

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, \$ 50 Three months, in advance, \$ 25 * One year, on time, \$1 25

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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.

The "yellow" newspapers are having a brilliant opportunity to show their proclivities during the trouble with the yellow fellows of the Orient.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business. There must be a State Engineer of Roads before Oregon will even begin to have a system of permanent highways.

"The Republicans will be satisfied with nothing less than a majority of 300,000 in the state of New York this fall, and they feel confident of securing it," says an exchange. This is probably just a little enthusiastic.

The growers are already advertising for pickers, and this reminds us that the legira to the hop yards will soon commence. If there is little or no rain to delay the maturing, picking will be general, if not universal, by the first of the coming month.

His detractors find it a difficult matter to pick any flaws in President McKinley's Chinese policy. And this fact is not attributable to "McKinley luck." It is due entirely to McKinley statesmanship, including all the attributes which that term implies, made up of experience, patience, caution, wisdom, foresight and "horse-sense."

There is no use to be discouraged over the poor grain crops of our farmers, or the ravages of the cut worm. The former will accentuate the necessity of diversified agriculture, which is the main hope of our country, and the latter will probably not come again for fifteen years—the length of time they have absented themselves since their last visitation.

Donald Mackay, chairman of the Republican city and county committees, in Multnomah, is out in a printed explanation of how the regular Republican Legislative candidates happened to be defeated at the election in June. Mr. Mackay tells nothing that is new to the people of Multnomah county or of the state. His explanation is mainly a lot of charges. There are many Republicans in Oregon who thought Mr. Mackay had too much sense and discretion to write such a foolish letter, crying over spilled milk. It serves no good purpose. The wise thing would have been to keep quiet and profit by the experience of defeat, which was due to arbitrary methods of besisism.

A report of the Chief of Ordnance of the Army has just been published. As it is for the year ending June 30, 1899, just a year ago, it cannot be said to contain much of "contemporaneous human interest," except for students of ordnance and ballistics. Yet it tells of the proposition to simplify the office system, to reduce the number of returns required, and to decrease the amount of red tape used. The proposition will meet with general approval among Army officers and Army clerks. A recent article from Manila related humorously, yet truly, the trials of an officer who had accounted for only five out of six pencils with which he had been charged; his return of supplies was following him all over the world, having grown to an enormous size because of endorsements added to it by every officer through whose hands it passed. Anything that will do away with red tape and yet keep accurate account of supplies issued is of interest to those who believe in having our Army, however large or small it may be, efficient in every way. Red tape is necessary; but too much tape prevents the free use of the arms, and is a hindrance, especially in an army.

THE STATE FAIR.

Unless all signs are deceptive, the State Fair will this year approach nearer the accomplishment of a comprehensive exhibit of all the industries of Oregon than has been attained in any previous year, and consequently will be of more value both to the visitors and to the exhibitors. The directors are making earnest efforts to bring about such a result, and the prospects are their work will be crowned with success. It is desirable that every county in the state should have a good exhibit. The people of all the counties are taxed to provide the appropriation for the Fair, and therefore all of them should take advantage of it to make their resources and their industries known throughout the commonwealth. Certainly they will have only themselves to blame if they do not, for a special appeal has been made to them to profit by the exceptional advantages provided for such exhibits this year. —Albany Herald.

If the period of fair weather holds out continuously, or nearly so, the farmers of Oregon will be through with their harvesting in time to take their vacations at the Fair. They are sure to do so in larger numbers than heretofore, on account of the fact that it has gone forth that the Fair is to be a great success, and the additional fact that the farmers are much more generally interested than heretofore in diversified agriculture, including the raising of more and better stock. They will want to see the specimens on exhibition, and to study the breeds and their good points. In this way, the State Fair will be worth to the commonwealth treasury vastly more than the \$500 annual appropriation that goes towards the payment of premiums on agricultural products.

THE OLD DEMOCRATS AND THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A writer in the New York Sun thinks the old Democrat voters who choke at the Kansas City platform, but who will support Bryan or neglect McKinley for the reason that Bryan has been nominated as a "Democrat" and they have been bred to support the "Democracy," are like the children whom McClure's Magazine recently told of in the schools. They had been taught to sing patriotic songs. In "America" they had sung of "rocks and rills," "templed hills," and "rapture," and when asked to write what they had learned, they wrote:

"I love thy rots and chills, Thy woods and temper pills, My heart with ratcher thrills Like that above."

We will quote Drake's "Address to the American Flag" to show into what it was turned by repetition with out understanding: "For ever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?" This is all that the singers know of it!

"For ever wave that standing sheet, Where breeze the foe but falls before us, With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

What real difference is there between these quaint little parrots of the school and the solemn partisans of "Democracy" who follow the Populist nominee of Kansas City muttering "Democratic, Democratic, Democratic?" There is no sense beneath the words in either case. Bryanism is indefinitely more antagonistic to the democracy of Thomas Jefferson than was Alexander Hamilton. It is repudiation of what was Democracy twenty years ago radical and complete.

KING IN LOVE'S REALM.

Every one who is growing old, with a bald spot where his pate has so long yearned to feel the crown of England resting upon it, there is considerable majesty floating around the person of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, especially the social realm over which he rules with a scepter of iron. There is something truly imperial in the manner in which Wales's will has prevailed to prevent the Cornwallis West-Lady Randolph Churchill marriage until he was good and ready to sanction those nuptials. Lieutenant West was of age and Lady Randolph Churchill had age to burn—if they wanted to marry you'd think they would simply go and marry. Like sensible people of age anywhere else would do. But no; they and their friends must beseech the Prince, who at first opposed the match, for his consent. Deferring the union of two fond hearts until Albert Edward should give the word, and he has only now consented, and there was great rejoicing at the week-end house-party where his consent was voted.

As the loving subjects of the old King of Yvetot used to sing, your truly romantic nature will feel like singing now of Wales—"Sing ho, ho, ho! and he, he, he! That's the kind of a King for me!" There's true royalty in this exercise of the right of "high justice" in the court of love. Albert Edward's kingly position is so pretty indeed that one is tempted to wish he may never become the real King of a great England. He should belong exclusively to the royal demesne of sentiment for all time to come.—St. Louis Republic.

the government in the remotest degree, that would be quite another thing. It would not be permitted. It is therefore never attempted.

The Oregonian has been attempting to stir up the people of Portland, and have them take some interest in the development of the country, which would result in the building up of the city. That paper said a few days ago that if the Bohemia mining district was located in Washington or California, it would long since have had a railroad. The same may be said of several other sections of this state. Take the Tillamook country. Witness Southeastern Oregon, an empire without a single mile of railroad. The Santiam mines, too, should have been developed long ago. Portland has been sitting with folded hands, while Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and other places have pushed out for new fields. Their people have pulled together for the common good. Nearly every rich man in Portland is afraid some other man may make some money if he does anything for the good of the city and country. The time has come for a general advancement all along the line in Oregon. There are great opportunities in sight. Not only the people of Portland, but the people of the entire state, should unite and pull together for the general good. Oregon should invite new capital and new enterprises and people, and push forward and take advantage of the markets and opportunities that are in reach. Who will take the lead? Portland should answer this question, for to that city would accrue the greatest benefits.

The Spokesman-Review was asked to estimate the number of persons who would be given employment if the entire available water power of the Spokane falls were put to use. A few years ago, Dr. Coleman Sellers published a table showing the amount of power required in different industries. He arranged this on the constructive plan of giving the horse power for each artisan employed. For example, in a flour mill, each man was found to need 13.20 horse power in mechanical industry; in lumber sawing the proportion is 5.56 horse power; in iron and steel manufacture, 2.82 horse power; in cotton fabrics, 1.49; and in woollens, 1.23 horse power for each operative. Accepting the moderate estimate of 30,000 horse power as the minimum flow of the Spokane river this power if entirely applied to flour milling, would afford employment for 2300 persons; if applied to lumbering, it would employ nearly 5500; if to iron and steel manufacturers, 10,630; if to cotton fabrics, 20,000; and if to woollens, 24,000. Think of the army of men who would be given employment in Salem if all the available water power were utilized! If Silver creek were harnessed for our services, and the Santiam, and the energy transmitted by electricity, and if all the power of Mill creek within two miles of the capital were used to the best possible advantage, there is no reason why Salem should not become a manufacturing center.

The many pens that are employed in discussing the China question have not always found happy sources of illustration and precedent to round out their theses. But the outbreak in Pekin can find a parallel in that of Paris in 1792, which was precipitated just as this one in China has been, by the fear of invasion. A master pen has touched that scene and a contemporary writer thinks the burning words of Carlyle can almost be applied to what has happened in the yellow man's capital: "Ye have roused her then ye emigrants and despots, of the world, France is roused. Long have ye been lecturing and tutoring the poor nation like cruel, unfeeling pedagoques. Shaking over her your ferules of fire and steel, it is long that ye have pricked and diltipped and affrighted her there as she sat helpless in her dead ceremonies of a constitution, you gathering in on her from all lands with your armaments and plots, your invading and truculent bullyings. And, lo! now ye have pricked her to the quick and she is up and her blood is up. The dead ceremonies are rent into cobwebs and she fronts you in that terrible strength of nature which no man can measure, which goes down to madness and Tópiet; see how ye will deal with her."

A Salem stock buyer says he does not find more hogs in the country than he did last year, though it would seem that our farmers should raise more of them, and they probably will, now that there has come an activity in dairying. He says he has never seen nearly as many sheep in the valley as he finds now, though they are not for sale. It is almost impossible to buy any of them. It is also hard to find beef cattle for sale. This is a very favorable sign for the future prosperity of the Willamette valley.

President McKinley, as the constituted representative of a great Republic, has lifted the yoke of oppressive imperialism from the shoulders of 850,000 Porto Ricans, from 1,500,

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves; due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Dyspepsia, weakness, and other worries will be things of the past and life will be worth living.

Hacking Cough—"I was troubled with dry, hacking cough. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and made me strong." George W. Bennam, Coalspring, Del.



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

000 Cubans, and 10,000,000 Filipinos. He has freed more subject colonists from the tyranny of Spain than Washington delivered from the oppression of Great Britain, yet in view of these facts of history Bryan would have the country believe that it must choose between him an Emperor.

Information from Germany indicates that much alarm is felt in shipping circles there lest the passage of the American shipping bill will restrict the development of German shipping in the American foreign carrying trade. This is one of the strongest points in favor of the passage of the bill, or of some other bill that will accomplish the object of building up an American merchant marine, so that the enormous sums now paid to foreigners in ocean fares and freights each year may accrue to citizens of this country.

Senator Frye estimates that as soon as the shipping bill, which he expects to put through Congress at the next session, has built up a substantial fleet of American ships, there will be a large and permanent reduction in ocean freights, the benefit of which would go more largely to our farmers, whose products compose nearly three quarters of our entire exports, than to any other class of our citizens.

The imports and exports of Porto Rico for the month of May, 1899, were each about 100 per cent greater than for the corresponding month of the year 1899. This is the poverty and distress to which the Democratic platform said the Republicans had doomed the island.

KRUGER IN WAR TIME.

His Famous Red Five Feet From the Floor.

(Allen Sangree in Ainslee's.) "Since my last meeting with Mr. Kruger, two years ago, he has become more venerable in appearance, and seems to have lost in physical vigor. His hair is now snow white and sparse; his complexion ashy pale, and his massive features, as a good burgher put it to me, remind one of a hippopotamus. His eyes give him trouble, and over them he wears at all times smoke-colored spectacles. He wears a gray suit, and two little gold rings in his ears, that were put in when he was a youngster, show plainly against the white hair. He smokes less than formerly, drinks more coffee, and while talking, spits in a nervous, jerky manner. "The war has proved a terrible strain on the old Transvaal patriot's nervous vitality. For the first time in his life he has been compelled to forego the habits of a lifetime, and Pretorians tell with wonderment how they have seen him working at one or two o'clock in the morning with his secretaries. "So exhausted has he been on several occasions that he mounted with great difficulty into the ancient Dutch bed which came out from Holland with the first Jacob Kruger. This bed is five feet from the floor and reached by a stairway. It is a ponderous affair, shaped like a pyramid, broad below and narrow at the top. A wide strip on one side prevents his honor from falling overboard. It has been Mr. Kruger's custom to retire to this couch at seven in the evening and arise at four. But with the arrival of telegrams and couriers from the front, his rest is constantly interrupted. "Not so with his working regime. Though haggard in countenance, he is never one second late in arriving at the Raad house at nine a. m. So punctual is he that when the clock shows exactly sixty minutes past eleven he breaks off abruptly, sometimes in the middle of a word, and stalks from the room. No possible contingency, apparently, would keep him after that moment. At two o'clock he is again at his post, and remains there until four."

Brigadier General William Ludlow, who has sailed for Europe, accompanied by his wife and aid, will examine the general staff organization of the German army, and to all information thus obtained will make recommendations to the war department at Washington on his return. The general thinks the greatest military need of this country is staff organization.

A movement is on foot at Malpas, Cheshire, England, for the restoration of the church with which the name of Bishop Heber is associated. It was in the neighboring rectory that he was born, and the register testifies to the fact that he was christened in Malpas church. Not only so, but his father, Reginald Heber, was the builder of the rectory and his mother was the architect.

The chief export of Germany to Great Britain is sugar, which amounted in value last year to \$28,500,000 marks.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—Minister Conger's alleged dispatch has given rise to inquiries as to whether the Chinese government could have possession of our diplomatic secret code. This has just been changed but Minister Conger has not yet received his new copy so that communication with him has to be by the old one. This the Chinese may have. They certainly possess the cipher dispatches sent over their lines to the United States for the last 15 years and they have the translation of most of these published in the United States. Given enough samples of this sort, a pretty accurate idea of the code should be worked out.

About \$3,000 worth of the old fractional currency comes into the Treasury department every year for redemption and it is believed that there is still out-standing some \$15,000,000 of it, the bulk of it held by collectors and private individuals. Every now and then some old person dies, and the heirs, finding a quantity of the "shinplasters" in a disused pocket book or some other hiding place, send them to Washington to be redeemed. Occasionally, too, banks forward quite a lot of the notes in unbroken sheets, just as they got them many years ago.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has informed a millinery paper which made inquiries in regard to the importation of plumage under the Lacey act that there is no restriction to the importation into the United States of plumage of birds other than that of the English sparrow, the starling, etc., or of other noxious species, specified in the act. Plumage of prohibited birds associated or arranged with the plumage of the barnyard fowl is not admissible to entry, as the separation for the purposes of entry of one portion and exportation of the other portion would be impracticable.

Official figures show the limited extent of United States trade with China. Stated in dollars, in 1899 the total imports of China were \$190,000,000 and exports \$143,000,000, a total of \$333,000,000. Of this the United States got 12 per cent, Great Britain and her colonies 63 per cent, and Japan more than half of the remainder. It will be seen that although American trade with China has steadily increased in recent years, it is very small compared with England's. The trade of the United States both ways with all China and including Hongkong for the fiscal year 1899 was \$42,000,000, which is only 2 1/2 per cent of the total volume of our foreign commerce for that year.

The Secretary of War has approved the sentence of imprisonment for life imposed upon Henry Vance, Co. L, 37th infantry, for deserting to the rebels and remaining in their ranks until apprehended near Pangin in April. He tried to persuade another musician of the same regiment to desert and go over to the enemy. He will be confined in the Bilidid prison at Manila.

The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, has made public its regular monthly bulletin on the subject of the trade of the Philippine Islands for the six months ended December 31, 1899. The total value of merchandise imported into the islands for this period was \$11,456,670, divided as follows: From China, \$5,595,495; the United Kingdom, \$2,650,420; Spain, \$1,326,629; British East India, \$1,021,488; United States, \$768,507. The exports were \$7,645,626, divided as follows: To China, \$2,377,629; United Kingdom, \$2,232,943; United States, \$2,137,265; Japan, \$822,766, and Spain, \$875,539.

The first infantry, now posted in the west of Cuba, will be at once brought home, leaving only 5,000 soldiers still in Cuba. The island has been divided into two departments instead of the existing three, and it has been decided that the constitutional convention shall be held early in the fall, the exact date being left to General Wood. The election and entire withdrawal of the United States from the island will quickly follow. General Wood says that peace and quiet prevail in Cuba, and that troops are kept there simply for their moral influence and as an indication to the people that lawlessness will not be tolerated.

The Treasury is now coining \$1,500,000 of silver dollars each month from bullion purchased under the Sherman law. This is being done under a law of Congress, which also provides for the canceling of the same amount of the existing Treasury notes.

The condition of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama will almost certainly require that a gunboat be sent there. The Machias, which was there for some time, was recently recalled under the belief that the trouble was over, but it has broken out again worse than ever. So far the belligerents have been induced to respect the towns of Panama and Colon and confine their hostilities to the country outside. But this condition can scarcely continue, and the Navy Department is under the necessity of sending a vessel to protect American interests on the Isthmus.

The immigration officers are worried by the announcement that 50,000 Roumanians are preparing to come to the United States. These people, a number of whom have already arrived, are not desirable as a class. They carry passports which allow them to depart from their own country with the stipulation that they shall not return, and they are only passed through Germany under bond to make sure that none of them stops there. Most of those who have arrived have been admitted under bond that they shall not become public charges within one year after landing.

Practically all vacancies in the army will be filled from army sources. After the West Point class was provided places in June there still remained vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, and to fill them the War Department ordered examinations in all the Military Departments of this country and the colonies for enlisted men whose term of

service and conduct record admitted of their being ordered before boards. Returns received from five departments at home show that 41 men have passed, and when the full reports are sent in it is expected the successful candidates will be more than sufficient to fill all existing vacancies. Never since soon after the Civil war has the army been so open to promotion for the "common soldier." Probably 200 have been appointed in the past two years.

CHINESE MISSIONARIES.

Many Folks Hold That Reform, Like Charity, Should Begin at Home.

(Prof. John Fryer in Ainslee's.) "Many people among us are led to say we should reform the millions of ignorant and vicious citizens in our own land before commencing operations in the distant Chinese. The Chinese also will point with scorn to the crowds of debauched American and other sailors who get leave to go on shore when their ships are in Chinese ports, and run in drunken riot among the harmless natives in a manner that is disgusting in the extreme. Even the well-to-do merchants and other representatives of our Western lands when in China too often live anything but moral lives, so that the Chinese are led to cry shame upon them. Attend to your own people first, they say, and when you have lifted them up to the standard you preach to us, we will gladly listen to your words."

"The Chinese officials do not hate the average regular missionary as a man; but they dislike his teaching. The missionary's pure and upright life as an example for the Chinese people is a continual and unmistakable object lesson to the officials, making manifest by contrast their own cruel, grasping, evil lives. The corrupt official is better pleased with the depraved European or American merchant than he is with the missionary. He feels that the merchants and he have much in common, are birds of a feather. In theory, the Chinese classes hold that the officials are to be "like parents to the people." It is therefore the official who can instruct the people on all points of morality and doctrine. This duty they not only do not perform themselves, but they very strenuously object to the sensible self-denying missionary when he comes unacked to perform it for them. The more the "stupid common people," as they are called, can be kept in ignorance the more easily can they be governed. Hence the attempt of the missionary to uplift them is a conspiracy against one of the strongholds of officialdom. The misrepresentations of the object and the work of missionaries, and the many evil things attributed to them, as well as the riots stirred up by the officials, ending in the occasional murder of the more aggressive missionaries, are mostly due to this cause."

TALL AND SHORT SOLDIERS.

Recruits for the British artillery are now permitted to be two inches shorter than before the war, but the candidates for the line and for the army service corps get a remission of only a half inch. The Civil and Military Gazette of India protests against the exclusion from the British army of short men. Few men, it points out, are shorter than the Ghoorkas or tall-er than the Highlanders, yet it says that out of these two comes some of the best fighting material that the British empire can produce. "If we exclude from the army," it declares, "men built on the short Ghoorka pattern, it would be quite as reasonable to keep out the tall Highlander."

There are many close students of physiology who insist that short men are on the whole stronger than their tall brethren. Such are fond of citing the case of the bluejacket, who, as the rule of height is not strict in the navy as in the army, is often comparatively short, yet it would be a rash person indeed who should consider the Jack-tars weaklings.—Army and Navy Journal.

BURIED WITH \$500 IN HIS POCKET.

It is not often that a man is buried with \$500 in his pockets. His relatives generally look to that. But such a case has actually happened in this city.

A few days ago Don Sabino Trujillo died and was buried in Dolores on Monday last. After the funeral the niece of the deceased informed the relatives of the dead man that he had at the time of his death the sum of \$500 in one of his pockets; he was buried in his ordinary clothes. General Wood says that peace and quiet prevail in Cuba, and that troops are kept there simply for their moral influence and as an indication to the people that lawlessness will not be tolerated.

WHAT COULD HE DO?

An exchange gives this example of the difficulties sometimes encountered under Russian laws. "Said an official to a traveler suspected of too great curiosity: "You can't remain in this country, sir." "Very well," returned the traveler, "then I'll leave it." "Have you a permit to leave?" "No sir." "Then you cannot leave. I give you twenty-four hours for making up your mind what to do!"

Hawarden castle, where Mrs. Gladstone was born in 1812, and which was her home during the long period of her life, now passes to her grandson, William Glynn Charles Gladstone, who is a boy at Eton, 15 years of age. The estate was purchased by Sir John Glynn in 1652, and the old castle dates back to the times of the Britons.

Bombay is an immense city, with land and sea shipping equal to the best. It has large commerce and trade and manufacturing interests. Its buildings are said to be the finest in India.

Japan got its first telegraph line in 1853. Today it has 144,570 miles of line in service, with 1287 offices.

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