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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.

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 WANT THE PAPER CHANGED.

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

Vote for the Republican candidates for judge and commissioner and sheriff, and stop all the grafts.

The politicians of this country could get some pointers from the members of the Methodist General Conference that has just concluded its work at Chicago.

They say again that we are to have a railroad to Falls City. It would be worth many times \$10,000 to Salem. That is the amount of the subsidy to be asked.

Of course all of the seven or eight free rural delivery mail routes out of Salem, that have been petitioned for, should be established. There is no better place in the United States to try the experiment. It would not be an experiment here—it would be a success from the start.

We would remind the enterprising advertisers of Salem and elsewhere that the lists of the Twice-a-week Statesman are still growing at the rate of two to four hundred a month. And the Daily lists are growing, too. Some of our business men are letting business pass by them that they could have by judicious advertising.

The following data, covering a period of twenty-eight years, compiled from the Weather Bureau records at Portland, will give an idea to the people of the Willamette valley of the sort of weather they may expect for the month of June: The mean or normal temperature for June has been 62 degrees. The warmest month was that of 1880, with an average of 66 degrees. The coldest was in 1803, with an average of 58.

We must have a great American merchant marine. Its building has been put off too long already.

FOR YAQUINA BAY.

The emergency act for rivers and harbors, which passed the House May 17th, provides as follows. So it will be seen that Yaquina bay will not be entirely without appropriation for improving the harbor:

Yaquina Bay, Oregon: The balance remaining of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated by the river and harbor act of eighteen hundred and ninety-six for said Yaquina bay, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended in removing the cluster of rocks on one side of the channel, located about two thousand feet beyond the end of the south jetty, in accordance with the recommendation of a board of engineers made November fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, in House document numbered one hundred and ten, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

Our Washington correspondent says Senator Frye, of Maine, admits that the early adjournment of Congress makes very doubtful the passage of the shipping bill at the present session of Congress. But Senator Frye looks for the early passage of the bill at the next session.

Senator Frye said to the correspondent: "Foreigners seem quite wrought up over the danger to foreign shipping that lurks in the bill. Apparently they dread the competition of a large fleet of new American ships. In a very recent issue of the Financial Times, of London, I find confirmation of one of the strong arguments of the friends of this measure."

The title to the article referred to is "Transatlantic Shipping and the War." It begins this way:

"The war in South Africa has had a more serious effect upon the transatlantic than upon any other class of ocean tonnage, for the simple reason that the majority of the vessels employed for the purposes of transport have been taken from this route; the North Atlantic steamers as a rule being large, powerful and reasonably swift craft, admirably adapted for this species of government service."

The Financial Times goes on to say:

"The natural effect of their withdrawal has been to cripple the opportunities afforded of sending freight to and from America, and to raise freights. It has also brought to the mind of Americans the dependence of their country on Europe, and especially upon England, for the development of their export trade, and incidentally it has strengthened the ship subsidy bill which is now before Congress."

This emphasizes the importance of Americans owning their own ships, in which to carry their merchandise to foreign markets, so as to not be dependent upon outside countries, and thus subjected to the inconveniences and losses incidental to the policies of European countries and their colonies. This argument should be sufficient for the encouragement of a great American merchant marine. But there are two others as strong; one the turning of the great streams of money paid by our people for freights and fares into American hands and the employment of American capital, brains and labor; and the other the safety of this country in case of war, by having ships of its own citizens upon which to depend, whether for the transport trade or for use as armored cruisers and the like.

We must have a great American merchant marine. Its building has been put off too long already.

HAS NO HOPE.

Mr. Bryan gives this estimate of his chance of being elected this fall: "If we hold what we had in 1896, and if we bring back the gold Democrats, and if we gain large concessions from the Republicans, the chances for victory of the Democratic party ought to be good." This string of "ifs" is an evil omen for the Democrats. It shows that just as the campaign is about to open, the man who is to lead the rattled forces of Democracy feels that there is no chance to win. "If we hold what we had in 1896," but "we" can't hold it. The Bryanites cannot carry Kansas this year, nor South Dakota, nor Washington, nor Wyoming. Mr. Bryan got one electoral vote from California last time. He will not get any there this fall. He probably will win back Kentucky, but this isn't holding what "we had in 1896." And what prospect is there to bring back the gold Democrats, with Bryan declaring that silver is a dominant issue and that enough of a victory might be won to accomplish silver legislation? And what possibility is there of making concessions from the Republican ranks in view of the great prosperity which has accompanied the McKinley administration? On his own statement, Mr. Bryan appears to have no hope of winning this time, in which lack of hope he shows more wisdom than he displayed at any time during the other campaign.—Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Argus-Leader.

We trust that our friends in Polk county will remember that they cannot vote against a Republican candidate for the Legislature without striking a blow at expansion and at the various things to which Oregon is looking for her future growth and prosperity.

Put a lawyer in the office of county judge, and in the office of justice of the peace for the Salem district, too.

SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Hundreds of Four-Footed Pets Raised and Trained in Indiana.

A Shetland pony farm, where ponies are raised and trained for their life work, is a place full of interest to one who admires the gentle little creatures—and who does not?

From the time a pony is born until it reaches the age when it may assume the dignity of harness it receives the best of care. There is a farm in Wayne county, Indiana, where about 200 of the little animals are produced every year. There are warm barns; with long rows of straw-littered stalls; overhead are mows of sweet-smelling hay, and a trough of pure running water sparkles and gurgles at an end of each barn. Every stall contains a pony, and they are all as quiet and well-behaved as a thoroughly disciplined school of children. If a stranger enter the barn it is instantly known by every pony there, and there is a turning of heads and switching of tails, indicative of restrained curiosity.

There is a broad and long space of clean flooring between the two rows of stalls. To walk along this floor and inspect the ponies from the rear recalls the remark of a famous man about Chinamen: "They all look alike until seen separately."

When the attendant, whose sole business is to wait upon these small equine aristocrats, leads out one after another and explains its distinguishing features, the difference is then quite perceptible. Here is one that has been especially trained for some little girl, who is nervous and timid. Its dainty step and intelligent dark eye indicate fine style and a tractable, docile disposition. Its glossy coat shines like satin and its little hoofs are like black ivory.

Another is shown, sturdy, robust, and strong. Fully as beautiful and intelligent, only not so sensitive as the first. It has natural qualifications suitable for the disposition and use of a boy who is not at all nervous or timid and who may wish to ride or drive long distances in a day, and who may indistinctly speak loudly or rudely or drop the whip too heavily across the pony's back, and still not really wish to have a runaway. There are grades between these two extremes in which a pony may be found suitable for any sort of boy or girl.

Ponies of almost any color desired may be found, but the favorite colors are bays and blacks. There is no demand for the sorrels with large, cream-colored spots, such as were quite common some years ago. The solid colors are regarded as more beautiful and are the only ones now sought by fastidious buyers. In training the ponies kindness is practiced under all circumstances. When the little pony colt, which a man can take up in his arms and carry about, is strong enough to run and play with its mother a little halter is put on it and it is taught to lead and start and stop at the word. When it grows stronger, but not yet fully grown, a little set of buff harness, with silver buckles, is fitted on it, and it is driven about with lines. A gentle pressure of the bit on the tender mouth is sufficient to guide it.

Later on it is hitched to a little yellow cart and trotted about the smooth gravel drives that wind among stately trees in every direction. It is taken close to puffing locomotives and alongside queer looking vehicles, and into the neighborhood of shops where there is the sound of clanging iron and pounding hammers and ringing bells as actions under all these conditions are carefully noted and recorded, and its special qualifications for particular purposes fully ascertained.

It has been learned at this farm that a pony's natural characteristics are not easily changed, although vicious propensities may, in a measure, be subdued, and a timid, shrinking spirit encouraged by kindness to assume more confidence and aggressiveness.

It is never attempted to teach the ponies any special tricks, the sole purpose being to make them useful, tractable, and safe under all circumstances. When a pony is sold and started away from the only home and friends it has ever known the purchaser is recommended to be kind and considerate to it at all times.

The ponies in the barns are kept there to supply immediate demands. They are groomed and trained and kept accustomed to harness, so that they may be ready to leave at any time. The greater number of ponies are kept out of doors all winter, and are taken into the barns only in the most extreme weather, as were these in the barns before they were selected for sale.

There are broad fields where the turf even in winter is beautiful. In the winter, too, great racks are kept constantly supplied with crisp corn fodder and immense straw stacks afford shelter from the wind and rain. All parts of the premises are kept clean and healthy.

When the ponies are permitted to remain out all winter an astonishing growth of hair appears. This thick coat of hair is heavy and long, and then the pony is far from beautiful. But when the warmth of spring comes the little creatures throw off their winter clothing and appear smooth and shiny in their new spring attire. The patriarch of this farm is appropriately called "Tom Thumb." He was imported from Shetland Island ten years ago and is now 14. He is coal black and is as dainty and vivacious as can be imagined. Dozens of ponies are imported from Shetland every year for breeding purposes. This is made necessary because the succeeding generations of ponies are larger than their progenitors which result is attributed to the salubrious climate of this country, as compared with the native home of the ponies.—Chicago Tribune.

LINES IN SHAKE-SPEARE'S PARTS.

Characters That Seem Very Long Are Really Not So.

Shakespeare will be prominent, as usual in the important productions next season. The most notable will be Mr. Sothern's appearance as Hamlet, with Virginia Harned as Ophelia. The James-Kidder company will revive Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Louis James as Bottom. The character is not long, but it is the most important in the play, says the Baltimore American.

The longest part in any Shakespearean play is Hamlet, who is before the audience almost constantly and is never seen without being heard. Hamlet is a constant talker, and it is surprising that in a circumstance he says so many wise things. He has to his share 1,569 lines. Richard III. is another long part, as the character speaks 1,161 lines, and next comes Iago, with 1,117 lines. Henry V. has 1,063 lines.

One would suppose from seeing the representation of from looking over the play that Othello had more lines than Iago, but it is not the case, for the valiant Moor has only 888 lines. Coriolanus has 886, the Duke in "Measure for Measure" 880 and Timon 883. Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra" does not seem a very long part, judging by the appearance of the prompt book, but in reality he has 830 lines.

Brutus in "Julius Caesar" has 727; Falstaff in Henry V. 719; Macbeth appears a long part, judging from how much he is on the stage in the representation, but in fact he has only 705 lines. Romeo has 618, which is only a few more than the King in "Hamlet," who has 557. Cassius in "Julius Caesar," although a first-class part, has but 507 lines.

The female parts in Shakespeare's plays are not very long. The actress who plays Portia has 417 lines to study; Rosalind has 740; Cordelia has 679 and Juliet 541. Desdemona has only 389. Beatrice has 309. Twenty of Shakespeare's women are more than 300 lines each, and some of the most famous of the great bard's feminine creations have comparatively little to say. Cordelia in "King Lear" has only 115 lines; Kate in "Taming of the Shrew," although so conspicuous and voluble, has but 229, while Lady Macbeth has but 211.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder, it cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamp. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

WHAT FASHION SAYS.

Pale blue and pink dimities are effectively trimmed with black lace.

Black taffeta silk Etou coats are ornamented with rows of white stitching.

Fans are larger—a little larger—than the empire styles—so long in vogue.

There is a decided tendency to color in handkerchiefs.

Silk corset covers are one of the elegancies of the season.

White grenadines are very pretty made over colored silk linings and trimmed with ruchings of narrow ribbon harmonizing with the color.

Bright scarlet or cherry choux appears on handsome white gowns for midsummer wear.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

The less power a man has, the more he likes to use it.—J. Petit-Senn. Theory looks well on paper, but it does not amount to anything without practice.—H. W. Shaw.

Women have fewer vices than men, but they have stronger prejudices.—Doctor J. V. C. Smith. We seldom find persons whom we acknowledge to be possessed of good sense except those who agree with us in opinion.—Rochefoucauld.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

The customer came into the drug store with a torn scrap of paper in his hand, says the Chicago Tribune.

ALFALFA AND GRASS.

Kentucky Farm and Home: Wherever alfalfa will do at all well it ought to be grown, and evidently there are many places suitable for its growth not supposed to be suitable. The only sure way of determining under such circumstances is by trial, and the trial must be carefully made in order to be of any real value. This in a general way shows what has been ascertained as to soil conditions for alfalfa: "The most desirable soil for alfalfa is that of fertile creek or river bottom land, well drained and not subject to inundation. Any soil which retains standing water on its surface for forty-eight hours will not successfully produce alfalfa. With this reservation it is safe to assert that it will grow on any soil that will produce corn, and on a good many soils where corn will not grow."

The conditions must have been just right every way that justified these enthusiastic observations regarding alfalfa: "It is weather proof, for cold does not injure and heat only makes it grow all the better. A winter flood will not drown it, and a fire will not kill it. As a borer, it is equal to an artisan well digger; it loves water, but bores to reach it. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a twenty-

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Has testimonials unequalled in number and unexcelled in quality the world over. Testimonials which tell the truth about the most remarkable cures in the history of medicine. Cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, All Humors, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, That Tired Feeling, Thousands of people agree that it Never Disappoints.

acre field and when your last load of hay is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other end.

For filling a milk can an alfalfa-cow is equal to a handy pump. Cattle love it, hogs fatten upon it, and a hungry horse wants nothing else. The farmer whose land will grow alfalfa has the best of the weather. Once started it will stay like Canada thistles or a first-class mortgage, but only make the farmer who has it wealthier and happier." This, though rosy perhaps, is yet near enough the mark to cause alfalfa to be put more under actual test than it has been by farmers generally.

No more graphic and comprehensive statement has been made on the subject of grasses than this by John J. Ingalls: "Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three great physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grasses. Exaggerated by tropical heats and vapors to the gigantic cane congested with its saccharine concretion, or dwarfed by polar rigors to the fibrous hair of Northern latitudes, embracing between these extremes the maize with its resolute pennons, the rice plant of Southern swamps, the wheat, rye, barley, oats, and other cereals, not less than the humble verdure of hillside, pasture and prairie in the temperate zone, grass is the most widely distributed of all vegetable beings, and is at once the type of our life and emblem of our mortality."

Mr. Ingalls says this also in favor of grass: "Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the washing sea. It invades the solitudes, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than that of the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

Evidently the presence of grass in farming practice can hardly be overstated; and even in the usual understanding of the meaning of the word grass it is safe to say that there can be no good farming without grass in the pasture and meadow form. The fact is that the state of farming in a country can usually be inferred from the presence or absence of the grass features.

The Tests of Social Progress.

How are we to know whether our civilization is advancing or receding, whether the condition of the present generation is more comfortable and refined than that of the preceding generation, whether, as a nation, we are better off than we were fifty years ago?

Statesmen and economists have suggested several standards by which to judge: The per capita wealth, the percentage of illegitimate births, the position and treatment of women, the rate of illiteracy, and the ownership of property, particularly of farms and homes. Of these standards the last two seem by far the most practicable, and accordingly Congress has directed the Census Office to ascertain how many months each scholar has attended school during the preceding year, what proportion of the people can read, write, and speak English, how many families own their homes or farms, how many rent them, how many own them subject to mortgage or other incumbrance. In the coming census, every territorial division of the country and every separate element of the population will have a chance to show what proportion of their number own their homes and what proportion can read or write.

The practical applications of these tests or standards are found in their employment as suffrage qualifications. People differ about the relative merits, as suffrage qualifications, of the ownership of property and the ability to read and write, but there is no doubt of the immense significance and importance of the two classes of facts. In France, in 1891, there were about 4,500,000 owners of land; England, with about the same population, had only 325,000 land owners, while the United States occupied an intermediate position with a population about 70 per cent. greater than that of France and a little over 6,000,000 families who owned their homes or farms. No one can doubt the significance of these figures in explaining social conditions in France and England, and the United States. They represent the difference between our land system, the system of large land holding in England, and that of small proprietorship in France. It is hard to overestimate the value of such information or the interest felt in it by statesmen and social students in general. Take the race question, for instance, as a single illustration of a large class of similar questions. In 1880, 70 per cent. of the colored population was illiterate, while in 1890 this proportion was less than 57 per cent. Not only did the proportion of colored illiterates decrease between 1880 and 1890, but the absolute number of such persons diminished. Whether the colored population will make as admirable a showing in 1900 is a question of the utmost significance.

The territorial distribution of the illiterate population is another question

of great interest. In 1880 the percentage of illiteracy in the North Atlantic states was 64.9; in the South Atlantic states 30.8; in the North Central states the rate was 5.70; in the South Central group 29.73. In the last ten years the South has had a magnificent industrial development. Whether this material progress has resulted in a higher rate of education, whether the benefits of progress have been shared by the masses, or have been secured mainly by the richer classes, are questions which will be partly answered by the statistics of illiteracy in the Southern States for 1900.

Another problem of great importance is the increase of tenancy, as opposed to the ownership of real property. From 1880 to 1890 the number of farm tenants in the United States increased at least 38 per cent. This increase was general, but greater in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions of the United States than in other parts of the country. In general, the thirteen original states, rich in wealth, trade, and manufactures, are those in which the percentage of ownership of farms and homes is lowest, and in keeping with this fact, statistics of valuation show almost universally that tenancy is most common where land is most valuable. With the exception of the Italians, foreign-born persons of every nationality exceed the Americans in the degree of farm ownership.

Each state, county, and city, the German population, the Italian population, and every other element of our people has a distinct interest in seeing that the statistics of literacy and ownership which apply to them are correctly represented in the next census. These are the standards according to which they will inevitably be judged.

EXCERPT ONE.

The platform adopted by the Republicans in 1896 is national history in 1900. It is a hint for the next four years too clear to be mistaken and too valuable to be neglected.—St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

Excepting one plank, and that one for the Nicaragua canal, this plank will, we predict, be re-affirmed at Philadelphia, and be national history shortly after the convening of Congress next December.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

STRAWBERRY PUDDINGS.

Very dainty desserts may be made with strawberries and gelatine. For a pudding soak half a box of gelatine in cold water; add half a pint of boiling water and the juice of two lemons and two oranges with a cup and a half of sugar. As the jelly hardens stir in as many strawberries as desired, a few at a time. A sauce for this pudding is made by creaming half a cup of butter, adding a cup of sugar, the beaten white of an egg and a cup of crushed strawberries. It should be set on the ice until cold. This may be served also with other puddings.

STRAWBERRY BATTER PUDDING.

One pint of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, half a teaspoonful salt. Sift the flour, powder and salt well together. Then add milk enough to make a thick batter. Butter six pudding cups, place in each a spoonful of batter, then add a thick layer of berries, cover with two teaspoonfuls sugar and add another spoonful of batter. Place the cups in a steamer and cook over boiling water for 30 minutes. Serve at once with strawberry sauce.

STRAWBERRY COTTAGE PUDDING.

Cream one-third of a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar gradually, beat one egg add one-half cupful of milk to pour half of this over the butter and sugar then add one cupful of flour and beat well. Then add the remainder of the milk and three-quarters of a cupful of flour, and three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a greased pan twenty-five minutes, cut in squares, wash strawberries slightly, add a little sugar to them and mix in a little hard sauce. Put some of the strawberry mixture over the cake, and serve hot.

ICED STRAWBERRY PUDDING.

This requires half a pint of cream, half a pint of milk, three eggs, vanilla essence, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of cake crumbs and three ounces of hulled strawberries. Make the eggs and milk into a custard. When cool stir in the cake crumbs and sugar. Whip the cream and add this also, with vanilla essence to flavor nicely. Freeze the mixture, but not very stiffly, place a little at the bottom of an ice pudding mold, then a layer of the fruit, more ice, and so on till the mold is full. Put on the cover and set the mold in a pail filled with rough ice and salt. To turn out the pudding wrap a cloth which has been wrung out of boiling water round the cover, reverse the mold and the pudding will slip out. It should be served upon a glass dish, surrounded by whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY SAUCE.

A good sauce to serve with hot puddings is made by beating together one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar until they are very white and light. Add the whipped white of one egg and a cupful of strawberries mashed to a pulp.

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