

Bird Coler's Position.

From the World. Bird S. Coler, democratic candidate for Governor, in his speech at the Tilden Club formally accepting the nomination last night made the declaration of his attitude toward the plank in the platform demanding Government ownership of the coal mines:

"In respect to the suggestion in the democratic platform that Federal ownership of the anthracite coal mines may be found necessary to the public interest, I must be entirely frank. My view of all such questions is that before the Government is called upon to assume the responsibilities of ownership the power of regulation should first of all be honestly and thoroughly tested. I furthermore believe that State regulation and control of corporations of its own creation should, whenever possible, be preferred to the concentration of such power in the hands of the Federal Government.

"There has been no such test thus far in the matter of the anthracite coal mines. The laws on the statute books have not been enforced; the power of Congress to protect the people against monopoly has not by any means been exhausted, and, on the other hand, the taxing powers of the National Government have been grossly abused through the Republican protective tariff in favor of the Coal Trust.

"One of the first remedies at hand, in my judgment, is the revision of the tariff which would put coal of all kinds on the free list. If this were done we would be no longer at the complete mercy of the anthracite monopoly. Competition, the safeguard of the people against the extortions of monopoly, would be insured.

"To tariff reform there should be added not only vigorous enforcement of the laws at present on the statute books, but the employment of every power latent in both the national and state legislatures. If, however, when these steps are taken it should appear that the evil still survives, there should be no hesitation in adopting Government ownership as a means of preventing a recurrence of the present deplorable situation in Pennsylvania. The proposition practically advanced by some critics of the coal plank in the democratic platform that the people of the country are helpless to prevent the widespread suffering attendant upon a deprivation of their winter fuel is abhorrent to common sense and repugnant to the fundamental theory that the Government exists for the benefit of the people."

Public Debt of United States.

O. P. Austin in North American Review. It is worth while, before entering upon a discussion of this debt and its history, to compare briefly present conditions with those of former periods, and also with those of other countries. On August 31, 1865, when the national debt made its "high water mark," the total interest-bearing debt stood at \$2,381,530,294, the annual interest charges at \$150,977,097, the debtless cash in the Treasury at \$2,750,431,571, the per capita at \$78.25, and the per capita interest charge at \$4.20. Thus the debt less cash in the Treasury is now about two-fifths what it was at the close of the Civil War, the annual interest charge less than one-fifth, the per capita debt, about one-sixth, and the per capita interest about one-twelfth of that of 1865.

Comparing our debt with that of other countries, it may be said in general terms that the interest-bearing debt of the United States is less than that of Austria-Hungary, Australia, India or Spain; about half that of Italy; one-third that of Russia or the United Kingdom, and one-fifth that of France; while the per capita interest charge against the United States national debt is below that of any of the principal countries of the world except Germany, China and India, being but one-third that of Russia, one-sixth that of the United Kingdom, one-ninth that of France. No other country floats a 2 per cent bond, while practically one-half of the interest-bearing debt of the United States now stands at 2 per cent, and these securities are selling in the open market at a premium of 8 per cent. Securities of the principal European nations are, in most cases, issued at from 3 to 10 per cent below par, while those of the United States are invariably issued at or above par. Another feature in which the debt of the United States differs from that of certain other nations is, that all the obligations (except the "greenbacks") are redeemable at a fixed date, and that the policy of the Government is to cancel all its obligations as rapidly as practicable. With certain other governments a considerable part of the national obligations are classed as "permanent debt" without date for redemption, the avowed policy being to merely meet the interest for payment of the principal, which is considered a permanent indebtedness."

W. J. Bryan is again speaking, this time up in Idaho. It is an interesting fact that whenever Bryan speaks the hall in which he talks is not large enough for the audience. He is the greatest orator of the day after all, but like Webster, Clay and Blaine he will never, in all probability be president.

A little piece of rust on a safe in Port Chester, N. Y., caused an immense sight of trouble. A man in business cannot afford to allow his trade to get rusty by not advertising.

When it comes to the principal credit or stopping and setting the strike it might as well be admitted that J. Pierpont Morgan was the man whose word made the wheels go around, and the picks to begin flying.

No oil in sight anywhere in a manner to indicate the actual striking of the product. It would be very pleasing to see the bursting forth of a paying well in the state, but it is doubtful if the formation here is right for it. At the same time it can never be known without experiment.

W. C. Brown of Dallas, some time ago stated that if hops reached 25 cents, he would scatter \$100 in nickels in Polk county for the children of the county to scramble after, and next Saturday he will keep his word, in view of the fact that the 25 cent mark has been reached. It will be a great day for the kids of Polk but it will not be surprising if there are not several exhibitions of football in the contests that will follow.

Here is a startling application of the "water cure" treatment. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company with a capital stock of \$75,000,000, has been reorganized thus: The \$75,000,000 of stock have been displaced by \$402,500,000 of stock and bonds, and cash investment of more than \$75,000,000 has been superseded by an investment of only \$20,251,000. This stock jugglery has been accomplished by means of a new company, which was used as a dummy.—Ex.

The DEMOCRAT has heretofore referred to a new novel, Hazel Pierce, the scene of which is laid mostly in Oregon. It is somewhat of a freak nature, but not enough so like the book of Mary MacLane to give the author a reputation. The DEMOCRAT doesn't appreciate the scheme. A libertine and bad man generally is suddenly transformed into some what of a saint and a fine young man of very steady habits, is without any warning transformed into the worst kind of a rascal and ingrate. There may be occasionally some of that in life, but it is doubtful if it is found in such a striking way.

It is decidedly interesting to observe the manner in which Portland people have come to the front in favor of an extra session of the legislature now that it is ascertained that it would be the most effective way in which to secure a big appropriation for the Lewis and Clark exposition, regardless of the enormous tax that would be levied upon the people of the state. When it was only a question of flat salary Portland shrugged her shoulders and looked on with icy eyes. But now that there is something in sight for Portland herself she suddenly becomes a champion. Extra sessions as a rule are very unsatisfactory affairs. Instead of more legislation it is not certain but it would be a good thing for the country if there were less.

After the Crisis.

Eighty millions of people, most of them optimists, bound to see the lightest and brightest side of whatever happens, are entirely happy because the great coal strike of 1902—the greatest strike that ever happened—is over.

The squealing of the speculators in Welsh anthracite and Western bituminous coal, caught with large consignments of these substitute fuels on a falling market, is scarcely heard above the popular shout of satisfaction. That the strike is over and that hard coal at \$7 a ton is promised within a fortnight are all that the average citizen cares to know.

And yet—and yet— The fundamental conditions that made this strike possible and brought the country so perilously near to a disaster are not changed in the least.

What is Congress going to do to make another such crisis impossible? What will President Roosevelt recommend and urge it to do.—World.

BUSINESS

Go to Verick's shaving and hair cutting parlors for first class work. He and cold baths. Clean towels to every customer.

"I am using Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets and find them the best thing for my stomach I ever used," says T. W. Robinson, Justice of the Peace, Loomis, Mich. These Tablets not only correct disorders of the stomach but regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

In a few days we will receive an import order of Japanese novelties in table china. Call and see them.

C. E. Brownell.

If you are troubled with impure blood, indicated by sores, pimples, headache, etc., we would recommend Acker's Blood Purifier, which we sell under a positive guarantee. It will always cure Scrophulous or Syphilitic poisons and all blood diseases. 50 cents and \$1.00. Burkhardt & Lee, agents.

National Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1902. The settlement of the coal strike, which means so much to such a large number of Americans, has been accomplished and the people must thank Mr. Roosevelt for the result. While the indications are that sooner or later the operators would have had to back down from their unwarranted position, their having done so now is due to the earnest and intelligent efforts of the President. A President Mitchell remarks in his letter accepting the arbitration commission appointed by the President, if the operators had been willing to submit the matter of arbitration at the outset, and as they have done now, there need have been no strike, and it is to be hoped that the lesson of anthracite strike of 1902 will burn deep and will result in the calling in of fair and disinterested arbitrators in all future labor difficulties.

In the November bulletin of the Bureau of Labor appear speeches made to the President by the operators at their first White House conference, along with a number of statistics concerning the industry. Among other things, the statement is made over the signature of President Baer that, to the 26,270 miners employed by the Reading mines, wages were paid which average \$298.20 per year. From this amount must be deducted rent and the cost of powder and oil, the assessment for company doctor etc. leaving a net balance for the miner and his family of \$148, a little over \$2.76 per week. On the surface, the miners appear to receive good wages by the day, but the number of days employed reduces the weekly income to the figure given. If there were plenty of miners who were willing to return to work at those wages, provided they were given adequate military protection, it is interesting to know what becomes of that abundant prosperity which is the republican slogan and on which Mr. Hanna urges the people "stand pat."

While the utmost satisfaction is expressed with the personnel of the arbitration committee the president has appointed, it is generally conceded that the work before the commission is of a herculean character. Among the contentions of the miners are that they shall have a representative at the weighing dumps who shall be appointed by their union and shall be paid by the operators. They also demand 20 per cent increase of wages and an eight hour day for the laborers, the present system of docking, but in view of the figures it is not surprising that the miners believe there is. For instance, from one colliery of the Delaware and Hudson, there were mined 234,328 tons of coal and the miners were paid for 189,820. In another colliery of the same company the coal mined amounted to 497,238 and the miners were paid for 414,491 tons. In an Ontario and Hudson colliery the coal mined amounted to 239,956 and the miners were paid for 239,269 tons. These figures are taken from the report of the state mine inspector.

Senator Morgan of Alabama was in Washington recently and did not hesitate to state his position in regard to the situation. He said "Senator Hill is wrong and Attorney General Knox is right." The coal trust and every other trust can be controlled by the common law and enactments perfectly within the power of Congress. It remains to be seen, however, if any republican majority will dare to enact a law which will give such proper power to the President or his attorney generally.

Low Dresses Discussed.

From the London Telegraph. Rather an amusing discussion on the subject of low dresses has lately been carried on in the columns of a Parisian contemporary. "She knows how much it is best to show," sang the poet, but this does not altogether settle the question of "decolletage." One writer asks how it comes about that a woman who would deeply resent an impertinent glance when she is taking a morning walk can so complacently make her appearance with bare neck and arms in the evening. This is a contradiction for which, as must be confessed, it is not easy to find a plausible explanation. "Decolletage," another maintains, is a simple matter of climate and custom. Yet the jest which was made over very diminutive hats might be applied to the corage: "The makers will at this rate be soon sending only the bill," the article being invisible. Another authority tells us that the first decollete gown of which mention is made in the history of costume was that worn by Queen Isabeau of Bavaria. The fashion was at its height at the time of the Valois kings and flourished again considerably during the reign of Louis IV and his successors.

NOT TO DAY—but every day you will find us ever ready to compound your prescription according to the doctors orders. We use only the best and purest medicine and our prices are right. Give us a trial.

BURKHARDT & LEE.

Prof. Field's worm powders sold by druggists in every state in the Union.

Saturday Night Thoughts

The absorbing topic the past week has been the settlement of the big strike in Pennsylvania. It has been a very important affair in the history of the country. But the truth is, though apparently settled, the conditions which caused the strike have not been settled, and even now there are signs of a renewal of the disturbance. It will take something more than the intervention of the President. The situation calls for legislation of an emphatic character, and it remains to be seen whether congress will be equal to the occasion, going to the root of the trouble and digging out the weeds.

In Oregon a great deal has been said about an extra session of the state legislature to secure what is alleged to be in the minds of some, needed legislation. There are two factions at work for the session, one which took the initiative, which wants a law passed providing for flat salaries for all state officials, in the interest of economy and numerous other things, and the other in the interest of a big appropriation for the Lewis and Clark exposition. The DEMOCRAT is in favor of the flat salary proposition but it is very doubtful if an extra session of the state legislature would settle it, and the people of the state would be at a large expense on an experiment. The general experience has been very decidedly against extra sessions of either state or national bodies. The truth is we have too much legislation as it is at the regular sessions, and it sometimes seems as if it would be better for the country if legislatures and congress did not meet as often as they do.

A study of the changes in a city in ten years is a very interesting one. It indicates what a restless world this is in which we reside. The probability is that if the matter were figured out it would be ascertained that at least half of the people in Albany in 1892 are not here now. The same result would undoubtedly be found in all cities. It might be argued that if all remained we would soon have a big city, but if the same condition applied to all places it is easy to observe there would be no one to make the increase. As it is the average citizen is very changeable and not easily satisfied. For a great many people there is nothing in this world good enough for them, and if there is in any other it is doubtful if they ever have the pleasure of the experience.

Few people ever get what they think they are entitled to in this world. It is a fact that while we are all born equal in a business way we are not, and no where near it, nor can we be made equal by legislation or any other way. It is absolutely impossible. The man with the greatest executive ability or the greatest genius is the one who will make it. And this is only natural, not only natural but right. Individuality is what makes the world, and any law which shall seek to take away from a person his God-given rights will be unconstitutional. And yet every man is his brother's keeper and it is a duty every one owes to cast off selfishness and recognize the golden rule in every-day life.

Common Sense Needed.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. I once asked a physician what cure he could suggest for the worrying habit. "I would prescribe common sense," and if a man or woman hasn't got a stock on hand and cannot cultivate one the medical man is powerless. This worrying nonsense grows. The best means to cure it lies in the hands of the woman herself.

If she will just call a little horse sense to her aid, resolve not to borrow trouble, to be cheerful and think upon the right side of things, she will live longer and be able to retain her beauty. Every woman has the strongest desire to keep her good looks. Why then does she take the course which is sure to make her yellow skinned, dull eyed and thoroughly unlovely?

The English woman is greatly admired for her utter refusal to worry or to be worried. Consequently she looks young at fifty. Undertaking no more than she can comfortably carry out, and firmly believing in the coming of another day, she does not procrastinate, but simply will not let the domestic machinery grind her down to ill health and an early old age.

She is a frequent bather and regards health as the prime factor of life, to be looked after before everything else. She sleeps nine hours and also takes a nap during the day, arranging her work in the most systematic manner. Her little memorandum slip always shows two vacant hours—they are for rest. She eats heartily, but of the most digestible food, and would rather have a mouthful of good food and go partly hungry than eat a whole meal of cheaper things.

For the year ending with last June 9, 300,351 separate pieces of mail matter were handled in the Dead Letter Office. This is a fraction more than one in each thousand of the total number of pieces mailed. There were 81,063 persons careless enough to drop letters without addressing them, while 156,831 neglected to pay the postage.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Deeds recorded: J. A. Thompson to Fred A. Krebs 200 acres ..... \$ 20 Herman Marquardt to J. A. Thompson, 40 acres ..... 10 E. C. Simons to Kate Looney, 160 acres ..... 1 J. L. Hill to Anna C. Prill, 2 lots, Sodaville ..... 1 Laura B. Vernon to C. A. Danforth, 40 acres ..... 450 Mary L. McWilliams to B. H. Danforth, 40.50 acres ..... 12,000 Mortgage \$600.

Albany is the prune center of the valley.

The best time to predict a foot ball game is after the game.

Hopping good times for hop producers who did not make contracts.

Hallowe'en is approaching, a fact viewed with apprehension by many.

Mr. Harriman has bought another railroad. He owns most of the roads of the country already.

A Portland man just from the east says money is scarce on Wall street. Enough to jar Mr. Hood.

Just before an important election Mark Hanna is having an easy time of it uniting capital and labor.

Mr. Morgan has been downed by Mr. Yerkes. Sylogistically reasoning Mr. Yerkes is therefore a daisy.

The champion har has been found. He is the man who said it rained in Oregon thirteen months in the year.

According to the Journal Salem is liable to have a trust in the saloon business, one man owning five and trying to buy the rest.

There is hardly a day when the DEMOCRAT is not impertuned to stir the city up on sidewalks. They should be kept in a condition that will be creditable to the city.

On account of the high price of coal Mark Twain has ordered a large quantity of old bonds, greenbacks etc. of the government as fuel. Coming from Twain of course it is funny.

Editor Humphrey, of the Jefferson Review, is accused by a Salem paper of causing an unnecessary sensation and stir in Jefferson by appearing in a new suit of clothes. There is talk of taking the matter up to the supreme court.

That strike isn't thoroughly settled yet. There are complications arising which indicate that matters are over a volcano. The demand that all members affected by the anthracite strike be reinstated will undoubtedly cause contention.

Salem is to have a new saloon to be called "The Regular Session." It ought to be popular in Salem, where sessions are the principal thing thought of, though just now a saloon named "Extra Session" might draw the crowd in that graft city.

Should U. O. and Albany College play another game of football, we predict a big victory for U. O.—Guard.

That has a familiar ring. Albany's team has better material than the U. O. and is improving just as fast. Another game will be appreciated by Albany.

Harry Conoway's Deer Hunt.

Harry Conoway, the S. P. agent at Riddles, formerly of Albany, since going to his new home has been deer hunting. He was placed on a stand while his friends went to another place. Soon they heard him shooting fast and furious and they hastened to his assistance. He was standing on a log shaking like a reed and declaring that he had killed five deer out of forty which had paled him, but the five deer couldn't be found.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian Church: Morning worship at 10:30, subject of sermon: Apprehending that for which we are apprehending Sabbath School at 11:45. Senior Endeavor at 8:30. Evening worship at 7:20, subject of sermon: Not Destruction but Fulfillment.

There will be preaching in the United Presbyterian Church morning and evening by Rev. H. B. Kennedy of Forest Grove. Sabbath school at 11:45. Junior Y. P. S. O. E. at 8:30, Y. P. S. O. E. at 8:30. At the Christian church tomorrow, the former pastor, J. B. Holmes, will speak both morning and evening. Prof. and Mrs. Webb will sing "The Ninety and Nine," illustrated by the stereopticon, at the evening service. The new pastor Rev. Clark Bower of Des Moines, is expected within a few days and will begin his work with the church Nov. 1st.

Methodist Episcopal church, South, cor. Montgomery and 3rd Sts., Jno. C. Cook, pastor: Services, preaching each Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Sunday school at 10 a. m., Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. You are invited to attend these services.

M. E. church: Preaching by the pastor at 10:30, and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 11:45, Epworth League 6:30. All are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—From now on through the season we will serve oysters in any style at the Elite Parlor. Give us a try.

Bryan in Idaho. POCATELLO, Idaho, Oct. 22.—William J. Bryan spent the day in Idaho, arriving from Utah early this morning and returning over the same route after his last speech here tonight. Mr. Bryan made in all seven speeches, one each at Rexburg, St. Anthony, Idaho Falls, Scelley and Blackfoot and two at Pocatello. He arrived here at 8 o'clock tonight and found the Auditorium, the largest building in the city, packed to the doors and several hundred people outside.

Fatal Hotel Fire. CAMP M'KINNEY, B. O., Oct. 22.—One woman is dead, two men fatally injured, another woman severely hurt, and four guests badly burned by fire that destroyed the hotel at Fairview at 3 o'clock this morning. The dead are: Miss Smit, school teacher. Fatally injured: Mr. Mathias, manager of the hotel. John Allen, engineer.

No Japs Wanted. OLYMPIA, Oct. 22.—The Supreme Court in a decision handed down today, decides that a Japanese cannot become a citizen of the United States. The point came up directly in the matter of the admission of a young Japanese lawyer to the bar of this state. Takuji Yamashita of Seattle, passed a very creditable examination for admission to the bar last May.

The Extra Session. SALEM, Oct. 22.—Governor Geer has refused all requests for interviews on the question of an extra session, saying that it is for the people to decide whether the Legislature shall be called together before the second Monday in January. Whether a session is called, and the date upon which it shall begin, will be determined by the wishes of the people, as indicated by the petitions he may receive and the expression of opinion through the press.

A Lucky Arkansas Man. LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 22.—Information reached Little Rock today from reliable sources at Washington that the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt to John Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark., will be announced in a few days. Mr. Greenway is about 30 years of age, and a son of Dr. Greenway, a leading physician of Hot Springs. He was a Lieutenant in the Rough Riders Regiment during the Spanish-American war.

Not Over Yet. CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—President Morton, of the International Stationary Engineers and Firemen, stated that all members of the association all over the country would be ordered to refuse to handle any anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basis on which the miners returned to work. The brotherhood has a membership of 14,000.

The Reason. WILKESBARRE, Oct. 23.—It looks as though the union engineers were going to have some difficulty getting back their old places. At nearly every mine where the striking engineers made application for work today they were told that there were no vacancies. A large number of carpenters are also out. President Mitchell today advised the men to wait a few days and see if employment would not be offered them. He believes that when general resumption takes place there will be few mine employees idle.

Johnson's Doing. CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, who is recognized as the democratic leader in Ohio this year, as the probable opponent of Senator Hanna next year, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1904, created a sensation here tonight by attacking certain elements in his own party, especially J. R. McLean, both individually and as the proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer and L. G. Bernard, as chairman of the democratic committee of Hamilton County.

A Decided Sensation. BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 23.—One of the greatest sensations sprung within the political arena of this state in which a number of millionaires are struggling for supremacy, was the statement of Charlie W. Clark, son of W. A. Clark, millionaire mineowner, which will appear in the Miner tomorrow: Above his own signature, Clark declares he was offered a bribe of \$2,500,000 to assist Heinze in securing control of the Legislature.

The Maple Street School.

School will begin in the new Maple street building in the first ward next Monday morning in charge of Mrs. Thrall and Miss Fortmiller, being confined at present to first and second grade pupils, who will please report there then. The building is one of the finest in the valley, a credit to the city. Mr. Conn did a splendid job, and the architecture under Mr. Burgraff is above criticism.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Woman's exchange will be open ed Wednesday Oct. 15th. Please call and see the latest in fancy articles of all kinds. Also baked beans, meats, sal ads, pies, cakes, doughnuts, etc. open at home cooking. 224 First st, opposite Albany Furfiller Co. Mrs SCHILL & Co.