

## 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

\* 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. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay \$1.25 a year, in case they let the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

**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.

## IT MUST NOT BE.

If you will follow the eastern shore of the Pacific from Cape Horn to Alaska and its western shore from Pebering strait to the Malay peninsula and Australia you will pass only countries that are in their infancy in development. The great development of the future must take place along the shores of the Pacific and especially in Asia. Here will be found the great market for the surplus products of the rest of the world. Already there are two and a half billion dollars' worth of merchandise passing annually through the ports of the Pacific, but the development of this trade has only fairly begun.

Japan forty years ago had no commerce with the outside world, comparatively speaking, but today her foreign trade amounts every year to more than 171 millions.

India sixty years ago had a trade with foreign countries of 75 millions, but now it exceeds 900 millions and is growing faster than at any other period of its history.

Siberia with its new railroad reaching the Pacific will give an impetus to the development of this vast territory which will soon become the home of millions to participate in the trade of the Pacific.

China will soon be opened up to the products of civilization; railroads will traverse every part of her vast domain and bring down to the shores of the Pacific immense stores of wealth in exchange for our products. The commerce with China's 400,000,000 people must be enormous when fully developed.

Whether we shall have our part of this trade depends upon the decision of the people next November. If we give up our territory in the Orient as Bryan has pledged his party to do we lose our opportunity to command our portion of this vast commerce. It is plainly to the disadvantage of the nation to place Bryan at the head of



## His Terrible Cough.

Few things are so depressing and weakening as a constant cough. Few things are as discouraging as a cough that will not yield to treatment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs when all other medicines fail, because it is more than a cough medicine. The cough is but a symptom. "Discovery" makes new and pure blood, heals the lacerated tissues, and gives the body the needed strength to throw off disease. It cures the cough by curing the cause of the cough. There is no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic in the "Discovery."

"I had a terrible cough something over a year ago and could find nothing to stop it, or even to do me a particle of good," writes Mr. J. M. Pitt of Cameron, Screven Co., Ga. "I changed to see an advertisement of yours, and forthwith bought a bottle of your valuable 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Before I had taken half a bottle I was entirely well."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

affairs while advocating such a dangerous and dangerous policy. He must be defeated. His election would mean a halt in the nation's progress; it would mean disaster to our trade with the Orient, and would seriously retard the development of the Pacific coast.

## FROM A "WAGE EARNER."

The following letter was received at this office yesterday:

Salem, Ore., Aug., 1900

Editor Statesman:  
Dear Sir:—I wish to call your attention to an editorial in your issue of Aug. 14th, entitled, "Wages and Cost of Living."

I shall say nothing regarding your logic or want of logic, but I simply call your attention to the following figures which appear in that article. You say that "from 1894 to 1897, with two and a half years of the Dingley tariff to help things along, the savings banks deposits increased from \$1,747,461,280 to \$2,230,366,954." Since there is but about \$2,000,000,000 in money of all kinds in the United States, how is it that the wage earners have more money on deposit than there is money in the United States? The wage earners are looking at figures quite as much as you editors, and when you give us figures give us some explanation of them.

The wage earners don't take their medicine without knowing what it is before they take it.

## A WAGE EARNER.

We presume that if our would-be sarcastic friend who signs himself "A Wage Earner" were a farmer and had a hundred loads of hay, he would want a hundred hay racks to haul it with. If he had a thousand bushels of wheat, he would want two thousand half bushel measures to measure it with. If he were a merchant and had a thousand yards of calico, presumably he would require a thousand yard sticks to measure it with.

The statement of the correspondent is admitted. There are only about two thousand millions of "money" of all kinds in the United States. We go further and tell our correspondent that there is not that much real money in the United States. Not half that much. The money of redemption of the United States and the rest of the commercial world is gold. This is the primary money, the measure of value. There are only about eight hundred millions of gold money in the United States. The other twelve hundred millions of "money" is not money in the strict sense. It is made up of representatives of money, silver and paper and fractional money, of alloy. The twelve hundred millions of so-called money is only token money. It passes for money, only because it is redeemed in gold on demand, or based on the value of gold money, or on the value of 25.8 grains of gold in weight, of the standard fineness.

So the wage earners of the United States have to their credit in the savings banks of this country nearly three times as much value as is represented by all the money of ultimate redemption in the country. And every dollar of it is payable in gold on demand, or when due according to contract. And still very little of even this eight hundred millions of gold ever sees the light of day. About \$227,000,000, or over one-fourth of it is locked up in the treasury vaults of the federal Government. Most of the balance is in the bank vaults of New York and the other big cities. Some ten to fifteen millions of it circulates occasionally from hand to hand on the Pacific coast. Little of it is seen outside of bank and treasury vaults in any other part of the country.

Nearly all the people of this country are wage earners. Newspaper editors are nearly all wage earners, and they generally earn all the wages they get. Think of the enormous total due to wage earners from the railroads of this country, with their 185,236 miles of road! Of the amounts, running up into the thousands of millions, from the building and loan associations! Of the life insurance companies! Of the mutual insurance associations all over the country! The foreign commerce takes two thousand millions a year. The public debt of the United States is over two thousand millions. The liabilities of the national banks aggregate five thousand millions.

The clearing house business of the United States for the six months ending with June amounted to forty-three thousand millions of dollars, and yet only a very small proportion of these eight hundred millions of dollars in gold was used in these transactions. The gold remained in the bank vaults. The "money" for the balances was mostly made up of paper representatives, and these amounted to only five to eight per cent of the total sum. The rest was merely a transfer of figures. Merely a system of book keeping. The clearing house business for the single month of June aggregated seven and a half thousand millions of dollars—and the gold remained in its hidden places in the dark vaults.

Gold, the primary money, is merely a measure of value and a store of value. One dollar is a yard stick of value that may measure a million different transactions. It is not used up by being passed from hand to hand, or more often transferred on the ledger pages of the book keepers. It is worth just as much after measuring a million transactions as if it had only just been dug out of the bowels of the earth and had the official stamp of its weight and

fineness, and therefore of its value, not upon it in the mint.

This store and measure of value is being added to enormously in the United States. Although a very small proportion of the \$800,000,000 worth of gold now in the country is in actual circulation from hand to hand, some \$75,000,000 a year is being added to it from our mines—being piled up in the vaults. The savings bank depositors use very little of this gold. They do not see the gold. It would earn them nothing if hid away. They want merely paper representatives of its value, to deposit and bear them interest, or to pass on to others for the necessities and comforts of life. Not only are our mines adding to the store of actual gold, but our manufactures and agricultural products are adding enormously to our credits in other countries, which are payable in gold on demand. The excess of our exports over our imports for 1898, 1899 and 1900, three years to June 30, were \$1,689,778,790. The wonderful significance, of these figures may be the better realized when it is stated that the total excess of exports over imports for the whole period from 1790 to June 30, 1897, was only \$356,869,012.

We trust that our correspondent will not allow any one to scare him with the notion that these savings bank depositors are going to draw out all the money in the United States and put it in their pockets and thus impoverish the rest of the people! This seems to be the inference he wishes drawn from the fact which he has discovered.

The dealers seem anxious to take care of the hop growers this year. This is a good sign. The main thing most of the growers need, however, is a good price for their product.

It would seem that the great news agencies ought to give more reliable information from China than has been coming from that country.

As soon as the campaign gets fairly under way, we will realize that all the liars are not in China.

## COPYRIGHT IN SPEECHES.

A novel and curious case in copyright is that decided by the House of Lords in favor of the London Times. There is no official publication of the speeches in Parliament corresponding with the Congressional Record and the English newspapers employ their own stenographers to make such reports as they require. In this way the Times, some years ago, reported in extenso a number of leading speeches by Lord Rosebery. Subsequently a publisher, with the Earl's permission, made up a volume of his speeches, for campaign purposes, using the text that had been printed in the London Times.

The newspaper, which had taken the precaution to enter its reports for copyright, brought suit for infringement, asking an injunction on the sale of the speeches, which it claimed as its property. Naturally this property right was denied, and the argument on the case raised all manner of abstract questions upon the nature and purposes of copyright. It was carried through all the courts and decided against the claim of the reporter. The Times took a final appeal to the House of Lords, which has reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals and given the conclusive judgment in favor of the Times.

According to our American theory of copyright, as founded on "the natural dominion which every one has over his own ideas," this seems to assume that the reporter is the author of the speech, as sometimes no doubt he is, though scarcely in this case. It will be observed that Lord Rosebery's rights in the matter do not enter into consideration. As the Lord Chancellor observed, "each reporter is entitled to his own report" and there might be as many copyrights as reporters. Presumably, if Lord Rosebery wished to keep control of his ideas, he should have provided his own reporter and thus secured his copyright. Having failed to do so, it was open to the Times' reporter to obtain the ownership of his speech. Lord Halsbury's view of copyright being that it "is given by statute to the first producer of a book."

We do not believe this would hold in the courts of the United States. They might decide that a public man who has uttered his ideas, without previously securing them, has dedicated them to the public and lost any exclusive control; but that they would recognize the right of another to pick up his words and make them his own property, we doubt, even in the face of the House of Lords. Copyright is necessarily dependent on statutes, and while the English law has had in view mainly the property rights of the publishers or owner, the aim on this side has been the protection of the author or creator of ideas, rather than of the mechanical agency through which they were promulgated. The subject, however, is intricate at best, and in the precise form in which it was embodied in this case the question is not likely to arise here.

President McKinley has done the proper thing in China, and kept on doing it, as the events prove and as even his political enemies will have to acknowledge. And it is very fortunate that this country has a man with such a cool head, broad mind and sympathetic heart—and a man with such experienced statesmanship and practiced diplomacy, at the head of its government to meet the difficulties that will now arise beyond the Pacific. They are large in comparison with the questions of policy and action that have up to this time confronted the Administration.

Says the San Jose Mercury: "The business of supplying the 5000 horses, forage, commissary and quartermaster's supplies to fill the ten steamers to be sent to San Francisco by the German government is not going to be a small matter. This is all extra business brought here because of the Chinese war and is in addition to the extra business of our own and of other foreign governments resulting from the same cause."

Manila is in a position to become the clearing house for the commerce of Asia just as Liverpool is for Europe. Shall we govern it and its trade or shall we pull down the flag and leave it to be plundered by Aguinaldo and his band of pirates as Bryan proposes to do?

Unless all signs fail the coming Oregon State Fair is going to be much the biggest and best ever held in Oregon. The interest manifested in the institution, all over Oregon is remarkable.

It was great news that came out of Pekin on Friday. Great news for the civilized world in general and the United States in particular, and the Pacific coast still more in particular.

The Aurora "Borealis" thinks the price for picking fixed by the Battellville hop growers' picnic, 35 cents a box, will generally prevail—if it doesn't rain.

## Beware of Statements for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of men and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often felt to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## AN INVENTOR'S GOOD LUCK.

Marion, Ind., Aug. 1.—William E. Heald of this city has made a discovery that will probably bring him a large fortune and which promises to solve the problem of purifying the streams of Indiana that are being polluted by refuse and acids from mills and factories. The game fish in nearly all the rivers of Indiana have been killed. Horses and cattle have been poisoned and offensive odors from some of the rivers have caused injunction proceedings to be filed against several manufacturers. The health officers and fish commissioners have been trying to solve the problem for several years without success.

A plant was erected by Heald which was devised to prevent the pollution of streams by utilizing the waste material. Most of this waste from the mills contains sulphuric acid, and with Heald's method it was found that the refuse could be converted into blue vitriol or copperas, and blue stone. The copperas can be marketed at \$15 per ton, while the blue stone brings \$90 per ton.

## LA GRIPPE

is now reaping a rich harvest. Medical statistics compiled by the best physicians of the world show that over sixty per cent of the cases of acquired CONSUMPTION are due to LA GRIPPE. There are also other points of weakness. Refer to the numbers on the chart. Study each one carefully. Familiarize yourself with them. If you have an attack of LA GRIPPE begin the use of HUDYAN as soon as the acute symptoms have subsided. HUDYAN will bring about the restoration to perfect health.



## The Parts Affected Are:

1. THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE LINING THE BACK PORTION OF THE NOSE.—It becomes inflamed and thickened, and a chronic catarrh is the result. HUDYAN will reduce the inflammation, and leave the mucous membrane in a perfectly healthy condition.
2. (THE EAR DRUM) THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE EAR.—It becomes inflamed and thickened, giving rise to almost total deafness. HUDYAN will prevent the spread of the inflammation. The drum will not be affected and hearing will be unimpaired.
3. CHRONIC TONSILLITIS, OR CHRONIC SORE THROAT.—From the same cause as the two preceding. HUDYAN will prevent its coming on.
4. WEAKNESS IN THE HEART.—HUDYAN will strengthen the heart nerves, equalize the circulation of blood, and cause the heart-beats to become strong and regular.
5. A WEAKENED CONDITION OF THE LOWER LUNGS OF THE LUNGS.—HUDYAN will cause the lung tissue to become strong and healthy.
6. LUMBAGO, OR WEAK BACK.—HUDYAN will strengthen it almost immediately.

HUDYAN will cure all of the above symptoms and leave your whole system in a perfect condition of health. Go to your druggist at once and procure a package of HUDYAN for 50 cents, or six packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Remember that you can consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. Call and see the doctors. You may call and see them or write, as you desire. Address

Hudyan Remedy Company

Corner Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## WITH RUBBER-TIRED WHEELS.

A Large Number of the City's Fire Apparatus Now Thus Equipped.

The latest apparatus in the New York Fire Department is to be provided with rubber-tired wheels. It is 16 truck at fire headquarters, East Sixty-seventh street, near Third avenue, mention of which was made recently in the Sun. This is the first truck in the department thus equipped. There are, however, in Manhattan and the Bronx, including one engine not thus actually equipped, but which soon will be, and including the department's new electric light engine, twelve engines with rubber-tired wheels as follows: 6 engine, Cedar street; 8 East Fifty-first street, near Third avenue; 12 William street, near Pearl; 13 Wooster street, near Spring; 17 Ludlow street, near Spring and in the same house, the electric light engine; 23 West Fifty-eighth street, near Broadway; 33 Great Jones street near Lafayette place; 39 Fire Headquarters, East Sixty-seventh street, near Third avenue; 53 East 10th street near Third avenue, and 56 in West Eighty-third street near Columbus avenue.

The truck with its men aboard weighs about six tons, the engines weigh about five tons. Originally two engines were equipped with rubber-tired wheels experimentally. As a result of these experimental trials the department has had every new engine in its line since bought equipped with rubber tires. The first engine thus equipped was 23, in 1897. At first the tires were made of a uniform size on all four wheels, the rubber being about three and a half inches across the base within the channel of the steel tire in which it is held. Now the tires are made three and a half inches on the front and four upon the rear wheels, upon which two-thirds of the weight of the apparatus is carried.

The additional cost of an engine equipped with rubber-tired wheels is from \$400 to \$450, according to the size of the tires used. The advantages are, first, a great economy in the matter of repairs; there is far less wear and tear on an apparatus equipped with rubber-tired wheels, and going less often to the shop, it is, of course, more continuously in commission and so affords in greater measure the protection that is designed to give. The rubber tired engine is much more perfectly under control in going to and from fires; the driver knows just what he can do with it. He can for instance enter and leave railroad tracks with facility and certainty; he knows that the rear wheels will not slide on the rails, but will follow the front wheels as they would ordinarily. With the engine thus under perfect command there is less danger of collision with elevated pillars, or other fixed

ment of an English clergyman now on a visit to this country. "The only time I ever heard a congregation laugh unrestrainedly during the regular services in a cathedral," said he, "was back in the 80s, when I was a resident of dear, dirty Dublin. On one Sunday morning the archbishop of Cork preached. He was a splendid man, an Irishman to the backbone, and possessed of as fine a brogue as ever distinguished a son of Erin. His congregation was made up of the very essence of fashion in Dublin, which in those days was one of the greatest social centers in the world. Notoriously, people were living beyond their means, for the income from the landed estates of Ireland had taken a big tumble. But that makes no difference, and good dressing went as a matter of course and was one of the smallest of the extravagances. The archbishop preached on the subject of extravagance, and spoke particularly of overdressing as a prerequisite to attendance at church. His sermon was a bitter arraignment of the sin of debt and the wickedness of setting the heart on fashion and dress. He attacked the overdressed women and wound up this particular reference thus: "Now, supposin' every one of ye—every one, man and woman, should stand up in this church, take off the clothes ye have not paid for, just walkin' out with only the things on your backs ye have paid for a pretty lookin' lot of scarecrows ye'd be."

There was a pause until the real significance of the suggestion had permeated through the members' of his congregation, then some one sneezed. Every one was picturing to him and herself the real scene that would occur should the archbishop's idea be carried into effect, while wife looked at husband and members of each family nudged one another. The ludicrous side was irresistible, and the laugh was general.

## FASTING ANIMALS.

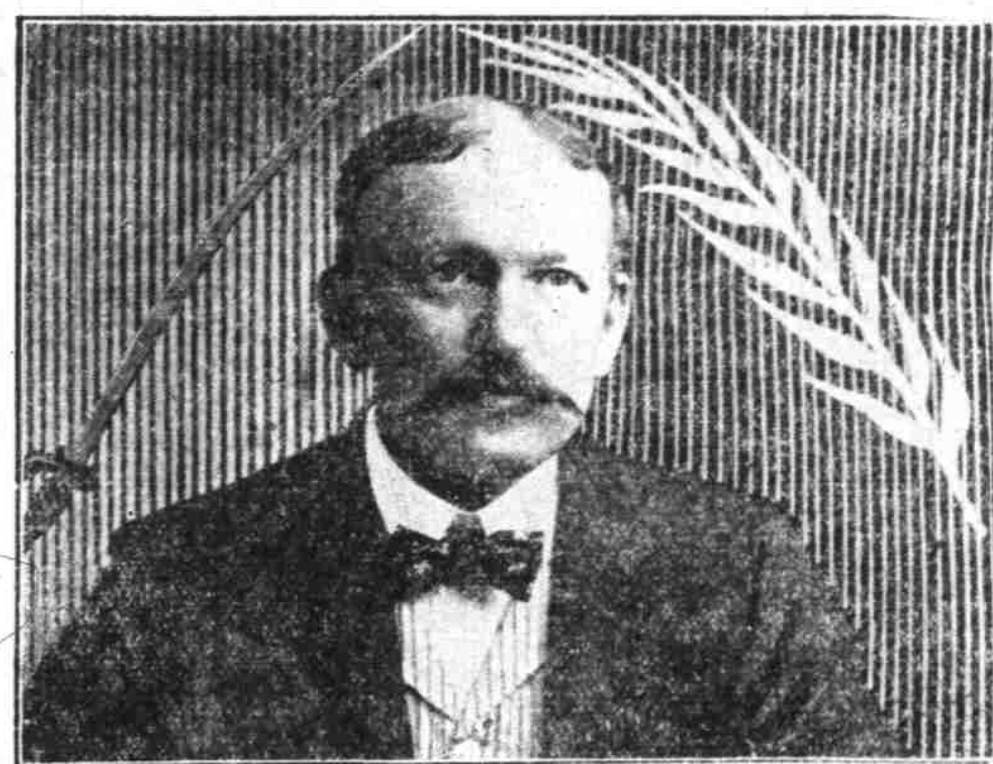
A horse will live 25 days without solid food, merely drinking water. A bear will go for six months, while a viper can exist for 10 months without food. A serpent in confinement has been known to refuse food for 21 months.

## SMALL SALMON PACK.

Japan is Placing Heavy Orders For Fish for the Army.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Although the salmon catch this year is short, the Japanese Government is placing heavy orders in the local market for salmon to feed its army. Men acquainted with the salmon-packing industry place the shortage at from 650,000 to 750,000 cases as compared

## SINCERITY—OR THE SWORD



COL. W. W. ROCKHILL,

President McKinley's Special Envoy to the Chinese Court to Settle the Boxer Troubles.

President McKinley's object in sending the famous explorer of the Orient, Col. W. W. Rockhill, to Pekin is to offer the alternative of honesty or punishment to Emperor Kwang Su and the Dowager Empress. The colonel has traveled not only in China, but through Tibet, the most dangerous country in the world for a white man. He converses fluently in the principal Chinese dialects and understands the racial characteristics.

constructions in the street, or with impediments that might be met with in the street. And French like the rubber-tired apparatus, because it rides easier.

In Brooklyn and Queens there are now half a dozen fire engines equipped with rubber-tired wheels, and in these boroughs about twenty horse wagons are thus equipped. In Manhattan and The Bronx, as well as in Brooklyn and Queens, there are engine companies whose engines are equipped with rubber-tired wheels, while its horse wagon is not; and on the other hand there are also in these boroughs companies having a horse wagon with rubber-tired wheels while not having an engine thus equipped. In Manhattan, for example, engine company 37's engine is not rubber-tired, but it has a rubber-tired horse wagon. As illustrating the economy in the way of retarding the economy from the use of rubber tires it is said that this wagon that in the four years it has been used there has been no occasion to even screw up a bolt on it.

The Prohibitionists of Missouri polled 4,300 votes in the Presidential election of 1892 and 2,450 in 1896. They have raised \$1,100 for Prohibition work in that state this year and have nominated this ticket: For Governor, Charles E. Stokes, of Mexico (U. S. A.); Lieutenant Governor, Simpson Ely, of Kirkville; Secretary of State, E. H. Perkins of Noosier; Auditor, O. J. Hill of Kansas City; Treasurer, S. S. Allen of St. Joseph, and Attorney-General, L. G. Adams of Vernon county. There were two candidates for the nomination of Governor, Charles E. Stokes and Simpson Ely. The vote for Stokes was 100 and for Ely 37. Prohibitionists are not numerous in St. Louis.

## LAUGHED DURING SERVICE.

Dublin Congregation Had a Merry Time at the Minister's Humor.

Religious services in Ireland are not always solemn, according to the state-

with last year, and as there are 48 cans in a case, this means that there will be from 32,640,000 to 35,040,000 less cans of salmon on the market this year than last.

According to L. B. Levy, president of the California Product Company, compared with the pack of 1899, Columbia river shows a shortage of 10,000 cases, Puget Sound shows a shortage of 300,000 cases, Fraser river shows a shortage of 300,000 cases. Outside of British Columbia rivers, the packs about equal last year's. The total pack outside of Alaska is 774,900 cases. The Alaska pack will exceed one million cases.

## THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR MALARIA.

Chills and Biliousness is a bottle of GROVES'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50 cents.

## TREES MITIGATE MANY EVILS.

Forests of shady trees mitigate climatic conditions, and there is no doubt they attract rain showers. Leaves generate oxygen and absorb noxious gases, forming a natural antidote to greavances of crowded cities. Shade trees prevent sunstroke and also prevent ophthalmia, the curse of lower Egypt and southern Italy. Where there are no trees the glare of the sun on the sand and white buildings is equal to its shining on snow.

The number of Congress districts wholly in New York county is eight, and the number of districts partly in New York, but including other territory, is two. Eight Congress districts for New York is a larger delegation than any of the following states: California, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska or South Carolina.

## CASTORIA.

Bears the Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of J. C. Watson