

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. 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 pay-

ing 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.

A HARD BLOW.

Judge Alfred F. Sears, of the Portland circuit bench, struck a decisive and timely blow last Monday at the unjust operations of Savings & Loan Associations which have conducted business that is little less than robbery of honest, unsuspecting poor people. Judge Sears set aside the bond, mortgage, contract and several other documents with which a poor man's home was plastered so that it would have been almost impossible for him to ever "pay out." It was proven in the case at bar that the agents of the Association represented to the man that he would be all clear when 84 payments should be made, though of course if he had been able to figure out the several documents which he had to sign he would have known better, and the Association relied upon those documents, claiming that the man should have known what he was signing; but the court held that the man did not have an equal chance with the makers of those documents, which would require an accomplished expert to interpret, and the man had a right to rely upon the representations of the agents.

The case decided was only one of several depending upon the result in this one and is likely to cause great commotion in Building & Loan Association circles.

AN INSPIRING SIGHT.

That must have been an inspiring sight in Vigan, Philippine Islands, last Sunday, when 2,200 natives took the oath of allegiance to the United States in a Catholic church, the oath being solemnly administered by the Catholic Priest. Those only who understand the estimate placed upon such a ceremony by the Catholic people can appreciate its far-reaching effect. That ceremony will do more to establish respect for and confidence in the United States throughout all parts of the Islands where Catholicity is taught, than all the display of war power this country could command and all the civil laws we could enact, no matter how philanthropically inclined.

If a government by consent is desired, and such is surely the most commendable, it is best to reach first the respect and confidence of the subjects, then it will be only necessary to exercise justice and fair play to reach the intellect and obtain active co-operation. The beautiful ceremony of last Sunday was a fine beginning.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

The subject which promises to engage the most serious attention of Congress during the session from now until the 4th of March 1901, is the proposition of a national subsidy to encourage the building of American ships. The discussion for and against the subsidy is now on and will be waged with vigor until the action of Congress decides the matter one way or other, and even then the discussion will not cease, but will furnish food for political dispute for several years.

This ship-building subsidy business is opposed by many upon principle. They believe that there is sufficient wealth in the United States to invest in the ship building enterprise and that it can be made profitable without fat subsidies. They believe that the only result to be expected from such a system would be the enriching of a few strong corporations, while the masses of the people would derive no benefits from it. They believe that the argument for protection to the general products of American industry does not apply in this case and they think, too, that the policy would be injurious to the Republican party.

On the other hand the contention is made that the carrying trade of this country is conducted in foreign built ships, and that it is impossible to enlist American capital in the enterprise; that it costs a great deal more to build ships and to man them on this side of the Atlantic than in Europe, and that the commercial interests of the entire country would be enhanced by the stimulation of the ship-building industry. Re-echoing from this standpoint the X. Y. Sun says:

"This question of the passage of a Shipping Subsidy bill is not a question whether the country shall undertake the task of increasing the business of a few shipbuilders and making them rich. It is not a question of benefiting the seacoast at the expense of the

rest of the country and of adding to the wealth and business of a few seaports. It is a question of developing trade that is of the most far-reaching consequences. This matter reaches deep into the interior and affects directly the farmer thousands of miles inland and workmen in every part of the country. A hundred industries are concerned in various ways. There is a vital relation between the farmer of the Central West, the iron ore miner of the North, the lumberman North and South and the restoration of the American flag to the commerce of the ocean.

"The hand of destiny points toward the sea. Let the flag go up not on ships bought and brought from other countries, but on ships made here from truck to keelson. Let the hammers ring and let every rivet driven home proclaim the fallacy of the free ship policy and make staunch and tight the truer policy of the restoration of our merchant marine by wise and prompt legislation."

THAT OPINION.

The Fossil Journal of Nov. 30 handles in a vigorous way the opinion of Attorney General Blackburn sustaining the reading of the Bible in the public schools as non-sectarian practice. The Journal goes through the subject in all its bearings and sums up its reasoning thus:

"The Journal believes the Attorney-General has set a vicious precedent in this opinion, and that to follow the advice contained therein would be to enter the thin end of a wedge of everlasting contention in our schools. Mr. Blackburn's opinion may be sound on good law, which we seriously doubt, but it is surely not overburdened with 'horse sense,' and if acted upon will lead to perpetual chaos in our schools, which get along very well now without the Bible lessons."

Senator Hanna and Senator Jones, chairman of the opposing National Central Committees of the two great political parties, met in cordial conversation last Monday at the opening of Congress, and some people wonder at the good humor which pervaded the atmosphere around them. Why should it be otherwise? The rank and file of the opposing parties have been mingling in social and brotherly communion the past month in all the walks of life as though nothing had happened, and why not the great campaigners, also? Small men differ and generate grudges; great men differ and establish mutual respect.

The Democratic Congressmen held a caucus at the opening of the session but could not agree upon any plan of action. They will wait until the Republicans announce a plan and then they will caucus to ascertain how best to filibuster for successful and bothersome opposition. That is the only basis of unity in the Congressional minority.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

We have noted the Eastern opposition to any direct appropriation from the Federal treasury in behalf of irrigation in the West says the Call. The matter must be looked at practically. The Eastern land-owner is not friendly to the aided development of a new area to compete with his unaided industry. The fight, on that line, is likely to be so prolonged that the progressive destruction of forage and forests will enlarge the desert area and more than double the final cost of its reclamation.

All this may be avoided if the West will wisely understand and energetically promote its own interests by a policy which is entirely within its own control. If Western interests will prepare and present to Congress a bill for an act to lease the arid grazing ranges on the public domain under such conditions as to preserve the forage and forests and devote the income of the leases to Government irrigation works, it will be giving permanency to the grazing business, to the meat and wool supply of the country, and will be preserving the natural conditions upon which irrigation depends.

It will be also installing and enlarging an object lesson, which will successfully educate the East in the merits of irrigation, and lead by natural steps to a further enlistment of Federal aid in reclamation.

The matter lies with the stock men

themselves. They desire permanency of their business, but its end is now in sight, as the extinction of the forage is easily calculable. They desire also the development of land that may be subjected to tillage by irrigation. They want the moisture of the range preserved by saving its vegetable coverings, for they exist by the affluence of the deep springs and the constancy of the watercourses.

No such opportunity has ever before been offered a great industry to perpetuate itself and become the agent of new development as is now offered to the grazing interests of the West. The East has no feasible and justifiable ground upon which to oppose it. With the law made optional, to be adopted and operative only in such counties in the arid region as petition for it, and even then with no compulsion on the Interior and Agricultural departments, which "may" not "must"—leave even when that policy is requested, the passionate and prejudiced opposition in the West should cease, and irrigators and stock men should present a united front. If they do they will win, and will be accomplishing something while the process of educating and informing the East is going on.

A CRAZY SCHEME.

Hot-headed Frenchmen are sometimes ridiculously foolish. General Mercier, a member of the French senate, made a notable exhibition of that fact on Tuesday in his word picture of how easily England could be invaded. It is very true that with England's complications in South Africa, and with the aid which could be depended upon from Ireland, France could probably make a successful invasion of England at the present time, provided—ay, there's the rub!—provided Germany and Austria did not at the same time take France by the nape of the neck and shake the disposition for flight out of her.

But France neither contemplates or desires an invasion of England or a clash of arms with the British in any other way. The bloody pictures of Mercier and his ilk are but the product of diseased imaginations, and will not be allowed to disturb the amicable relations now existing between peaceful nations. France would have nothing to gain in conquering Great Britain and would have much to lose in making the attempt.

A FOUL STAIN.

The death at Philadelphia of Oscar L. Booz, a former West Point cadet, from the effects of hazing two years ago, brings forcibly forward once again the painful fact that such brutality still forms a part of the "training" to be expected in our highest institutions of learning, where the picked "gentlemen" of our land are to be graduated. What a travesty on decency, Christianity and common sense! And we have heard men defend this hazing practice as "not a bad thing." We have heard West Point graduates especially defend, or at least excuse, the practice; but, indeed, that might be expected, as the brutalizing effects upon themselves in passing through the process at the hands of others made them fit characters to perpetuate it. Think of "gentlemen" pouring tobacco juice down a boy's throat; think of "gentlemen" throwing red pepper in a boy's eyes; pouring hot grease on his feet; knocking out a tooth, and performing similar atrocities, so that he may learn how to be a "gentleman" also! It is no wonder that some of our West Point graduates are such overbearing, bigoted and conceited snobs.

The people in every congressional district in the United States should make an issue of the thorough investigation of West Point and should pledge their congressmen to work for the cleaning out from the National Military Academy of all semblance of hazing in any form, even if every cadet and every officer in the institution had to be fired. One good dose of congressional discipline would be sufficient to wipe this disgraceful blot upon intelligent Christian education which has been tolerated in schools and colleges, national and private, all too long already, from the face of the earth.

THE GOOSE IN GERMANY.

The domestic goose holds about the same honored place in the nutritive economy of Germany that the most delicately flavored and palatable turkey does in that of the United States. It is the standard luxury of the German people, and during nine months of the year forms the principal feature of the table at festivals as well as every day entertainments.

"You have not gone to Europe, then, as you expected," said Mrs. Fostick to Mrs. Spriggs.

"No," was the reply. "It is so difficult for Mr. Spriggs to leave his business and I really couldn't go without him. And, then, I read the other day about a ship that broke her record. Think how dreadful it would be to be on a ship in the middle of the ocean with her record broken."—Detroit Free Press.

WHEN WRITING.—To our advertisers, say you saw it in the Statesman.

DO YOU KNOW?—That the New York Racket is Salem's cheapest one-price cash store? d3w2t.

Twice-a-Week Statesman \$1 a year

Twice-a-Week Statesman \$1 a year

Scrofula

This root of many evils—
Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—
Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernoy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

RACED TO WIN FREE-
DOM FOR HIS SISTER.

Bill Johnson was a well-known character about town. He was very black and very old. How old no one knew, not even himself. He was respected for his integrity and for a certain five ability which he possessed. He was especially strong on temperance, and held forth upon the subject with some degree of eloquence.

But Johnson was most interesting not when talking about temperance, but when relating the experiences of his youth, spent in slavery. He had passed through many thrilling romantic adventures. Of these perhaps the most notable was a race he once rode with strange stakes to spur him on to victory.

Johnson and his sister were slaves on the same plantation. The girl, like her brother, was possessed of superior intelligence. She called the young negro to see his sister in slavery. It had long been his dream and hope that some time, in some way, he could get money enough to buy her freedom.

Their master was a lover of horse-flesh, and his name was prominent at the race track. He found that his horses were most successful when his sturdy young negro, Bill Johnson, rode as jockey.

The racing event of the season was about to take place. A famous horse was coming from England to compete. Johnson's master decided to enter his best horse, and, being a determined man, his mind was very much set on winning that particular race. He had faith in his horse, and he had faith in Bill Johnson as his rider. But, in order that the young negro might have the strongest inducement to use his best efforts, his master made him a remarkable proposition. He said:

"Bill, if you win that race for me, I will give your sister her freedom."

That was the stake for which Bill Johnson rode in the great race. If ever a jockey trained in dead earnest Johnson did, and if ever a horse was nursed and maneuvered into its best condition, it was the animal he was to ride. He had brought his own weight down to a minimum, and was in all readiness for the event.

At last the great day arrived. When Johnson mounted his horse there was a set, determined look in his face which observers had never noticed there before. Soon they were off. Away they flew, the young negro lying low on the horse's neck and talking to it. Whatever he said, the horse seemed to understand and responded nobly. Perhaps he told it his secret—why that race must be won. At all events it was a record breaker. The ground flew beneath them; they dashed past the English trees, and when the bell rang as they crossed the line Bill Johnson had won the race and his sister was free.—N. Y. Herald.

CARMEN SYLVA'S FIRST BOOK.

It was not until after the war between Russia and Turkey that the Queen began to write for publication, although she had written verses secretly, and pasted them in a large scrap-book, from early childhood. Her first book was written in a peculiar manner. One day the National Superintendent of Schools came to her and said he wanted a book to offer as a prize at the end of the year to certain Romanian school children, and suggested that Her Majesty write one. The Queen entered into the plan with enthusiasm, and in three weeks had written a book of fairy tales, taking old Romanian legends as the foundation for her stories. The volume was such a success, and created it gave the Queen such pleasure, that she started to write in earnest, and volume after volume has appeared bearing the name "Carmen Sylva" on its title-page. One day in each month is now devoted to reading the Queen's books in the public schools of Romania.—George T. B. Davis in the December Woman's Home Companion.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY STREET
CAR LINE IN THE WORLD.

In Hendersonville, N. C., is a novel street car line. The track extends from the residence of Mr. Pickens, who owns it, to the depot, a distance of a mile and a half.

The following rules are printed and tacked to the car:

(1) Passengers are requested not to hang their feet on the benches in front of them.
(2) No drumming is allowed in the car.
(3) Invalids and all helpless persons are required to have a guardian.
(4) Passengers must not squirt tobacco juice on the benches.
(5) No passenger can bring more than one piece of baggage without extra charge.

There is but one car, and its construction is unique, consisting of a plank floor, a shed on top, and no back, sides or front, the top being supported by two stout posts. The car contains four wooden benches, the two front ones having their backs to the driver and the two rear ones facing him.

The car is drawn by two very small mules, and the driver is a white man, a typical Southern laborer, wearing exceedingly shabby clothes and a very broad brimmed hat of coarse straw. The two mules are harnessing and all

outgoing trains, of which there are two of each per day, and between train times it will haul any one driving on the car line, and will any length of time not exceeding an hour. There is only one curve in the track. The driver invariably has to get out and push the car around it. On a recent occasion a very fat woman was the sole passenger, and she was forced to get out until the car was assisted around the curve.

THE BACKGROUND GROUP.

The crowd huzzas, the music madly plays:

"This meet, for lo! it is the day of days; The home-returning heroes come; a very

Of welcome should be lifted to the sky And flowers strew the people trampled ways.

The drums beat martially; with rhythmic beat

The steps resound along the gaping street.

Hark, what acclaims! And how the folk do press

To see, to touch, may be, the very dress

Of those who dared the death, when Life is sweet!

But stay! where joy is general, where the sound

Of jubilant voices reads the air around

Why is you group so silent in its place.

With war's impassioned image face to face?

Wherefore those eyes cast nun-like on the ground?

Who are these hangers back, the dark-robed ones?

They are the mothers who are left of sons;

The wives whose dearest lie all un-crossed

Afar with vital stains on brow or breast;

The children orphaned at the mouths of guns.

—Richard Burton in the Outlook.

OCCUPATION FOR THE BABY.

Children of 2 and 3 years of age are easily amused and the simplest of employment will keep them busy for a long time, says the Brooklyn Eagle. The baby, too, after he has begun to take an interest in things is as eager for occupation as the older children. The following suggestion may prove of service in helping a busy baby by employment:

A baby will be attracted for a short time by some fine toy that he can simply look at, but he will simply spend ten times as long in putting pegs into holes in a board contrived for the purpose or in taking out one by one from a well filled basket articles, no matter what—spools, blocks, clothespins, anything, so that they are sometimes changed, and he does not tire of the monotony. Then the task of putting them all back keeps him busy for a still longer time.

As baby becomes more discerning and his fingers more nimble a pleasing device for his employment is a board with variously shaped holes—round, square, triangular, etc.—with blocks and spheres to fit into the various places. Should these be in bright colors his love for color may also be gratified, and learning these colors soon follows. Little tasks of carrying articles from one portion of the room to another or from room to room will often keep a child busy and interested for hours. A small hammer and tacks, with a soft wooden board into which to drive them, is generally a delight to any child old enough not to put tacks into his mouth.

TWO PARLIAMENTARY BULLS.

The session of the British parliament that recently ended was not particularly prolific of funny sayings, but there were a couple of good things unconsciously said. The first was by Mr. Field, M. P. He had made a statement at which Mr. Chamberlain shook his head, a silent negative. Mr. Field turned to Mr. Chamberlain and proclaimed:

"The right honorable gentleman shakes his head—I am sorry to hear it."

"The second was from an Irishman, Mr. Flavin, M. P. He was about to put a question to a cabinet minister when the right honorable gentleman reminded Mr. Flavin that a letter had been sent to him (Mr. F.) asking him to postpone the question until such time as the minister could obtain the information needed before an answer could be given.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Flavin, "that is so. I have got the letter and have not had time to open it."

Colonel T. W. Higginson, while a member of the Massachusetts legislature, was one day arguing against a bill for the prohibition of oleomargarine. He insisted that good oleomargarine was better than good butter, and fortified his argument by a story of a gentleman who had introduced the substitute without explanation at a luncheon, and who, in asking his guests to compare it with the best butter, also on the table, found them all selecting the oleomargarine. Suddenly his adversary arose and with the profoundest seriousness asked: "Will the gentleman kindly inform us at what precise stage of the luncheon party this test was applied?"

"Uncle Jimmy" Larkin of Cawker City, Kan., has voted the whig or republican ticket ever since the days of William Henry Harrison. Uncle Jimmy, who is a veteran of the civil war, has been confined to his home for two years, and as election day approached he was much exercised for fear he should not be able to cast his vote. In the forenoon of November 6th the local G. A. R. men went to his home with a chair draped in American flags. In this they carried the old man to the polls—he is 88—and Uncle Jimmy deposited what is likely to be his last presidential ballot.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion, Department No. 2.

E. S. Bollinger, plaintiff, vs. Robert Loeb, defendant.

To Robert Loeb, defendant above named: 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 within ten days from the date of the service

of this summons upon you, if served within Marion county, Oregon, or if served in another county of this state then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or if served by publication thereon, on or before the 17th day of December, 1900, that being the last day for appearance in answer by you fixed by the order of the court for the publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear or answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: for a judgment and decree against the defendant for the recovery in United States gold coin of the principal sum of \$244.44 with interest thereon from the 7th day of January, 1899 at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and for the recovery of \$225 as attorneys' fees herein, together with the costs and disbursements of this suit; and for a decree against the defendant compelling the mortgage given by the defendant to the plaintiff to secure the payment of said money and pleaded in said complaint, and for a decree for the sale of the real property described in said mortgage and in the complaint herein to obtain funds with which to pay said several sums of money with accruing interest and costs, which said real premises to be sold as aforesaid, are described as follows, to-wit:

The south one-half of the southwest one-fourth of the northwest one-fourth of section 19 township six south range two west of the Willamette meridian and the south one-half of the east one-half of the southeast one-fourth of the northeast one-fourth of section 24 township six south range three west of the Willamette meridian being a part of the Donation Land Claim of Stanley Ruggles and wife all in Marion county and State of Oregon; excepting therefrom the following portion of said real premises heretofore released from the operation of said mortgage: Beginning at the quarter section corner between sections 19 and 24 in township six south range two and three west of the Willamette meridian in Marion county, Oregon; thence four chains east along the legal subdivision line running east and west through the center of section 19 in township six south range 2 west; thence north ten chains parallel with the west line of said section 19; thence east fourteen chains; thence south ten chains to a point on the legal subdivision line running east and west through the center of section 24 in township six south range three west of the Willamette meridian from the quarter section corner between sections 19 and 24, and thence ten chains east to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres of land. And for such other and further relief in the premises as is met with equity and good conscience.

This summons is published in the Weekly Oregon Statesman by order of the Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion county, Department No. 2, duly made and entered of record on the 29th day of October, 1900. The first publication of this summons being ordered to be made on the 2d day of November, 1900, and the defendant being required to answer on or before the 17th day of December, 1900.

RAMSEY & RINGHAM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

11-27w.

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern:

That the undersigned, guardian of the persons and estates of Joseph S. Beck and Leone Beck, minors, heirs of S. Beck, deceased, will under and by virtue of an order and license of the County Court of Marion County, Oregon, made and entered of record on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1900, sell at public auction at the west door of the county court house in the city of Salem, in Marion county, in the State of Oregon, on Saturday the 23rd day of December, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to the highest and best bidder in United States gold coin, to be paid at the time of sale, all the right, title and interest of the said minors and each of them in and to the following described real property and premises, to-wit:

The North three quarters (3/4) of the North one-half (1/2) of Lot No. six (6) in Block No. Thirty-three (33), situate in the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining thereto.

The interest of the said minors in said real property being together an undivided one-half (1/2) interest in fee therein, subject to the dower right therein of Marguerite Beck, widow of said deceased. The said interest of the said minors in said real property will be sold as aforesaid subject to said dower right therein.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 20th day of November, 1900.

MARGARET BECK,
Guardian of the persons and estates of said Joseph S. Beck, and Leone Beck, minors. 11-23-5w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been, by the County Court of Marion county, Oregon, duly appointed executor of the last will and testament and estate of William Cooper, late of said Marion county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the same, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly proved, to the undersigned, at his law office, State street, up stairs in Patton's building, Salem, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this sixteenth day of November, 1900.

TILMON FORD,
Executor. 11-16-011-w5t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S FINAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final report as administrator of the Estate of T. J. White, deceased, with the County Court of Marion County, Oregon, and said Court has set the time for hearing said report on Saturday, the fifteenth day of December, 1900, at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, at which time the same and any and all objections thereto will be heard by said Court.

Dated, this thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1900.

J. T. HUNT,
Administrator of the Estate of T. J. White, deceased. 11-10-5w.