

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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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. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions.

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.

Flax seed is up, too. The districts of the Northwest that are raising flax seed will be in luck this year. The acreage should be much greater, and so should be that of the fields devoted to the cultivation of the plant for its fibre.

The Salem Creamery Company is already paying out money here at the rate of about \$30,000 a year, and growing fast. If its present growth continues for several months larger, it will be the biggest institution of the kind in Oregon.

All Bryan asks in his running mate is that he be a man with no opinions not in accord with his own. There are men of this sort to be found in this country, but the people of the United States have not been in the habit of making Vice Presidents out of them.

Oh, yes; it rains in Oregon, when it is needed, and occasionally when dry weather would be better. But there are many people who would gladly exchange their present locations for a country like this, and a lot of them live in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

A host of his friends in Salem are hoping that J. M. Wallace, superintendent of the Salem Water Company, may soon be fully restored to health. Mr. Wallace is a public spirited citizen and a generous and kind man. It is generally regretted that his condition has not improved within the past few days.

"I reckon we've done expanded, and I don't see no use of the Democratic party hangin' on to the coat tails of progress and a yellin' 'Whoa!'" These were the words of the late Judge Culbertson of Texas more than a year ago. The Texas Democrats would have done well had they remembered them before passing their "Pull down the flag" resolution. More good gray horse sense and sturdy Americanism are contained in Culbertson's rough-hewn sentence than in a car load of anti-expansion arguments.

Says the New York Sun: The St. Paul Globe is in convulsions over "this blood-stained, victim-strewn path of imperialism," the "altars of Bell," the "brazen image" and "the hunted victim of robbery and lust." To these shapes of terror must be added the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly's Troglodyte, who is now cracking bones in Nintager every day. A match between Bell and the Troglodyte would be impressive, and we should like to see the editor of the St. Paul Globe stand up to Moloch for sixteen rounds.

The Woodmen of the World and the Select Knights and Ladies of America are well-known societies with striking titles. But the most whimsical and Lewis Carrollian of names belongs to the Prudent Patriarchs of Pompeii, of which Prismatic Primary No. 5 meets in Nashville. The officers are all P's: Premier, Past Premier, Prefect, Pilot, Promotary, Purser, Prophet, Protector, Picket, Patrol, Preserver, Provost, Proctor. The great part of societies, secret or open, in the social life of the United States has hardly been noticed as it should be. There are hundreds of them, and the mere catalogue of their names would make a fat book.—New York Sun.

Some days ago a couple of women above Salem, on the Marion county side of the river, had a quarrel, and one of them threatened the other with some kind of a weapon; we believe it was a pistol. An arrest followed, and a trial was had. The cost bills were presented to the county court, and the whole amount came to about fifty dollars, which the people who contribute in taxes to keep up the county government must pay. This is a sample of the matters that help to make the taxes high. No good purpose was served in the arrest of the woman. The jury

that tried her acquitted her. There are bills from all over the county coming into the commissioners' court at each term, that grow out of such inconsequential matters. There are many other abuses that might and should be cut off. The expenses of conducting the Marion county government can be materially reduced. We believe they will be.

There is a controversy as to who really wrote the Republican platform at Philadelphia, and who finally revised it. It does not matter a great deal. Perhaps some of the declarations should be more pronounced, but the true platform of 1900 is the story of the past three years; and the formal resolutions, regarded as a distinct announcement of intentions, are admirably supplemented by the speeches of Senators Wolcott and Foraker and Governor Roosevelt, and they will give all the additional force necessary by the letter of acceptance of President McKinley and the campaign utterances of the candidate for Vice President and other party leaders.

The people of the United States are paying a million dollars a day for tropical products used in manufacturing, or food and drink, and most of which are produced in greater or less degree, or can be readily produced in the islands which have come into closer relationship with the United States through the events of the past two years. The April Summary of Commerce and Finance, which has just been issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, shows that in the ten months ending with April, our imports of tropical products have been over \$300,000,000 in value, thus averaging fully a million dollars a day and indicating that for the full year they will reach \$365,000,000. India rubber, fibers, raw silk, cotton, gums, cabinet woods, indigo, ivory, dywoods and certain lines of chemicals make up the share of this vast sum which the manufacturers alone take and require in constantly increasing quantities.

The people of the Willamette valley may form an idea of the sort of weather they may expect during the month of July, from the average for the past twenty-eight years, as compiled by the U. S. Weather Bureau at Portland. The mean or normal temperature has been 66 degrees. The warmest month was in 1880, with an average of .01. The highest temperature was 92 degrees, on the 23d, 1891. The lowest temperature was 43, on the 10th, 1896. The average rainfall for the month has been .58 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 4. The greatest monthly precipitation was 1.80 inches in 1884; least, .000 inches, in 1883 and 1891. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.10 inches, on the 11th, 1879. Average number of clear days, 15; partly cloudy, 9; cloudy days, 7. From the foregoing, it will be seen that there have been, but two Julys in the past twenty-eight years in which no rain at all fell; but the average number of days on which any rain at all fell has been only four.

It is to be regretted that the free rural mail delivery will deprive some of the postmasters at the small offices of the profits they have been receiving from the sales of stamps. But they must gracefully give way for the general good. And then the new system will give steady employment to more people than are now engaged in the work of mail distribution for the benefit of the rural population. The great value of the system lies in the fact that it will give the farmers their mail at their doors regularly, allowing them one of the main advantages of living in a town or city. It is gratifying to know that the prospects are very good for the establishment of the six or seven rural mail routes that have been petitioned for out of Salem. When they are once established, as we believe they will be soon, the farmers accommodated by the routes will wonder how they ever got along without them. There was talk, some time ago, of one of the routes out of the Turner office being abolished, whereupon the patrons who had been receiving the advantages of the service got up a subscription, proposing to contribute to the pay of the carrier out of their private purses.

CHINA DEFENCELESS AT SEA. China has no navy in the modern meaning of the word. In a short war, indeed as the result of one indecisive action, Japan was able to destroy her battle fleet. Despite the efforts of a few Chinese statesmen no real effort has since been made to recreate it. Save at Foochow, which is under European supervision, the dockyards are waste places. All the other naval and military arsenals, erected at an enormous outlay and furnished with the best appliances, are in a deplorable state, mainly because the native officials seem unequal to the task of directing them. At Wu-Chang and Nanking the splendid machinery, bought abroad, is rusting unused or is employed for the manufacture of those archaic and comical blunderbusses known as "Jingals."

Since 1893 eight cruises have been built, and the average displacement of six of these is below 2,500 tons. The only good ships are the protected cruisers Hai Chi and Hai Tien, built at Esbjerg, on the Tyne. Both have good

batteries and high speed. The latter made a mean of 22.64 knots during a six hours' trial, and what is better still, reached a maximum of 24.1 knots as the mean of four runs under forced draught.

In addition to these China owns two torpedo gunboats, seven cruisers of no particular value, a number of small torpedo craft and four fine torpedo boat destroyers. The last one, of 280 tons displacement, and one of them, the Hai Lung, attained in German waters a maximum speed of 35.2 knots, with a load of 25 tons. With the exception, then, of about a dozen modern vessels China can put afloat nothing for the defence of her ports nor for the protection of the enormous interests with which her government is entrusted. If it shall become necessary for the powers she is offending to punish China for the acts of her fanatical citizens, the drubbing can be made a very severe one, and the indications are that it may come to this.

THE WRONG STATE.

Polynomial Roberts of Utah was let off with a fine of \$150, but proposes to ask for a new trial. If he should get it—and a new conviction with a sentence of ten years in jail, there would be something in this talk of poetic justice.—S. F. Bulletin.

But Utah is the wrong state from which to expect anything of this kind. The surprise is that a fine of any amount was imposed. It may be stated as a certainty that the real sentiments of the men concerned in the judicial farce were to give him a reward and a handsome medal.

HISTORY REPEATS.

In 1796 Thomas Jefferson was nominated for Vice President. Before the nomination it was thought he would not accept the office, but he did accept it, was elected and afterwards became President, to the great benefit of his country.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

History is repeating itself. But is not this quite an important admission for our Eastern Oregon Democratic journalistic friend?

The New York Sun works itself up to the following ecstatic periods: "The Hon. W. Dennis Oldham, the Nebraska statesman to whom has been assigned the honor of speaking the chief nomination speech for Col. Bryan at the Kansas City convention, makes a magnificent and high old Roman offer. He will delegate the honor to the Hon. David Bennett Hill and to no man else. Here is a chance for the Sage of Wolfert's Roost to show his altruism. Also a chance for a glorious show: Mr. Hill in silver chains, celebrating the Peerless. But Mr. Oldham wastes his breath, for Mr. Hill will not care to waste any in climbing these heights of self-sacrifice. Yet what convulsive sobbings of a hundred Missouri brass bands, what screams of triumph, what multitudes of strong, medium and weak men weeping there would be. We hear the tears. But it is too good to be true."

The Oregonian may delude itself with the idea that "a protective tariff for the products of Oregon (wool excepted) is a humbug," but it will fail to so delude the people of this state; and more especially the fruit growers; the stock men; the poultry breeders; the dairymen—and in fact the farmers generally. The men of this state who are engaged in these lines, who have invested their money therein and are giving their efforts thereto, know what they are about. No newspaper can have any effect in changing their opinions, based upon their own observations and experience. No newspaper has any influence with intelligent men anyway, excepting when it confines itself to the truth. The Oregonian would better go tell it to the marines that the protective tariff for the products of Oregon (wool excepted) is a humbug.

The Eugene Guard man is slightly mixed in placing the Statesman in the column with the newspapers that slander the protective tariff, the policy in which the people of Oregon, and especially the farmers of this state, are concerned more than any other people in the whole country, on account of the fact that nearly all of our agricultural products need the assistance of the custom house duties in order to give them an advantage in the markets of this country over the surplus articles of like kinds from other countries, with cheap lands and labor. The Statesman hopes that it may never be classed with the newspapers that would detract from the value of this policy—a policy that becomes more important to us as diversified agriculture is developed here.

During the time of the Philadelphia convention the New York Herald expended a great deal of editorial energy demanding the President McKinley resign his claims to first place in favor of Roosevelt, and that Bryan step aside in deference to Cleveland. The Herald really took itself seriously. No one else in the whole country did, however, and the big New York paper that is edited in Paris most of the time appeared more ridiculous than ever before, if possible.

A New Orleans inmate of an asylum for the insane was discharged as cured a short time since. A few days thereafter he killed two men and shot down a third. Unfortunately, the list of victims did not include the men who let him go.

"Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Blood Disorders—"My step-daughter and I have both been troubled greatly with blood disorders and stomach troubles, and several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have been of great benefit." James F. Thompson, Wilmington, Ohio.



Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE BOXERS.

Says the New York Sun: The Sun informs those who seek for an interpretation of "Boxers," the title of the Chinese now trying to get rid of the foreigners, that the word is unexplained.

The Boxers spring into prominence so suddenly in China that it is difficult to learn just who they are or exactly what they stand for. The Chinese minister at Washington said, the other day, that he had never heard of them. There is no allusion to them in any of the standard books on China. When the literati are prominent in any society that starts an anti-foreign agitation the fact is usually made conspicuous, but nothing has been heard of the educated class among the Boxers.

A missionary wrote some time ago that the Boxers are also known as the "Society of the Great Sword," but how they came to be called Boxers has not been revealed. It is only within the past fortnight that there has been any reason to believe that the organization existed outside of Shanghai and Pechili provinces.

If any American in China knows the true inwardness of the Boxers his remarks on the subject would be heard with interest. The indications are that Seattle is going to try to prove by the census that it is bigger than Portland. This may not be wholly reliable. But that city is going to be bigger than Portland, and a great deal bigger, and that before very long. It is much more enterprise is not displayed by the people of the Oregon metropolis than has been shown lately.

Dallas, Polk county, is to have a new public school building. The contract will be let July 6th. The district has sold 20-year bonds, with an option of taking them up in 10 years, for \$50,000. They draw 5 per cent. interest, and commanded a premium of \$205.

FRENCH EAST LOSING GROUND.

Language of the Republic Not as Popular as It Once Was.

Is French losing ground abroad—that is to say, is it being less spoken and read by educated people on the continent of Europe and elsewhere than was formerly the case? This is a question which has from time to time given rise to interesting discussion, and certain lamentations lately uttered by a Parisian review have brought it once more prominently to the front, says the London Telegraph.

There is no doubt that during recent years it has met with formidable rivals. The tongue of united Germany is more studied that it was in the old days, and various enterprising nationalities of the smaller kind are bestowing more attention on their own language and literature than they had the opportunity of doing for centuries. All this may be readily admitted, and nothing could be more natural. The immense facilities now given to traveling, the enormous expansion of international trade and the impulse which the nationality movement has received were all bound to lead to this result.

IN LIVINGSTONE'S MEMORY.

Announcement is made in the English papers that the spot where David Livingstone died while exploring in Africa is to be marked by a suitable monument. It will be remembered that he died in a little grass hut on the shore of Lake Bangweolo, and that at the foot of a great tree near by his heart was buried by his four faithful native followers. Upon this spot there is to be erected an obelisk of masonry 20 feet high, crowned with a cross and bearing suitable memorial inscriptions upon tablets of blackened bronze. This is to be done—in fact, is now being done—by a joint committee representing the Royal Geographical Society and some other bodies. Sir Henry Stanley being conspicuous among the promoters of the work and one of the most generous contributors to the fund.

A TRAVELING LABORATORY.

Most universities nowadays have laboratories, but Cornell's department of geology, under Professor Harris, is unusual in having a traveling laboratory, says the New York Press. It is a steam launch of the torpedo boat type, 5 by 30 feet in dimensions, propelled by a six horse power engine. It is built to hold 18 persons, who in it may pursue their geological investigations at any spot from Cornell to New Orleans at which the professor desires. The first trip will take his class to Lake Champlain. He has named his rapid transit laboratory the Orthoceras.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The Navy Department has discovered how things are sometimes done in Congress. When the naval appropriation bill was passed a year ago, it provided for three battleships which were to be sheathed and coppered. The Department endeavored at the last session to have this restriction removed. Both Houses of Congress favored the removal, but the clause in the bill to that effect disappeared at the last moment through some jugglery in enrollment. Nobody seems to know who did it, and no one is to be punished for thus deliberately setting at naught the wishes of Congress and of the Navy. According to the original design, the ships are covered with a coating of copper on a wooden base applied to the steel skin of the immersed hull, which gives the vessels 15,000 tons displacement. The sheathing is about five inches thick and displaces 400 tons. The unsheathed ships will each, therefore, be of 14,000 tons displacement, and, as the horsepower is the same in both instances, the unsheathed ships will be faster and will steam a greater distance with the same coal capacity.

President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortes, went to a local Washington photographer the other day and had his picture taken for use in the coming campaign. The President is becoming more democratic in his habits, and this is the first time since his occupancy of the White House that he has gone to a photographer, as they have always come to him. The President has had a great many pictures taken within the last few years, but as the campaign is coming on, and there will be a heavy demand for President McKinley's photographs, he preferred to have a larger one used than was circulated in 1896.

The funding operations of the United States under the gold law have been the most marvellous in history. The books to date show that almost exactly \$300,000,000 worth of bonds bearing interest at 3, 4 and 5 per cent. have, in three months, been exchanged for an equal face value of bonds bearing only 2 per cent. About \$88,000,000 were three per cents, \$185,000,000 four per cents, and \$16,000,000 five per cents.

American corn is enjoying a triumphal progress at the Paris Exposition, according to C. E. Cary, of Illinois, who went there to establish a corn kitchen, and has just returned and reported to the Secretary of Agriculture. "From 400 to 700 persons are being served every day with corn dishes every day," he says. "They are English, French, German, Russians, Italians, Chinese, Japanese, and, in fact, people of all nations. I left the kitchen in thorough working order and with arrangements for it to be open every week day during the Exposition. Most of the food, cornmeal, corn, flour, hominy, butter, eggs, and grease and vegetable oils, were supplied by the commission only paying the expense of getting the supplies to Paris. We have four corves, white and black, and they serve delicious dishes of egg bread, butter cakes, and corn and lounly cooked in a variety of ways. Great interest is manifested in Paris in the corn food demonstrations. The newspapers are taking it up and advising the people to visit the unique exhibit."

The Agricultural attaché of the German Embassy has given out a statement declaring that the new revenue bill will bar only about 6 or 7 per cent of the meat exports of the United States. He says that the bill was not passed specially for the United States, but applies to all the world. Heretofore, each of the confederate states of the German Empire has had its own meat inspection laws, which have become more and more an impediment to trade, and to do away with such disagreeable friction, they resolved to abolish all these local laws and regulations and to create one law and a uniform system for the whole empire. The new law requires two separate inspections, first, an inspection of the live stock before slaughtering, then an inspection of the slaughtered meat. Foreign meats, of course, must also be inspected. It was felt that it would be impracticable to inspect canned meats, as the opening of the can would practically destroy the contents, and small bits of pickled meats, and it was decided to exclude these.

Speaking of the withdrawal of \$10,000,000 from the government depositories and the proposed withdrawal of \$15,000,000 more in order to redeem the old 2 per cent. bonds, Secretary Gage said recently: "It is not the intention of the Department to take the money out of the depositories and place it in the vaults of the Treasury, where it will do no good, if needed. If conditions demand, and it becomes necessary, more money will be placed in these institutions during the fall, when the movement of the crops begins, and a great deal of money is needed to transport them. The money stringency has disappeared and money is plentiful in New York at 1/2 per cent. The government can spare many of the war taxes, and I think that Congress will promptly repeal half of them when it meets next fall."

A review of the United States foreign trade in agricultural products for the ten fiscal years 1890 to 1899, compiled by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign market section of the Agricultural Department, shows that the average annual agricultural exports for the last decade amounted to about \$287,000,000, while the total imports of all kinds averaged about \$750,000,000. In the first half of this decade the average of agricultural imports was \$109,365,441, or over 51 per cent. of all imports; of agricultural exports, \$69,944,253, or 75.52 per cent. For the remaining five years the average of agricultural imports was \$396,961,708, or over 51 per cent. of the whole; of agricultural exports, \$294,871,090, or over 68 per cent. of all domestic exports.

From recent experiments made by the Agricultural Department, it is shown that in experimenting with wheat and corn as fatteners, equal parts of both are better than the one kind. Wheat is much better for growing animals than corn, admirable results being obtained by grinding it into a coarse meal.

COSTLY MONUMENT FOR A DOG.

A monument costing \$200 is to be

erected over the grave of Caesar, a Great Dane belonging to Mrs. T. B. M. Cardozo of Germantown, Pa. Caesar was nine years old and three feet tall, and was a great pet among the Cardozos, a large collection of animals. The dog was buried in a fine coffin, with real silk lining and silver handles.

On the monument, which is now being constructed, will be inscribed the following: "Erected to an old and faithful friend."

SILK CHEAPER THAN A BRIDGE.

"At Harper's Ferry on one occasion the flood in the Potomac was so great that it threatened the destruction of the costly railroad bridge, which was seen to shake in its unsteadiness," said former Governor Thomas G. Jones, to a Birmingham Age-Herald reporter. "When everybody present was looking each moment to see the bridge go down President John W. Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad arrived upon the scene. Appreciating the necessity of instant action, he gave an abrupt order for a loaded train of freight cars standing on a side track to be run upon the locomotive on the bridge and kept there."

"But, Mr. Garrett, that is a train-load of silk," said the local superintendent. "I don't care; run out the cars!" commanded the great master of railroads. "It would be easier to pay for the silk than to build a new bridge."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster has just completed the manuscript of a very important work upon the history of American diplomacy. The book will be published next fall.

Professor Elliot of Harvard the other day received from several Harvard alumni now serving in the Philippines a large and valuable collection of native arms, ornaments and manuscripts for the university-museum.

Six Presidents—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan—served as Secretary of State. General Grant was Secretary of War ad interim and performed the duties of that office for five months.

Sir Richard Webster, the new English master of rolls in succession to Sir Nathaniel Lindsay, was born in 1842, and is the second son of Thomas Webster, the famous lawyer. He is a Charterhouse alumnus, and has been Attorney General three times.

There is a story in the Senate that General Hawley, speaking for two or twelve minutes in a short speech, once spoke 225 words a minute. The average speed of Senators in dictating letters is only 100 a minute, and in addressing the Senate only 110.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

"Why it's old Diogenes!" cried Skindis, as the ancient philosopher, lighted lantern in hand, plodded slowly down the street. "Hullo, Diog," cried Patroclus in bantering tones "found that honest man yet?"

The sage stared up at them. "Honest man?" he grumbled. "I'm not looking for an honest man. I gave that up long ago."

And he turned to hobble away. "Then what are you looking for?" cried young Hercules. "Diogenes paused. "I'm looking for a hired girl," he growled; "one's left yesterday."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HIDING PLACE FOR INDIANS.

In the old colonial mansion known as Lower Beulah, on the James river, Virginia, a small secret room was discovered a few days ago. It is opened by a spring in the wainscoting and its existence was unknown to the present occupants of the house. The room was filled with the dust of many generations, but nothing else was found there. Probably the room was contrived to hide valuables in the days of Indian raids, as the house was built more than 200 years ago.

RUSSIA'S NATIONAL TIPPLE.

Vodka is the destroyer of national character and domestic happiness in Russia. This deadly drink is seen on every table. It is simply another name for spirits of wine very little modified. Thousands of Russians every year become vodka drunkards.

SELECTING A PASTOR.

The Mennonites at Groffsdale, near Ephrata, Pa., selected a pastor in novel fashion last week. There were 10 candidates and 10 Bibles were placed on a table before them. One capitulated a slip of paper and the preacher who selected this one duly chosen.

O, SAW YE THE LASS?

O, saw ye the lass w' the bonnie blue een? Her smile is the sweetest that ever was seen, Her cheek like the rose is, but fresher, I ween; She's the loveliest lassie that trips on the green. The home of my love is below in the valley, Where wild flowers welcome the wandering bee; Eat the sweetest of flowers in that spot that is seen. Is the maid that I love w' the bonnie blue een. When night overshadows her cot in the glen, She'll steal out to meet her loved Don-ald again; And when the moon shines on the valley so green, I'll welcome the lass w' the bonnie blue een. As the dove that has wandered away from his nest, Returns to the mate his fond heart loves the best, I'll fly from the world's false and vanishing scene. To my dear one, the lass w' the bonnie blue een. —Richard Ryall.