

WEEKLY STATESMAN

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1851--1887.

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The regular subscription price of the World, also of the Inter Ocean, is \$1 per year.

These rates apply only to cash mail subscribers, to those who pay a FULL YEAR in advance, and will close promptly on January 1st, 1888.

Many facilities have been added, and will constantly be added, to make the STATESMAN for the next year a better newspaper than ever before. Samples of the books and papers may be seen at the business office of the STATESMAN.

The Detroit Tribune is consulting the citizens of that town for the failure of the president and his wife to stop over there, by assuring them that they can find out just what Mr. Cleveland would have said in his speech had he visited Detroit by looking into the American encyclopedia. And they won't have to stand out in the mud and have their ribs broken while their wives are fainting in every direction when they read the eloquent and flattering account of the settlement and growth of the city as penned by Mr. Dana of the Sun.

The fact that the editor of the St. Joseph Herald bought a bible has created a boom in the scriptures in Missouri. The studious purchaser of the good book has already received a large number of letters from editors in the state asking where the work in question can be obtained.

MR. POWDERLY'S ADVICE.

Mr. Powderly is always practical. His recommendations to the general assembly are as practical as Mr. Blaine himself could make. He advised the knights to abstain from miscellaneous political agitation and to concentrate their efforts upon at most two great measures both of which shall have to do directly with the general interest of labor.

There is no doubt that the concerted demand of 500,000 voters for any constitutional and prudent legislation would meet with response from one or both of the great parties. Of the two measures proposed by the Grand Master Workman one is but an enlargement of a measure already passed at the demand of united labor; the other is opposed by many on the ground of doubtful constitutionality, and by more on the ground of its tendency towards centralization of political power. The first is that which urges the elevation of the Bureau of Labor to the dignity of a department of state. Mr. Powderly thinks that there is at least as much need of a department of labor as of a department of war, and he argues very plausibly in support of his proposition.

The second demand is that the government should take control of the telegraph system of the country. But if of the telegraph system, why not of the railway system, why not of all carrying systems, why not of all manufacturing enterprises? A great and very liberal statesman once said that it was the business of government to make laws and the business of the people to make bargains, and there is a great deal of wisdom in the saying. The drift of public opinion is towards dispossessing government of much of the patronage which it now enjoys, rather than toward placing a million or so of new appointments under its control.

But there is need of wholesome legislation restricting the encroachments of monopolies upon the rights of the masses. The government has the right to regulate corporations and monopolies, and to fix the maximum rates to be charged the people. This is as far as the interference of a democratic government should extend into the affairs of individuals or corporations.

REFRESHING.

The editor of the Oregonian explains that his position is not one of ease, leisure, amusement and "dilatanteism." It is very kind of the editor to explain thus to the public. The people of Oregon were laboring under the painful hallucination that the position of the editor of the Oregonian was a dilettante one, and that he was a disciple of dilettanteism (which is not a fish), and they are more than gratified to be assured that this was an egregious mistake. There is nothing so refreshing as we go whirling along in the lightning express of time as to have the moulders of opinion and the evolvers of thought to occasionally become confidential with the great, sympathetic public. It serves to engender and perpetuate kindly feelings of fellowship. Before the editor of this great family newspaper, the STATESMAN, would allow the impression to gain currency that he is a subject of "dilatanteism," he would go to all the people of the state personally and explain to them that it was a false alarm, and only conceived in the fertile brain of some follower of that heresy of temperance, prohibition, in his "crapulent" ravings, or he would publish a card to the same effect in the "New Northwest," so that all the people could see that it was a base falsehood.

THE GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

The new gambling ordinance of Mayor Ramsey, passed by the Salem city council, is similar to the state law upon the same subject, the difference being that the Salem ordinance is more specific and its language plainer and more easily understood. No sensible person will deny the evil of gambling, especially upon the young. No one can persistently gamble and remain honest. It has a degrading and demoralizing influence only, and there is no argument in favor of the so-called "profession" of gamblers. They are non-producers, bloodsuckers and vampires, giving no return for the money they waste on steal, and lending not one solitary vestige of moralizing or upbuilding influence to the community. They impoverish financially and morally. They should be reformed and suppressed and their business broken up. If this law is enforced it will have this effect. Let those who wish to play cards go to their homes and indulge their inclinations, and get out of sight of the young men and boys. Salem has no use whatever for gamblers. It is no encroachment upon personal liberty to forbid a part of the community to rob another part.

The STATESMAN wishes to put itself on record in favor of the enforcement of the dog law. Let the dogs keep their places in society, or abbreviate their tails just behind the ears.

A MAN may be able to paint a town red from end to end, and yet possess none of the cardinal virtues. This is respectfully referred to the Portland Daily News.

They say that all sign-fall in Oregon, but the indications are that it will be a very cold winter in Salem for the gamblers.

HYPOCRISY OR MALEVOLENCE.

A Methodist minister in a southern city on a recent Sunday preached a sermon in bitter denunciation of the stage and its people. At the close of his remarks an opera singer rose from her place in the congregation and indignantly denied the truth or justice of the ministerial judgment. Naturally there was a good deal of excitement, especially as the church seemed to be pretty equally divided in its support of pastor and singer. The sermon was not an unusual incident. A certain class of clergymen, well disposed, perhaps, but painfully narrow in their unreasoning prejudices, have an overzealous fondness for preaching invectives against the stage, the one subject of which these self-sufficient censors know least, and which they generally are most incapable of discussing temperately. The public is accustomed to this no longer heeded species of pulpitering—unheeded for the simple and sufficient reason that the people addressed are vastly better informed respecting the theater than is the expounder of really harmless vagaries who offers to instruct them.

It is not often, however, that the dilapidated scare-crow starts into audible protest one of the children of Belial it is intended to terrify, and it is not often a shrewd, clever-witted woman has the opportunity to convert an assault upon her profession into such an admirable advertisement for herself. It was this impromptu and very excellent speech of the singer that gave unusual notoriety and importance to the utterance of a pastor attempting to discipline his refractory flock. The episode will, however, serve as an excuse for reviewing a tedious and senseless, because misdirected, controversy. It may be admitted that it is the privilege of the clergy to wage an old war against a modern institution, employing arguments that are no longer applicable, citing conditions long ago eliminated from the problem. Certain minds are so organized that they can never outgrow an early conceived prejudice, and are not constituted to balance wisely the two elements of a proposition. Oliver Wendell Holmes described for us a kind of men who think they think, but who really do no more than ruminate a commonplace as a cow chews her cud. These men mistake hay for new grass, and revolve dryly but contentedly that from which the sunshine of luminous, candid thought long before absorbed the juice.

However sincere and earnest the opera singer in her impulsive rejoinder to clerical strictures upon her profession, her remarks were based upon a false premise, the assumption that the stage needs champions. The great majority of educated, thinking people in this day deem it no more necessary to defend the stage as a phenomenon of society and a factor of civilization than to defend the press or the church itself. They discern evils in all departments of life, and are aware that the stage, which cannot be better than the society it represents, has its weaknesses and vices, its deplorable excesses and reprehensible shortcomings in common with other institutions inspired and controlled by erring humanity. They also perceive that the stage has many virtues, noble qualities, high purposes, furthered by men and women of pure, blameless lives; and the candid, judicious examiner of existing conditions, admits without hesitancy that the good effects greatly more than counterbalance evil influences—for the reason that when we speak of the stage we do not have in mind the degraded and degrading dens and resorts that have no closer relation to the theater proper than African ergies to the Christian religion.

Vice has no limitations. The stage has no immunity from it; nor has any other state of society. But it is the deduction of ignorance that the stage offers freer facilities for the growth and development of vice than many of the less conspicuous conditions of life and livelihood into which weak natures may be cast. It were as wise to demand the total suppression of the press because the news columns reflect the iniquities of society, or to clamor for the destruction of our great commercial houses because some of their employes are immoral, or to insist on closing the churches because there are erring pastors and unchaste members, as to interdict the theater because all players are not saints and all plays are not missionary tracts.

The editor of the Drain, Douglas county, "Echo" claims that he does not own a drug store, and no one in connection with the Echo owns a drug store, or any interest in a drug store. But a gentleman of Douglas county tells us that there is a drug store somewhere in the Echo family. If the editor of the Echo don't own it, then the STATESMAN was mistaken when it made the statement that he does.

SAYS the S. F. Alta: One third of the state of Oregon has never been surveyed. It will be well in the next national platform to couple with that resolution about reserving the public domain for the honest settler another promising to survey it for the honest settler, so that he can find his home.

The impression is pretty general among the common, every-day people of Oregon that all three of the pending amendments to the constitution should be defeated, and so they will all get snowed under, which result will reflect credit upon the intelligence of the people of this state.

TWIN THEORIES.

The theories of socialism and of prohibition are twin theories, both frauds in practice. The one theory seeks to vest all ownership of all forms of property in the government—to destroy individuality and ambition—to put all people upon a dead level of equality—to make the strong and ambitious support the weak and indolent; the other theory of prohibition tends to place all manner of law, of power, of authority in the hands of the government—to destroy individual action—to discourage individual choice and taste—to create an autocracy of tyrannical power of the state. Both theories are undemocratic. Both are unreasonable. They are the products of diseased and biased brains. They do not stand the test of experience. They presume upon an unnatural state of affairs. They deal only with the superficial and theoretical. They stay up in the clouds, and never get down upon the level of practical humanity. Prohibition is no better than anarchy or socialism. It is no more practical, no more reasonable.

Herr Most is as good a man as St. John.

He is as honest, as practical. Both are mercenary bigots. That government governs best which governs least, and it may be added which owns least. The STATESMAN is down upon monopolists of power, down on monopolists of all kinds. Such little podsnaps as the small-calibered prohi preachers of Oregon, who furnish very good tails to the prohibition kite, are objects for the contempt and pity of such material as forms the great mass of practical, thinking men, able ministers, lawyers, judges, merchants and business men and farmers and mechanics. It will be indeed a sorry state of affairs when the great mass of reasonable, practical, thinking men allow these imported and transient quidnuncs, these little hobby horse fellows, with minds fed on the dry husks of senseless, insipid theories, these smart Alecks of morality—to dictate to them what they shall eat and drink and wear, to be the sumptuary censors of the state.

What a pleasant thought! But the time will never come in Oregon.

MULTNOMAH county is not a good place for murderers and assassins. Justice is swift to follow the crime, and the law's delays are few and short. Wm. Dillon's victim has been dead but nineteen days, and the jury has found him guilty, after a fair and speedy trial, of murder in the second degree. In these days of perversion of the law, it is pleasant to contemplate an example of speedy punishment for a dastardly deed.—[Portland News. That is a pretty good record, but if Justice had gone one notch higher and provided for the graduation of Dillon as a first-class corpse, it would have been a better job.

The following is from a recent interview with that brainy statesman, Chauncey M. Depew. He surely means Blaine. It is good enough to read: "The idea has been industriously circulated that we could never afford to elect too brainy a man president. It killed Webster and many other good men since, but I think the American people would now like at least to try the experiment and see if the country would be ruined by electing our brainiest and most talented man to the presidency."

In the increased taxation that the wholesale prosecutions under a prohibitory law would pile onto the shoulders of property holders, how much of the burden would be borne by the Protestant political prohi preachers, the principal leaders of the movement? It is presumed that some of them want Oregon to go "dry," to be in harmony with what by courtesy are called their sermons.

THE STATESMAN will not be too proud or stuck-up when it gets its bran spankin' new printing press to still take in subscribers at the old rates, and to keep always in the business office, 264 Commercial street, a good penman who writes beautiful receipts for back dues in a large, round flowing hand.

The students of the Indian training school at Genoa are about to begin the publication of a paper called the "Pipe of Peace." It is to be hoped that Col. Lee, superintendent of our Chemawa alleged Indian training school, will subscribe. Probably it might teach him to keep peace in his school.

The young and giddy state of Oregon promises to leave some large, plain footprints on the sands of time next year by doing some substantial growing. Salem is in training with the intention of keeping well up with the procession.

The next meeting of the Oregon editors will be in Salem, and we will here assure the fraternity in advance that a grand time will be arranged for them upon their visit to the capital city. They will all be expected to attend.

LET the investigation of affairs of the alleged Indian training school at Chemawa be complete and thorough, is what the people of this section demand. They want to know all about the management of this public institution.

A PAPER of that city says that a forfeited bail bond has not been collected in San Francisco in the past ten years.

FARMERS AND PROHIBITION.

A farmer has no more business being a prohibitionist than a Henry George socialist. The Henry George socialist wants the men who own the land to pay all the taxes for the support of the government, and the hardshell prohi, in the event that his theories are adopted, will run the county in debt with malicious and other worse than useless prosecutions, until the land will not bring in enough to pay the taxes, which is about as bad. The farmer who votes for prohibition invites the sheriff's red flag out to his premises. He puts an instrument into the hands of constables and justices of the peace and others who make money out of the workings of the courts with which they will pile up the taxes until his land will not bear the burden. This will be lots of fun for those who will make the money out of the business, but it will be tough on the poor fellows who pay the taxes, and it will not help the cause of temperance along at all. It will rather retard it and place the traffic in liquors in the hands of the lowest class of persons, and tend to make thieves, liars and law breakers out of those who would respect high license laws and reasonable temperance legislation. Farmers, do you want such a law? For examples as to the workings of such a law you are respectfully referred to Maine, which has had free liquor for thirty-five years under prohibition, to Vermont for thirty years, to Rhode Island, where no one has the hardihood to claim that it is enforced at all, to Kansas and to Iowa. You are also reminded that the three last states which have voted upon this fraud, prohibition, this heresy of temperance, Michigan, Texas and Tennessee, have emphatically repudiated the quack theory. It remains for Oregon to do her duty in denying the dictation of imported theorists and hired agitators.

THE ALLEGED FAIR.

The Portland papers have at different times demanded that the State fair be held in Portland, because that city has such splendid hotel accommodations, because the restaurant and hotel men of Salem raise their prices during fair time, etcetera. For these very same reasons, the Mechanics' fair should be held in Salem. The hotel and restaurant men of Salem are content to make a slight raise upon their prices, and some of them do not raise at all; but they charge \$1.50 for a 50 cent room in Portland, while the alleged Mechanics' fair is holding forth, and most every thing else is in proportion. The Portland people are robbing the people of the Willamette valley and all others who attend their show of advertising samples. It should be removed to Salem, closer to where the people who attend it live; but come to think about it, Salem don't want it. The drummers who daily come here bidding for Salem trade, bring along to show as samples about all that can be seen at the alleged Mechanics' fair, and Salem would not want to impose upon visitors so. If she had such an institution as this she would call it the "annual advertising show," or "suckers' resort," or the "great American chestnut exhibition," or something appropriate. We will admit that Portland tried to build a big hotel awful hard, but the movement got stuck in the moss that grows so luxuriantly upon the back of her enterprise, as it were; and we would suggest that her newspapers say no more about Salem having no hotel accommodations. Visitors to Salem can see more things of interest, free gratis for nothing, and get good beds and plenty to eat at lower prices than in any other city in the United States, than they can in Portland by paying admission and getting charged every time they bat their eyes.

This paper finds no fault with the honest opinions of any person or class. But it also claims the right to honestly differ from them in opinion, and the right, also, to express its opinions upon any point. But there is a lying little scrub of a prohi preacher, who sneaks around where he thinks he is out of the hearing of the STATESMAN and peddles lies about our position, at so much a lie. When he makes the statement that this paper's position is not taken from honest and conscientious motives of what it thinks is right and wrong, he brands himself a slanderer and a liar, and that kind of religion is as much a heresy of true Christianity as what they call prohibition is of true temperance. When this dirty little sneaking scrub of a heretic of Christianity and temperance personally attributes to the editor of the STATESMAN dishonest motives, he is a liar from the bottom of his black heart to the end of his slanderous tongue. If this contemptible little whiffet and smart Aleck can see his picture in this paragraph, its end will be subserved, because the STATESMAN does not care to dirty its columns with printing his name.

The professional prohibition agitators from Michigan and nowhere will have to work hard and get in their very best liars, and take up collections every time the choir sings, in the next three weeks in Oregon, for it will be some time before another state submits the amendment, and walking is hard; besides this the new vagrant law in its cruel workings compels some men to work who were before strangers to such a disgrace.

MAKE A DRIVEWAY.

There should be a nice driveway between the penitentiary and asylum. People who drive out there now are compelled to open three gates between these two institutions, or to drive a mile or more around. It was the idea of Governor Moody and the other state officials contemporary with him to make a handsome driveway between the penitentiary and asylum, and, looking to that end, maple trees were set out along either side of its proposed route. It would be a source of pleasure and pride to the citizens of Salem, and of great accommodation to visitors and employees of those institutions, to have the plan of the old state officers carried out. The cost would be slight, as the labor can be performed by convicts and convalescent patients. The attention of the state officials is called to this subject, with confidence that they will see to the matter soon.

NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL: "In a crowd of ten men," said a Lincoln lawyer yesterday, as he deposited a large clove in his mouth to change the color of his breath, "you will find nine who have mistaken their calling. Heaven born orators are carrying hods; athletes are preaching the gospel; brilliant writers are shoeing horses, I know lawyers who ought to be driving street cars, and I know street car drivers who ought to be practicing law. I know surgeons who ought to be sawing wood, and wood cutters who ought to be sawing bones. There are convicts in the penitentiary who ought to be occupying places of honor and trust, and there are people occupying places of honor and trust who ought to be in the penitentiary."

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair.—Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do me any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. H. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly remove my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM it may concern that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Levis J. Lockwood, deceased, has filed his final account in the county court for Marion county, state of Oregon, and that said account is now open for public inspection, at the county court room in the county court house in the city of Salem in said Marion county, at the time and place for hearing objections thereto and passing upon said account.

TILMON FORD, Administrator of the estate of Levis J. Lockwood, deceased. 10-21-87

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT Salem, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, October 8, 1887.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. ASSETS includes Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U. S. Bonds, Due from State Banks, Real estate, Current expenses and taxes paid, Premiums paid, Checks and other items, Fractional paper currency, and Specie. LIABILITIES includes Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, National Bank notes outstanding, Individual deposits subject to check, Demand certificates, Due to other National Banks, and Due to State Banks and bankers.

State of Oregon, County of Marion, ss: I, John M. Cashler, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MOIL, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1887. TILMON FORD, Notary Public for Oregon.