

THE DIFFERENCE

As to Who Makes Trouble.

As expected, President Roosevelt's stinging reprimand of Gen. Miles for expressing an opinion concerning the Sampson-Schley dispute, has brought forward from 1898 some of the remarkable outbursts of Roosevelt himself when he was a lieutenant colonel on duty in Cuba. The military rule is that an army officer must obey orders and keep his mouth shut; that he must not criticize his superiors or discuss publicly other officers in the army or navy, and that if he breaks this rule he is guilty of a flagrant breach of discipline which merits severe punishment.

It was for such an offense that Miles was rebuked in a most humiliating manner. But when the president was a rough rider he did not harbor the regulation notions as to discipline; he blurted out unfavorable criticism of his fellow soldiers in quite as strong language as Miles ever did, and that, too, without stopping to ask whether they were his superiors or not. After the battle of San Juan he wrote the secretary of war:

"The rough riders are as good as any regulars, and three times as good as any state troops."

To which the secretary replied: "I suggest that unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory, you make no invidious comparisons. The rough riders are no better than any other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful."

A little later he wrote, signed and circulated the famous rough robin, which was a blast against Gen. Shafter, who was in command. It contained these words:

"We, the undersigned general officers, etc., are of the opinion that this army must at once be taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northeastern coast of the United States. . . . We know . . . that the army is unable to move to the interior. . . . This army must be moved at once or it will perish. . . . Persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousand lives."

When it was signed Col. Roosevelt at once gave it to the newspapers and the first President McKinley or the secretary of war knew of it was when they read it there. For their feelings regarding it, Gen. Alger, then secretary of war, says in his history of the war:

"The publication of this official letter was a gross breach of army regulations and military discipline. . . . When the president (McKinley) read the 'rough robin' for the first time in the newspapers he became very much excited and indignant."

But McKinley was not Roosevelt and he concluded that it was best not to take any official notice of the colonel's break and he overlooked it, as he undoubtedly would have that of Miles if he were living.

It makes a difference who is president, and it makes a mighty difference whether an impulsive man like Roosevelt is a colonel or commander-in-chief.

FALL WORK IN BERRY PATCH.

There is so much that should be done in the berry fields at this time. There is usually more time to do work well and a chance to get the start of some of the many insects that are a great injury to plants. The strawberry bed should be cleaned of every weed during November and December, before mulching for winter, for if left until spring, the ground is often too wet to travel over until weeds get too much start and the plants are more or less injured in getting the out.

If not already done, the old bearing canes should all be taken out of the raspberries and burned at once, thus destroying many of the beetles in the stalks, insect eggs, and perhaps some of the fungus growth that we do not understand in its workings. At least the canes are of no further use after bearing their crop of fruit and begin to wither and dry up.

Now is the best time to set red raspberries, as they can be properly done, the field well prepared, and plants set firmly before the spring shoots start on the roots, which are possibly broken off in spring setting. After setting out the plants, put two shovelfuls of manure around each hill to prevent heaving by frost, as then the ground about the plant will not freeze until it freezes hard enough to stay frozen all winter and so do no injury by lifting the plants out, as is often done in cold climates with a heavy soil. The same rules should be followed with blackberries, but the black cap raspberries and others that root from tips cannot be treated as well this way, but should always be set in the spring only.

In setting red raspberries or blackberries not over 6 to 10 inches of stalk should be left on the roots, as we want to get foundation root growth the first season and not a little fruit to the loss of future growth and fruitfulness. —A. L. Hale, Kent Co., Mich., in Farm and Home.

THE BOY'S PLAYTIME.

I wish only to say that the joy of sport lies in the work it involves—the amount of physical and mental heat it releases—the skill, courage and endurance called out. The youth who would his winter socks into a baseball, and shaped out his bow and arrows, had, I am sure, all the fun there was to be had in the field of sports. It is so in everything. Let your boy cut his trout-pole in the woods, hunt his grasshopper and fly in the grass-lands, and he will not be far behind the trained fisherman, who has basket, rod, reel and the latest fly, in the aptness with which he will tickle the nose of the fastidious trout. Buy him rod and reel if you like, but if you cannot, do not waste any pity on him for his deprivation. Far from being an object of commiseration, he is more likely to smile as he sees the handsomely equipped fisherman pass unheeding over the fallen trunk under which lurks the two-pound trout destined to his own basket.

So also in boating. Let your boy build himself up in the arts as far as he may—masting, sail-mending, painting. Let him search the intricacies

of the hold for the hidden leak, and only call in the artisan when the ribs are "nail-sick."—Harper's Bazar.

THOSE WHO DO THE MOST WORK.

The people in all lines of duty who do the most work are the calmest, most unburied people in the community. Duties never wildly chase each other in their lives. One task never turns another out nor ever compels hurried, and therefore imperfect, doing. The calm spirit works methodically, doing one thing at a time and doing it well, and it therefore works swiftly, though never appearing to be in haste. —Rev. Dr. J. R. Miller.

AT THE WRONG PLACE.

A prominent congressman from the state of Illinois, after a long sojourn in Washington, D. C., returned to his home and started out to look a little after his political fences. At a small village hotel where he stopped for dinner, a scanty plate of fine roast-ear was placed before him in a side-dish. Immediately upon discovering this plate of roast-ear he abandoned the main bill of fare and applied himself exclusively to the corn. When the plate was emptied he called for more, and again for more, and continued his feast until he had made his entire meal from this luscious Illinois product. The hotel-keeper noticed the array of cobs stacked upon the plate of the congressman, whose identity was unknown to him, and said, "Say, stranger, what in the thunder do you want to board at a hotel for? The place for you to put up is at a livery-stable!"

THE SPARROWS

Becoming a Great Nuisance.

The agricultural department has issued a map showing how far the so-called English sparrow has invaded the country. It has taken possession of every city and many of the towns east of the Rockies, and is now going into the country. It drives away other birds. It is called the English sparrow, but it is as common in European countries as in England, and its original habitat is unknown. It has become a nuisance, and the question is how to get rid of it. Some states and cities offer bounties to kill it.

The question arises how best to abate the nuisance. There is a remarkable similarity in the matter of maintaining an existence under discouragements between the sparrow and our common rodents, rats and mice. One writer has aptly named these birds as the "rats of the air," possessing in common with these rodents a remarkable proclivity, a close relation to man in all his domestic affairs, and an almost abnormal shrewdness in evading man's most ingenious methods for limiting their number.

The natural enemy of the sparrow is the cat, assisted in a helpful way by the barn owl, where men have sense enough to protect these useful birds. The sparrow, being a comparatively new importation in this country, American cats have not yet developed, as they have in England and the older countries, a natural skill and tact in preying upon these birds, though without doubt they will in time.

In London, England, a type of cats has been evolved which will scale the walls of high buildings, or water pipes, leads, window sills and cornices, searching for the sparrows' nests, while there is authentic record of cats scattering bread crumbs on the window sill to invite the bird, while the cat lay in ambush ready to seize it. So far as we have observed, American cats have not as yet exhibited any special aptitude or skill in their pursuit of the sparrow, as they have in the case of rats and mice, but in time they will.

One way in which to limit the number of these birds, if not to eradicate them entirely, is to have their nests destroyed. A small premium offered to small boys for the eggs—so much per dozen—will result in a great destruction. As a boy we had more real fun, stimulated by the pennies earned, in hunting for sparrows' nests, than in any other form of boyish sport. In the winter season, when the snow is upon the ground, by clearing off a strip back of the barn about ten feet wide by twenty feet long, and there baiting the birds for a day or two, and then watching your chance, one can, with a double-barreled gun loaded with No. 10 shot, make an awful slaughter by firing one barrel at them on the ground, and one as they rise. We have known two or three experiences of this sort to practically drive the birds from the household. The feeding of grain soaked in poisonous solution is as a general thing a failure. The birds are too shrewd. The destruction of their nests and persistent shooting will do much to mitigate this nuisance.

FRANCE'S DEPOPULATION.

The official report of the French minister of commerce on the census of 1890 is accompanied by tabulated statistics of a detailed character. The population of France is 38,517,973. There were 229,084 marriages in 1900, 7,157 divorces, 27,297 births, and 852,285 deaths. This gives a diminution of 25,888 in the population. Striking an average for births and deaths for the ten years 1890-99, it appears there was an annual decrease of 27,715. From comparisons made of quinquennial periods during the last fifty years, it has been established that during the last twenty years the excess of births over deaths has been much less than during the previous periods.

FLOWERS WERE ASPHYXIATED.

On the ground that the flowers in his greenhouses were killed by gas that leaked from the pipes on his premises, Jacob Bomberger has brought suit in the superior court against the People's Gas Light & Coke company for \$1500 damages, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Among the flowers said to have been killed were many valuable orchids and exotic plants belonging to wealthy residents of Chicago, and kept in storage by Bomberger.

New pipes were laid and new connections made in October. Since that time, says the complainant, the flowers in the greenhouses at E. 446 Sixty-fourth street have faded and died. He says his business has been almost destroyed by the effect of the gas.

HELIOGRAMS

Written by the Twins.

PRISON PHILOSOPHY.

A department in the Prison Mirror, published at the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater, is edited by a pair calling themselves the "Twins," probably a couple—one each from St. Paul and Minneapolis—who are now quite congenial, living under one roof. In the last issue of the Mirror they say: Flattery is never more than a loan. Sympathy is a sort of secret fright. One pickle may make many pessimists.

The telephone girl is governed by ring rules. Office-seekers are more often disappointed than appointed. A fool cuts down the green blade because it bears no grain.

If you want men to help you, first learn to live without help. He who talks of his neighbor's mote does not hide his own beam. It is a poor plan to reprove a man for walking lame by knocking him down.

It is a lot easier to forget what we ought to know than to know what we ought to forget. Money is spoken of as "cold cash" because it gives so many people a chill to part with it.

Why love laughs at locksmiths is beyond all understanding. There isn't anything a little bit funny about locksmiths.

Whiskey is a non-conductor. It never conducted wealth in a man's pocket, happiness to his home or respectability to his character.

A young actress who quit the stage last summer to take up the study of domestic science has recently written a book on bread. She claims there is plenty of dough for any young woman in the home life.

WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT FOR CHEAP PRODUCTION.

The equipment of a workshop should bear so direct a relationship to the manufacture undertaken as to make the two ideas practically inseparable. Many shops are now engaged in the hopeless attempt to hold their own against keen competition by means of appliances quite unsuited to the needs of the case. Others are striving to keep up with the crowd by the aid of machinery that is obsolete and half-worn out. Such concerns are beaten before they begin. That this state of things exists cannot be gainsaid, and the fact speaks far better for the pluck of those concerned than for their perception or alertness. It is now universally recognized that in the matter of military equipment, to be behindhand and out of date is to court disaster; and the same principle applies with equal force to all industrial questions. To carry the analogy still further, it is never expected that military machinery shall be worn out, but that it must be replaced as soon as improvement threatens to render it obsolete. In a similar way those who in the struggle of manufacturing competition neglect to keep pace with the developments made from time to time in methods and appliances, will inevitably be outstripped by their more enterprising contemporaries. There are notable instances of firms throwing out expensive and almost new machinery in order to adopt a later style, and the results have been in most cases conspicuously advantageous. Naturally the first result of a change of this kind is a seeming loss. This is rapidly repaid by increased output and reduced cost of manufacture, and as soon as the initial outlay is covered the advantage secured becomes pure and permanent. —Engineering Magazine.

GRAY MATTER

Worth More Than Dollars

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

John D. Rockefeller has given another \$1,250,000 to the University of Chicago. This makes a total of \$12,250,000 he has bestowed upon that college in a little more than ten years. Other donations swell the college's benefactions to a total of \$16,000,000. With such an amount of money back of it, the University of Chicago ought to be a great and grand institution. Perhaps it has reached this stage, but it may be observed that it takes something besides dollars to make a great university. To bear success a college must have brains as well as money, and the brains must be in the faculty as well as in the management. The University of Chicago has been highly successful in the development of freaks—professors who go in for Bible revision and who ridicule Longfellow as a poet, and that sort of thing—but it has not yet reached the level of the University of Minnesota, of Michigan, of Yale, of Harvard and a dozen other American colleges that could be named, and it will be a long time before it will. It is still a bargain counter college, with ample funds to pursue every passing fad, but it has not yet attained to that solid foundation which means so much.

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 cure for sweating, callous and hot, itchy, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—The ladies of Viola Lodge No. 88, Degree of Honor gave one of their most enjoyable social dances, at the lodge rooms in the Holman block, last night, when a large number of the members and invited guests "tripped the light fantastic" to the sweet strains of a splendid orchestra. It was one of the pleasantest social affairs of the season, and the ladies were overwhelmed with congratulations for the splendid entertainment and amusement provided by them.

Cancerous Sores

are most frequently to be seen upon the face, neck or breast, though they are liable to appear upon other parts of the body. When they begin to spread and eat into the flesh, sharp, piercing pains are felt as the underlying tissue is destroyed and the tender nerves exposed. Cancerous sores develop from very trifling causes; a carbuncle or boil, swollen gland, a little watery blister on the tongue or lip, a wart, mole or bruise of some kind becomes an indolent, festering sore, which in time degenerates into cancer.

"Ten years ago I had a sore on my left temple, which the doctors pronounced a cancerous ulcer; it would itch, burn and bleed, then scab over, but would never heal. After taking S.S.S. awhile the sore began to discharge, and when all the poisonous matter had passed out it got well. I took in all about thirty bottles, continuing it for some time after the sore had healed, to be sure all the poison was out of my system. Have seen no sign of the cancer in ten years."

JOSEPHUS REID, Giant, Audrian Co., Mo. is strictly a vegetable remedy, and, while possessing purifying and healing properties that no other medicine does, contains nothing that could derange the system. While cleansing the blood it also builds up the general health. If you have a suspicious sore, or other blood trouble, send for our free book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and write to us for any information or advice wanted; we make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



BONDSMEN ARE NOT LIABLE

Where a Constable Receives Money in Lieu of Bonds

TO STAY AN EXECUTION PENDING AN APPEAL TO A HIGHER COURT—SO DECIDED

By the Supreme Court—Other Cases Were Decided—Two Cases Argued and a Number of Minor Orders Made.

(From Tuesday's Statesman.) In the Supreme Court, yesterday, several opinions were handed down in cases heretofore heard on appeal. Among them are the following:

Francis Feller, appellant, vs. John H. Gates, et al., respondents; appeal from Marion county, Hon. Geo. H. Burnett, judge; affirmed. Opinion by Associate Justice F. A. Moore.

This action was commenced in March, 1900, to recover from the constable, J. H. Gates, and the sureties, on his bond, the sum of \$128.40, alleged to have been received by virtue of his office, and converted to his own use. It seems that Angie L. Feller commenced an action against plaintiff herein and others and secured judgment for \$116.40; an execution was issued and placed in the hands of Constable Gates, who as such officer, threatened to collect the same from Francis Feller; that in order to stay the execution, plaintiff herein paid to Gates \$128.40, which sum was received in lieu of an undertaking on appeal, to be returned to plaintiff if an appeal was perfected within the time specified by law. The appeal was perfected, and the judgment reversed, when the return of the money was demanded from Gates, who refused to repay it, converting it to his own use, when Feller brought this suit against Gates and his sureties. The sureties demurred to the complaint, alleging that they were improper parties, that Gates' action was not official; that demurrer was sustained, and plaintiff appealed. The plaintiff contends that Gates received the money in his capacity as constable but the appellate court holds that the agreement entered into between Gates and Feller was private in character, and presumably for their mutual benefit, and that the sureties on the constable's bond are not liable for this particular act.

State of Oregon, respondent, vs. Ezra E. Colestock, appellant; appeal from Washington county, Hon. Thomas A. McBride, judge; affirmed. Opinion by Associate Justice F. A. Moore.

The defendant was convicted of forcibly ravishing Mary E. Thompson, a girl aged 19 years. The defense introduced testimony showing the girl had not resisted the act and that she had remained in the man's company for some time after. The defense asked the court to instruct the jury to that effect and to find for acquittal. This was refused and the jury instructed that it was not necessary for the woman to resist, after she found such resistance to be useless, and that such had been committed, if this was proven. Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, and he appealed. The Supreme Court holds that the instruction was correct, and that no error was committed, and the verdict of the lower court is affirmed.

The following cases were also decided: Alice O. Brandt, now Shurtliff, respondent, vs. A. Park-Brandt, appellant; appeal from Lane county, Hon. J. W. Hamilton, judge; modified. An

opinion by Associate Justice C. E. Wolverton. Hiram S. Stone, appellant, vs. Wm. M. Ladd, as sole surviving executor of the will of Hannah M. Smith, deceased, respondent; appeal from Multnomah county, Hon. J. B. Cleland, judge; affirmed. Opinion by Associate Justice C. E. Wolverton.

Pacific Export Lumber Company respondent, vs. A. Prescott, et al., appellants; appeal from Multnomah county; on motion for modification of judgment, remanded for a new trial. Opinion by Associate Justice F. A. Moore.

George H. Small, respondent, vs. Elmer D. Lutz, appellant, on motion to dismiss appeal; motion denied. Opinion per curiam.

The case of Homer B. Macé, respondent, vs. F. L. Macé, appellant, an appeal from Harney county, was argued and submitted by Charles Parrish for the respondent, and L. H. Webster for the appellant.

The case of the Salem Light & Traction Company, respondent, vs. F. R. Anson, appellant, was argued and submitted on motion to dismiss appeal, by W. M. Ramsey for respondent and W. T. Slater for appellant.

Minor orders were made and entered of record, as follows: Baker county, respondent, vs. George W. Benson, county clerk of Union county, appellant; motion for rehearing denied.

Jean Baptiste, E. Garner, et al., appellants, vs. Ira E. Wheeler, et al., respondents; motion for rehearing denied.

D. A. Covert, appellant, vs. Alice H. Covert, et al., respondents; ordered upon stipulation that appellant have until February 27th to serve and file his brief.

A. L. West, respondent, vs. Thomas Edwards, et al., appellants; ordered upon stipulation that respondent have until March 1st to serve and file his brief.

J. E. Cullison, respondent, vs. F. O. Downing, et al., appellants; ordered upon stipulation that respondent's time to serve and file his brief be extended to April 1st.

A Poor Millionaire. Lately strayed in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by DR. STONE, druggist.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

What the Argonaut Says of the Exhibits—A Good Word for the Work of the Amateurs from Oregon.

The San Francisco Argonaut, of January 20th, in discussing the Photographic Salon held in that city, in which several Salem amateur artists exhibited their work and secured prizes, says regarding the great interest manifested by the public: "The public interest is not surpris-

ing when one considers that in the exhibits there are pictures by several of the best photographers in the world, pictures that have received honorable mention in some of the greatest salons, not to speak of our own local work and the work done on the Pacific coast, notably that from Oregon, all of which we are proud to see, masterfully holds its own in such fine company."

The Sword Discarded.

In the British army the sword has been discarded, so far as its usefulness is concerned in modern warfare. A half century ago it was considered the best weapon, but the rifle has now taken its place. At the present time thousands of people are discarding their old methods of trying to cure stomach and bowel complaints, and are using the old reliable Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It has never been known to fail, in cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles, or malaria, fever and ague, and a trial is therefore recommended. It has been before the public for fifty years, and by its record of cures during that time has firmly established its superiority over all other remedies. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

A STRANGER CONVICTED OF STEALING CLOTHING.

He Entered a Room Over George Bros. Restaurant and Carried Away a Quantity of Personal Property.

George Barker, a stranger in this city, who claims Detroit, Michigan, as his home, was arrested on Sunday afternoon upon a warrant issued from City Recorder N. J. Judah's court, and sworn out by Wm. Rixman, upon the charge of larceny from a building. Barker engaged a room over George Bros. restaurant, and Friday morning he went into the room adjoining his, occupied by Wm. Rixman, and took therefrom a coat and vest, a pair of pants, watch, chain, razor and a tooth brush. Upon being arrested he denied the charge most emphatically, but, after he had been searched and the missing watch chain found upon his person and after the coat and vest were found at the second-hand store of J. N. Shantz, on Court street, he owned up that he had stolen the articles.

He was arraigned before Recorder Judah at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and was given until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to plead and when that time arrived he plead guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail and delivered over to Sheriff F. W. Durbin later in the evening.

Educate Your Bowels With Castoria. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. U. C. C. O. full drugists refund money.

EXPERTING RECORDS.—Expert Accountant Geo. W. Buchanan and his assistant, started yesterday morning with the work of experting County Recorder J. H. Roland's records. The work on the sheriff's accounts is now practically completed, except for the time it will require to review the work which is only a matter of a very few days, and it will not take very long to go through the records in the recorder's department.

TO THE OLD HOME

If you are going home—to your childhood's home—this year, remember that the NORTHERN PACIFIC leads to everybody's home.

You can go by way of St. Paul to Chicago, or St. Louis, and thence reach the entire East and South. Or, you can go to Duluth, and from there use either the rail lines, or one of the superb Lake Steamers down the lakes to Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo—the Pan-American City.

Start right and you will probably arrive at your destination all right, and, to start right, use the Northern Pacific, and preferably the "NORTH COAST LIMITED" train, in service after MAY 5th.

Any local agent will name rates.

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.

It is 8,000 Miles Long.

The Burlington Route ranks among the greatest of the world's railroads.

Over 8,000 miles long; employing 35,000 men; reaching 1,300 towns and cities in the eleven states traversed by its lines; having through-car arrangements which extend more than half way across the continent and earnestly striving to give its patrons absolutely unequalled service, it is the line YOU should select, next time you go east.

Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis—and EVERYWHERE beyond.



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MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great remedy for the restoration of manhood, cures all cases of impotence, loss of vitality, nervous debility, prostration, and all other ailments of the male system. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. **CUPIDENE** is the only remedy that cures without a prescription. A written guarantee is given and money refunded if it does not effect a permanent cure. \$1.00 a box, \$5.00 a dozen. Sent for nearest druggist and testimonials.

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TWICE-A-WEEK STATESMAN, \$1 PER YEAR