

WEEKLY STATESMAN

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ADVERTISERS DESIRING THE ADDRESS of their papers changed...

All subscriptions outside of Marion and Polk counties will be stopped promptly...

NO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE TAKEN unless paid in advance.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

S. F. ALTA: "The spike of gold driven yesterday on the line of the California and Oregon railroad, weds two great states in bonds of lasting unity."

The ceremonies at Ashland yesterday, the account of which will be found elsewhere, were a fitting celebration for this great event...

A WIFE'S VIRTUES RECORDED.

The New York Herald editorially says that in an unfrequented spot in Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis, there are two graves, over one of which is a modest tombstone with the following inscription upon it:

Here rests that angel of a woman, Isabella Graham Condit, wife of Thomas Brooks. Born in New Jersey in 1825. Died in St. Louis in 1885.

You were always satisfied, always content with what you had.

I did not have to rob my employers to keep you in extravagance.

How pleasant it was to meet you on returning home!

God bless you!

Your Husband.

The Blair educational bill is to be favorably reported to the senate. Many of the ablest men and journals in the south oppose this pauperization scheme...

The able European correspondent of the New York Tribune, Smalley, is a staunch protectionist, despite his prolonged residence in England.

Fifty hundred and ninety-four bills were introduced in the senate in one day recently. This breaks the record.

In Salem could just have a \$100,000 appropriation for a government post-office building for a Christmas present...

The Salem board of trade is getting down to business. The interest in the organization should not be allowed to lag.

Speaking mechanically the New Year's STATESMAN will be the best printed newspaper on the Pacific coast on that date.

UNCLE JOHN'S IDEAS.

An old friend of the STATESMAN, whom its readers shall know as "Uncle John," has been reading the message of the President and he reasons as follows:

"This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should exist only as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening disturbance and inviting schemes of public plunder."

Uncle John, reflecting, says, "That sounds well," and reads on several passages tending to show how the great dangers of too much money in the treasury have been avoided since Grover Cleveland became Uncle Sam's steward, and comes to the following:

"Our scheme of taxation by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury consists of a tariff duty levied upon importations from abroad, and an internal revenue levied upon the consumption of tobacco, spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of these things are, strictly speaking, necessities. There appears to be no just cause of complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship as any portion of the people."

Uncle John puts in his say: "Hold on there. This reads as though there was something that Grover Cleveland does not want to see. Um! (reflectively) 'Strictly speaking, there are many other things we use and abuse that are not necessities.' It is, from Grover Cleveland's showing, not only not necessary but dangerous for Uncle Sam to receive this integral revenue money into his strong box and leave the evils and the burdens which flow from the abuses of these things to be carried by his daughters (the states) from New York to Oregon. Who are kept busy counteracting the evils? The pulpit and the platform lecturers, and these say that the evils are so great as to make it a sin for a great, grand character like Uncle Sam to make himself dangerously rich by taking these things. Who supports this army of talk ing people? The working people, of course! And who keeps up the orphans' home, the city and county jails and the state insane asylums and penitentiaries that are largely filled by the abuse of these things? The people of the cities, towns, counties and states. Does Uncle Sam help his daughters (the states) any in meeting the costs (to their citizens and communities) of drunkenness, insanity, crime and poverty which is directly traceable to the abuse of tobacco, spirits and beer? No! Miss Willard says it's immoral to raise a tax on these things. I say it's unjust to raise the tax in that way and keep the money in Washington City from the people who needs it everywhere and every day to pay the expenses of supporting paupers, prisons and insane asylums. And there is another objection or two, come to think of it, to continuing this internal revenue tax. It bears heavily upon the farmers who raise the grain and tobacco, and the latter especially feel as though this tax is kept on them as a punishment for their taking sides with the secessionists. You wouldn't keep it on them for that reason, Grover Cleveland. Tell Carlisle to throw it off, for it's acting as an effigy of oppression hanging on the family trees of the F. F. V.'s of the Old Dominion, whose mothers of long ago, many of them, were paid for with tobacco. Dismiss the bonds of internal revenue collectors, and sell the buildings used as bonded warehouses which most people believe make Uncle Sam an assistant in the monopolizing schemes of the heavy dealers in tobacco, spirits and beer. Let the tax which you say these things pay 'without just complaint' be raised where the cost of intemperance and folly have to be met, and a large portion of the money injuriously flowing into the national treasury will remain with the people, where it is most needed. 'Them's my sentiments.' Mr. President, I can't expect you'll agree with me, judging by the general tenor of your message as I understood it on a first hasty going over. It reminded me of a free trade speech Gov. Penneyer made to the Oregon State Grange last spring, and both these addresses (yours and our governor's), reminded me of the way the people of North Britain used to drive geese to London market before railroads were invented. The goose drivers used a red rag at the end of a long, slim stick. Your argument is the long, slim stick. The inequality of protective laws is the red rag, by which it seems to me you desire to drive the American people towards free trade, which according to my ideas, is like driving fat geese to London market. I don't think they'll go, because I don't think they are geese.

I don't smoke. I presume you do; ninety men out of every hundred do. I'd like you to wrap this piece of paper around a little piece of old Virginia's best natural leaf. It is unfair to heap an unnecessary direct tax on the American industries engaged in the production of tobacco, spirits and beer, while protecting nearly all other lines of industry. It is unjust to take this tax and leave the people of the states to raise by direct taxation the great sums necessary to pay the costs, to the people, of this mine and abuse of these things and their deleterious substitutes.

OUR FREE SCHOOLS.

A number of Presbyterian ministers of Baltimore held a meeting the other day to protest against an article which recently appeared in the North American Review, written by Cardinal Gibbons, attacking the American public school system. The article was severely condemned by all present and one of the number was appointed to prepare an article in defense of the system, such article to be published in the same journal in which the attack appeared. Cardinal Gibbons' article characterized the public school as an institution so vicious as to endanger the stability of the government itself.

Cardinal Gibbons takes a pessimistic view of this subject, contrary to the reputation which he has made for breadth of thought, depth of reasoning and liberality of ideas. He sees in those smaller things which may be easily remedied vital defects which condemn the whole system; and instead of suggesting the necessary remedies which could be adopted and still leave our public schools what they are intended to be—a place where all, rich and poor, Protestant and Catholic, can acquire the necessary mental attainments to fit them for true American citizenship—his reverence proceeds to denounce the institution as vicious in its tendencies, and corrupt in its influence.

As the STATESMAN understands the argument used by the cardinal, the absence of religious instruction is the chief point urged against the common school. Far from being an objection to the system, the very fact that religious, sectarian, instruction is carefully excluded from our schools seems to be one of the chief features deserving commendation. The inculcation of moral principles can hardly be called religious instruction, especially as in nearly all states the discussion of doctrinal points is carefully guarded against. Love of country; respect for the laws of the land; a spirit of religious tolerance; the principles of morality, decency and good citizenship—all these and many things else are very properly included in the matters which are taught in the public schools. Can any objection be raised to this? Surely not. But should any one church or religious faith succeed in having introduced into the common schools instruction in its peculiar tenets, then will the time have arrived when a vigorous protest should arise from the American people.

The school system of this country is the growth of a century. Changes have from time to time been made in it until it stands to-day, taken in all its features, second to none in the world. Men who have achieved distinction in the church, in the political and business world, come to the rescue and say that the public school system as it exists to-day must not be abandoned or radically changed. Improvements are needed; discussions are constantly going on which gradually work reforms where reforms are needed; but to say with Cardinal Gibbons that the system is vicious and its tendencies bad, is certainly, viewing the assertion in the most charitable manner, to inveigh against an institution which forms one of the chief foundation stones of the American system of free government. Upon the intelligence of the people rests the permanency of our institutions, and that the public school system of this country eclipses all previous systems for the education of the masses is too firmly settled to be successfully disputed.

HE DOES WELL TO GO.

The Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Newark, gives some admirable reasons for retiring from his pulpit.

He says, first, that his congregation are somewhat restless at his "upholding of the anarchists;" second, that his "pity for slaughtered revolutionists has deepened to something like sympathy;" third that he is "no longer in sympathy with the church as an organization or evangelical Christianity."

Humph! When a parish minister does not accept the principles of evangelical Christianity, and speaks of the Chicago murderers as "revolutionists" who were "slaughtered" by the courts, he does well not to stand upon the order of his going but to go at once.

However, the world is large, and Mr. Pentecost, who is an honest man with a cast-iron eye, will find a congenial field to work in.—[N. Y. Herald.]

The San Francisco Alta says Christmas and New Years falling on Sunday, Monday will be observed as the regular holiday. It gives the injunction: "Prepare the egg nog for Monday."

Some one wants Governor Dick Oglesby of Illinois, to be the tail of the ticket with Blaine for its head in 1888. Oglesby is made out of the right kind of material.

We forgot to state that the New Year's STATESMAN will have an article upon "Salem's churches" illustrated with the Methodist church building.

The trouble with Plymouth church in New York is they want to get a man to fill the place made vacant by Beecher, and he is not born yet.

The Irish question now next in importance to "Who struck Billy Patterson?" is "Who stole Editor O'Brien's unmentionables?"

The NEW YEAR'S STATESMAN will contain illustrations of some of Salem's residences.

THE LEADING ISSUE.

The republican party moves solidly, majestically, resolutely along the protective fork of the political road. Its war cry is: "Protection to American industry; reduction of revenue by reduction of direct taxation and by judicious appropriations for national defenses." There is no doubt in it, no fear; it moves on the line of continuous and increasing national prosperity. Behind it is the approving and inspiring voice of the people; within it is a quickened and enlightened conscience; before it is victory. The forks of the road are passed; they are now only inhabited by Adullamites, Anglo-maniacs, and Cobden Club owls, that frighten stragglers with predictions of panic, themselves lacking courage to ally themselves openly with the democratic, and conscience to join themselves unhesitatingly to the republican party. These nondescripts will henceforth jabber to themselves; the crowd has passed by them in two grand but hostile processions. Henceforth there is only the republican party in opposition to the presidential revenue policy, and the democratic party in support of it.

The national republican committee made no mistake as to the drift and trend of public opinion when it invited to assemble in national convention delegates from all those who "without regard to past political affiliations, difference or action believe in the American principle of a protective tariff for the defense and development of home industries and the elevation of home labor; who would reduce the national taxes and prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury in harmony with this principle; who are opposed to the attempt, now more openly avowed than ever before, to establish a policy which would strike down American labor to the level of the underpaid and oppressed workers of foreign lands; who favor a system of naval and coast defenses which will enable the United States to conduct its international negotiations with self respect; who gratefully cherish the defenders of the country; who resent and condemn the continued and unjust exclusion of rapidly growing territories which have an indisputable title to admission into the sisterhood of States; who are in favor of free schools and popular education, a free and honest ballot and a fair count, the protection of every citizen of the United States in his legal rights at home and abroad, a foreign policy that shall extend our trade and commerce to every land and clime, and shall properly support the dignity of the nation and the promotion of friendly and harmonious relations and intercourse between all states."

"DOUBLING AROUND."

A member of congress sends by cable to the New York Herald a summary showing the effect of President Cleveland's message in England, and he is elated over the fact that "so emphatic and resonant a declaration of financial principles" should be read with so much favor by the "financial magnates of the world" (England is the "world" with Englishmen); and the correspondent makes the significant remark that Mr. Cleveland is "doubling around to free trade." The correspondent goes on to say that it is his idea that the direct effect of the message will be to destroy the English party known as "fair traders," which has gained some importance in that country recently—a party which proposes retaliatory tariffs against the precedents of countries that do not favor free trade in English manufactures.

The declaration that Cleveland is "doubling around to free trade" is good, excellent—and the "financial magnates of the world" (in England) view with a satisfaction that will almost make them burst their fat sides open with merriment what they regard as the drift of American sentiment towards free trade. They think they are surely not mistaken now, that their Cobden Club gold and literature has had its desired effect—for has not the president of this republic himself showed by his official declaration that he is "doubling around to free trade"? Therefore the American people, whose president he is, must necessarily be drifting that way, too—and these financial magnates of the world" (in England) think they see in the shadow of passing events a chance to get a share of the American trade, which they have long coveted. They think they see a chance to step in and take advantage of the situation and do our business for us, to manufacture our goods for us, and to grow rich off our ignorance. They see stacks of gold for them in what they congratulate themselves is this doubling around to free trade of American sentiment.

But they are mistaken. They read the signs of the times upside down, and they read between the lines and make the wish the parent of the thought.

Why are they fooled? Because the republican party's principles of protection to American industry and American labor still live untrifled in the hearts of the American people.

Because the people of this country read and think and vote for themselves, and they know a point when they meet it in the road. They are not fools, and they are not asleep.

Because the republican party has a leader worthy of the issue, a "plumed knight" who realizes the gravity of the occasion. Readers of the STATESMAN know his record.

His name is James G. Blaine.

HAIL AND WELCOME.

Yesterday, Saturday, December 17th, 1887, marked an eventful period in the progress of western Oregon. It was the driving of the last spike, the completion of through connection by rail with San Francisco.

This event has long been looked forward to and hoped for by our people, and its final consummation is a matter for general rejoicing among them. The interests of the wealthiest corporation in the world are thus made identical with our own. We are thus joined in a closer union with the enterprise of our sister state—bound by commercial ties to San Francisco, the giant city of this Pacific coast. The company whose interests are made common with our own by the driving of the last spike is not a Wall street company, not a selfish blood-sucker. It is a company that makes business for itself and renders its properties valuable by assisting to develop the country, by encouraging people to come and assisting their enterprises after they arrive. It benefits itself by helping others. While it is developing the resources of the country and making its people prosperous, at the same time it is building up business for itself.

We assure the representatives of this organization and of our neighboring state, upon the part of the people of Oregon and its capital city, of a most cordial welcome. We extend to Messrs. Crocker, Huntington, Stanford and their associates congratulations upon the consummation of this important project, and they can see for themselves that they are in possession of a property that will bear development, that will yield rich returns upon their investment, in the future, at least. The people of Oregon appreciate their efforts, which, while to a certain degree they are selfish, nevertheless will redound to the permanent benefit of the state. The Siskiyou mountains have from our earliest history stood as a barrier between the commercial union of two great states. This barrier has now been overcome by patient toil and the expenditure of princely sums of money, and we would be ungrateful to fail to rejoice with the projectors of this important enterprise at this time.

Once again we say hail and welcome!

A GRAND AWAKENING.

The message of President Cleveland, followed by the thundering utterances of that prince of American citizenship, James G. Blaine, has aroused the people in a manner seldom seen before. It has drawn the party lines close and firm, and the next presidential campaign will be fought out on the issues raised. The republican party stands for protection to American industries and American citizenship, at home and abroad.

The democratic party stands for low tariff, which means low wages and small profits for our own people, and a division of our trade with the leeches of English capital, with the tentacles of the English devil fish of commerce, that would finally, little by little, reduce us to a commercial dependency and put our laboring men on an equal footing with the pauper labor of Europe.

These are the issues. They are plain and well defined. The fiat has gone forth. The paid mouthpieces and spies of British trade, that has suffered from the effects of our prosperity, are already at work. Listen close, and you can hear them. The campaign has already opened, and the hired Hessians who seek to reduce American industry to a British dependency and American labor to the rags and slavery of low wages must be given such a rebuke that they will not mistake its meaning. The Cobden club agents must get a black eye.

In common with the representatives of the republican party, we believe in America for Americans, and not for foreigners to our soil. We must love and protect our own government in preference to other governments, as we must love and protect our own homes in preference to other men's homes.

That is what the republican party believes in, and when the vote of 1888 is counted it will be found that the people of this country agree with it on this point.

TRAINING FOR A KING.

Prince William of Germany is passing through special courses of training to fit him for his future profession as ruler. The young prince has been employed for twelve months in the department of the interior and is about to enter upon a three months' experience in the finance department. Subsequently he will master the details of the foreign office, occupying the position of head clerk. His military training has been thorough.

Nor is the prince unfitted, unless by ill health, to earn his living in the humbler walks of life. It has become the practice for German princes to learn trades. His father, the crown prince, has passed an apprenticeship at cabinet-making, and in the emperor's room at Babelsburg is furniture of his manufacture. Prince William doubtless has a trade also.

The emperor's ideas on education commend themselves to a more general adoption in all countries. The training that does not fit a boy to be of some use in the world is faulty.

Good morning, San Francisco!

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.

THE NEW YEAR'S STATESMAN will contain pictures and descriptions of the principal business buildings of Salem, of the Methodist church and of the state officers with biographical sketches.

SALEM, the capital of Oregon, salutes Sacramento, the capital city of California. We're hitched for keeps. Shake!

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. Whitney, late of Marion county, Oregon, deceased, by the Hon. county court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them with proper vouchers within six months from the date of this notice to the undersigned at his residence five miles south-west of Butteville in said county. DAVID J. PENDLETON, Administrator. December 23d, 1887.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Salem, at Salem, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, December 7th, 1887.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U. S. Bonds, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.

State of Oregon, County of Marion, ss: I, John M. St. Clair, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN M. ST. CLAIR, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1887. W. M. KAISER, Notary Public for Oregon.

Correct—Attest: W. N. LADUE, J. REYNOLDS, M. L. CRAMER, Directors.