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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation.

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.

How about that proposed Silverton motor line? The new people constantly settling in the neighborhood of Silverton render the possibility of such a line proving a profitable investment more and more attractive.

1 1/2 pounds; pepper, 1 1/2 ounces. These who have money can buy other food if they desire to do so.

The Baker City Herald is advocating the nomination of W. J. Furnish for the Governorship on the Republican ticket.

Senator Platt, of New York, announced positively a few days ago that he had reconsidered his former intention not to again run for the Senate seat, and wants it known that he will be a candidate for re-election at the hands of the next Legislature.

Scriptural readings reflecting upon a person's character and sent by postal card through the mails are a violation of the postal laws, according to a verdict returned by a jury in the United States district court at Chicago a few days ago.

THE DANISH SALE OFF.

At various times during the last thirty years the question of the United States buying the Danish West India Islands has been discussed, and once the terms of sale were agreed upon, but political changes in Denmark interfered and the bargain was not concluded.

The Penitentiary costs the taxpayers of the state, in the aggregate, a large sum of money every year. Statistics, showing cost per capita of maintaining the prison, however, indicate careful administration of the funds.

It was reported a few weeks ago that the sale had been consummated, the negotiations having been brought to a successful conclusion between the Danish Minister and Secretary Hay.

A poor woman in New York by the name of Fitzsimmons has appealed to a court for permission to drop Fitz from her name and let her be known as Simmons in the future.

The determination of the Government to go out of the transport business is not an argument in favor of Government ownership, by any means.

Mr. Bryan has some difficulties in defining the term "patriot," and the New York Sun offers a few suggestions that may be of use to the orator of the Platte in arriving at the meaning of the word.

CROKER'S RESIGNATION.

Croker's resignation is not taken seriously by anybody in New York who is conversant with his methods and his past history. His recent resignation is looked upon as a farce, and only for the purpose of getting out of New York until a chance is offered for his party to return to power.

By considering his own course in reference to the Philippines, Mr. Bryan may possibly be able to define what a patriot is not.

BOERS IN BERMUDA.

This is not a new trick with the Tammany boss, as he has executed it several times before within the memory of men now in politics. He resigned the leadership of Tammany and went away to England in the early winter of 1895, following the avowal of Tammany in the strong majority campaign.

On Darrell Island, one of the Bermudas, there are now imprisoned 2000 captured Boers, Great Britain finding it easier to keep them secure there than to hold them prisoners in South Africa.

out of Tammany Hall. Croker is evidently going to play the same game again. In property he is with his countrymen, but in adversity he prefers to be beyond the seas.

STATE LAND BOARD'S LOANS.

Salem real estate values are receiving some serious blows at the hands of a few designing politicians who are seeking to defeat for renomination the members of the State Land Board, which is composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer.

man's capacity for labor is true in this country. It may prove to be profitable in more ways than one to be a total abstainer from liquors of all kinds.

Hobson has applied to the Navy Department for a leave of absence, for a year. It was reported that he expected to run for Congress in Alabama, but he has given the assurance that he intends to do nothing more serious than spend a year in the lecture field, in which he sees a very lucrative business.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. HINES.

The Oregonian pays the following beautiful tribute to the life of the late Dr. Hines, who died at Portland a few days ago: "Dr. Hines was a man of great usefulness and consecration. For nearly half a century he has labored zealously for the upbuilding of this region in moral and educational lines.

ARCTIC REGION COAL BEDS.

Capt. A. F. Brouards returns from a five years' Arctic region exploration with news of a most valuable discovery, a discovery of much greater value than mines of gold, or beds of diamonds.

HE COULD BE PERSUADED.

Secretary Gage looms up as a "receptive" candidate for the seat of William E. Mason in the United States Senate. That is, he could be persuaded to return to official life if the Illinois Legislature should press the honor upon him.

HOAR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The United States has a committee of twelve Senators on Philippine affairs and a Commission of five in the Islands to administer the Government, but Senator Hoar is insisting on a special committee to investigate these matters.

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REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

Annual Statement of the Finances of the District

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE TAXPAYERS' MEETING TO BE HELD TOMORROW EVENING.

An Eight-Mill Levy Asked for the ensuing Year, Seven Mills to be Used for the Running Expenses, and the Remainder for the Sinking Fund, to Take Up the Notes of the Popular Loan.

(From Sunday's Statesman.) The board of directors of the Salem school district (No. 24) held a meeting last night, when the financial report of the board was finally prepared and adopted, for submission to the meeting of the taxpayers to be held at the city hall tomorrow evening.

The condition of the general fund is shown as follows: Receipts. Cash on hand, March 4, 1901, \$ 5,201.33 From special 8 mill tax, \$18,378.86, less 1 mill for indebtedness, \$2,046.81, 14,327.05 Delinquent taxes, 637.38 County apportionment, 7,721.00 State apportionment, 3,391.60 Tuition, 18.00 Teachers not at Institute, 15.00 Total, \$31,311.36

Expenditures. Principals and teachers, salaries, \$12,927.31 Janitors, 1,302.59 Interest on bonds, 1,659.00 Interest on notes popular loan, 619.13 Wood, 990.40 Telephones, 48.75 Insurance premiums, 1,041.51 Enumeration, March, 1901, 40.25 Election, March, 1901, 29.59 Repairs, 325.31 School supplies, 422.52 Sundry expenses, 113.44 Tax rebates, 5.94 Paid on note No. 4, popular loan, 63.99 Total, \$19,812.00 Balance on hand, 11,499.36 The indebtedness or sinking fund shows the following statistics: Receipts. From one mill tax, 1900, \$ 2,046.81 From general fund, 63.99 Total, \$ 2,110.80 Expenditures. Paid popular loan note No. 1, 600.00 Paid popular loan note No. 2, 500.00 Paid popular loan note No. 3, 500.00 Paid popular loan note No. 4, 500.00 Total, \$ 2,100.00 Balance on hand, 10.80 Under the head of indebtedness the report says: "The total indebtedness at this time including bonds and notes is: Bonds, issued Oct. 30, 1899, for 20 years at 6 per cent., \$ 13,900 Bonds, issued April 7, 1891, for 20 years at 6 per cent., 14,650 Notes, popular loan, Sept. 1, 1900, 27,900 Total, \$ 56,450

We estimate that the expenses of the district from the present time, January 20, 1902, to July 1, 1902 (closing of school year) will be as follows: Principals and teachers, salaries, \$11,068.03 Janitors, 1,055.00 Clerk, 187.50 Water, 107.50 Telephones, 37.50 Interest on bonds, 829.50 Premium on insurance, 120.00 Interest popular loan, 458.09 Sundry, 1,000.00 Total, \$14,943.00

The popular loan was originally \$30,000, issued September 1, 1900. The one mill levy of 1900 taxes enabled us to redeem \$2100 of these notes, by taking \$2,500 from the general fund. We earnestly ask you to continue this extra one mill for indebtedness, as it will enable us to redeem all of the popular loan in time. It will be observed that the bonds mature in 1910 and 1911, respectively. Valuation. The total valuation of taxable property in this district for 1901, is \$2,519,925, as certified to by County Clerk W. W. Hall. A levy of 7 mills on taxable property will bring \$17,579.47, from which sum a delinquency should be allowed. We estimate: From tax collectable, \$16,000 From state school fund, 2,500 County apportionment, 7,900 Total, \$26,400

Estimating the expense to July 1, 1902, to be \$14,943, having a balance of \$11,499.36, it will be necessary to use about \$2,500 of 1901 tax money, thus leaving a balance of \$23,000, at a 7 mill levy to meet the running expenses from July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903. We estimate the expense of maintaining the schools from July 1, 1902 to July 1, 1903 as follows: Principals and teachers, salaries, \$13,000.00 Janitors, 1,600.00 Clerk, 201.50 Water, 301.50 Telephones, 67.50 Interest on bonds, 1,665.00 Interest on notes, 1,116.00 Total, \$22,572.50

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Premium on insurance, 35.00; Wood, 990.40; Election, 29.59; Sundry, 1,000.00; Total, \$22,865.00

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Insurance. We carry insurance on all the buildings, furniture and fixtures, aggregating \$52,300, as follows: East building, \$19,500; Lincoln, 11,000; North, 10,500; Yew Park, 10,900; Big Central, 500; Little Central, 400; Total, \$52,200

"A majority of these policies were renewed for a term of three years, February 13, 1901. There will be two policies expire in 1902—\$1000 on the East building and \$400 on Little Central. We have at this time thirty-five teachers (including superintendent and principals) in our employ, each teacher having an average attendance of forty pupils.

"The total number of pupils enumerated by district clerk on March 11, 1901, between 6 and 20 years of age, was 2740; the total number enrolled at public school, December 20, 1901, 1450.

"Considering the financial condition of the district at this time, we believe it necessary to ask for an 8 mill levy—7 mills for school purposes and one mill for indebtedness, or sinking fund. Respectfully submitted, H. A. JOHNSON, M. L. CHAMBERLIN, H. C. FLETCHER, A. O. CONDIT, Board of Directors.

ENSILAGE AND OTHER FEED.

At the recent Farmers' Institute held at Whittier the question was asked if beets fed to cows were injurious. Our reply was that we had fed thousands of tons and never heard of any harm. It was then reported that a certain farmer had killed several cows with beets, but that he had allowed them to get very hungry before feeding them and had given them too many.

In such cases we do not doubt stock can be injured and they always be fed hay before giving the beets. There is but little food value in beets alone, but following dry feed they assist very much to digest and assimilate other foods. At the same institute it was reported that some one had condemned corn ensilage and had said dry fodder was better and more economical. It was shown that this man had fed entirely on the ensilage. Of course his cows would not do well. They will eat of well on any single feed. Give them a variety every day. Prof. Jaffa says that cows fed wholly on alfalfa become alfalfa sick, although it is the best cow feed we have.

Feed alfalfa hay, straw, green corn, ensilage beets, pumpkins, and pasture in variety. They enjoy a variety and will give a greater flow of milk to pay for it. A grain feed is beneficial when prices will admit of it. Don't feed all nitrogenous nor all carbonaceous foods, but mix them and get as near a balanced ration as possible.

There can be no set rules to follow, but watch the individual cows and experiment with them until you find what each needs. On a recent visit to the farm of a milk producer we found he was milking 28 cows. The principal feed was alfalfa pasture nearly knee high, but in the same pasture was a stark of straw, and at that time a number of cows had left the alfalfa and were eating quantities of the straw. They were balancing their own ration to suit their individual needs. With straw in an alfalfa pasture cows will not allow themselves to bloat. California Cultivator

CLOVER AS AN ORCHARD MULCH.

Considerable publicity has been given to the remarks of W. T. Macoun, of the Experiment Station at Ottawa, Can., made at the American pomological meeting in discussing the renovation of apple orchards, says Prof. John Craig, Cornell University. Mr. Macoun stated that the practice at the experimental farm had been to grow clover in the orchard throughout the year. As the clover reached the blooming stage, it was cut and allowed to remain on the ground. The last growth of the clover in the autumn was not mowed, but permitted to stand as a cover during winter. This system is, in effect, a combination of green manuring and mulching. It differs from the ordinary cultivation and cover crop system in that cultivation is left out of the program.

A rather too wide application of Mr. Macoun's remarks has been made. He was careful to state that this practice pertained to their own orchard and was the outgrowth of peculiar soil and climatic conditions. The subsoil of this orchard is cold and impervious. The region in which it is situated is rarely visited with protracted frosts. The object in growing the clover is to aerate the soil, draw out its surplus moisture and protect the trees from the severe freezing in winter. Undoubtedly the clover mulching plan may be applied quite widely. I believe that it can be practiced with advantage in many of the colder apple growing regions, but I do not think it would be the best plan to follow in sections where rainfall during the growing season was at all uncertain. In such sections cultivation is essential. The particular region described by Mr. Macoun is not a commercial fruit section. Apples are grown in an amateur way and fruit of fine quality is produced, but no large areas are devoted to the industry. Possibly the business may develop later if this plan of orcharding is followed more carefully than it has been in the past.

RELIGION THE CAUSE.—John W. Johnson, a native of Sweden, aged 37 years, was yesterday brought to the Insane Asylum from Portland, by Henry Price and John Stites. His insanity was brought on by religious fervor.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.—Captain J. Q. Barnes reports that at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning he felt a slight earthquake shock. It was not serious, though sufficiently pronounced to wake him, and to rattle the windows.