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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1901.

### THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNORSHIP NOMINATION.

The discussion as to who shall be the republican standard bearer for the Oregon republicans comes to a focus as an ante-election proposition, by the formal announcement by Judge S. A. Lowell of this town that he is a candidate.

It has been commonly known for some time that W. J. Furnish, also of this town, is accounted by many of his party as a candidate, although he has not yet openly announced such as the fact.

The general consideration that has been given to the matter of an eastern Oregon man for high position in the state government seems to have centered upon the candidacy of two men from east of the Cascades—Judge Lowell and Mr. Furnish. Both are prominent figures, and both are able men. Both are known generally. They belong to two portions of the county republican party. They are not politically friendly. The situation makes them for the moment political enemies.

Judge Lowell has taken a manly stand. He declares his position in a straightforward manner. He gives his party six months in which to consider his qualifications. He outlines his views and the position he would assume upon the more important issues that will come up for consideration. He forces the fight, by his formal announcement. He compels public debate on the question. His course is not that of precedent, but it is by no means open to criticism. Inasmuch as Judge Lowell has turned the public attention to his personality as a candidate, it becomes pertinent to comment upon his fitness. It is everybody's business, not that alone of the republicans. When a man stands for so important an office, he brings himself before all of the people and passes under the scrutiny of every citizen.

Judge Lowell came here from Maine, in 1891. He is a practicing lawyer. He first entered the newspaper profession in Oregon, editing the weekly Tribune, a local republican paper. He afterward formed a co-partnership with T. G. Hailey here, now district attorney elected on the democratic ticket in 1900. When Judge James A. Fee, of the circuit court bench in this district, resigned in 1895, Judge Lowell was appointed by Governor Lord to fill out the time until a next general state election, when he was elected to succeed himself, defeating his former law partner, T. G. Hailey. Judge W. R. Ellis of Hoppner was elected to succeed Judge Lowell, in the election of 1900, Judge Lowell having prior to the convention published a refusal to stand for renomination. He turned to the practice of law, forming a quasi-partnership with Henry J. Bean, who had just ended a term as district attorney. Judge Lowell is a graduate of Bates College, Maine, and was prominent in the conduct of the affairs of his party in that state before coming west. He was state secretary of the central committee, and made speeches for the republican ticket. This he has done in Oregon. As to his views, he expresses them in his letter which follows this article.

Personally, Judge Lowell is clean, upright, well educated, a finished and popular speaker and lecturer, literary in his tastes, an enthusiastic student of English and a polished writer of the same. He is a good lawyer, with high ideas of the standard set for his profession by the great mentor of all lawyers—Blackstone. He tries in his practice to approximate the ideal. He is in many regards the ideal American gentleman.

The East Oregonian gives space to this brief story of Judge Lowell's career, and to his letter of announcement, with the idea that as a newspaper it owes it to its readers that all such matters shall be discussed in the most open manner and with full opportunity to consider all the bearings of the issues.

From this moment, Judge Lowell becomes one of the figures in the republican fight for the gubernatorial nomination. His personality will pass under strong scrutiny, his fitness under favorable and adverse criticism. Politicians and voters will have him in mind when considering the question of the nomination. His letter to

the public follows, and an interview appears on the first page of this issue.

To the Editor: In the belief that fairness to party and people renders it incumbent upon a candidate for political honors to declare the specific policies which will characterize his administration of the trust, if elected thereto, I beg to announce in anticipation of candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination in the next republican state convention, that as chief executive of the state I would favor:—

#### Parity of Politics.

First—The enactment of such a primary election law, mandatory and applicable to the entire state, as will minimize the power of boss and machine, and restore control to the people. This to be supplemented by a rigorous corrupt practices act.

#### Compulsory Arbitration.

Second—Compulsory arbitration along the lines of the New Zealand law, and the assurance to organized labor of the same legal recognition and protection as is accorded organized capital.

#### Parole for Criminal Youth.

Third—The adoption of the parole system for youthful offenders, in order that our criminal laws may impel these unfortunates toward a better, not a worse, manhood or womanhood.

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#### Equalization of Taxation.

Fifth—The re-creation of the state board of equalization under a statute declaratory of its powers and duties, in which the fault of the former law shall be eliminated, but which shall insure equitable distribution of tax burdens among the several counties. Uniformity of assessment and taxation, and just consideration of all interests require this.

#### Interest on State Funds.

Sixth—Such change in existing statutes as will place state officers on reasonable salaries, and provide that all fees, emoluments, and income from interests, shall be covered into the treasury, and such I deem to be the spirit and intent of article XIII of the constitution. The salaries there named are minimum, and the language of the article should no longer be perverted to excuse the continuance of a system that enriches a few men but deprives the state of revenues properly its own.

#### Prevention of Land Frauds.

Seventh—A revision of the existing system of handling state lands, to the end that the records may be plain and complete, the possibility of fraud and financial loss minimized, and information relative to lieu lands and bases rendered easily accessible at all times to the people at the office of the state land board, without recourse to private citizens. Such board also to be made an aggressive instrument to secure the reclamation and settlement of those desert lands within the state, donated under the Carey act by the federal government.

#### Integrity and Efficiency.

Finally—Economy, integrity, efficiency and diligent attention in all the public institutions, and the use of the state administration, so far as its constitutional powers will permit, as a strenuous influence for the moral and material upbuilding of the commonwealth, the attraction to it of desirable settlers and active capital, the development of the resources of all its sections, the unifying of its somewhat divergent interests, and the furtherance of those things in all avenues of effort, which make for the prosperity, happiness and contentment of the people.

STEPHEN A. LOWELL, Pendleton, Ore., Sept. 7, 1901.

### OREGON REPUBLICANS AND TARIFF REFORM.

Writes the Salem correspondent of the Oregonian: Many Marion county republicans are plain spoken in their opposition to a protective tariff. If the noticeable change in opinions here is general throughout the state, it would seem that the next republican convention will adopt a tariff plank vastly different from any that has ever received republican support in this state.

W. A. Cusick, a life long republican and for many years a strong worker in Marion county politics, is one of the strong advocates of radical reforms in tariff legislation. In speaking today of the evil results of present laws Dr. Cusick said:

"The next national political platforms by either party which are not drawn with unqualified declarations in favor of such laws and constitutional amendments as are necessary to overthrow the power of the trusts will prove the political death warrant of the candidate or parties which stand on them. The wisdom of a tariff for the protection of infant industries no

one can successfully dispute, any more than one can question the wisdom of a parent protecting his child during infancy and childhood, but when the child grows to a stalwart manhood, matured mentally and physically, and competent to meet all comers, it would be irrational and silly to continue protection longer. Every country favors protection during the early stages of the development of its industries and gradually drifts to free trade as its manufacturing industries grow powerful and wealthy, naturally seeking markets for surplus products. Our country has passed the stage of development where a high tariff is required or justified.

"Selfishness to the extent of caring for one's individual interests is not only justifiable but commendable, but when these immense aggregations of capital band together in order to take advantage of minor forces in finance and control production and regulate both selling and buying prices and spreading wholesale financial ruin to all who are not in their syndicate, then selfishness is morbid and as become a disease as pestilential has the world has ever seen and remedial agencies sufficiently heroic to reach and remedy such disease of the body politic are not only justifiable but there is an imperative demand for them. The protective tariff is not the only factor in bringing about the conditions which are stirring our people today, but I believe it to have been the most prominent cause and that it should be corrected.

In fact the people begin to need protection against protection or against so-called trusts, which are in great part the offspring of protection too long continued. Indeed, the stupendous aggregations of capital have really become a menace to free government, in consequence of their tendency towards financial despotism. The steel trust is only one of many. It is a mighty financial giant. It assumes to direct and regulate the upspring and down-sittings of the human race, and say where it shall be clothed; what comforts of life it may enjoy, and of what it shall be deprived, what it shall pay for that which it purchases, and what it shall receive for that which it sells. It seeks to render the human race, if not its slave, its pliant tool. There is not a man in the United States today who dares, or would be safe in establishing any considerable business or manufacturing interest, for if it prove profitable, he is liable any day to be absorbed, digested and assimilated in the maw of some devil fish of a trust, or, if he prefer it, he will be driven to certain financial ruin, and whichever horn of the dilemma he takes, he will always wish he had taken the other, if he is an honest man.

"This spirit of socialistic coercion is fast developing into the rankest despotism on earth. It would strike a death blow to the God-given right to maintain an individuality. The Americans are the last people on earth who will submit to tyrannical exactions, and I conclude, therefore, that Morgan & Co. have been unfortunate in selecting ground on which to pitch their tent.

"Even the congress of the United States may yet wake up to a recognition of the fact that a financial colossus which is large enough to bedstride our little world is old enough to be consistently weaned. Our nation has heretofore successfully battled against different types of slavery, and the right to maintain an individuality, on the part of American citizens, will be an established and unquestionable fact long after the Morgan coterie is safely enclosed in some appropriate and cozy corner of history; and national lawmakers who continue to codify those iniquitous trusts by tariff legislation will bear something drop in their immediate vicinity, and their speed up Salt River will be such that they will only strike the road in the highest places.

"Aside from our civil war, I believe the questions involved as between the trusts and labor unions constitute the most trying ordeal through which our government has ever been called to pass. That faults exist no one will question. But as one class struggles to maintain the right to labor, and live thereby, and to maintain an organization whereby these purposes can be better accomplished, and the other disputes these rights except on such terms as they, the syndicates, see fit to lay down, gives the latter position an aspect so unfair, so un-American, and tyrannical, that the sentiment of a justifying public is growing as never before in favor of the success of the labor organizations. What the result of this battle of giants is to be no one can tell. If long continued, we may come out of the resulting wreck with a changed form of government.

"Another pestilential plague spot on our national horizon is the duplicitous, double-dealing, jockeying and general indifference to the public welfare of a great majority of lawmakers, both state and national. This is why citizens always breathe a sigh of relief when congress and legislatures adjourn, and will make the initiative and referendum one of the live political issues in the near future."



My little girl's hair did not grow. It was hard and dry, and would break off, and her scalp was full of dry dandruff that I could not comb out. A place around the back of her head was bald, and on the top of her head the hair was only two or three inches long. I used CUTICURA SOAP and some CUTICURA OINTMENT, and her hair has come in thick and as usual. Mrs. A. DOWNEY, Alfred, O.

Wholesale dealer in Ice, Wood and Schlitz Milwaukee Beer. Henry Kopitke

# CANCER

The diseases most feared are those which are inherited—passed down from generation to generation, and family to family. By far the most destructive of these is Cancer, which finds the greatest number of its victims among the children and grand-children of those whose blood was tainted with this dreadful malady. You may carry this poison in the blood for years, but as the vital powers begin to wane a slight bruise or cut, wart or mole, sore or pimple may develop into Cancer. From middle life to old age is the time when the slumbering poison is most apt to break out, a sore or ulcer often degenerating into Cancer, shooting pains causing the most intense suffering.

The Cancer patient naturally grows despondent as one after another the usual remedies fail, and the sore shows no sign of healing. The impurities that have been accumulating in the system, perhaps for generations, cannot be eliminated nor the poisoned blood made pure by salves, washes and plasters. The proper treatment is to purify and build up the blood, remove the cause, when the sore or ulcer heals.

Mr. J. B. Arnold, of Greenwood, S. C., writes: "A tiny ulcer came, just under the left eye. It began spreading, and grew worse rapidly, destroying the flesh as it went. As Cancer is hereditary in my family I became thoroughly alarmed, consulting the best physicians and taking many blood medicines, none of which did me any good, when one of our leading druggists advised me to try S. S. S., and by the time I had taken the second bottle the Cancer began to show signs of healing, the discharge grew gradually less and finally ceased altogether, the sore dried up and nothing remains but a slight scar. I feel that I owe my life to S. S. S."

Begin in time, don't wait until the blood is so polluted and the system so thoroughly saturated with the poison that no medicine, however efficacious, can check the progress of the disease. If there is a taint in your blood get it out at once, don't wait for some external evidence of it, the appearance of a tumor or ulcer. We have prepared a special book on Cancer which we will mail free. Our physicians are ready to help you by their aid; send such direction as your case requires. Write us fully and freely—no charge for medical advice. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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