

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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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.

WOOD WANTED.

Subscribers intending to pay the Statesman in wood will please haul the same as early as possible. We can use some pole oak and some small fir.

Needed, a State Engineer of Roads in Oregon.

We wonder if any member of the Oregon Legislature is preparing to do anything for good roads next winter?

A State Engineer of Roads could also give the proper directions for building the right kind of bicycle paths.

The hop growers who have been spraying their hop vines for the lice, and who are prepared to continue the operation, are not worrying over much about the weather conditions.

The spraying of hops is like insuring your property. It may not burn, but even if it does not the feeling of security you have enjoyed is worth the cost.

The Statesman is in receipt of a communication from a very reliable party of Portland going over the record and life of Hon. H. W. Corbett, of that city, and tending to prove that many of the boasted charitable acts of Mr. Corbett have not been devoid of selfish considerations or sinister motives.

Why not be honest and denounce the Republican party for "imperialism" in Alaska if you are going to denounce it for "imperialism" in Porto Rico and the Philippines?

There is a great deal of complaint among wheelmen concerning the bicycle paths and the manner in which they were built last year.

building of the paths, and consequently in favor of the whole community, for it has come to pass that a large proportion of all the people, men, women and children, use bicycles.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

In rare moments the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis of Washington recognizes a fact. Speaking of the Pacific states, he says:

"The Philippine question is the most troublesome one with which the Democrats have to deal on the coast. The people out there look upon it as a business proposition and it is hard to get them to listen to the doctrinal view of the Democrats."

Commenting upon this scintillation of the Honorable Jim Ham, the New York Sun very appropriately says: "The trade with the East is a very interesting business proposition to the Pacific states. They have had practical proof already of the value of the Philippines to them."

"Oregon has accepted the business proposition. California and Washington will do the same. The Philippines as a business proposition will not be rejected by a practical people."

"This instinct of business is supported by a deep and unconquerable sentiment, patriotism, the feeling that the integrity of American territory must be maintained and the prestige of the American flag must not be lessened."

ALASKA IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

This, from the Mobile Daily Register, is a sample of the arguments we shall hear from the Bryanite newspapers and orators during the campaign:

"Porto Rico is as much a part of the United States territory as is New Mexico, or Oklahoma, or Alaska, yet, because of the sugar interest, and other protected industries in this country, the Republican party sees fit to treat the island as if it were an alien land, to be taxed without representation and, what is worse, without any constitutional authority on our part to levy the tax."

"If we can tax these people without asking their consent, and simply because we have the power to do so, what is to stand in the way of our gross treating a state in the same way?"

Well, what about the case of Alaska, which is as much a part of United States territory as Porto Rico?"

The same congress which passed the Porto Rico act, imposing temporarily a tariff there which is not uniform throughout the United States, passed also the Alaska act, imposing an elaborate system of excise taxes peculiar to that territory, and consequently not uniform throughout the United States."

If one of these two acts is unconstitutional, so is the other. If one is an instance of taxation without representation, so is the other. If Porto Rico is treated "as if it were an alien land," so is Alaska. If one territory is subjected to "government without the consent of the governed," so is the other. If there is any outrage, or departure from American principles, or indication of the decay of republican institutions in one case, so is there in the other case."

Why not be honest and denounce the Republican party for "imperialism" in Alaska if you are going to denounce it for "imperialism" in Porto Rico and the Philippines?

The above answer is a good one. But there is still another thing to be said, concerning a fact in this connection that will suggest itself to every reading person in the United States—and that is that the people of Porto Rico are at liberty to make whatever sort of government and impose whatever form of taxation they may desire. It is theirs freely to elect, as between the system of raising revenue for the expenses of their governmental machinery devised by the Congress of the United States and one of their own making and administering. The people of Porto Rico, if they are subjected to taxation without representation, may have at their own option taxation with representation, on any plan they may prefer.

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GOOD FOR UTAH.

Utah is not worrying a great deal just now over free silver coinage, as witness the following editorial from the Salt Lake Tribune, which was not very long ago considered one of the ablest newspapers in the whole country in the advocacy of that theory:

"The platform, the framing of which cost so much labor and awakened so much contention was read by that Populist from South Carolina, who only a few weeks ago, addressing a graduating class of whom a colored youth was a member, declared that 'if you scratch a nigger, you will find a savage;' that same senator who boasted in the senate of the United States last spring that in South Carolina they had legislated against the negroes, counted them out and killed them, and tried in every way to annul an amendment to the constitution of the United States made in their behalf. How most impressive must have been his emphasis on the iniquity of governments being carried on without the consent of the governed!"

"The plank against imperialism is but froth, but the foam thrown up against the piles of the wharf by the incoming tide. It is on a parity with Tilden's 'reform' cry in 1876, when the records showed that there were 70 per cent less defalcations under Grant than under Washington. There was not a man in the convention that did not know that the cry was but an empty slogan, intended for campaign purposes only. Every intelligent man there knew that the Philippines were acquired precisely as California was acquired, and that what has been done there has been in exact accord with what Jefferson did in Louisiana; that the same spirit has governed, though less harshly, that sent General Jackson to govern Florida; that what has been done has been in exact accord with what was done with California, and is now being done in Alaska. The charges in the resolution are a base slander of President McKinley and a direct snub offered to the opinions of Admiral Dewey and every distinguished American who has been familiar with affairs in the Philippines. The only harm which the resolution can possibly do will be in causing the deaths of more of our soldiers in those islands."

"Quite as contemptible is the reference to Porto Rico. There was an island that had been won sweep and storm swept; the people were starving, and objects of charity; the need of ministering to them was imperative and imminent, and the congress of the United States, under the express direction of the constitution, levied a tariff of about one-fourth the Dingley tariff schedule against certain of her products, and in the same bill decreed that every dollar thus collected should be made a free gift to that unhappy people. But all that is treated as legislation intended to build up monopolies at home and destroy forever the liberty of the men and women of Porto Rico."

"The denunciation of trusts was expected. It was quite as pronounced eight years ago. The people became excited, and on election day turned over the executive and legislative functions of the government to the Democracy. We all know what followed. Monopolies were furiously denounced, and this was expected. The trouble is that those monopolies, as a rule, give a very large proportion of the skilled labor of the country employment, and there is not one of them that has not as many Democrats as Republicans as stockholders, and were Mr. Bryan President tomorrow he could not interfere with one of them."

"The denunciation of the protective tariff is covert, but it is pronounced. It shows that the ancient Bourbon spirit is still dominant—that spirit that learns nothing and forgets nothing."

"The whole instrument is a patchwork of complaints and repinings; it advocates what it repudiates in practice every day; much of it is untrue in fact, and where a remedy is prescribed the programme is untenable. It was shouted for by thousands of men in the convention, who were secretly rejoicing that its provisions can never be carried out."

"In its framework it is bungling and crude."

THE OCTOPUS KAMPANT.

Said the New York Sun on Thursday last:

"Aug. 8, Col. Bryan will fill the state fair grounds at Indianapolis with thunder against trusts, an all but paramount or pretty paramount issue to some or many Democrats."

"Aug. 7, certain Kansas farmers will assemble at Topeka and consider ways and means of selling their crops to the best advantage by means of a combination. These Sunflower monopolists are not only not afraid of the Octopus, but they want to octopus on their own hook."

"Aug. 15 is to see a darker deed. On that day, and at Lincoln, Neb., of all places in the world, farmers of that state are to confer. They are

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest medicine in the world to purify and enrich your blood, create an appetite, give you strength and steady nerves.

Impure Blood—My complexion was bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla did much good by purifying my blood. My skin is now clear. Annie D. McCoy, Watsonstown, Pa.



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

full of greed. They want to oppress and pauperize the country and make it a nation of serfs. They talk of forming a trust for the purpose of regulating the price of their crops and selling them at the highest figures. They want to fix grain elevator rates, too. They are going to ask the next Legislature to force the elevator companies to store grain at a rate to be fixed by the State Board of Agriculture or by a board composed of well-known farmers."

There may not be any more hop lice this season than now appear on the vines. The latest lot of flies that deposit the eggs for the lice seem to be all dead, and there may not be another brood. Leading growers think there will not be. But there are enough lice in all the up-sprayed yards to do serious damage to the hops, in case the weather becomes unfavorable. And there is very little time left in which to spray, with beneficial effects, for the burrs will soon be forming, and when the lice get into these they will stay there. There is no getting them out, by spraying or otherwise. It is too bad that all the hop growers of Oregon do not follow the example of the leading and most successful ones, and calculate spraying as much a necessity as cultivating the yards."

The Hon. F. M. Black, who sits upon the bench in Missouri and is a Gold Democrat, has said this to the Kansas City Journal: "The Gold Democrat has strong convictions, and he stood by them four years ago. He is stronger than ever today, because he sees how right he was then. I think we will have to vote for McKinley." The Gold Democrat threw away half of his vote four years ago, or a great many of them did. This year there will be no occasion or opportunity for this.

A Little Rock paper reports that there is but a single pauper on the Kansas state poor farm. The forlorn old chap spends most of his time sitting on the front porch bewailing his loneliness and denouncing the pernicious prosperity which has robbed him of his companions.

The Twice-a-Week Statesman has more than twice as many subscribers as the Weekly Statesman had nine months ago. It is therefore more than twice as good an advertising medium, though the rates have not changed. And it is growing better every week.

THEIR DRINK IS MADDENING.

Native Tipples of the Philippines is a Horrible Concotion.

The effect of the so-called American saloon on the Filipino is not nearly as bad as the effect of Philippine liquor on American soldiers, says the Omaha Daily Star.

In fact, the former is distinctly superior to the latter, since the American liquors do not produce any immediate or create an immediate appetite for more. George Hobart, a regular army man who has just returned from Manila to his home at Indianapolis, says of the Filipino booze: "It is not heat that is driving the soldiers crazy. It is just simply 'beno.' Absoluthe is not in the same class. It looks like water and tastes like licorice," he says, "and when the boys can't get beer or whiskey, they buy 'beno' from the natives. It takes a pint of it to make a drinking man drunk. The third or fourth consecutive drink makes a blundering idiot out of the victim. The soldiers crave it after they have once tasted it. Out on the lines the boys never get beer or whiskey and when the natives speak this 'beno' into their mouths they follow 'beno' it."

In the southern islands, where the demand is not so great, the natives sell it for three cents a canteenful, but around Manila the demand is so great that the price has been raised to 50 cents. After a man drinks about a pint of the stuff he begins to get silly, but he recovers in a day or two. Then he will want more of it and if he can't get it he will go mad. Then the officers have to shackle him and he is sent to the hospital for the insane at Washington. They tell me that the poor fellows who have been taken there will never get well."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., July 23.—The stamp books recently tried by the postoffice department have been a great success, and up to date it is estimated that a profit of over \$200,000 has accrued on them. About 2,500,000 of them of all kinds have been sold, and they will continue to be one of the permanent institutions of the department. Defects in early issues have been remedied by securing a better grade of paraffine paper, which is now guaranteed to remain in good condition when subjected to a test in which it is immersed in water heated to 110 degrees, which is considerably warmer than any heat to which it can be subjected under conditions that can properly be provided for. The improvements add somewhat to the cost of the books, but there is still a profit on them in excess of the profit secured from the stamps.

The new German reciprocity treaty has been proclaimed. Germany secures reductions on still wines, argols, paintings and statuary, the amount of the reductions in each case being fixed in the Dingley act. In return the United States secures the most favorable nation treatment, or, in other words, the minimum tariff rates on articles exported to Germany. Germany has several tariffs, one reserved for commercial friends and others for nations with which the relations are not so close. The United States has enjoyed the minimum rates up to this time without equivalent, so it is said. Now our absolute right to these minimum rates is to be confirmed and recognized.

If the Chinese situation should become such as to compel the calling of congress in extra session, that body will find difficulty in securing a place in which to sit. The capitol is now in possession of a corps of mechanics and it will require three or four months' steady work to put it in shape for occupancy. All the carpets, desks, chairs, and other furniture have been removed from the senate and house and scattered through the corridors. Work of all kind is being done, such as installing new machinery, elevators, replacing worn-out floors, cans and electric fixtures, and painting.

Possibly General Miles may be sent to China, now that all chance of his winning a great military reputation that might make him a formidable candidate for the presidency is over. He is anxious to go, and the advantages of sending a high ranking officer in the event of joint international operations are quite material. It is probable that the senior officers sent to the scene by other governments will outrank Brigadier General Chaffee, who is the highest ranking of any of our officers detailed for duty in China. There are apt to be many questions of command and authority, and a decision in favor of one or another officer may mean a great deal.

The Isthmian Canal commission has at last practically reached the conclusion that there are but two available canal routes across the Isthmus of Panama. These are the Nicaragua route and the Panama route. Though final information has not been received relative to the advantages of the Panama route, it is the belief of the commission that it is not practicable. Owing to the great displacement merchant ships are now affording, it is probable the commission will recommend a canal of greater width and depth than hitherto regarded as necessary. There will consequently be an increase in cost.

Applications for the organization of national banks under the gold law have been diminishing of late, and treasury officials say that the high-water mark has passed. The average number of daily applications is about one during the first three months after the law went into effect were from seven to ten, but this number is now decreasing and the daily numbers now never exceed three or four. For several months the number will probably hold at these figures and by the end of the current year there will be but the normal number applying.

The Durkee case has at last gotten into the courts after hanging fire for many years. According to the allegations of the petition first filed in the supreme court of the district, Charles Durkee, then governor of Utah, placed Union Pacific railway bonds aggregating over \$64,000,000 in value in the United States treasury for safe keeping. The bonds are said to have been seen in the treasury in 1884, but since then have disappeared and there is no record that they ever existed.

A batch of documents captured by General Funston in the Philippines has revealed the private papers. There are records, accounts, reports, secret instructions and correspondence. The letters discovered are especially interesting, and it is likely that Secretary Root will divulge the contents of some of them, especially as it furnishes good campaign material. The papers are said to involve a number of prominent people in Manila and Hong Kong, among others the representatives in the Orient of large American firms.

The lamentable lack of system in the war department under the present organization has again become apparent. It now seems that the battery ordered to China has been refused permission to take any of the 22 mountain guns which have been stored at Manila for nearly a year without ever being used, and has started without rags. Further, if the battery does get permission to take these, great difficulty will be experienced in providing the powder. Two months ago the army ordnance officer began negotiations with a number of firms for the purchase of powder and projectiles, but have done nothing on account of what the army ordnance officer regard as an excessive charge for material. As one line officer expresses it: "The army ordnance officer is bargaining over the price not of powder, and we shall find ourselves in the field, possibly confronting an enemy, and certainly need of carrying on operations. The army ordnance office is the last branch of the army to realize this emergency, and the last to prepare for it. Each army bureau is ruled by a little tin god, and there seems to be no general responsible head anywhere."

TIRES OF HIS WIFE'S ESTATE.

Standard Oil Official Would Avoid Care of Insane Woman's Wealth.

Henry M. Flagler, a Standard Oil official, has asked the courts in New York to relieve him as committee of the person and estate of his wife, Ida A. Flagler, who was declared an incompetent several months ago.

As a result the justice has appointed Nathaniel Myers as referee to hear the testimony and determine whether Mr. Flagler shall be released from the commission. Pending the referee's report Augustus P. Vanderpool has been appointed special guardian of Mrs. Flagler.

Mr. Flagler has also asked that Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the insanity expert, be appointed in his place. Mrs. Flagler is at Dr. MacDonald's sanitarium at Pleasantville. Mr. Flagler asserts that when he took possession of his wife's property she had stocks and securities to the value of \$1,105,220. She had cash to the amount of \$225,141. On January 8th last Mr. Flagler made an accounting of his wife's finances, which showed that she was possessed of stocks and securities to the amount of \$204,477. Mr. Flagler asserts that he has decided to make his permanent home in Florida and that he has no intention of returning to New York whatever. For this reason he asks to be released from the commission.

As to the appointment of a committee for the estate of his wife, Mr. Flagler suggests the name of Eugene M. Ashley, a lawyer of New York City.

ONLY THING HE COULD PAY.

Tom Lowery Called Upon Pierpont Morgan With His Respects Only.

Colonel Thomas P. Lowery, of Minnesota, railway promoter and operator of national reputation, and now prominent in the management of the great St. Paul and Northern Pacific commanding in personal appearance in whatever group of men he may chance to find place. His character, training and reputation are such that his opinions command the respect alike of business men, lawyers, politicians and clergymen. He is at home with all sorts and conditions of men—good company or pirates, or longshoremen; he has never known to lose his temper; he has the confidence of capitalists everywhere. But Lowery's good name sometimes does, and even a pangon like Tom Lowery has played in hard luck. He has "zone broke" more than once, but has always "tubbed up severely" again like a rubber ball. J. Pierpont Morgan tells of him that one day when a loan of some millions, for which Lowery was responsible, was to fall due on noon, the Minnesota man sent his card about 11 o'clock. "Slowly but surely," says the great financier, "Lowery was as serene and bland and as much at ease with all the world as if a certified check for numerous millions was reposing in his pocket."

"I have called promptly this morning, Mr. Morgan," he said, "in order to pay my respects. I can't pay anything else."

But his paper was renewed in short order.

SUGGESTION ABOUT THE HALL OF FAME.

Instead of reserving so large a part of this memorial for names that will only become famous during the twentieth century, to the exclusion of many brave and noble men and women who shared in the constructive upbuilding of the republic, would it not be far better to insert in the one hundred and fifty names now in order to include such names as Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Blaine and others? This would make it a monument to the first century of our national life, and future generations could provide suitable honors for their own good and great. The Hall of Fame cannot serve as a perpetual tablet for all great Americans, past and to come; why, then, extend it arbitrarily to the year 2000, instead of letting it help perpetuate the memory of those who have produced this far? Surely the glorious era of history made and lived and fought out and wrought out here in this free and mighty new empire of the West, from colonial times down to 1900, has produced at least one hundred and fifty names worthy of lasting honor and remembrance, certainly to be accorded by all Americans who shall ever feel a thrill of gratitude for the civilization and freedom they enjoy.—Ganton's Magazine for May.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN ENGLAND.

Englishmen in all quarters of the island are training carrier pigeons for the purpose of systematic transmission of messages. At the Crystal Palace a pigeon post has been established and it is said to be working perfectly. Numerous clubs have sprung up, which carry on regular communication with continental points by means of these "postmen of the air." It is thought that England's trained pigeons will be immensely valuable to the country in the event of war. It is recalled that one of Lord T. Besschild's pigeons brought to England the first news of the battle of Waterloo and that large use was made of such birds during the siege of Paris.

FIGHTS AMONG ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS.

Fights are a recognized part of the school education among the boys. In America when boys fight it is because they are angry with each other; in England they fight because they are anxious to find out which is the better man physically. They may have no quarrel or ill feeling, but if their friends cannot agree as to their relative prowess, the ultimate result is pretty apt to be a "duel."

"Right ahead of us," resumed the traveler, who was narrating his experiences, "gawped the mountain pass."

"Do you know," artlessly interrupted one of the younger women in the company, "they seem very queer to me? How can a mountain yaw?"

"Did you never see Cumberland and Gap, miss?" he asked. And there were no more interruptions.—Chicago Tribune.

CANTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beck's Signature of Dr. H. Fletcher