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Of course, Salem ought to have a tannery, for both skins and hides.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, the people of the United States decided to patronize home industry. They have done very well ever since.

With one of the greatest lumbering concerns in the world operating in the Santiam country, things will hum in the big canyon. It is a pity Salem cannot have closer connection with that country. In fact, she must have. She must have a railroad connecting at or near Stayton.

By-products of the sugar beet are found to be more valuable than was supposed, a development common to nearly all forms of modern manufacture. A beet sugar factory in Utah runs in connection with its waste a creamery, a cattle-feeding plant and a distillery. This explains the reason why Havemeyer denounces the protective tariff as the "mother of trusts." He foresees the destruction of his trust through the operations of the small, detached sugar-beet sugar factories throughout the country—the protected beet sugar factories, located near the farms.

It is encouraging to be able to say that one of the greatest lumbering companies in the country is behind the scheme for utilizing the magnificent timber of the Santiam country. This is what the operations of Mr. Curtiss mean. Several of the large mills have been bought up, and it is proposed to build a new one that will cut 150,000 feet a day at some convenient point—probably at Albany. The concern that is behind these operations has been buying timber land in the Tillamook country and in Columbia county for several years. They have invested in the coast country several hundred thousand dollars in land on which stand some of the finest forests on the coast. They expect at some time in the future to build and operate a mill on Tillamook bay, and another on the Columbia river. It is complimentary and favorable to the Santiam country that this company has begun its milling operations in Oregon in that region.

Some years ago there was maintained at the woolen mill here in Salem a tannery. The work was mainly confined to deer and sheep and goat skins. The glove makers and others who use this sort of leather have lately begun to appreciate the kind they used to get from the Salem tannery. It illustrates the adage that "We never miss the water till the well runs dry." This leather is missed because there is no more of it to be had, and there cannot be found any like it. It took a finish that cannot be secured with the use of any other leather. Experts believe this was due to the water—the peculiar softness of the water. The knowledge of these things may bring about the establishing of another tannery here; a large one. The brick flouting mill property would be a splendid place for a tannery of this kind, and there is plenty of room there for carrying on some of the manufacturing branches. This would be a great thing for Salem. The hides and skins may be had here. Now they are being sent away to be used in tanneries located in distant cities.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, being their orator of the day on the Fourth of July, told the Tammanyites in New York that "we democrats will go into the next convention advocating, as before, the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1." He also predicted that they would be under the leadership of Bryan, whereat he was cheered to the echo. He said with this candidate and these principles (including a plank denunciatory of the trusts) "we will go into the fight confident of victory; but we want the support of Tammany, the greatest of local political organizations." They will have the support of Tammany, or at least the Tammany leaders. There will be loudness in their nominal support of the candidate and the platform. They will shout themselves hoarse at any time upon the mention of the name of

Bryan. But this platform, and this candidate will not have the support of the democrats of New York, either of the city or the state—or at least of those who once called themselves democrats, to even a large extent as in 1896. The same is true of the whole country. There is no issue that can be combined with the 16 to 1 delusion that can carry the country, or come at all nearly doing so. Defeat of the Bryan crowd becomes more apparent as the time approaches, and as their determination to force the issue upon the democratic remnant of the democratic party becomes more apparent—and appears more certain of being accomplished.

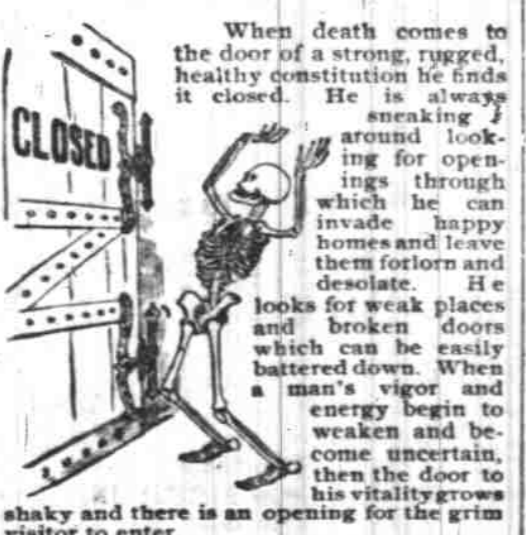
THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July, and the doctrine it represents has a significance in this year of 1897 that it never before possessed. It is more evident than heretofore that when the congress of the original thirteen colonies, or states, on the 4th of July, 1776, adopted the Declaration of Independence, and became the United States of America, they asserted a general principle when they declared these truths to be self-evident: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are constituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The doctrine that "all men are created equal" applies to the islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and to all the world. The assertion of the rights accruing under the doctrine has been given a new significance in the events of the past year. The rule of oppression by princes has given way to the rule of the people in Spain's possessions in the Antilles and the Philippines. It may take some of the inhabitants who have been kept in ignorance under the rule of kings in those countries a good while to realize what has been done for them and their children and children's children. But the fact will remain of their deliverance, and their appreciation of it and their gratitude therefor will follow in due course of time.

The Declaration of Independence was not wholly the result of any particular instances of oppressive legislation. The very origin of the colonies pointed to freedom as their birthright. It was for the sake of liberty that the early colonists had left their homes. They had fled to the woods of America and faced savage men and wild beasts rather than endure oppression. Their habits had led them to study the principles of political liberty. The whole history of the colonies meant independence. Providence so designed it. It was a sequence in the march of progress. It was a stage in the evolution of the race, in the development of civilized man. So was the battle of Manilla bay.

The principle that "all men are created equal" did not mean as much when it was declared by the congress of the colonies as it does now, though it is general in its terms. Slavery was then an institution. It does not mean as much now, probably as it will at some future time; when it will not be true that one man is created a panther or a criminal, while



When death comes to the door of a strong, rugged, healthy constitution he finds it closed. He is always around looking for openings through which he can invade a happy home and leave them forlorn and desolate. He looks for weak places and broken doors which can be easily battered down. When a man's vigor and energy begin to weaken and become uncertain, then the door to his vitality grows shaky and there is an opening for the grim visitor to enter.

It is commonly said that people die of this or that particular disease. The truth is they die of constitutional weakness. If more people realized this they would understand why the great "Golden Medical Discovery" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., cures so many cases of lingering coughs, throat, bronchial, and kindred affections of the air passages. It gives thorough abundant constitutional vitality. It gives the digestive and blood-making organs, where consumption usually begins, power to do their work completely so that no poisonous drug can get into the circulation to fasten on the lungs and vital tissues.

the one next door is created a millionaire. The principle of universal education is firmly established. That of universal training and equality of opportunity will probably follow naturally. The process of civilization is an unfolding one. The world will be better when it can be said in addition to the declaration that "all men are created equal" that "all men are created with equal opportunities. It will never be said truthfully that "all men are created with equal capacity for taking advantage of opportunities." That would be necessary to make state socialism successful. It is not a possibility of nature. It would not be good. Individual variety is a necessity for the continuance of progress. We have now a near approach to the ideal individual equality of opportunity in political matters. We need to approach nearer to the ideal individual equality of opportunity in the acquirement of wealth and chances for independent citizenship. The growth of the trusts and the centralization of wealth make these things matters of present concern. They will be discussed in political campaigns. And in time the declaration that "all men are created equal" will have a still broader meaning.

MANX ELEMENTS DROPPING SILVER.

In at least two directions there is a drift away from the silver forces. The other day ex-Senator Peffer abandoned the base money coalition of 1893. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, one of the most radical and outspoken advocates of silver whom the country has had, says that silver is a dead issue, and has come out for greenbackism, with neither a 100c dollar nor a 45c dollar behind it. Gov. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, who was, next to Richard P. Eiland, the earliest and most pronounced of the silver dollar advocates, now declares that "imperialism and trusts are issues that transcend and take precedence of silver."

The Salt Lake Tribune, which belonged to the Teller faction of the republican party in 1896, and which went over to the democracy in that year, cites these Barker and Warner concessions as evidences of the strength of its own position that it "is idle to keep up the shouting for free silver." The Salt Lake paper is, indeed, in a pretty numerous company. There is a rush in various directions from the free silver camp. Some are coming to the republican party, others are going to the populists and still others are joining the gold democrats. The net result is that the "3,500,000" of 1896, which we have heard so much about from the base money party's orators and editors since then, is in process of disintegration. It does not number more than 5,500,000 or 4,500,000 in 1899, and promises to be still lower in 1900.

This drift from silverism was, of course, the natural thing to expect. Silverism is only the half-way house to straight flatism. The difference between a 45c dollar and a no-cent dollar is too slight to count for much. The average American voter has no liking for metaphysics. On the financial question he wants honest money or dishonest money. If he chooses dishonest money he is not going to put up long with the spurious variety of it represented by 45c dollars. After dropping that far from the honest money level he is not going to stop until he gets to the bottom. He makes no compromise with his convictions. He will have the best or the worst which is to be got. If he wants a dollar which has any flat in it he will take the one which is all flat. There is logic and consistency in this position. Thus it happens that silverism is being hit in two directions. The best elements of the silverites are coming over to the republican party. Teller and the majority of the men who went out of the party with him three years ago are likely to be back with the republicans next year. The more radical and thoughtless, on the other hand, are moving over toward the populists.

GOOD SNAKE SHOOTING.

Williamsport, Md., June 12.—Snake shooting is a novel sport of recent introduction here, and which is becoming quite popular. There are an unusual number of snakes along the streams and in the country hereabout, and many of them are copperheads, a poisonous reptile and much feared. Rifles, as a rule, are used by persons who indulge in snake shooting. A favorite place for the sport is along the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, where water and black snakes and copperheads abound, in great numbers. Within the past weeks the reptile population along the canal has been seriously depleted. A Hagerstown man who spends his Sundays shooting snakes killed over a hundred in two days. Yesterday a week ago he shot with a rifle thirty water snakes besides a number of others. William Stake killed a monster copperhead snake on the towpath, just below town. It measured four feet.—Baltimore American.

We Lead Others Follow...

If you want the best value for your money you must go to the MITCHELL, LEWIS & STAVELAND branch for all kinds of farming implements, carriages, buggies and wagons. See the low CHAMPION binder and draw cut mower before buying. We have the most complete line of haying tools found any place.

OPPOSITE THE BREWERY.

A BOARD OF AUDIT

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION THIS WEEK.

Viewers, on New Roads Petitioned for, Report—Large List of Bills Allowed Yesterday.

The commissioners' court for Marion county convened in regular session for the July term, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with County Judge G. P. Terrell and Commissioners J. N. Davis and Wm. Miley present. The afternoon was spent in auditing bills against the county, and considering the matter of reports of viewers of proposed new county roads, and at 5 o'clock the court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The report of John W. Irwin, F. N. Hull and W. B. Cox, viewers on the road near Mehama, petitioned for by Irwin Schneider and sixteen others, was read the first time, and laid over for further action. The report of A. D. Hall, S. R. T. Jones and James Casey, viewers on the road petitioned for by S. D. Wright and others, near Woodburn, was read the first time.

The report of Dan Humphrey, Edgar Hartley and Adam Burns, viewers on the road petitioned for by W. L. Cummings and others, near Shaw, was also read the first time.

Following are the bills audited by the court during the afternoon:

Table with columns for Name, Cld., and Allid. Lists various individuals and their respective amounts, including Pohl & Bishop, A. W. Russell, W. A. White, J. E. Humphrey, Ben. P. Stevens, F. A. Baker, G. P. Terrell, O. E. Hagan, Brown & Smith, C. W. Stage, R. M. Wade & Co., Mrs. J. G. Evans, Capital Lumber Co., M. L. Eskew, Marion Taylor, A. H. Lacroix, Gray Bros., Brown & Sons, Hinkle & Co., E. W. Ross, A. C. Hanson, A. D. Hall, James Casey, S. R. T. Jones, H. J. Carter, A. B. Brown, J. C. Farmer, B. B. Herrick, J. H. Humphrey, Edgar Hartley, Adam Burns, Henry Keene, S. Spencer, W. J. Jones, P. M. Bishop, F. U. Hull, J. W. Irvine, W. B. Cox, A. C. Cox, Albert Morris, Irwin Schneider, Wm. Bushey, J. F. Moser, R. Johnston, F. Neibler, C. W. Stage, Capital Lumber Co., R. M. Wade & Co., Pohl & Bishop, Brown & Smith, S. H. Russell, A. W. Long, E. J. Swafford, Roy Barzee, L. P. Bennett, J. Richardson, J. D. Drake, Arthur Barzee, B. B. Herrick Jr., S. A. Bagan, S. Tomlinson, J. N. Davis, H. T. Bruce, Or. Child Aid Soc., Krauss Bros., M. M. High, S. R. Jessup, A. Tansler & Co., C. H. Robertson, Alice Prettyman, Mrs. F. Ferguson, A. M. Chugh, D. F. Lane.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

The Latest Report by the Government Office at Portland—Western Oregon Conditions.

B. S. Pague, the government's section director at Portland, says as follows in his last weekly bulletin, issued July 3d:

"Crops.—The rains, being followed by several days of cool weather, were of great benefit to growing vegetation. Fall-sown grain is in excellent condition; it is turning yellow, and has every promise of being a heavy crop. Spring-sown grain has stood much better than usual; it is growing and is reported to be as promising as it is possible for spring grain to be. Much of the spring grain was sown under adverse circumstances, and unless showers occur at intervals the yield may be reduced. The present prospects are excellent for the grain crop. Haying continues and all reports indicate that a first-class crop is being secured. The rains delayed work for a few days, but no injury resulted. Corn is making progress. Warmer weather would produce more rapid growth, but its present condition is thoroughly satisfactory. Potatoes are growing rapidly. The weather has been extremely favorable to them. Some planted early are in bloom. Vegetables of all kinds have good growth. During the rains the weeds were very rank, but the dry weather permits cultivation and they are being destroyed. The vegetable crop will be large. Hemp and flax are making good growth. The fruit prospects remain unchanged. Cherries are ripening, but many are falling to the ground. Strawberries have passed the height of their season, and rail shipments have practically ceased; the crop was good. Raspberries and blackberries are ripening. Peaches have commenced to ripen and shipments from the Ashland district and from places along the Snake and Columbia will begin within a few days. The peach crop is not as large as usual and in sections it is a failure; in the real peach growing districts the crop is good. Prunes have practically ceased dropping; the prunes remaining will mature much better than if the trees were, as they usually are, heavily laden. Pears will be a short crop and apples a fair crop. Stock is in good condition."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The new governor of South Carolina, M. B. McSweeney by name, began life in Charleston as a printer's boy. He has succeeded to the office of governor by the recent death of Mr. Ellerbe. Mr. McSweeney, when chosen lieutenant-governor in 1898, polled 28,000 votes only, and the limited character of the suffrage in South Carolina is shown by that fact in comparison with the vote of Lemuel E. Quigg, defeated candidate for congress in one of the districts of New York. He polled 25,000 votes, and the total vote of the district was twice as much as the total vote of the state of South Carolina for governor at the election of the same year.

A sharp fight for the senatorship has already been started in Virginia, where the term of Thomas S. Martin expires on March 4th next. The legislature to choose successor is to be voted for this year, and as Mr. Martin's friends have control of the democratic organization machinery in Virginia, a strong effort of all his opponents is being made to commit nominees to be chosen at the primaries to other candidates. There are several already in the field, particularly William A. Jones, congressman from the First Virginia district, who was re-elected last year, and Fitzhugh Lee, Congressman Jones entered the Virginia Military Institute in 1864 and served as a cadet in the defence of Richmond. Senator Martin, who was educated at the same institute and entered it in the same year, served also as a cadet in the battalion of the institute. His education was completed at the University of Virginia, in which also Mr. Jones was a student, he being graduated in the year 1870. The senior senator from Virginia, John W. Daniel, has been re-elected for another term. He has been senator since 1887.

Only one person in every four of the inhabitants of London earns more than a pound a week.

OAKLAND SWEEP BY FIRE

Joy & Neff, Formerly of Salem, Lose Their Stock of Goods—The Principal Sufferers.

ROSEBURG, Or., July 5.—About 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the rear of Joy & Neff's store, on Locust street, Oakland, and it rapidly spread to adjoining buildings. There was no fire apparatus except a bucket brigade, and the fire could not be controlled until two entire blocks were swept clean, from the Depot hotel to Smith's livery stable, except two brick buildings owned and occupied by Young & Co., and Page & Dimmick. The cause of the fire is unknown. The majority of the citizens being away to celebrate the Fourth of July at different places, lessened the force combating the flames. The principal losers are:

- Mrs. Thomas, Depot hotel, contents and outbuildings, \$8,000; no insurance.
A. F. Winifred, building, \$5,000; no insurance.
J. H. Mahoney, saloon, \$3,000, small insurance.
Page & Dimmick, warehouse and contents, \$4,000, insurance, \$1,000.
G. J. Stearns, building, \$500.
A. F. Winifred, \$500.
E. G. Young & Co., warehouse and contents, \$8,000, partially insured.
Old Fellows, \$350.
John Canady, building and bowling alley, \$1,000.
Joy & Neff, racket store, \$3,000.
E. H. Pinkston, hotel, \$1,000.
Smith's livery stable and contents, \$3,000; insurance, \$500.
E. L. Settle, soda works, \$500; insurance, \$300.
Mrs. Settle, building, \$1,500; millinery stock, \$700.
Stearns & Chenoweth, damage to building and stock, \$1,000.
E. H. Henderson, barber shop, \$250; insurance, \$100.
C. H. Medley, household goods, \$320; insurance, \$200.
Postal Telegraph Co., instruments and office fixtures, \$100.
A. F. Brown, damage to front of building, \$100.
Conservative estimates place the loss at \$40,000.

The members of the firm of Joy & Neff, mentioned in the above dispatch, and who suffered a heavy fire loss in Oakland yesterday morning, are well known in the Capital City. Mr. Joy was formerly a resident of North Salem, and was for a time secretary of the local labor exchange. He was at one time, while connected with the labor exchange, robbed and badly beaten. Later he had trouble with the officers of the exchange regarding an accounting; the matter was taken into court, and the case dismissed by Justice of the Peace L. A. Johnson. E. F. Neff, the other member of the firm, was for a time employed as salesman in the general store of J. W. Thomas in this city. Later he succeeded to the business, conducting it for about a year, and early in 1898 he made an assignment to C. P. Bishop, who sold the stock to W. H. Hobson & Co. Mr. Neff went to Oakland and engaged in the racket store business with Mr. Joy.

AN IMMENSE SLAB OF MAHOGANY.

One of the finest pieces of dressed lumber the writer has ever seen is the top of a table in the director general office at the observatory. It is of mahogany, and measures 22 feet in length and 5 feet 7 inches in width. There is not one flaw of any kind to be detected. What possibilities rest in the virgin forests producing such lumber can easily be conjectured.

American push and capital will soon come to develop the infinite resources of these islands, which, if told in its entirety, would read like a fairy tale—Manila (P. I.) Freedom.

The Best Prescription for Malaria. Chills and Biliousness is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50 cents.