

WEEKLY STATESMAN

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SELLING OFFICES.

The election in New York was surely settled by the "size of the pile," and the democrats and the "sack" were elected. Never has there been such organized and successful taxation of all who hold and all who hoped to hold places under a democratic city or national administration as in this year of grace and civil-service reform. The democratic candidate for district attorney paid \$15,000 for the privilege of counting votes, \$15,000 was also the price of taking a chance for a supreme judge's chair; the candidates for seats in the board of aldermen contributed \$12,800, the candidates for the state senate were taxed \$20,000, and even the poor but honest policemen were "requested" to chip in \$15 apiece. From present, past, and prospective officeholders the party of democracy and civil service reform collected about \$427,000 for the city campaign fund. The county democracy and Tammany Hall were empowered to see that the vast sum was placed where it would do the most good.

How Mr. Curtis and such mugwumps as still keep in his train may regard this unusually profligate attempt to purchase an election remains to be seen. But there is not a dispassionate voter of any party in any part of the Union who is not quite sure that \$457,000 could never be expended in the legitimate methods of a city campaign. The ever increasing expense of elections are regarded with apprehension by the most thoughtful men of the country, but this terrific taxation of candidates and officeholders, this undignified barter and sale of place surpasses all past experience and overwhelms all possibility of reform under democratic management.

The methods of these men were approved by the administration, and it appears as if Grover Cleveland looks upon the vote of an American citizen as of so much intrinsic value, the same as the fee of a lawyer. What is this country coming to under this kind of rule? A man who will sell a vote ought to be in the penitentiary, and a man who will offer to buy the vote ought to be his cell mate.

SOMEWHAT HYSTERICAL.

The Toronto Globe is unduly excited. It has no love for Mr. Chamberlain and no faith in the success of any mission which he represents, but its alarmist views do not exactly fit the situation.

It imperatively demands Mr. Chamberlain's recall, and on this odd ground: "Should the commissioners fail to reach a settlement, nothing can be more certain than that war between Great Britain and the United States can be avoided only by Great Britain's abandoning Canada in a way that will forever disgrace the British name." All that sounds rather inflammatory. There is at present no smell of gunpowder in the air, and neither we nor the English are anxious for a quarrel. As to the fisheries question our government is glad to meet any representative whom England sends. We are not aware that any one has a chip on his shoulder, or that there is reason to fear that diplomacy will not be equal to the occasion.

All talk about an armed conflict is merely hysterical. England will do her best to make a good bargain without doubt. For that matter, the Americans are not averse to doing the same thing, and they have a reputation for the ability to do it. Nobody complains of that. We should like what is fair and square in the premises; England would also like what is fair and square, and there is reason to hope that a conclusion honorable to both parties may be speedily reached.

But a war—nonsense.

The mechanical work will be commenced next week on the New Year's edition of the STATESMAN, as some of the copy for that edition is already in. On the first of December our Mr. Manning will take charge of this edition, and devote his entire time to it until it is issued. It will be a somewhat larger and better edition than that published on the first day of this year. It is the intention of the STATESMAN to issue an eight-page paper each Sunday so soon after January first as the arrangements can be made and business will justify it. It might be just remarked here that the STATESMAN is now enjoying a bigger boom in the subscription department, both Daily and Weekly, than ever experienced before. With its splendid new press, it can meet this demand easily, and we don't care a cent if business compels us to buy another new press right away off.

The boycott is a two-sided weapon. It cuts both ways.

CHOLERA SUSPECTS.

The quarantine commissioners deny the escape of cholera suspects from Hoffman's Island, but the charges of continued importation of rags from cholera-infected districts of Italy are not yet disproved. The quarantine system of New York is most unsatisfactory in its operation; it seems to be partly under federal and partly under state control, and to be regarded as part of the political machinery of both authorities. If there be one branch of the public service, the judiciary perhaps excepted, in which thorough-going ability and integrity should be the chief grounds of appointment and retention it is surely the department of health.

As in a matter so eminently national as the exclusion of infectious diseases from our ports it does not seem improper that the national government should have exclusive control. It is not the cities of New York, Baltimore, Boston or New Orleans that are peculiarly in danger if cholera patients land at their ports; in these days of swift travel the contagion may infect Chicago or San Francisco within a few days after its appearance in an eastern or southern port. It is not unreasonable to demand that a national board of health composed of the best scientists of the country shall direct a national system of quarantine.

The trade between New York and Chicago is too vast and constant to permit hope of our escaping if New York is visited with cholera. And, though it may be that New York may be able to protect itself, even by its present cumbersome methods, from a visitation of the plague, yet it is within the bonds of possibility that cholera germs may reach Chicago in the baggage of immigrants or in bales of imported rags or other articles of commerce without affecting New York.

BETTER FOR TEMPERANCE.

Those temperance republicans who find fault with the party for, as they claim, defeating the prohibition amendment should remember that the legislature is as free to enact any temperance law as it was before, and more so; for, had the amendment carried, they would have been restricted to one idea, been compelled to pass laws for the enforcement of a provision for which there is no sentiment to enforce. Now the legislature is not restricted at all. It can pass a prohibitory law, or a high license or local option law. But it would surely not be wise to enact a law the people do not want; therefore the republican party and the republican papers propose to go for a high license law, with local option provisions. What would you have them do? Do you want them to force on the people a theory, a law which they do not want? No; you don't, if you are reasonable. The republican party is the temperance party. The democratic party is the whisky party. The prohibition party is no party at all. It's dead. The grass has already begun to grow over its grave. It died of starvation. Parties must have issues to subsist on. It ran out of issues, and therefore starved to death. Which party do you want to train with, the republican party, for temperance; the democratic party, for whisky, or the prohibition party, deceased?

PODSNAPPERY.

Some Oregon podsnapers have been kicking up a row about the abandonment of what they call by courtesy "Fort Canby," at the mouth of the Columbia, on the Washington territory side.

That alleged fortification wouldn't stand the bombardment of a toy popgun, and its medieval armament wouldn't sink a Chinese junk. A fort at Canby is of about as much use as a wart on a blind man's nose, except for the shelter of a few government dummy Dutch soldiers, supported from the public crib. Let it be abandoned as soon as possible, or else put it in order so as not to be a disgrace to its name.

The hod carriers' union of San Diego, Cal., is something of an aristocratic organization. We are not informed whether the members wear dress coats, but they have officially informed the colored men of that city that they "cannot become members of the hod carriers' union." This would not mean much if it were not coupled with the fact that a hod carrier not a member of the union is not allowed to carry a hod. One of these days people will get tired of such nonsense, and honest men will be allowed to do honest work regardless of their color.

The president don't believe in interference in politics by republican office holders, but he sets the example himself to democratic office holders, to "interfere" wherever they can get in a good lick for democracy. We refer to his interference in New York politics. He interfered just enough to enable his party to carry the day, assisted by his \$1000 check. Oh, Mugwumps! Whither have you withered?

Governor Penoyer is the author of another original remark. In approving the action of a recent decision of a judge sitting on the bench, appointed by him, he says virtually: "That's right, judge. That's the decision you were expected to make when I appointed you. If you had not decided that way, I would have been disappointed in you, no matter how the law might read."

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

Democrats throughout the country have been exercising their lungs over the result of the recent election in New York. True, they have some reason to be noisy and hilarious, because New York is the pivotal state. But the republicans also have reason to congratulate themselves, over the result in Ohio.

The republicans of Ohio unequivocally indorsed the official conduct of Governor Foraker and his position on certain questions at issue between himself and President Cleveland. It was well known that the president and those who sympathize with him made every possible effort to prejudice the case of Governor Foraker, and the day before election the democratic managers were confident that the democratic candidate for governor would have a plurality of 15,000 over Foraker, and there were some indiscreet enough to say that this prophesied result was the legitimate outcome of Foraker's outspoken criticism of President Cleveland.

The result as it stands in the returns of the vote cast is a complete vindication of Foraker.

The republican plurality on the state ticket is nearly double what it was two years ago. Governor Foraker made a splendid canvass. He began, it may be said, with instructions to his lawyers in Washington to begin proceedings against the president to restrain him from returning rebel flags captured by Ohio troops. Through all the campaign he was the mark for the democratic artillery and small arms. The president himself was at some pains to show his hostility to the governor who had so boldly proceeded against a measure of his approval. General Gordon, of Georgia, was carried into the state to rouse the old copperhead voters against Foraker. It is significant that after this democratic campaign the plurality in Ohio was increased over that of 1885, and that a good working majority was secured in the legislature. Ohio is a tolerably large political straw, and if straws show which way the wind is blowing there is cold comfort for democrats in the figures from Ohio.

BLAINE.

The result of the New York election has brought many men and newspapers, including the Oregonian, to a sense of the situation of the republican party in regard to Blaine which the STATESMAN has held all along; that is that Blaine is the only available candidate, the only man in the party who stands a reasonable show of carrying New York, and the nomination will be his if he desires it; and he will desire it if he thinks he can carry the country against Cleveland. With the STATESMAN the wish has not exactly been the father of the thought, for all things have pointed to the above conclusion. Now more direct evidence has been brought into court to show that our position was correct.

In the next contest Blaine will not be handicapped by St. John and by the mugwumps. The methods of the former and the fallacies of the latter are too well known by the average voter to have much weight in future contests. He will not be handicapped by the mouthings of a Burchard; and the broken promises and faith of Cleveland and his party will be decidedly in his favor.

It is our hope that the fight may be between Blaine and Cleveland again, as there is scarcely a doubt that it will be, and it is the opinion of many well informed republicans in and outside of New York, that Cleveland's 1100 majority of 1884 will vanish before the autumn breezes of 1888. Any way, whatever may be the result, a great majority of republicans throughout this country are anxious for the fight with Blaine as the general; and the leadership is his if he will take it.

THE BOYCOTT.

The prohibition campaign is over, and the election is over. It's settled now. Let it rest. Any member of the STATESMAN staff, or any employee of this paper had precisely the same right to vote for the amendment that the editor had to vote against it. Any business man had as much right to vote one way as any other business man had to vote the other. This is a free country. The right of suffrage should not be restricted. You must not any more try to compel a man to vote your way, than to drink and eat and think your way. Now that this question is settled, animosities and prejudices should not be nursed or carried into business life. They have no place there. Business is one thing and politics is another. There has been talk of the boycott. This is wrong. It is cowardly. It is un-American, un-democratic. It should be ever discouraged in this free country. It is an exotic system of oppression, and should have no favor in this blessed land of liberty. A man in business who holds views different from yours may be as honest in his convictions as you are in yours. There is a possibility that he has as good reasons to think as he does as you have to think as you do. Therefore don't let such matters have any weight whatever in your business relations.

It would not do to allow our representatives to forget that Salem has her stocking hung up for a Christmas present in the shape of an appropriation for a government postoffice building.

A TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The STATESMAN says the defeat of the prohibition amendment is a republican victory. How the mighty have fallen from their high estate of great moral ideas. Time was when the STATESMAN dared not make such a candid confession. It will not do so at the next regular election in this state. But how will such a declaration fall upon the ears of thousands of conscientious republicans who have been promised, times innumerable, that the republican party is a temperance party, and that temperance people would get all the temperance legislation asked for by them from the party.—[Albany Democrat.]

But the STATESMAN will dare make such a statement at the next regular election in this state; and the republican party is a temperance party. It is the only party that ever has done anything for the cause of temperance, and it will keep up its record in Oregon. We have only to refer to the result of the election on the prohibition amendment in Linn county to show that the democrats made an attempt to use the issue as a lever for their success. They gave prohibition a lift to injure the republican party; not because the democrats believe in prohibition, for they do not, nor even in temperance. The republican party is the party of practical work, not of theory. It has been the firm friend of temperance legislation, and the democrats have always opposed its every movement. In Oregon the republican party is against political prohibitionists, because they are its common enemy. Some republicans in Oregon adhere to the theory of constitutional prohibition, and the majority do not. There is no politics in this. But there is politics in the scheme of the democracy to assist the political third party prohibitionists, not for any benefit of the people, but for selfish ends only.

Now the republican party in Oregon proposes to enact wholesome and stringent temperance legislation, as they have done in Nebraska, Illinois and other states, and as they have endeavored to do in New York, in which they have always been opposed by the democracy. Then we shall see whether or not the democracy is the same sort of an animal in Oregon as in other states.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

The S. F. Bulletin in looking over the field of the late political contest says: "But an important victory was yesterday won in a part of the field which did not attract much attention, but which, for all that, under certain contingencies, may prove decisive in the presidential contest of next year. The election to which reference was made was that of a republican congressman in Rhode Island. There was a failure to elect at the last election, and a new trial was had yesterday. The democrats achieved some unexpected successes last year, and the chances appeared to be that they would follow them up yesterday. The result reported however, is the election of the republican candidate by a plurality of 858. In that state a majority of the popular vote is necessary at the first trial. But if there is a failure to elect, a plurality will do next time. The same rule now prevails in France. This gives a republican delegation of two from Rhode Island to the fiftieth congress and the twentieth state needed by the republicans to elect a president, provided the election of that high official should devolve next time on the house. If the democrats had succeeded in Rhode Island, the states would stand in the next house, republican 19, democratic 17, divided 2—that is to say, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, twenty states being necessary to a choice. Now the states stand republican 20, democratic 17, divided 1."

The democratic papers, with a most surprising unanimity, declare that the New York election of Tuesday settles the contest for president for 1888. Under the circumstances it might be advisable to save expenses by declaring Cleveland elected for a second term. Perhaps this would be done if it were it not for the peculiar fact that for many years past the election immediately following that for secretary of state for New York has always gone right opposite to the previous verdict. It makes a good deal of difference in New York when the year is an "off" one.—[S. F. Chronicle.]

The saloon was earnest in support of the Democratic ticket in New York. The governor vetoed the license bill passed by the legislature last winter, which would have taken from the saloons \$3,500,000 in hard cash. They could afford to come down handsomely for the continuance of such rule. That is the party St. John prohibitionists seek to keep in power.

Some of Salem's podsnapery wanted to hold a grand military ball in the state house; but Governor Penoyer interposed one of his original interjections and Secretary of State McBride wouldn't "stand in." So our esteemed podsnap friends had to let the ball roll, and they are mad. In this action of the state authorities in not lending the capitol building to our young friends in which to woo the sickle Muse of Terpichore, or words to that effect, they have the approval of many people. Dancing is probably a good thing in its place, but the state house was built for other purposes.

SALEM wants high license made high enough to pave Commercial street some time in the next half century.

The following is a part of the New York Herald's head line upon the democratic victory on the 8th: "Prohibition Out In Force—Interior Counties Pour Cold Water on Republican Hopes." That sounds nice to democratic ears, and no doubt also to political prohibitionists ears. But how do conscientious republicans like the idea of prohibitionist continuing to pour cold water on republican hopes, when the only good they do by such actions is to keep the whisky and low license party in power? A party that does exactly opposite to what it professes to intend to do, and continues to do a thing so unreasonable, deserves no consideration or respect whatever at the hands of honest, conscientious, practical men, such as make up the great mass of the republican party.

COUNT Tolstoi gave to a recent visitor a glowing description of the labors of the field. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "what a joy it is, when the head is tired with work, to be able to repose one's self by a simple physical exercise! Every day, according to the season, I go out mowing, digging or plowing. Oh, the plow! You little dream what a pleasure it is, and what good it does to the heart! How joyfully the blood flows through the veins! The head becomes clear and the feet so light that you scarcely feel them. And what an appetite one gets, and how soundly one sleeps afterward."

SAYS the Washington Critic: "It is a noticeable fact that all the ladies who have spent any time in England and on the continent refrain from wearing headgear in the theaters when they return to this country." It is very desirable that this fact should be widely circulated. Just as soon as the gentler sex become convinced that a bonnet at a theater proves that its wearer has never been to Europe "the high-hat problem" will be effectually solved.

A FELLOW prisoner of Marple, the Yamhill county murderer, swears to a statement that the executed man made a confession to him the day before he was hanged, in which he implicated his mother and wife in the murder, and also claimed that he helped to kill Mrs. Hagar some years since in Clackamas county, and the French courtesan, Merlotin, some months ago in Portland. There are many persons who will believe this story, and it may be true; but it cannot be taken as evidence in court.

When the farmers of Oregon visit the capital city and they do not see the Weekly STATESMAN, they should ask for it. Its numerous subscribers assure the editors and publishers that it is a literary banquet. It contains all the news of the day and week, and age cannot wither or custom stale the infinite variety of its miscellany. In the language of the Dead Man's Gulch War Whoop, now is the time to subscribe.

A KANSAS editor devoted a great deal of space in his valuable paper to the abuse of a rival sheet edited in a distant town until he discovered that the latter was edited by a young and pretty woman. Since realizing that he has been deploring the fact that there are not more papers in the country as ably and carefully edited as the one in question.

The Bed river is frozen over at Winnipeg, the freeze coming earlier than at any time within seventeen years. Salt river is still open to defeated candidates.

SCROFULA

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength to the body, and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used.

Humors,

—E. Haines, North Lindale, Ohio. I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.

Erysipelas,

—W. F. Fowler, M.D., Greenville, Tenn. For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried various remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.

Canker, and

—M. C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me. I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.

Catarrh,

—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston, Mass. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

—Mills Gene Peirce, S. Bradford, Mass. ff

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25¢ per bottle, 50¢ per six.

SALEM wants high license made high enough to pave Commercial street some time in the next half century.

1851---1887.

Fall Premium and Clubbing Announcement.

SPLENDID FREE GIFTS.

Unprecedented Inducements to New and Old Subscribers.

From September 1st, 1887, to January 1st, 1888, to all old or new subscribers to the Daily or Weekly STATESMAN, who pay one year's subscription in advance, Rand, McNally & Co.'s "Pocket Atlas of the World," or one year's subscription to the American Farmer, a monthly agricultural journal published at Fort Wayne, Indiana, will be presented as a FREE GIFT.

The Pocket Atlas of the World contains 200 pages, containing colored maps of each state and territory in the United States; and of every country in the world, besides a most valuable compendium of descriptive information and statistics, making it the most complete and modern atlas published. It is almost indispensable to all classes of people. It is worth the price of the paper.

The American Farmer is one of the leading agricultural journals of the country, devoted to every species of industry connected with the farmer. The subscription price of the FARMER is \$1 per year, and cannot be secured for any less money in any other way.

CLUBBING RATES.

The Weekly STATESMAN and the New York Weekly World, the leading democratic journal of America, will be sent to any address for \$2.65 for one year, and the subscriber will receive as a FREE GIFT any one of the following books:

History of the United States, bound in leatherette tree calf, regular price \$2; History of England, same binding, and sold at the same price; or "Everybody's Guide," same binding, and sold at the same price. The subscriber must designate the book he desires at the time the subscription is sent, and no exchanges can be made.

Or the Weekly STATESMAN and the Weekly Chicago Inter Ocean, the best republican newspaper in the United States, will be sent for one year for \$2.60.

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.

ENGLAND isn't so everlastingly free trade in her practice as some of her worshippers in this country seem to imagine. The custom house officers at Liverpool promptly seized Prof. John L. Sullivan's belt on his arrival, and now hold it till the duties on it are paid. In the United States it is customary to admit free of duty the apparatus of an educational institution. How can Prof. Sullivan properly instruct the British public in the noble science of self defence according to the Marquis of Queensbury's theories without his belt? Besides it is cold over there in November. Is it customary to strip a man of his clothes unless he pays duty on them when he arrives in Albion?

THANKS to Governor Hill, the tax-payers of New York will pay just \$3,500,000 this year that should have been paid into the treasury by the saloons. Under Governor Hill the state will go on making paupers, filling jails and penitentiaries, and mechanics, farmers, and business men will foot the bills. Prohibitionists may see reform in this, but Ohio tried it twenty-five years and could not.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is out of pocket just \$1,030. He sent his check for \$1000 for the political campaign in New York, \$20 to the Charleston sufferers, and \$10 to the Grant monument fund.

New Store at Macleay.

J. S. BROWER HAS OPENED A GENERAL L.J. merchandise store at Macleay, where he keeps a fresh stock of goods. Prices as low as at any house, for CASH. Square, honest dealing. PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25¢ per bottle, 50¢ per six.