosperity against which the calamity howler will hurl his voice in vain this year. The people know the facts, having made them, and the facts speak for themselves.

Vote for men who will use office as a public trust, and not as a private snap, for themselves and their favorites.

DR. DALY'S CAMPAIGN.

The fusion candidate for Congress is making a personal canvass. He is not taking the platform upon the alleged reason that it would not be fair or courteous to Congressman Tongue, who is absent at his post of duty in the city of Washington. This is rather a severe reflection upon the courteousness and fairness of previous Democratic candidates for Congress like Mr. Veatch, Mr. Weatherford, Col. R. A. Miller and others. All of these gentlemen went upon the stump and discussed the principles of their party, while candidates for Congress against men who were in Washington at their post of duty. No one thought of accusing them of being unfair, ungenerous or discourteous. If Dr. Daly should take the stump and discuss in a fair, open, manly way the principles of the platform upon which he is a candidate, and announce his views and convictions upon public questions, no true friend of his competitor could or would utter one word of complaint. It is due to the party that nominated Dr. Daly, and to the people whose votes he expects to receive. His refusal is not a matter of courtesy. He has never taken the stump in any campaign in which he has been a candidate. He does not intend to do it in this campaign. It has too many inconveniences for a shrewd, smooth, political worker like Dr. Daly. On the platform in public he could not advocate a gold standard to sound money Democrats, free silver to the followers of Bryan, populism to the Populists. He must there take one stand or the other. There is time enough yet to do this. We are authorized to say that neither Congressman Tongue nor any of his friends would consider such a step as anything but manly or fair. Two years ago, Mr. Veatch made a vigorous campaign, and was aided by Congressman Lentz of Ohio, who left his post of duty in Congress to attack his colleague who remained at Washington City, discharging the duties for which he had been elected. The excuse on the part of Dr. Daly is mere pretense which won't deceive anybody. Come, Doctor, take the stump. Let us hear from you.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Ice can be kept well even during the warmest weather. Wrap it in several thicknesses of flannel and place in the ice chest on four crossed poles of wood so that no water will accumulate under it.

Ants can be driven away if the places they frequent are sprinkled with oil of pennyroyal.

The smell of onions may be removed from the breath by eating parsley moistened with vinegar.

Mildew stains can be removed by rubbing plenty of soap and powdered chalk on the garment and placing it in the sun. It may be necessary to repeat this operation.

Houses may be kept comparatively cool during the summer months by throwing the windows and blinds wide open in the early morning hours and then closing the blinds for the rest of the day.

APPARENTLY LUCID INTERVAL.

"This," said the man who was driving the visitors through the grounds of the lunatic asylum, "is an inmate who is incurable, but perfectly harmless. He is permitted to wander anywhere he chooses inside the inclosure."

At this the harmless lunatic, sitting on the grass under a tree, with a book in his hand, looked up and saw them.

"Three big men," he called out, "and one poor horse to pull them! And it's Sunday, too! Gentlemen, I'd rather be your prayer book than your horse. It isn't worked as hard!"

And as the party drove on he resumed his book and his ordinary condition of incurability.

Joseph Bays, a farmer, 30 years old, who lived six miles southwest of Hopkins, Mo., ate 36 eggs on Easter Sunday on a bet. He has just died, having been ill ever since. Before he did his egg-eating feat he was as strong a young man as there was in the country. He had been married but a few months.

THE NEW NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

Editor Statesman: Although I never took much stock in the three national bank circulars so often quoted by Populists, yet here is one of the genuineness of which there is no doubt, and which your readers can verify by calling on O. West at the Ladd & Bush bank, Salem. The document explains itself. I quote in full except tables referred to, which I reserve for another occasion:

"Profits in National Bank Circulation. Office of Harvey Fish & Sons, dealers in government bonds, New York and Boston. To the National Bankers. The new financial measures of the government, which have already been agreed upon by the conference committee of both houses of Congress, and which now await only formal legislative and executive action to become a law, offer to national banks greatly increased advantages in the way of circulation. Among its other attractive features the bill provides for: (1) The issue of new two per cent. 30 year gold bonds; (2) The reduction of one-half per cent. per annum in the tax on circulation where secured by these bonds; (3) The issue of notes to the full face value of the bonds deposited; (4) The right to increase circulation at any time, by the repeal of the restriction which has heretofore prevented its increase until the expiration of six months from the last decrease in circulation; (5) Many banks have already increased their holdings of the old issues which are to be refunded into the new 2 per cents., and while there has been a material advance in the price of all government bonds during the last few days they are still attainable at prices making the new laws very attractive as a basis for circulation; (6) At present prices every dollar invested in circulation will realize over 2 per cent. per annum. In no other way can such rates of interest, absolutely free from risks, be secured; and it behooves the banks to act promptly in order to secure the full advantage of the transaction. We append comparative tables showing the results of circulation based upon the new 2 per cents., at 106, 107 and 108, with money both at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. The relative prices of the 'threes,' 'fours' of 1907, and 'fives' with 'twos' costing as above and also shown. Very truly, Harvey Fish & Sons, March 2, 1900."

Now let me call the especial attention to a few statements in the above circular. I numbered them for convenience of reference.

No. 1. "The issue of new 2 per cent. 30-year, gold bonds." The "public debt"—the bonds—were originally payable by law in any kind of legal tender money—either greenbacks, gold or silver. By law of 1870—refunding act, the holders of these bonds were permitted to exchange them for other long time bonds specifically payable in "coin," either gold or silver. Thus the greenback was deprived of the power to pay the "public debt." Interest was made payable quarterly instead of semi-annually as before, and the bonds made exempt from all taxation, national as well as state. The contract was thus changed at the dictation, and to the profit of the banks, and against the people. Now the contract is changed again, and bonds legally payable in silver dollars, and soon to become due, are changed into gold bonds, running 30 years.

Nos. 2 and 3—Under the old law the holder of bonds could deposit them with the controller, regularly receive his coin interest quarterly and receive back in guaranteed natural bank money 90 per cent. of the face value of his bonds, or $90,000 on deposit of $100,000 bonds. On this $90,000 the banker paid interest, or tax, to the government of one per cent. annually—$900 a year for the use of $90,000 of government fiat credit money. It was many years before reformers could make the people believe that the government had really established such an unjust and iniquitous system. But now the government is to issue not 90 per cent. but 100 per cent.—dollar for dollar—of par value of the bonds! And the annual interest is reduced from 1 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent.! Now the banker deposits $100,000 of U. S. bonds and gets back $100,000 in guaranteed national bank fiat current money, at an annual interest rate of one-half of 1 per cent, or only $500 per year. The alliance demanded loans from the government on their farms at 2 per cent. The bankers declared the proposition wild, visionary, class legislation, and distinction. But loans to themselves at one-fourth that rate is sound finance—for the bankers.

No. 4.—Banks to be allowed to increase circulation at pleasure. Thus they can contract circulation, lower prices, buy at less than cost of production, and then inflate the currency and raise prices when consumers must buy. Thus they can rob both producer and consumer at will. Except perhaps the power to levy taxes at will, this is the greatest sovereign power belonging to any government. The czar of all the Russians possesses no greater. And yet these bankers are not sworn to serve the people, nor do they give bonds for good behavior. They are not elected by, nor accountable to the people. Their powers do not expire every 2, 4, or 6 years, and return to the people for approval, or disapproval. Their sovereign powers are in perpituity at least for 50 years. This sovereign power can only be taken from them by repeal—or revolution.

No. 5.—"Many banks have increased their holdings of old issues, to be refunded into the new two per cents., and a material advance in price." Who doubts it? The most natural thing imaginable. If the United States by solemn enactment should provide that the owners of Section one in each township or lot, one in each block, should be privileged to borrow from the government 90 per cent. of their value, at 1 per cent. annual interest, nobody would be surprised that there would be a great strife to own these favored sections and lots, and that their market value would be greater than other sections, or other lots. Then if Congress should still further favor them by increasing the loan from 90 to 100 per cent., and reduce the interest from 1 to one-half of 1 per cent., the price would still farther advance. And who would be benefitted? The owners of these sections and lots.

The advocates of the gold standard bonds and national banks, have lastly declared that the "law cannot create wealth." Very well. No Populist makes such a claim. But they do earnestly assert that the law can, and often does, transfer wealth from the workers who do create it to those who do not create it—bankers and bondholders who create nothing but ponies.

Suppose the $800,000,000 United States bonds, in consequence of this legislation, save 5 per cent. That is $40,000,000 added to the wealth of their wealthy holders. Where does this forty millions of wealth come from? Did congress create it and give it to these bankers? Oh, no! Congress, by law, cannot create wealth. Congress by solemn "Be it enacted," takes it from the pockets of those who produced it by toil, and bestows it on these favored pets—the idle non-producers—the brotherhood of associated national bank usurers.

I am not yet done with this circular. This is now too long. Remember, no man loyal to his republic, and to the rights of the toiling people, can support the single gold standard, and the national banking system.

JOHN P. ROBERTSON.
Minto, Or. May 21, 1900.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

By a new opera glass attachment the focusing of the glass is made easier, the spindle being rotated by a rack bar, which is pivoted on the frame and has a serrated knob projecting over the top, to be reciprocated by the finger and open or close the glass.

Buttons are easily cleaned without removal from the garment by a new machine, which has a slotted base, in which a slide is arranged to open and receive the button, with a brush suspended above the opening to be revolved by a crank and scrub the button.

An Iowa man has patented a storm front for buggies, having a steel frame extending upward at the rear of the dashboard, provided with a spring controlled window, which can be raised above the dasher, the remainder of the frame being covered with a water-proof curtain extending to the buggy top.

Liquids will not spill over in filling bottles if an improved funnel is used, the tube being inserted in a rubber stopper to fit tightly in the neck of the bottle, with a small tube inside to exhaust the air and an internal stopper which cuts off the flow when the bottle is full.

A Frenchman has designed a neat disinfecting device for purifying rooms, comprising a cup to be suspended over the top of a lamp chimney or gas jet, in which the liquid is placed for evaporation, with a horizontal fan above the cup to be revolved by the heated air and spread the disinfectant.

Mrs. Howard Gould is the unfailing friend of crippled children.