

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 Three months, in advance, \$0.25 One year, on time, \$1.25

The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation.

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.

Our friends from neighboring towns will all be with us while the soldiers are here, as a matter of course.

If motor lines were in operation from Salem to the surrounding towns having celebrations, think what crowds we could send them today!

The Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia says: "The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril."

The proposition of one of the biggest hop dealing firms in the country to pay 15 cents a pound for the Oregon product this fall, in case the acreage picked in California, Washington and Oregon is reduced 25 per cent., will lead many growers to think hops are worth about 15 cents a pound anyway, and make them hold for that price.

There is further testimony to the fact that the most practicable route for a railroad to Tillamook from the Willamette valley is by way of Sheridan. The fact that the highest place in the Grand Ronde pass is only about 600 feet above sea level is argument of the kind that will appeal to any railroad builder who knows his business.

The farmers furnishing cream to the Salem creameries (and to the other creameries in the Willamette valley) must use separators on their farms. They must do this, because it will allow the creameries to make a better quality of butter, because it will save in hauling; because it will give them the skim milk for feeding at home; and because they can save about 20 per cent. more cream than by the use of pans and crocks.

H. J. Ottenheimer, coast agent for Lillenthal Bros., one of the leading and most reliable firms of hop dealers in the whole country, has written a proposition to the Oregon Hop Growers' Association, offering to finance its business for the coming crop.

In going into the dairying business, the people of the Willamette valley must go into it right. They must have separators, and raise the proper kinds of forage plants. The use of separators will enable them to raise their calves and engage in swine breeding, and thus add to their income.

the forage crops best adapted to their needs. They will thus be able to compete in any market with their dairy products. All these things will not reduce the number of bushels of wheat raised, either, though it will vastly reduce the acreage necessary to raise a given amount of wheat.

The Fort Plains, N. Y., Standard criticizes the recent action of a local magistrate, who permitted a convicted felon to choose between five years in state prison and enlisting in the army. A few years ago such a choice was looked on by many persons as proper. Opinion about the army and the soldier has changed during the past two years, and the choice given by the justice is considered now more in the nature of an insult to the army than formerly.

FOOLISHNESS.

Ex-Senator Mitchell holds the best hand in Republican politics in Oregon just now, and he knows perfectly well how to play it with skill and result.

This is foolishness. He does not hold any kind of a hand at all, and therefore he has none to play. He is not in the game.

WHY MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT WILL WIN.

The following from the Colorado Springs Gazette, is worthy of a careful reading:

President McKinley will win in the coming Presidential election because his candidacy is in accordance with the spirit of American institutions and of American progress, and also because he represents the material interests of the American people.

The Democracy is on the wrong side, it is on the unprofitable side and it is on the untruthful side.

There is not one of the main issues presented by the Democracy upon which it ought to win, and there is no better proof of this than the fact that it does not state any one of these issues fairly, clearly and honestly.

What a tissue of fraud and misrepresentation is the cry of "imperialism." There is no imperialism in this Republic. The Republican administration is working out the problems which have been brought before it with rare skill and success. The difficulties are great, and dangers many, but the failures are few. In the great majority of cases it is doing not only the right thing, but the only thing possible under the circumstances.

And under the general title of "imperialism," there is a lot of minor issues upon which the attitude of the Democracy is just as unreasonable and just as insincere as upon the main point. What utter folly to exalt Aguinaldo as a patriot, what ignorance to claim that the Filipino "nation" is fighting for its liberty, what a disregard for facts in denouncing the civil government of Porto Rico as an injustice and a cruelty to that island. What demagogery there is in picking up every trivial shortcoming of administration, the small amount of spoiled supplies, the defalcation of a postoffice subordinate in Cuba, the rash act of some lieutenant in Litzon, and making these the basis for an attack upon the character and the honor of the American War Department or the people of the country.

In the attitude of the Democratic party toward the trusts the same insincerity is apparent. They are fertile in wholesale denunciation and threats, but they propose nothing that is practicable and that would stand the test of court decisions. The careless citizen who would take their invectives at face value might suppose that Democratic success would be followed by the banishment of "trusts" from the land, if he did not stop to think that such a wholesale revolution of economic conditions and methods is impossible, and if it were possible it would be destructive and calamitous beyond measure. But Democratic speeches and platforms are not intended for the voters who stop to think.

The attitude of the Democratic party on financial matters is absolutely insincere. The members of the party are greatly at variance upon this important matter, and it is impossible for them to present a coherent and honest policy. To the West they must present a silver shield with a steady disregard of facts and possibilities; to the East the silver side must be carefully concealed or treated as of small importance; while at the same time the Populists must be conciliated with a tolerance of their fantastic theories of an irredeemable paper currency and the uselessness of metallic money of any kind.

To a far greater extent than usual, this year's election is going to be a test of the good sense, the intelligence

and the shrewdness of the American people.

There is not a fair minded, honest and intelligent jury in the world but would decide, upon a truthful presentation of the facts, that the interests of the American people require the continuance of the Republican party in power.

The vast body of voters who will cast their ballots next November is such a jury, and there is no danger that it will be misled by the efforts of Democratic conventions, speakers or newspapers to befog its mind and to misstate the facts as they exist.

And that is why President McKinley will be elected.

MANILA AND PEKIN.

A little more than two years ago Commodore Dewey, commanding less than a dozen second-class warships, was ordered out of the British port where the declaration of our war with Spain found him, and he had to do or die. The only haven where he could hope to rest for any length of time was the enemy's harbor of Manila, and for that he had to fight. If he had been defeated there he would have sunk into some neutral port on his homeward flight.

The great disturbance now going on in China must show to many who have not seen it earlier what Dewey actually did.

The Chinese revolt against the foreigners can be controlled only by a very powerful force. The share taken by each country in restoring order and regaining the privileges hitherto peacefully enjoyed can scarcely fail to affect subsequently that country's material interest in China. At this moment we have in the East an army of 60,000 men, a fleet of sixty ships, and a perfect harbor as a base of operations.

For years past wandering Americans have had cause to feel that, in case of trouble with the country in which they were, they might have to call upon some foreign representative for protection. Along the great Asiatic coast that day is past. Our flag is at Manila to stay.—New York Sun.

It is an important thing for our country that the United States has such a valuable port in Asiatic waters. The "Boxer" uprising will be put down and these fanatics punished, and probably their government given a lesson that will prevent a repetition. Then will follow a development of China and its markets. The lethargy of the ages will be shaken off. It will be important for our country to have a commercial base of supplies there, at Manila. It is very fortunate for us that our flag is there to stay.

The German Emperor in his resolution to avenge the murder of his Minister at Pekin, Baron von Ketteler does no more than is sanctioned by international justice, and demanded by the vast majority of the German people. If Emperor William did anything less than to send his seamen and soldiers to China, with instructions to make the punishment severe, he would be playing the part of a coward and one unworthy to represent his nation.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM OF 1900.

We renew our faith in the policy of Protection to American labor, in that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity for the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better condition of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them to enter the markets of the world.

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity directed as to open our markets on favorable terms to those who do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets.

FOR A MERCHANT MARINE.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defence and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade carrying fleets of the world.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of the isthmian canal by the Government of the United States.

The pine is the mother of legends, Under the greenwood tree, Who loves to lie with me, And tune his merry note Unto the sweet bird's throat, Come hither, come hither, come hither No enemy here shall he see, But winter and rough weather.—As You Like It.

Is there not some chosen curse, Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven, Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?—Addison, "Cato."

SHE DIDN'T MIND.

Mistress—The master found fault with your cooking today, Jane. Cook—I don't take notice of 'im, mum; it's his nature to find fault. Ain't he always finding fault with you?—Illustrated Bits.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend—"After having gotten on my neck 42 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was so glad I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.



Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE OREGONIAN AND JOHN P. ROBERTSON.

Editor Statesman: What's the matter with the Oregonian, anyway? Is it because it's a chronic kicker, or because it wants to pose as an independent journal? If it is a Republican paper why does it oppose Republican principles? Colporteur was once traveling through the mountain districts of Tennessee and, calling at the home of a mountaineer, asked the woman of the house if there were any Presbyterians in the neighborhood? "Why yes," replied the woman, "my man is one, but he don't work at it any." If the Oregonian is a Republican paper, let it work at Republicanism instead of furnishing campaign thunder for the use of the enemy. Sound money, which the Oregonian advocates, is no more a Republican principle than its protection to all classes of American industries. One can theorize as he may concerning the tariff on imports, but the facts will remain and they will prove, beyond a doubt, that protection is of benefit to the farmer, the laborer and the machine.

I see that John P. Robertson is still troubled with the national bank nightmare, the cause of which it is an attempt to digest an advertising circular issued by a New York firm of bankers and bondholders, who have bonds to sell, and who figure out large profits on investments to induce people to buy and start a bank. Theoretically the figuring is all right, but will it pan out as promised? Do the facts and the practical experience of national banks prove the theory to be true? If so, why have so many national banks gone into liquidation within the last few years? It is because the capital therein invested would bring greater returns employed in private banks and loan associations.

Why did the First National Bank of Salem go out of business, if such profits were to be made in the business? Was it because of any conscientious scruples its stockholders and officials had against this system of "robbery" or was it because they could make greater gains as private bankers? If the latter, why not abolish private banks as well as the others?

Just what the original cost of this bank stock has to do with the present condition we are unable to see unless it is to judge with and mislead. It is doubtful if a dollar's worth of U. S. bonds are in existence today, that sold for less than par. And when bonds sold for less, it was simply a penalty the government paid for an impaired credit. As soon as that credit was restored, which it was by Republican management and legislation, bonds sold at a premium, although drawing less interest than those which sold at or below par. The fact is simply this: The U. S. government currency of the world ever saw—better than the notes of the bank of England, because the U. S. government is back of the national bank notes, while the English government does not guarantee the Bank of England currency. As for the interest on the bonds, it must be paid in any event. Were our bankers obliged to use their own funds in their business, the bonds would be held by others who would draw the interest, and the probability is that most of them would be held by foreign capitalists who would take the proceeds therefrom out of the country. There certainly can be nothing radically wrong with the national banking system, inasmuch as under it the nation's credit is the best in the world and the country has reached a condition of unexampled prosperity. It is a matter for congratulation for all patriots that the republic is blessed with such a safe and reliable financial system.

DAN WEBSTER.

Rosedale, Or., July 1st.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

In an improved washing machine two independent arms are pivoted at the center of the cover, with perforated beaters secured to the inner ends of the arms, the latter being grasped one in each hand and operated independently to beat the clothes. For use in painting signs a lettering guide has been patented, comprising a pair of rulers joined by adjustable clamps, which allow one ruler to be set at any required angle to the other ruler, thus indicating the slant of the edges of each letter. Water pipes can be scoured and

cleaned by a new German apparatus, which is composed of two globular floats to fit the interior of the pipe, carrying between them a toothed scraper which engages the sides as the floats are forced through by the action of the water.

An Ohio man has patented an improved trousers guard which will not fall off from the ankle, having a locking device attached to the ends to lock the guard in place, a slotted head being formed on one end, with a spring catch which engages a T head on the other end of the guard.

Tailors can utilize an improved measuring device, patented by a German, a tape being placed across the shoulders to pass under the arms and join at the back, with tapes suspended at either side to support a belt, which is adjusted at the waist or chest line for taking measurements.

A Maryland man has designed an improvement in hair curlers, by which the heating apparatus is contained in the handle, the latter being hollow and provided at the inner end with a wick, the flame passing up through the hollow tube which forms the body of the curler, to heat it from the interior.

By the use of a new door-holding device the knob is prevented from turning until released on the inside and the door can be held in any position, a rod being secured to the upper edge of the door and connected at one end with a crank arm on the knob spindle, the other end operating a clutch on the door casing.

Ink will not dry up rapidly in a new well, which has a depending conical opening in the upper side of a glass cube, with a second cone supported by the bottom and having the edge higher than the tip of the upper cone, the lower cone being filled by a quick upward motion of the well.—Chicago News.

"THE SECOND BEST."

Moderate tasks and moderate leisure, Quiet living, strict-kept measure— Both in suffering and in measure— 'Tis for this thy nature yearns. But so many books thou reade'st, But so many schemes thou breedest, But so many wishes feedest, That thy poor head almost turns.

And the world's so madly jangled, Human things so fast entangled, Nature's wish must now be strangled, For that best which she discerns.

So it must be! Yet, while leading, A strained life, while over-feeding, Like the rest, his wit with reading, No small profit that man earns.

Who, through all he meets can steer him, Can reject what can not clear him, Cling to what can truly cheer him; Who each day more surely learns.

That an impulse, from the distance Of his deepest, best existence, To the words, "Hope, Light, Persistence," Strongly sets and truly burns.

—Matthew Arnold.

SPY AT GIBRALTAR.

The Saturday Review says, that some time ago a consumptive German arrived at Gibraltar, with introductions from influential people in England. The Governor and other officials received him hospitably, and every consideration possible was shown him on account of his health, but, of course, permission could not be granted, as he requested, to go to the top of the rock for the sake of the purer air, as there is a regulation that "foreigners are on no account to be permitted to walk about the top of the rock." Further acquaintance, however, with the German, through the medium of dinners and other social functions, resulted in a relaxation of the strict rule, and he received a pass. The result of his visit is now to be seen at the German War Office, which is in possession of the most perfect plans from photographs of all the works and defenses of Gibraltar.

A BIG LAND DEAL.

Union Republican: For the past year negotiations have been in progress looking to the sale of the Conley tract of 8,000 acres of land in the valley north of Union to a Mormon colony and the matter is about to be closed. In case the deal is made, it is understood the purchasers will engage extensively in beet culture and a spur will be run out from the Elgin branch railroad to the colony to better enable them to ship the beets to the factory. If the deal is consummated it will mean a largely increased population for that section.

SMITH FAMILY PROVERBS.

Half-truths are practical. Some do penance by going to church. Don't worry if you miss a new book. The exceptional in life preserves sanity.

Art is fictitious, the best you can make of it. There are many kinds of cultivated taste. Life becomes graceful as it ceases to be a protest.

There is a sense of relief when a young man survives his education. Style! style! why, all writers will tell you that it is the very thing which can least of all be changed. A man's style is nearly as much a part of him as his physiognomy, his figure, the throbbing of his pulses—in short, as any part of his being which is at least subjected to the action of the will.—Fenelon.

Up! up! my friend, and quit your books; Or surely you'll grow double; Up! up! my friend, and clear your looks; Why all this toil and trouble?—Wordsworth.

"Why does a fairy tale customarily end, 'and they were married and lived happily ever after?'" "That has come to be essential," she replied. "That is what shows it is a fairy tale."—Washington Star.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

Ireland's vital statistics for the quarter ending March 31 shows a decline in the population of 10,135 souls, of which the excess of deaths over births is responsible for nearly one-half.

ODD MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Used by Native Americans in Prehistoric and Later Times.

Washington May 13.—Among the many odd and grotesque-looking objects in the National Museum, relics of a mysterious people who once flourished on this continent, is a unique collection of musical instruments, many of which, however crude in appearance, give forth tones as sweet and clear as they did a thousand years ago. Nearly all of them are wind instruments, and are similar to the modern ocarina and flageolet. The more perfect specimens, as regards tone and workmanship, come from Mexico and Central and South America, and are made of the most part of very fine pottery, though some are fashioned from bones of animals and birds. The collection is under the supervision of Prof. Wilson and E. P. Upham, Dr. W. H. Holmes, head curator of the National Museum, has furnished the principal specimens and data. Mr. Upham, referring to interesting qualities of the several instruments, said, taking up what might be described as a small ocarina, fashioned in the shape of a bird and furnished with a tapering mouthpiece: "This possesses four sound holes and yields five notes, the low tone being produced with all the holes closed."

The instrument was in excellent condition, in proof of which Mr. Upham proceeded to play "There's No Good Luck About the House," with beautiful, tuneful effect. It was remarkable that when blown without the fingers covering the holes the sound resembled closely the clear and plaintive warbling of a bird, probably the same which the artistic maker had endeavored to depict.

Many of the instruments are grotesque in design, representing chiefly animals and birds, but are, in some cases, of so complex a shape as to be either two, three or four notes, although some are capable of wide range, and while the inference is that the prehistoric musicians possessed a musical scale radically different from our own, all these instruments can be made by proper manipulation to furnish notes to their respective capacities in the chromatic scale.

One of the richest and most melodious tones was produced from a very unattractive-looking earthenware gong, although unfortunately the capacity of this musical novelty, to three or four notes, was limited to three notes. A most piercing and penetrating sound was produced from a tiny whistle, which could easily be held in the palm of the hand and inclosed by the grasp.

One of the most extraordinary shapes is that of a flageolet from the Aztec ruins of Mexico. The religious symbols found upon the ruins of Aztec temples are also seen upon many of these instruments. There are some of the flageolets which in all probability date from historic times, one from Mexico, carved in marble, which has six holes, all those of prehistoric periods never being furnished with more than four, is illustrative of this fact.

One instrument from Nicoya, Costa Rica, is unique from the fact that while it contains but four sound holes, seven notes can be produced from it. It is in the form of a grotesque human head, with painted decorations in brown and red on a yellow ground. The mouthpiece is attached to and forms part of the head dress. Its exceptionally wide range is owing to the fact that one of the four holes is larger than the others; the result being two additional notes, that would not be obtainable were all the holes of the same size.

A unique specimen is a whistling vase from Costa Rica, which was presented to Prof. Wilson by Senor Rafael Iglesias. It is round-bottomed, with a handle on one side representing an animal head holding the edge of the rim of the vase. The rim and lower half of the vase are dark red, the space between being filled by a broad chevron band in brown and yellow, the whole surface being highly polished. The air passages from the inside of the vessel connect with a vent hole on the outside of the animal's neck. To produce a sound or note, the lips must be placed against the mouth of the vessel in the same manner as would be done on the large brass instruments of today. Its one note is exceedingly shrill and piercing.

Another remarkable specimen is a primitive flageolet made from a slender bone, probably from the wing of the brown pelican. The natural cavity at one end of the bone is partly filled with wax or gum, leaving an air passage which connects with a vent hole, forming a mouthpiece. The other end is open. On the upper surface are five small finger holes, placed about seven-sixteenths of an inch apart.

THEY LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

"See for a moment how the matter of residence affects literary people, with whose work, naturally, I am familiar," writes Edward Bok in the July Ladies' Home Journal, of "The American Man and the Country." "Pick out the successful writers of the day and see where their homes are. Scarcely in a single instance will you find one of them living in the city. On the other hand, look at the work done by your literary dozen of the city and see how it suffers in comparison with that of the man or woman whose mind rests on God's own handwork. Such writers are like pygmies compared to the men who with fresh minds look over God's landscape and reflect the deepest and truest thoughts of real men and women. See how an author—and this is a constant occurrence—living in some remote country place does a great piece of work, and then, allured by false prophets, removes to the city and continues his work there. Is his work the same? Verily, it is not. Degeneration takes place as soon as he removes himself from nature's truest surroundings. And what is true today of men in literary work is equally true of men in the kindred arts. The great work of the world is being done today by men whose lives are spent away from the great cities."

And still Mr. Stays remained in the parlor. "Edith!" called a gruff voice from upstairs, "tell Mr. Stays if he needs the milkman as he goes to order two quarts for me." This had the desired effect.—Chicago News.