

EDITORIAL.

Ben Butterworth of Ohio, is to be commissioner of patents. All the latest pieces in the gift of the McKinley administration are to be given to those heroes who turned the greatest somersaults of principle to get in line at the public trough. These men were the loudest to demand independent bimetalism before the St. Louis convention that declared against independent bimetalism. They were the most severe in their denunciations of the gold standard Cleveland administration only to find themselves set down squarely on the same platform with the man they had abused for four years. The campaign was won on the issue of sound money as the only means to secure confidence and restore prosperity. Since the election we have heard little of that, and all the silver swashbucklers who threw down their standard, like Butterworth, Hermann, Wolcott, and possibly Mitchell are to be put in positions of trust, just as though they would not betray the administration as they did the cause of bimetalism, which they professed to love before everything else in the world. The foreign press is saying that McKinley has gone back on the gold standard and is sticking all on a prohibitory tariff. The million of gold standard democrats will get little encouragement in the long run for having put McKinley into office.

Oregon consumes 15,000,000 pounds of sugar and doesn't make any. In 1876 we imported 21,000,000 pounds from the Hawaii Islands. Up to 1895 we had imported three thousand million pounds from there. Had that sugar paid a duty it would have paid \$78,000,000 into the treasury. But it came in free under a reciprocity treaty with the islands. But the American people never got any benefit from this free sugar. The difference between it and tariffed sugar on the Atlantic coast was clear profit to the sugar trust. Now the new tariff bill is to put a still higher tax on sugar. The imposition of more than a 4 cent a pound tax on sugar is robbery of the common people. We ought to own Cuba and Hawaii and quit taxing ourselves for the benefit of sugar trusts.

Governor Lord's message is a straight-from-the-shoulder document, and he takes worthy rank with Governors Budd and Rogers north and south of us, as a champion of the people. We print his remarks about our educational institutions in full text and shall give other parts of the message from day to day.

The people must know by this time that abuses are not abolished or reforms accomplished in ordinary times of peace and quiet by party platforms and promises so much as by men who have ideals of public duty; convictions as to what is right or wrong, and the backbone to lay aside personal interests and ambitions sufficiently to put their ideas into practical effect.

Secretary of State Kincaid keeps his head clear and refuses to act as arbitrator and "discriminator" in auditing and allowing all the bills against the state of Oregon. His decision is made so clear and plain in a letter printed elsewhere that all persons must concede its correctness. It would be impossible for any man without the presence of the Almighty to audit the bills that will be piled up at the secretary's door. The legislature better meet and make the appropriations.

The Tacoma Ledger has a scathing editorial on the waste receiverships. It seems as though it lay in the power of courts to shorten the time of liquidation and give creditors what they are entitled to get without unnecessary expense of administration. At present receiverships are dragged out unmercifully to enrich the very men who should be compelled to put up for creditors.

ASTORIA. In an every struggle. See H. Fletcher.

"It is given out that hereafter the speed trials will not consume the entire gate receipts and race entry fees. The horse races in the past have cost too much money, when the class of horses contesting is taken into consideration. No member of the board should be permitted to start a horse in any state fair race, because any member of the board who would own a race horse would, by reason of his horsemanship, be a member of the speed committee, which committee controls the entire machinery of the races, from the selling of pools, to the appointment of the judges, clerks, starter, timer, etc. The state fair should in future spend more money for attractions for the fair and less for mileage of board members in attending meetings. Hereafter the mileage has cost more than all attractions of the fair combined."

The above is from an editorial by the ex-secretary of the fair. He has the facts at his command to show how the fair has been run in the past. As secretary he only carried out the orders of the board. But anyone who will read the above will see how the fair has been managed in the interest of members of the board who were interested in the horse racing, pool-selling and possibly other gambling.

Following pen sketch of the Saltshanker appears in the Salem edition of the Eugene State Journal: "Out in the south part of Salem, on a gently rolling knoll or knob of a hill thickly covered with massive, majestic towering oaks, in the center of a twenty-acre lot, is the home of one of Oregon's wealthiest pioneers—Hon. Asahel Bush. A winding roadway leads up from the stone fence in front, round between the great oaks to the house. Very like I fancy, to the country home of some English earl. But how different the man and the habits of the home. In dress, appearance and reality is Mr. Bush a Jackson Democrat. Flaring side-board collars, (like Gov. Penoyer and Pres. Jackson) soft black square topped cloth hat, close cropped whiskers and an individual way of clearing his throat frequently are points about the man one would first notice. A small dog of some hairy breed, aged anywhere between ten and fifty years, is a constant companion. Although well advanced in years Mr. Bush daily walks to his bank and personally looks after the more important of its multifarious interests. A plain, silent, honest Democrat. A man of money not of words. How rich is he? No one knows. For more than forty years at the helm in Marion county financial and political affairs and today close enough to reach it in case of peril or impending danger."

The Eastern Oregon Republican devotes a column of abuse to the X Ray man, but in the course of it admits that the Eastern Oregon asylum site chosen by Dr. Richardson has "two small spring creeks crossing the land" and is "regarded as the finest of valley lands."

Cross Bay News: Somebody displayed horse sense when it was decided to abandon the idea of putting up an administration candidate for speaker of the house against Tom Reed. Reed has many faults but he is a hard and persistent fighter of those who fight him.

The Eugene people, who are friends of T. G. Hendricks, of that place want him reappointed regent of the state university. Is he one of the combination that keeps McElroy there, or that put McElroy into the chair of English ethics? That ought to settle it.

H. S. Friendly, Oliver Applegate, D. P. Thompson, C. B. Bellinger, and the retiring incumbent Thos. G. Hendricks are mentioned as possible appointees for Regent of the state university. Judge Bellinger is the only Democrat in the list and will probably get it.

Pendleton-E-O: "Thomas Jefferson was the first to declare that the cousins, brothers-in-law and other relatives of the president ought to go on earning their own living. The doctrine is still popular."

Too bad General Booth can't come to Salem. It is indispensable to the city's welfare that some one rescue our criminal classes. But unfortunately at a capital city they are not the poor and homeless.

At a lecture delivered in Medford to "Men Only" by Rev. Martin there were 397 present and the collection amounted to a little over \$12. The same gentleman gave a lecture to "Ladies Only" and there was an attendance of 401 and the collection was over \$8—Ashtand Town Talk.

Will there be lectures to "Men only" and "Women only" in the next world? If so we don't want to go there. There is enough of this sex tommyrot here on earth.

At Ladysale, Ia., two parents put five little children to bed and went to a religious meeting with two others. The house caught fire and the five little ones were burned to death. There should be a warning in this against leaving children alone in a house with fires and lamps. It is a bad combination.

was issued on their recommendation by the board would be of value to their possessors, as affording some guaranty of their fitness and qualifications. Such examinations would tend to weed out incompetency and secure a high grade of teachers for our public schools, and thus prove of incalculable benefit to the children of our state. To pay the expenses of these examinations the law provides fees of \$10, \$5 and \$3, respectively, for life diplomas, state diplomas and state certificates; and, if any money remain, after the payment of such expenses, it is to be held, or appropriated, by the board for educational purposes. Though examiners have been appointed, they were never convened, as a body, but have examined applicants at their respective residences, under instruction from the superintendent of public instruction. Nor do they furnish the board with lists of questions for distribution to the county superintendents. The authority for this mode of administering the law is without validity, and receives its chief warrant from the custom or usage of the superintendent's office. The fees paid by the teachers are appropriated by the superintendent, after paying such sums to the examiners as may be agreed upon between them. These fees in the aggregate amount to a large sum yearly—over \$3,000—and their proper disposition has been the cause of controversy between the superintendent and the other members of the board. In consequence of this, in the fall of 1895, a rule was made on the superintendent, requiring him to report to the board the number of diplomas and certificates issued, the amount of fees collected for them, what disposition, if any, had been made of such fees, and to turn over to the board any and all fees that he had on hand, in order that the board might appropriate them to the objects contemplated by the school law.

To this order the superintendent replied that he had kept no record of the number of diplomas and certificates issued, nor the moneys that he had collected for them, but that the sums retained by him did not exceed in the aggregate \$1,000; that the fees belonged to him, and that, in taking them, he was sustained by the practice of former superintendents. He also disclaimed any intention of violating the law, or of wrongdoing,—of which we freely acquit him—basing the right to appropriate them on the custom of the superintendent's office, which he thought justified his right to them. There can be no doubt, if the law, expressly or impliedly, intends that the superintendent shall have these fees, they belong to him; but, unless it does so, no practice or precedent of the superintendent's office can give validity to his converting them to his own use. To my mind there is not one iota of authority to use these fees for any other purpose than indicated by the law, under the direction of the board, and every dollar diverted into the private pocket of the superintendent is a misappropriation of educational funds, notwithstanding the custom or practice of his predecessors. This is not a case where fees are authorized by law, which the officer is entitled to collect and appropriate until the law is repealed or declared unconstitutional. I regret the necessity which compels me to make reference to these matters, and I only do so because, under my interpretation of the law there arises a responsibility for the performance of a public duty which I cannot ignore or disregard. At any rate, these fees are too large, if the present practice of their distribution and appropriation is to be continued, and ought to be reduced one-half, namely, to five, three, and two dollars, respectively, for life and state diplomas and certificates, in justice to the teachers who pay them out of their hard-earned money. On the other hand, if the law is to be carried out, and the state is to have a board of trained examiners, whose expenses are to be paid out of the fees derived from the diplomas and certificates issued upon the recommendation of such examiners, the fees are not too large and no alteration should be made in them. It is to be hoped this matter, and all others connected with the school law, will receive that attention and consideration which its importance to the public interests demands. It gives me pleasure to say that the superintendent has entered with enthusiasm upon the performance of his duties, and that he has successfully conducted institutes in all sections of the state, by means of

which teachers have been stimulated to greater activity. For details of school matters, I refer you to the superintendent's report which deals comprehensively with them.

THE OBJECT OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS is to furnish teachers for our common schools. The scope of their work includes special instruction in those branches of education which are taught in the public schools, and thorough training in the science of teaching. The effect of their work, when successfully prosecuted, is to increase the usefulness of the teacher and elevate the standard of our public schools. Our normal schools are a useful and indispensable adjunct to our common school system. Without them we cannot expect to have young men and women trained and equipped to supply the demand of our local schools. It is gratifying to know that the value of normal training is recognized by our people, and that the work of the normal schools is progressing satisfactorily, and resulting in great benefit to our common schools. Let them be held strictly to the true object of their work, and aloof from educating in other branches or for other purposes, than training experts for teaching; then their success is assured and their expense will probably be greatly reduced.

UNIVERSITY.—There are those who think our university should not receive financial support, while there are others who think it is bad policy and worse economy to withhold from it any needed aid. It is no doubt true that taxation for the general benefit, and that objects of its fostering care should conserve the public good. But the fact that comparatively few can enjoy the university's advantages is not conclusive that its benefits are not for the public welfare. If the university is an essential part of our educational system in conducting to the progress and development of our state, and to the prosperity and intellectual greatness of the people, it is of general benefit and entitled to receive public support. The university aims to furnish such an education as will enable these—always the few—who possess the requisite abilities, to become useful citizens and leaders of thought in the professions, in statesmanship, in philanthropy and works of charity, in promoting industrial projects and conducting commercial enterprises, and in devising methods for the moral and political advancement of the people. Its existence is due to recognition of the fact that the state needs captains in every department of life, affecting human happiness and welfare, and that, as a means to this end, it should provide an institution of learning whose course of study would lay the foundation to supply them; and perhaps, too, some of those benefactors of our race, whose enlightened influences shall hereafter be traced to the improved condition of our species, and in the increased prestige and power of our state. The state cannot afford to wait or depend on local enterprise, or church organizations, to establish and maintain institutions of learning—splendid and worthy as have been their efforts and success—for the accomplishment of these great objects of public concern. The crown of our educational system is the university. We should strive to lift it to a plane where it may compete with similar institutions of other states, and save our children the necessity and expense of going abroad to acquire a higher education. It is entitled to receive the financial aid and fostering care of the state. Money spent to further its legitimate aims and ends, is not a gratuity but a good investment for the state. These do not include a preparatory department or school, or commercial adjuncts for bookkeeping, but the curriculum should be confined strictly to a university course. The use of money to pay the expenses of such departments is a diversion of the funds of the university, and ought to be discontinued. At the present time there are over three hundred students at the university, and only about one hundred—or a third of them—are pursuing a university course. The other two-thirds—or two hundred—are students in the preparatory department. This is all wrong, and in conflict with the idea of a university, and involves expense which, if taken from the funds appropriated to the university, is a misappropriation of such funds, and an unjust burden on the people. These departments, not included within the aim of a university, should be cut off and disestablished, and the university made to fulfill its true mission in education. It will then become an active, compact, and potential factor in advancing the cause of civilization and the betterment of man. It will also have the effect greatly to reduce expenses, and put the institution upon an economical working basis. There will then be ample room and accommodations in the present building for all purposes, and the work of the professors can be distributed, and their number reduced by cutting off all supernumeraries. Free scholarship should be abolished, and a reasonable fee should be charged for tuition. The student who wants

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something for nothing, lacks the stimulus and pride for a university education. It is to be hoped that, under the wise administration of its able president and his accomplished coadjutors, such measures will be inaugurated as will give the right direction to the true aims of the university, and make it a splendid, successful, and famous institution of learning.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. It is the life and prosperity of our country to keep up and maintain its institutions, dedicated to work of education in all its departments, to their utmost efficiency, although it may require some expenditure of the public revenues. Our people, to a large extent, are engaged in agricultural and industrial pursuits. A sound, practical education along the lines of these callings or vocations is a need of our people, and its benefits to the state cannot be overestimated. To fill this want is the object of our agricultural college in our educational system. Its chief end and aim is to give its students a thorough agricultural and mechanical training, as distinct from college or university courses. It is a different education, practical results from a university education, but is not in conflict with it. In this age when so many industrial projects require mechanical and scientific education for their management, the agricultural college affords excellent opportunities for acquiring such an education. It is gratifying to know the present management of our agricultural college has been attended with unusual success, and that its results in all departments are highly satisfactory. The increased attendance is evidence of popularity and a forecast of its usefulness. While the recommendations of the officers for the various institutions of learning are entitled to much consideration, you must keep constantly in view the finances of the state in granting appropriations to them. The appropriations should be limited to the strictest economy consistent with the usefulness of the institutions.

The Northern Pacific Overland train will leave Portland at 11 a. m. on Sunday morning, March 28, and thereafter, making direct connection at Spokane for all points in the mining territory north of Spokane. This will save passengers laying over at Spokane and the usual expense incurred by such forced layovers. If you are going to the gold fields, see that your ticket reads over this line.—Thomas & Watt, agents, Salem, Or.

Suffered Eighteen Years. Pains Departed and Sleep Came. Mrs. Julia A. Brown, of Covington, Tenn., whose husband as charge of the electric light plant at that place, has been a great sufferer. Her ailments and speedy cure are best described by herself, as follows: "For 18 years I suffered from nervousness and indigestion. I tried every remedy recommended by family and friends, but could get no relief at all. Two years ago, while being treated by three local physicians, Drs. Barrett, Maloy and Sheroff, they

informed me that I had become dropsical, and that there was little hope for me. I decided to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve, and I was then unable to get to sleep until 10 o'clock, and during the night I had a deep, heavy pain in my side. I was most miserable, indeed, but after taking one-half bottle of the Nerve, I could sleep all night just as well as I ever have. The Nerve is the only remedy that will give me any relief whatever. I am now well and strong, and I thank God every day for my life for Dr. Miles' Nerve."

MRS. JULIA A. BROWN. Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at 64¢ bottles for 85¢, or by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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That Willamette Bridge. It is gratifying indeed that so many intelligent business men and private citizens—over 95 per cent—readily signed that petition for the repairing and preserving of the Willamette bridge. A very small number, in fact less than five per cent, refused to sign, with such remarks as "Who will pay the expense?" or they will try to explain that the law is so and so. Others say they do not care for the bridge; again others say "Let those head men alone, they know their business, etc." I suppose the signers do not propose to enter into the technicality of the law to establish who should pay the expenses. They only mention the fact that the bridge needs repairing and preserving, which is as true as the fact that twice two are four for any intelligent man. Can we not stand a little self-denial all round, make concessions and have that matter intelligently solved? If we cannot agree to have that sixty-thousand dollar bridge, which we all need so badly, and which is in such a dangerous and disgraceful condition, repaired and preserved, in what are we superior to the red men and where is the foundation of our claim of being civilized? A signer of the petition.

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Hearth® cured by Dawson's Bitters. The Northern Pacific is the only line making direct connection at Spokane for all points in the mining territory, such as Northport, Rossland, Trail, Kaslo, Nelson and other points now attracting attention of all persons in the east and west. Via this line you can leave Portland at 11 a. m. commencing Sunday, March 28, and reach any of the mining centers the following afternoon. By using this line you can save a layover of 50 hours in Spokane, and the expense attached to it. For map of the Kootenai country, giving full particulars, in regard to the mining industry, etc., call on or write Thomas, Watt & Co., agents, Salem, Or., 296 Commercial street. If

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