

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Published every Tuesday and Friday by the
STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
266 Commercial St., Salem, Or.
R. J. HENDRICKS, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year, in advance, \$1.00
Six months, in advance, \$0.50

SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING THE ADDRESS of their paper changed must state the name of their former postoffice, as well as of the office to which they wish the paper changed.

There is every indication of a pushing management of the state fair for 1900. Thus it will be a great fair.

General Roberts is due in Cape Town on the 12th. He is not due in Pretoria for some days later; indefinite.

Beginning with January 1st the hours of the day will be counted from one to twenty-four in all official departments of France.

A Salem firm has received a shipment of a car load of peanuts. This is doing a peanut business in other than a peanut way; and it evidences a relish here for this food.

Ex-Gov. Hogg declares that the cause of free silver is grounded in the affections of the masses. A friend at our elbow says this is quite true, but the trouble is, it is back-grounded.

"To succeed in war," Gen. Miles observes, "is to get ready before you commence hostilities." One of the Confederate generals in 1861 said his idea of success was "to get there first with the mostest."

Chairman Jones, of the democratic committee, declares that the new gold standard bill will be ruinous to the country. The calamity is so threatening it drove Col. Bryan recently to double his investment in government bonds.

Some burglars robbed a drug store in Iowa and carried away a dozen bottles of Gelyer Nerve Tonic. They left no explanation why gentlemen in their profession should need anything to stimulate their nerve.

The new subscribers for the Twice-a-week Statesman are more numerous now, since that edition is actually being printed, than they were before. It is already a bigger success than we estimated it would be when we planned for it. And it is less than a week old.

Despite the evidently carefully heralded announcement that one of the commissions has just sailed away to investigate the practicability of the proposed Nicaragua canal, congress ought at this session to authorize the construction of the canal, and direct the commencement of the work forthwith.

It is estimated by London financiers that the Boer war will cost Great Britain \$200,000,000. This estimate is based, of course, on the presumption that General Roberts will succeed in crushing the republicans within a few weeks. If he should meet with disappointment the estimate will have to be revised.

With good crops and fair prices this year, and with the new people coming from the East added to a fair amount of hustling by our home people, there will not be enough houses in Salem to hold everybody. A lot more will have to be built. The conditions are very favorable for a substantial growth.

Gen. Wood's new cabinet seems to please nearly every element of the Cuban people. All its members are well known Cubans, and all, it is conceded, are well qualified for the duties of the posts which they are to fill. Great advantages to Cuba are expected from Gen. Wood's regime. The general has already done much to popularize the American connection.

The Astorian reports Astoria as "in the ascendant!" that a good spirit prevails; a spirit of industry and co-operation; that the new creamery is doing a successful business; that an era of good road building is dawning; that the country is settling up—in short, that the outlook for substantial growth in city and country is bright. We congratulate Astoria upon her fair prospects.

In the general expansion of the American export trade, exports to Russia have had at least their share. In 1893 American exports to Russia amounted to \$2,447,414; in 1899 to \$10,029,783. In machinery, especially agricultural machinery, the United States is far ahead of her competitors. The English census in Russia are fully aware of the swift progress of American trade there. They got into the

habit of looking upon Germany as the chief business rival of Great Britain. But Uncle Samuel has been adding to his store lately and he is sending goods out at a rate that makes the old fogies stare and gasp.

Miss Maggie Grisel of Williams-town, Ky., compelled the man she was about to marry to inform the man she had jilted for him of the latter's bad luck. It was a trying ordeal for the expectant bridegroom, but, being an Ohioan, he did not falter. It is pleasant to record the fact that the jilted man accepted his fate with more philosophy than the accepted lover had reason to expect.

The latest thing in the plans of Mr. Hammond and those associated with him in his railroads and other properties is said to be a large wood pulp paper mill at some point on the Nehalem, or elsewhere between the mouth of the Columbia river and Tillamook bay. These people have been buying up a great deal of timber land in that region, and they are still buying. They will also likely put in large saw mills to work up the timber, and they will be obliged to extend their railroad on south from Seaside, in order to get to their timber, and to connect their manufacturing plants with the markets. There are surely lively times ahead for the Oregon coast country. The world needs the products of the forests, and a vast stream of money will be directed this way when the finished articles get to going out to supply the demand.

A literary society up at The Dalles has debated the sixteen-to-one question, resulting in a decision against free silver coinage. There has been a good change up in the bunch grass section of Oregon. In 1892 the sheep owners up there voted the democratic ticket, because Bryan and his confederates had informed them that free trade in wool would be good for them. They got free trade in wool, and got their fill of it. For four years they were ashamed to look a sheep in the face. Now they are extremely wary of any promise made to them by Bryan and his friends. They then soured over on free silver. Eastern Oregon is prosperous. The calamity howlers have nearly all left or been cured; the goose hangs high, and the sheep grow fat on the succulent bunchgrass. So there is no longer any hope for democracy up there; at least not for the Bryan kind of democracy.

"The possession of the Philippines seems to be particularly fortunate in view of the enormous trade development that is taking place along the Pacific coast of Asia," says the Mobile Register, one of the South's leading newspapers, adding: "The islands will not only develop a trade and commerce and demand our products in return for theirs, but they are actually to be a warehouse for our merchants dealing with all the nations of the East. They are like a mercantile stand advantageously placed at a great fair that is just opening. We have paid twenty million dollars for the position, which is a big price, and we are paying more millions in assuming possession, but it is altogether possible that we will still get the property cheap, considering all the advantages that may accrue to us by its possession. The South, which is a large producer, will be benefited more than any other part of the Union if the prognostications of trade development come true."

Pretty Hands,

Hands delicately moulded and daintily white are among the chief of woman's charms. When such hands are marred by eruptions, their very beauty draws attention to the repulsive disease. Humors which break out on the body begin in the blood.

Soaps and salves may cover up a humor but they can't cure it. There is a cure for salt-rheum and other eruptive diseases, caused by a corrupt condition of the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures these diseases perfectly and permanently. It carries off the poisons which cause disease. It makes the blood pure and rich. It increases the quantity of the blood supply by increasing the action of the blood making glands. It makes the skin white and clear by making the blood pure.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

"I write to tell you the benefit I have received from your Golden Medical Discovery, after having suffered for three years with salt-rheum," writes Miss Bertha Peters, of Lulu, Monroe Co., Mich. "The humor was on my hands, and I had been treated by our home physician who did not help me. After I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I took seven bottles, and can now say with pleasure that I am cured. Nobody knows the intense pain I have suffered. I could not sleep at night, the stinging, burning, and itching sensation would be so bad, sometimes I could hardly bear it. I thank you for your kind advice."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery" when there is constipation.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saved Mrs. Hayes From an Operation.

(LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 64-23)

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Words cannot express my thanks to you for your kind advice to me in regard to my health. I had been running down in health for about seven years. I had doctored with good doctors and taken a great many patent medicines. My trouble began when my first child was born. I had a very hard time and after its birth would have severe flooding spells. After my second child I had very good health until last winter when I again became pregnant and suffered very much and miscarried. I came very near dying, and the doctor said I must have an operation, which frightened me very much, and concluded, to write to you for your advice, and take your medicine. Was troubled with the whites, great pain in back and hips, sometimes when lying down or sitting was unable to get up. Would have such pain in groins could hardly walk. "I can say I have never seen anything so wonderful as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sensitive Wash. Your remedies have done wonders for me. Hoping that many of my suffering sisters may be led to take your medicine from reading this letter, I remain, sincerely yours, Mrs. MARY HAYES, HAINSBURG, KY."

Letters like the foregoing should convince everyone that Mrs. Pinkham's advice is certain help.

Secretary Gage is one of the few public men who has the courage to correct an error. He committed a grievous mistake in first designating a single bank in New York city as the depository for a million dollars a day from internal revenue, instead of distributing it in the national depositories throughout the country. This act of the secretary was severely criticized. Secretary Gage, noticing and heeding this, authorized Mr. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, to say that the proceeds of internal revenue will be distributed as nearly as may be among the national depositories throughout the country in the ratio of their bonds. Secretary Gage has thus corrected a very serious error and will give each state the benefit of the deposit of its own internal revenues, and thus equally aid all the different sections of the country. Next to doing the right thing at the start, the best thing for any public official to do is to correct a wrong and do the right thing when the measure of the error is exposed.

NOR WOOD.

Natural gas has two ways of failing. It is apt to quit when the mercury drops to zero, and, finally, gives out altogether. Coal will not go out of fashion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No, nor wood. This is an encouraging thought, in a country like ours, with such vast timber resources, which, by the way, are only just beginning to be realized upon. Time was only a few years ago, when a man with a timber tract was rather looked upon as an unfortunate, having property that was good only to pay taxes on, and not convertible into cash, or anything that would bring cash. But the times have changed. It pays now to ship to Eastern markets by rail. Our forests do not have to wait for foreign markets, reached by ships, before they can be of commercial value. This is being demonstrated every day now, to the profit of those who invested in good timber tracts, and held onto them.

CUBA'S NEW REGIME.

The new year will bring to Cuba new conditions and a brighter outlook. The military feature of the government of the island takes a subordinate place to the civil feature hereafter. Gen. Wood's appointment as governor means this. The reports of improvement in social conditions throughout the island denote that the good work already done is making itself felt. The retirement of the professional revolutionists, which is one of the pieces of intelligence that has just come from the island, indicates that the Cubans are in harmony with the new conditions.

Official figures of the population of the island, as learned from the recent census, have not yet been published, but enough is known of them to indicate that the total is greater than was expected, and that the superior element is larger proportionately than was looked for. Cuba never had a complete count of its population until the one recently finished was made. Consequently the world was in the dark as to the number of its inhabitants, and the proportion of the negroes in the island was evidently put too high.

Thus the new year will open with brighter prospects for Cuba than ever confronted it in the past. Though the government is largely military as yet, and therefore provisional, only, it is better than any the island has had.

The next issue of the Twice-a-week Statesman, on Tuesday, will go out from the roll. If neither one of the orders for news stock in the roll (one a car load) arrives in time, some of the book paper in the roll, already here, will be used. Our numerous farther friends who have been getting their names onto the lists will get the

first benefit from the new perfecting press. It was put in largely for their benefit, anyway.

THE NORTHWEST DID WELL.

Contrary to the report that has been given wings by some of the newspapers of this section, Oregon was dealt with very generously in the assignment of important committee places in the two houses of congress.

Congressman Mcody is on the committee on public lands which is a very important committee, and a place that he very much desired. The committee on mines and mining will deal with the prominent industries of his district. In the case of Congressman Tongue, there was a very strong contest for a place on the river and harbor committee. That committee is of more importance to Oregon than any other committee of the house unless possibly that of appropriations, and in some respects of more importance than that. Mr. Tongue made an effort to get on that committee, preferring it to all others. He not only secured the place, but he was placed at the head of the three new members of the committee, thus giving him eighth place on the committee, rather than tenth place which he had expected to secure. In giving him the chairmanship of the arid land committee, the speaker had to pass over the heads of men older in the service than himself. There are only four other men of like service who have secured chairmanships. The committee is not an extremely important one, it is true, but the appointment to a chairmanship carries with it the standing that one cannot get in any other manner.

The importance of the committee places secured by Senators McBride and Simon has been spoken of in these columns. Of especial value to Oregon and the whole coast, not to say of the entire country, are the two new committee places of Senator McBride, on the newly created committees on inter oceanic canals and the Philippines, among whose members are found the biggest men of the upper house of the federal legislature, and those longest in the public service in this high station.

Oregon has fared very well indeed—better than her people had a right to expect.

PAPERS IN MANY TONGUES.

The first American newspaper was the News Letter, printed in Boston, April 24, 1704, and was continued for nearly 70 years. This paper enjoyed a prominence for fifteen years throughout the American colonies. In 1719 a rival paper—the Boston Gazette—was started; in 1771 the New England Courant came into existence, and 1713 the New England Journal was started. In 1728 the New York Gazette came out as the first newspaper in New York city, and five years later the Weekly Journal appeared. In 1770 there were fourteen papers published in North America, five of which were issued in Boston.

No country in the world now enjoys so many newspapers as does the United States, and in no other country has the general progress of journalism been so marked and rapid. There is another fact in connection with the newspapers in this country worthy of special mention, and that is that they are printed in a great variety of languages than those of any other country in the world. These languages include English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Hebrew, Swedish, Arabic, Armenian, Irish, Russian, Slavonic, Hungarian (Magyar), Welsh, Gaelic, Cherokee, Bohemian, Albanian, Algonquin, Choctaw, Dutch, Finn, Yiddish, Plattdeutsch and Volapuk; also papers in points and in letters, for the blind, and papers in stenography.

FINE WHITE SHIRTS.

High Prices Paid by Some for This Item of Their Apparel.

A man can buy a good, well-made, well-fitting white shirt for a dollar; he can buy other white shirts for less than that; and then he can get shirts made to order at any price he wishes to pay, up to \$10 each. He can find establishments where the lowest-priced white shirt kept in stock sells at \$3.50, and where the lowest-priced shirt made to order is sold at \$4.00 or \$4.50 a dozen. A shirt of this sort would have a body of the best domestic cotton, and a plain linen bosom; it would be simply a fine, handsome, well-made shirt; and probably more than 50 per cent. of the shirts sold here would be of that price and description; the other 40 per cent. or so being shirts finer still. At \$5.50, for example, or at \$6 with the collar attached, could be had a shirt with a body of French muslin, and a bosom of pique of very fine quality. The patterns of the pique are likely to be rather simple than otherwise in design, and the shirts are made sometimes with the lines of pique running vertically in the bosom and sometimes with the lines horizontal. Subdued in effect as the pattern is, the pique-bosomed shirt might nevertheless seem to some men rather fanciful; but there can be no doubt that many of the fine shirts of this character are thoroughly artistic productions. A shirt of this kind, as it comes from the hands of the expert ironer, with the delicate pique pattern showing faintly in absolutely faultless lines upon a bosom so ironed that it has a slight convexity of outline and the perfect uniformity of a shield, is certainly an object that is agreeable to the eye.

Pique-bosomed shirts are worn chiefly by young men. Of all the higher-priced dress shirts, such as are here referred to, taken together, perhaps 25

LESSONS OF THE CENTURY

Rev. John Mathews on the Influence of Jesus' Teachings on the Condition of Women and Children.

We are nearing the end of a century that has done more to advance the cause of humanity than all the centuries that preceded it. And it is peculiarly along the lines marked out by Jesus a little less than two millenniums ago. If there were two things for which Jesus most emphatically took a stand they were these: The children and the women. True, the Jewish rabbis, among whom he had grown up, held the education of the Jewish lad in high esteem; true, they did not fail in teaching the holiness of family life; but it is plain even to the blindest that Jesus taught men then and ever since a profounder reverence for children and women than had been made known before his day. The Romans and Greeks, the pagans of all nationalities needed his teachings, and the proof of the value of these doctrines is that only after so many centuries has it been possible for slow-seeing mankind to perceive the necessity for that deep regard for the child as such, and for the woman, even in her weakness.

"Verily I say unto you, except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," was his adjuration of the hard-hearted, and even his disciples were rebuked in the words: "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Matthew, Mark and Luke alike dwell on these incidents, and report these words, for in them they saw the key to more than the theology of Jesus—to his life itself. But the men of that time were not ready to see the wide application of these teachings, in fact, not every man of our day sees all that lies in them. The man who beats his child, the man who has no time to tend the unfolding soul of his son or daughter, has not yet trained the height of the spiritual teachings of Jesus.

In our day there has been a closer approach to this reverence for those little ones whom Jesus so gladly took into his arms. The miseries of childhood are decreased, if not ended; the parent who has brought the child into the world without its consent feels the responsibility of giving it all the sunshine of happiness that is possible; and Christmas day is the children's festival, not only for the presents that hang on the Christmas tree, but far more for the love and kindness that lies in the hearts of Christian fathers and mothers. Art itself comes to prove how much more deeply this idea of the sanctity of childhood has come to the moderns than it did to the ancients. The old masters painted wondrous Madonnas, symbols of the holy motherhood for which Jesus stood to them, but it has been reserved for great modern painters to give the world paintings of Jesus and the children, far surpassing anything that the elder artists with all their skill could have produced. Notwithstanding the fact that Constantine had abolished by edict the practice of exposing children for death as early as 315, many of his successors had to punish cruel parents for this crime, and even today

the Chinese habitually drown daughters, whose coming is deplored. For Christians such deeds are impossible, and, indeed, those who do not claim fellowship with Christians are still obliged to admire and reverence Jesus' teachings on the subject of children. If everything else in the New Testament were to pass away, the doctrines of reverence for the beauty and innocence of childhood would still remain embalmed in the memory of the truest and best of men and women.

In the light of these teachings, will the lot of the little children of the poor—of the pagan—of the world be made more happy, and nearer the ideal life which Jesus would have had them enjoy? Look at the pictures that the painter's brush has set before you, and perhaps it is possible to realize the love that Jesus poured out upon the most helpless of human beings—the little children.

But there was another class of human beings that needed the help of Jesus' life and words in his time—and perhaps even now. The women were only a little less weak than the children before their lords and masters. They were considered below the male class, especially by the Romans. In his relations with women Jesus was a revolutionist indeed. He was the man who could stand up for the adulterous woman, send her accusers away and cry to her, "Go and sin no more!" Here has been a word of hope for thousands of stumbling souls who out of the darkness of their despair could read those shining letters, "Go and sin no more!" He who could speak to the despised Samaritan woman, who could form so beautiful a friendship with Mary and Martha, was well worthy of the lasting reverence with which his actions toward women have been followed ever since. That scene at Bethany, with Jesus in converse with the sisters, has been immortalized in the great painting reproduced here. Read the latter part of the tenth chapter of Luke, where Jesus speaks of the "One thing needful," and the spirit of this picture is made yours.

Perhaps it is as true of woman as it is of the child that this has been her century in Jesus' sense. Her progress toward honor has been hastened during the last two years as never before, and the respect in which she is now held comes very near the ideal which speaks from the career and teachings of Jesus. No longer the plaything of true men, as she was in old Rome; no longer the slave, but the companion, the helper. Such she was to Jesus, and it was to a woman that he appeared first after his resurrection. Jesus made Christianity through the women and children; no wonder it means so much for them. Can it ever mean enough? No, the ancient painters might draw Madonnas, and women at the tomb, but the limning of Jesus as the friend of woman in the flesh is best done by the painter of the nineteenth century, with its spirit of reverence for woman in his heart and soul.—Rev. John Mathews.

per cent. would be made with pique bosoms; 75 per cent. being made with plain linen bosoms.

A shirt that sells at \$6.00 or \$10.00 a dozen, is made with a body of figured linen batiste, with an extra fine linen bosom the collar and cuffs are attached. All the materials of which this shirt is made are fine and sheer and beautiful, and very light; a completed shirt of this sort, unaltered, weighs less than four ounces.

All fine dress shirts such as are here mentioned are invariably made with cuffs attached, but not always with collar attached, and it was not necessary that they should be; and yet it was said, that if the wearer desired to attain the acme of perfection in his apparel, and to be able to withstand any scrutiny, he had his shirts made with collar as well as cuffs attached.

Men that wear shirts of these sorts buy four or five dozen of them a year, or perhaps more they don't wear them alter signs of wear appear and the shirts go often to the laundry, which helps to wear them out. It is a common thing for men ordering such shirts to order, say, two dozen at a time; having one dozen, perhaps, sent to their country house, and one dozen to their city house; and the purchasers of goods of this kind are not confined to customers from this city and neighborhood; they are to be found in all parts of the land.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich. tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work. This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a god-send to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Dr. Stone, druggist."

ELLEN TERRY'S CHILDREN.

Miss Ailsa Craig, Ellen Terry's daughter, is in every way unlike her talented mother in appearance, for she is dark and rather severe looking and has a peculiar voice and a slight lisp, says the Chicago Times-Herald. She is excessively clever, however, and a great favorite with every one who knows her. She designs most of her mother's stage costumes, and I believe had everything to do with the making of all the clothes for Sir Henry's production of "Robespierre." She is a keen business woman and extremely practical, and in this way is a complete contrast to her broth-

er, Gordon Craig, who is decidedly artistic in temperament and appearance, and very much like his mother. Just now he is bringing out himself a quarterly that he calls the "Page," of which he is the editor, proprietor, artist, versewriter and story-teller.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

CROMWELL'S BIBLE.

Among the interesting family relics preserved by the earl and countess of Buckinghamshire at Hampden house, in Bucks is, says the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, an old family Bible, in which is the following inscription: "This Bible was the property of Philip Cromwell, brother of Robert, father of the lord protector. Anno Dom. 1595." In the written chronological table of births in the family appears the following remarkable entry: "Oliver Cromwell is born ye 25th of May, being Sunday, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, 1612. God parents, My brother, Cromwell, and Mr. Edmund Winde, my niece, Elizabeth Cromwell, senr."

DELEGATES ELECTED.

W. L. Toozee, of Woodburn, sends the following to the Statesman, under date of January 5th: "At a meeting held last night, the Woodburn McKinley Gold Standard Republican Club, of this city, elected the following delegates to represent the organization at the biennial meeting of the republican league of Oregon, to be held the first Tuesday in next month: Amos Beach, J. M. Poorman, Lieutenant A. O. Henderson, F. W. Settlement, D. H. Bomhoff, Charles L. Ogle, Albert D. Hall, William F. Miller, W. E. McKee, W. H. Goulet and Walter L. Toozee. C. C. Case was elected treasurer of the club. The roll shows a membership of 240, which indicates a rapid growth of republican sentiment in this locality. Republicans are active and enthusiastic."

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

BY WAY OF EXPERIMENT.

"Some scientific fellow says that red noses are caused by veils." "Well, come in and have a veil with me."

BEECHAM'S PILLS will dispel the blues.