

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.

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The election of Bryan in 1896 would have been a calamity. His election in 1900 would be a greater calamity, for it would mean the loss of all the prestige gained by the nation since his fortunate defeat at that time.

It seems that Wallace McCamant was anxious to make his speech at Philadelphia, in order to inform the country of the political conditions in Oregon. There is no denying the fact that he is qualified. He should have been allowed to make his speech.

Every reason that was urged against the election of Bryan in 1896 can be repeated this year, with the added force of experience. Among the many new reasons is his cry against our nation accepting the fruits and responsibilities growing out of the Spanish war.

There is no Democratic party this year. It is merely Bryanism. The platform is Bryan's. The personality of the candidate for Vice President is as nothing. He represents no distinct principle or policy. Bryan is the whole thing.

The scheme now being worked by some of the turned-down Portland politicians is to send out to certain of the country press in Oregon all sorts of rumors to be published, ostensibly heard or manufactured in the places of publication. It would be a great idea, if it had not already been worked out. As it is, no one in particular is misled by the scheme, so it will not have its desired effect.

Both of the national platforms declare in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal, and its control and ownership by the United States Government. The report of the latest commission will be in by the time of the meeting of Congress next winter, so action will certainly not be long deferred.

Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, can



It Saved My Life. Extreme cases of disease test the real value of a medicine. Many "tonic" and "stimulant" preparations, which have no real medicinal value, seem to brace up the users when they are feeling "played out."

Many diseases, named for the organs affected, as "heart disease," "lung disease," "liver complaint," etc., are perfectly cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures through the stomach diseases which originate in the stomach.

ALWAYS HELPS. ALMOST ALWAYS HEALS.

didate of the Bryan party for the Vice Presidency, is a very nice old gentleman. He ran with Mr. Cleveland in 1892, and served for the four years commencing March 4, 1893, as president of the Senate. Very little was heard of him during that time. He performed his duties in a perfunctory manner, without offending the feelings of anybody, and drew his salary. It is to be presumed that he held the same opinions as Mr. Cleveland when he ran with him, if he had any at all; and that his beliefs will tally now with Mr. Bryan's on the important issues, if he has or expresses any at all. This notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan hold views diametrically opposite on nearly all questions of national policy. Mr. Stevenson will certainly not add anything to the strength of the ticket. Neither will he weaken it.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge William K. Townsend, of the United States District Court for the southern district of New York, recently rendered an important decision on the political status of Porto Rico, in the case of a firm of importers who protested against paying tariff duties on tobacco imported from Porto Rico on the ground that Porto Rico was not a foreign country, and that it was unconstitutional to impose duties on goods carried from one part of the United States territory to another.

The decision concludes as follows: "The treaty cannot be considered unconstitutional, therefore, on the ground that we have no right to govern territory without any restraint, and, perhaps, cannot violate anywhere the negative provisions of the Constitution against infringement upon ordinary civil rights. If the treaty-making powers acquire territory, and Congress wishes to hold and govern it in accord with constitutional principles, yet without bringing it into membership in the Union, and without subjecting it to our national taxation, there seems no valid constitutional reason why this cannot be done. It may be best for us not to make its citizens fully our citizens; it may be more just toward it not to subject it to paying its share of taxation. In the case of Porto Rico, with her tobacco and rum industries, such share would probably be out of all proportion to that paid by other districts. Unless we tax her for national purposes there is no just claim on her part for the protection of the constitutional provisions for uniform taxation. If we consider it for our own and her best interest to keep her apart from the land which must bear the burden of taxation, why should we not have the power to do so? It may be the only just course to pursue. Thus, wisest statesmanship and highest consideration for the rights of people under our charge may influence us to refrain from making ceded territory part of our nation.

"That we have the power to govern without the obligation of uniform taxation may be an unfamiliar proposition, but it is so because we have never before had occasion to use the power to the same extent. The Constitution-makers may not have thought of it, yet, as we have seen, it is an incident of full sovereignty commonly exercised at the time the Union was formed; one which is now prohibited to the states, and so must have passed to the federal government with the power to make war and treaties to which it is incident. For the framers of the Constitution intended that instrument not as a limitation upon the freedom of the states in foreign affairs; not as a check to growth, but as the organic law of a nation that can live and grow. To deny this power to govern territory at arm's length, would be to thwart that intention to make the United States an unfettered sovereign in foreign affairs. For if we wage war successfully we must some time become, as many think we are now, charged with territory which it would be the greatest folly to incorporate at once into our Union, making our laws its laws, its citizens our citizens, our taxes its taxes, and which, on the other hand, international considerations and the sense of our responsibility to its inhabitants may forbid us to abandon. The construction of the Constitution which would limit our sovereign power would force us into a dilemma between violating our duty to other nations and to the people under our care on the one hand, and violating our duty to ourselves on the other. That construction would in such case imperil the honorable existence of our republic. It could not have been intended by those who framed our Constitution that we should be born a cripple among the nations.

"There has been found, then, no reason, either on principle or authority, why the United States should not accept sovereignty over territory without admitting it as an integral part of the Union or making it bear the burden of the taxation uniform throughout our nation. To deny this power is to deny to this nation an important attribute of sovereignty. The intent of the Constitution is to make the federal government a full sovereign, with powers equal to those of other nations in its dealings for the states in foreign affairs. If the United States have this power, and we have found no reason to deny it, the Treaty of Paris is constitutional. It is unnecessary to determine what limitations

may control us in governing such territory; it is sufficient that we have the power to govern it without subjecting it to the burden of our national taxation. There is, then, no ground for declaring unconstitutional the treaty of cession, which accepts sovereignty on the condition that the status of the ceded territory as foreign country shall be preserved as it was until Congress shall determine it. The Treaty of Paris, then, is valid. It left the political status of the inhabitants of Porto Rico unchanged. Their status at the time of the cession was, as declared by the Supreme Court, that of inhabitants of a foreign country as regards the Constitution of the United States and within the meaning of the tariff acts. The treaty of cession did not change that status. And as Congress had not acted at the time of this importation Porto Rico was still a foreign country in the sense of the tariff law, and duties were lawfully assessed on the articles imported therefrom."

ROOSEVELT IN KANSAS. Theodore Roosevelt's journey across Kansas was a triumphal procession and a most inspiring opening of the national campaign. Governor Roosevelt was on his way to a non-partisan gathering, and did not intend to make any political speeches. But cheering thousands demanded a word from the foremost representative of stalwart Americanism, and he was forced to speak. Even then he did not "talk politics" in the ordinary sense. As he said of his address at Emporia: "This isn't politics, but plain Americanism—just living up to one's duties."

All Kansas, from the Kaw's mouth to the Oklahoma line, cheered for Roosevelt and expansion. The people could not but approve when the facts were brought home to them in such sentences as these: "You are here in Kansas because you expanded. You made this country, trees and all. How did you get here? Because you expanded. There was a strong sentiment against this Louisiana purchase, and the same cries were heard about it as now over the Philippines. We were told we could not handle this country nor ourselves. We have managed to get along pretty well."

And the Kansans cheered to the echo Governor Roosevelt's definition of our position and national duty in the Philippines when he said: "The Philippines have come under our care and we shall keep them. Any land we take under our control we are bound to keep in order. America is a great nation, and must take the burden that comes with its position in the world. We are putting down brigandage and murder in the Philippines, and introducing the liberty that follows the path of justice. We shall never leave to others the islands drenched with our soldiers' blood. Our fathers were not weaklings, and we are not weaklings now. Our flag is up in the Philippines and it will never be hauled down."

A colored man came forward to shake Roosevelt's hand and to say that he fought in the Tenth cavalry at Santiago. The incident afforded an opportunity to show how the United States makes citizens and soldiers out of its "subject races." Governor Roosevelt said: "The Tenth did nobly at Santiago, and I am glad to meet one of its men. The Spaniards called our colored troops 'smoked Yankees,' and found that they fought just as bravely as white men. I noticed at Lawrence some of our men of Indian blood. Some of them were in my regiment at Santiago, and I know one now bearing his country's commission in the Philippines. Kansas expanded over these Indians, and if a new war arose I might have Filipinos in my regiment. We have expanded over them, and they will be Americans in time, just as our black and red soldiers are Americans."

The greeting given Governor Roosevelt in Kansas shows where the American people instinctively take their stand on the expansion question. They see their country going forward to higher duties, and their hearts throb in sympathy with its mission. They are Americans, and have no fears of the future. That is why they gladly follow the standard of stalwart Americanism borne by Theodore Roosevelt.

A HISTORIC SENTIMENT.

The spirit of expansion in this country is older than the spirit of independence. The colonies had formally come together to resist the encroachment of the French and to act against the Indians. With this action developed the impulse toward expansion. Before the sentiment in favor of independence found expression the expansion sentiment was moving both leaders and people.

As early as 1756 Washington submitted to the Virginia Assembly a scheme for extending and defending the frontier. In a letter written under date of April 15, 1757, he urged the dislodgment of the French from the Ohio country, declaring "experience has convinced every thinking man in his colony that we must bid adieu to peace and safety while the French are allowed to possess the Ohio."

Washington made several expeditions to the Ohio country and submitted plans for the encouragement of emigration. The colonists went to

Massachusetts in 1763, and his associates went to Kentucky in 1768. At about the same time settlements were made in Illinois and Indiana. George Rogers Clark went to Ohio in 1772. In 1775 he led the expedition into Ohio and Kentucky which was the forerunner of the expedition of 1778 that carried Illinois and the Northwest territory over to the united colonies.

Thus, before there was any declaration of independence there was practically, if not officially, a declaration in favor of expansion northward and westward. The feeling for expansion was so strong in 1774 and 1775 that Washington and his associates contemplated the control not only of Canada but also of Bermuda and other islands off the Atlantic coast.

While fighting for independence, the fathers of the republic kept ever in mind a purpose to control what they then described as "all the continent." This purpose was indicated in the title "Continental Congress," and in the arguments in favor of a "continental scheme." After independence had been secured, the same impulse of nationality found voice in the letters and messages of President Washington and in the policy of President Jefferson, and it controls the men of today as it did the men of 124 years ago who stood fast by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A GREAT COMMERCIAL POWER. An interesting document is the report of the British Consul at Manila. It contains some facts, which may be rather shocking to Filipino sympathizers, and it is very gratifying to those who believe in the efficacy of American methods and American spirit as civilizing powers.

Speaking of Manila, the Consul says: "Improvements are visible in every direction and already the town has quite a different appearance from last year," and adds that Manila "may become a great commercial power in these waters before the first quarter of the century is passed."

Concerning the Filipinos themselves, he says: "They make excellent clerks if they can be well overlooked; but if allowed, they will spend their time in gambling and cock-fighting. They have no idea of putting energy into any of their pursuits, and have no commercial instincts; they also care little for money, loss or gain being to them apparently a matter of indifference."

Mr. Bryan, as the accepted leader of the national Democratic organization, is receiving from his party such proofs of absolute confidence and recognition of his authority as have seldom been given to a political chief in this or any other country. St. Louis Republic (Democratic), before the Convention. "Further events have proven that this estimate of the Republic was justified. Mr. Bryan's authority is absolute. No doubt about that. He owns the Bryan party, body and soul. It is his completely and unreservedly. His possession is more than a fee simple; it is purely allodial. He is welcome to it. He will keep it until the November election. And after that there will be no Bryan party."

BODY AND SOUL.

Mr. Bryan needs no boss and no running mate. He is the whole thing himself.

HYSTERIA

It is purely a nervous disorder and all the symptoms are of nervous origin. Hysteria can be perfectly and permanently cured. HUYDAN will cure hysteria. HUYDAN will relieve every symptom. HUYDAN will restore the weakened nerves to a healthy condition and the symptoms will disappear. HUYDAN is a vegetable remedy and has no bad effect on the system. Study your symptoms carefully. When you have done so, use the HUYDAN and then tell your friends what it has done for you.

HERE ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS:

- 1. FLUTTERING OF THE EYELIDS. HUYDAN will relieve this almost immediately. 2. TREMBLING OF THE LIPS. HUYDAN will restore the nerves to a healthy condition, and the trembling will disappear. 3. LUMP IN THE THROAT. The feeling is as though there was a ball in the throat. HUYDAN will cause it to disappear. 4. PALPITATION OF THE HEART. HUYDAN will strengthen the heart muscle and cause the beats to become strong and regular. 5. SINKING FEELING IN THE PIT OF THE STOMACH. It is due to the action of the weakened nerves of the stomach. HUYDAN will strengthen the nerves, and the sinking feeling will not recur.

Women, this is for you. Remember that HUYDAN cures men and women. It will relieve you of all the above symptoms and you can be cured. HUYDAN will effect a permanent cure. Take HUYDAN now. You can get HUYDAN of your druggist for 50 cents per package or 6 packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUYDAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, California. You can consult the doctors of the HUYDAN REMEDY COMPANY FREE. Call on the doctors. If you cannot call, you may write and advice will be given free. Address HUYDAN REMEDY COMPANY, Cor. Stebbins, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

DISHWASHING.

Woman's Greatest Drudgery Near Its End. (Frederic J. Nash in Ainslee's.) "Few women have the courage after dinner, when the day is done, to wash dishes. That is drudgery! It means putting the cups and saucers, plates, platters and vegetable dishes into a big pan of hot suds, rubbing them with a dish cloth, setting them to drain, and wiping each piece with a towel. Noah's wife lamented her saddened and roughened hands as the wives of less distinguished men have done ever since. Probably, too, she found that her best pieces of tableware got scratched in the process or slipped out of her soapy hands and smashed to bits. It is not likely though, that she bothered her head much about the condition of the dish-cloth or the drying towels. Living as she did in that menagerie, she could hardly be blamed for not keeping everything sweet. If any of her daughters have bothered their heads much either it has been to mighty little purpose, seeing that they have not greatly improved the process. Men that keep hotels, though, being able to get only the lowest class of help to wash dishes—what a comment that is upon men that expect the wives of our bosom to do such work—found that the bill for broken china was ruinous. Guests insisted upon being served upon fine porcelain, and refused to eat from slabs of ironstone, so some way out had to be found. A machine was invented, capable of being operated by anybody, and that could be trusted to wash thoroughly, rinse and dry the most delicate ware without chipping or breakage, all at the rate of 6,000 pieces an hour. Think what an army of dishwashers such a machine must displace, and what an economy it must be! For not only is the hotelkeeper rid of the necessity of giving standing room and subsistence to that army, but of providing captains and generals for it, and of enduring the damage that it must inflict upon friend and foe alike, after the fashion of all armies.

"The dishes are collected and scrapped and then dropped into wire baskets with wooden interiors so arranged that the dishes stand on their feet without touching each other. Pitches, cups, bowls and the like go into the centre. The basket is lowered into the washing tank, where hot suds, mixed with air, so as to present thousands of sharp cutting edges, are driven against the dishes with tremendous rapidity and force. They are washed in twenty seconds. A trolley carries the basket to the rinsing tank, where two souses take off the soapsuds. They drain and dry from the heat they have absorbed from the rinsing water. China and silverware thus treated always look brighter and newer than if washed by hand."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. I, J. A. CHENEY, make oath that he is the sole partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE FIRST GAME OF BASEBALL. Somewhere about 1845 the first recorded match was played by a club just organized in New York City, and called the Knickerbockers. "Baseball," or "Base," or "Rounders" had been played before by boys of all ages; but this club, formed doubtless because of the growing interest in the sport, is undoubtedly the first organization which really made the game a study and carried on regular practice and arranged regular matches. The game in New York was in many respects different from the one played in Boston, but our present "old cat" is the basis of both. Boys had played "old cat" all over the country for forty years before the Knickerbockers ever thought of forming themselves into a club and making rules for the government of the sport. In New York there "were usually nine on a side," but one good sportsman—full of the joy of the game he must have been, too—says that in Boston they usually played with six or eight men to a side. Then he goes on to say that "the 'pitching' or 'tossing' of a ball toward the batsman is never practiced in New England, except by the juvenile players; and he who would occupy the post of honor as 'catcher' must be able to catch expertly a swiftly delivered ball, or he will be admonished of his inexperience by a request of some player to 'butter his fingers.'"

In New York at this time the ball had to be pitched and could not be thrown; and so the Bostonians not only put the New Yorkers to contempt, but really anticipated the present rule on that point. And it seems also that the catcher stood at from three to ten paces behind the "striker," as the batsman was called; although there are some daring examples on record of catchers who stood as near the striker as they could without coming within the radius of the swinging bat, which was usually welded with one hand. This bat, by the way, was interesting in itself. It was most likely to be the stout handle of a rake or of a pitchfork, cut to a length of from three to three and one-half feet. The ball with which the Boston men played was from five and one-half to six ounces in weight, and two and one-half to three and one-quarter inches in diameter. It was made of yarn tightly wound round a lump of cork of India-rubber and covered with smooth calfskin in quarters (as we smooth an orange), "the seams closed singly and not raised, lest they blister the hands of the catcher and thrower."

So far the games seem to have been more or less similar in New York and Boston, the two centres of the sport, and of course it should be borne in mind that the elements of the game, such as the striking, running of bases, and so on, were in all places the same. But the Knickerbockers were the pioneers in the development of the game, and to them belongs the particular honor of the beginnings of a system. Soon other clubs were formed, and the number gradually

grew. Just before the Civil war, there were perhaps two or three good clubs in Brooklyn, New York, Boston and a few other cities. The war, of course, brought the game to a stop; but after 1865 baseball started with renewed vigor, and became so important and so popular that in 1868 the first acknowledged professional team was organized and the National Baseball Association formed.

TO WED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW. Milwaukee Man, Aged 38, Takes As Bride His Wife's Mamma, Aged 50. The moth-eaten and weather-worn joke about the mother-in-law being a blight to domestic happiness was put out of business at Milwaukee the other day. Louis Hirsch, a fireman, who works nights at the electric power house, took out a license to wed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Abrahams, who lives at 717 Kinnickinnic avenue. The groom is 38 years old and the bride 50.

HE'S CAUGHT THE CAR. "And did you notice this, that as soon as Mr. Sousa reached the Washington Post March period of his life he had no more autobiography reminiscences? Life should be interesting to him now; he lives at the Netherland Hotel, which is very comfortable, indeed; he performs at the Metropolitan Opera House, which stands tolerably high among the theatres of the country; his band is to play at the Paris Exposition. Why should he not talk about his later life? Because he is an Arcadian, and so knows what is dramatic and what is not, the man that ran after the car ceases. The women take in their heads; the children resume their quarrel where they left off; the pedestrians mind their own affairs. They are glad if they helped to call the conductor's attention, but they don't care to know that now the man is sitting down, now he is wiping his forehead, now he says to the conductor: 'Why didn't you stop when I halted at you?' now he gives the conductor a dime and the conductor gives him back a nickel and the man's departure. They are satisfied to know that it must be all right with him now that he has caught the car." "Mr. Sousa may be said to have caught the car."

ROUGH RIDERS—ORIGIN OF THE TERM. Colonel Roosevelt's friends claim for him the credit of first designating troops by the name "Rough Riders." Your correspondent, Mr. Creelmin, concedes this to Colonel Roosevelt. The term was used long prior to the time Colonel Roosevelt strutted upon the stage of war. Major John N. Edwards, the gallant, who was adjutant to that intrepid cavalry chieftain, General Joseph O. Shelby, colored and used the term in his book, entitled, "Shelby and His Men," the only fit eponym by which Shelby's troops could be designated. Buffalo Bill had the "Rough Riders of the World" advertised upon the programme of his Wild West show years ago. He suggested to Mr. Roosevelt the idea of a regiment of "long-haired" men of the plains," and that he should call them the "Rough Riders"—J. Duling, in St. Louis Republic.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR MALARIA. Chills and Biliousness is a bottle of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50 cents. PROFESSIONAL AMENITIES. Smith (the critic)—You're a regular has been. Villanelle (the poet)—You're a regular never was.—Judge. PILES. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, and acts as a gentle, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Dr. Williams' private use. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. MANUFACTURED BY DR. J. C. WILKINS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. For sale by all Druggists.