

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—One year, in advance, \$1; Six months, in advance, 50 cents; Three months, in advance, 25 cents; *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 when subscribing, or 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.

The outlook for good prices for hops is still brighter. Good Oregon hops, cleanly picked and properly cured, are going to be worth good money; sure.

It is not a good thing to pick hops too green. But it is a good thing to get the crop in out of the rain as soon as possible, and it is pleasing to note that the growers are not disposed to either put off the time of beginning, or to let the work lag.

Ex-Governor W. J. Stone of Missouri, one of the prominent leaders of the Democracy of the nation, advocating the election of Bryan to the Presidency, in the September Forum, argues that the election of the Democratic nominee could not interfere with the financial policy, adopted by the Republican party. In other words, Bryan could not force his 16 to 1 doctrine upon the nation. He says: "If Mr. McKinley should be elected, it is safe to say that, so far as the question of silver is concerned, nothing would be done during his term. * * * Practically the same effect as to coinage would follow in the event of Mr. Bryan's election. The Senate, by a large majority, is pronouncedly committed to the gold standard, and there is not one chance out of fifty that any legislation favorable to silver coinage could be enacted during Mr. Bryan's term." It is a sorrowful spectacle to see the leaders of Bryan's cause pleading such arguments in his behalf. It must be the last resort when they are compelled to urge his inability to damage the country with his dangerous policies, as an excuse for his election, because the Republicans in the Senate will not permit it.

THE "WAGE EARNER" AGAIN.

Salem, Ore., Aug. 31, 1900.
 Editor Statesman:—Dear Sir: Since you have been so good as to mention my former letter in your editorial columns and expand somewhat on the subject of wages and cost of living, I venture a few remarks upon your reply.

As it happens, your "would-be sarcastic friend" has been a farmer as well as a wage earner. He is as familiar with hay and hay-racks as many editors.

However in his career he has had to do with many editors, and has always obtained many valuable ideas from them. In this case the suggestions of the day and hay-rack has given him another idea.

Now if he had a hundred loads of hay he would not necessarily want a hundred racks to haul it with, unless he were compelled to move the hay in a very short time, in time which would not permit him to use a less number of racks.

However, he would insist, that he should have enough racks to move the hay without having to borrow any racks from a rack lender at ten per cent. interest.

Again, it would seem reasonable that he would object to any man having exclusive control of hay-racks. But your premises are wrong. Suppose your "friend" owed the editor a hundred hay-racks, I venture that the fact of your friends having less than one-eighth of that number in real racks and one-third of the number in racks real and representative, would cause the editor some uneasiness.

But let us make things ridiculous while we are about it. Suppose the Statesman had one thousand subscribers at one dollar a year. One dollar will measure the value of the paper to perfection. What is the use of more dollars? You have the measure. With that dollar in the community on deposit, what has the editor to fear? The editor might borrow that dollar, put it on deposit, then a farmer who had not paid his subscription and had no word to the editor's liking might come in and borrow that dollar, pay the editor, the editor spend the dollar, and when the bank demanded the editor to pay up he might draw on his bank account, the banker might call on the farmer to pay, then the very thing would happen that happens now—the farmer can't pay. Between the banker and the editor the farmer is ruined. The editor might call himself a wage-earner and point to his bank account as evidence of prosperity, but I hardly think the farmer could see it that way. But we were trying to get at the reason why the wage earners of the United States have more money on deposit than there is money of all kinds in the United States. Now we admit that the books of the banks show that to be the fact. The editor of the Statesman thinks these enormous deposits are signs of prosperity. He takes them to be a complete refutation of the assertion that living expenses have advanced faster than the increase in earnings. He assumes that these immense deposits are the savings of wage earners.

Now as most editors are wage earners and earn all they get, let them and

the mill hands reason together. This wage earner is willing to call himself a hired man. If the editor is not "sunk up" about his job, he will call himself a hired man too. In short, any wage earner is a hired man unless the person be female, then she becomes a hired woman. We will let the editor of the Statesman tell how much money the editors of this country have on deposit, while your "friend" will talk about the mill hands of Oregon. He has worked with them and has learned something. In Oregon City the wages paid now are the same as under Grover Cleveland, with here and there a reduction. Now the editor of the Statesman or any other man cannot deny that many, in fact most articles of general consumption, have increased in price. If the editor has purchased a new suit of clothes, he has noticed it there. If he has had occasion to buy hardware, he must have noticed it there. If he eats beefsteak, he does not increase his bank account by cheap diet. If by his dealing with the shoeman, he has increased his bank account, it is because he is going barefooted.

Now as a mill hand your "friend" has noticed these advances, and often commented on his Grover Cleveland wages. It has been noticed by others also. One man who had been promoted from a common mill hand to "figger-boss" and had his wages advanced from \$1.50 per day to \$2 per day, declared he was making more money when he worked under Cleveland for \$1.50 per day. Now, Mr. Editor, there could have been no increase in bank deposits there. It may be argued that men spend their wages foolishly. Many do, but that does not make the large bank deposits.

The way the mill hand determines whether or not living expenses have increased faster than wages is to go into the markets and buy. Then by comparing his present wages with his past wages and past buying with his present buying prices, he can determine the difference.

Now the editors are looking at bank accounts and conclude because the deposits have increased that the wage earners have been making the deposits. Now let us not again hear that the laboring men owe their poverty to extravagance because, you know, that would spoil your wage earners' gigantic deposits.

Now how are we to account for these deposits? The fact there is on deposit three times as much money as there is money of all kinds in the United States must have some explanation. Your reference to the great amount of business transacted is sufficient for a clue to the mystery. Now here is a vast amount of transactions denoting the use of money. From this we observe that the money within the reach of the people cannot do the business. Now there is one peculiar feature about bank deposits; you will notice that they increase when money is most in demand. When the great wheat crop of Kansas begins to move, just watch the bank deposits how they increase. Now the facts are that it is because men are going to the banks and borrowing the same money about three times over, paying interest in order to get money enough to move the crop. Your evidence of savings is but the result of business men borrowing money from the banks and depositing it again. By the figures the same money has been borrowed and deposited three times. You have explained how this can be done by telling us that these depositors will not all call for their money at once.

These borrowings are indications that the volume of money in circulation is not sufficient to do the business of the country. If there were plentiful there would be no necessity for general borrowing. We wage earners are always seeking a place where money is plentiful, where people have more coin than hay or any other commodity that is more necessary to life than money. Where money is plentiful, facts times are good. You recognize this principle and endorse it when you are pleased to point out the fact that the gold mines are contributing \$5,000,000 dollars to our basic money every year. This, however, is not due to some editors, but to the kindness of nature doing something for our monetary system in spite of these editors.

Again, your theory of a monetary system based on bookkeeping would not be so painfully apparent if you were not keeping printed instructions at the head of your editorial column for those people who expect to pay their subscriptions in wood instead of money.

Your theory reminds me of the man who sold a store-keeper a chicken. The store-keeper placed the chicken in a coop in the back yard. The farmer extracted the chicken from the coop and sold him again. He repeated the process twelve times. Now the store-keeper thought he had a dozen chickens in his coop, where, in fact he had but one.

We will not let anyone scare us with notions of any kind, but as wage earners, we know that we could not draw enough money from the savings banks to impoverish very much of anybody or have more than enough pocket money to pay our last month's wash bill.

A WAGE EARNER.

(We print the above with misgivings, and with an apology for taking up so

much space with pointless twaddle, and innuendo. The burden of the record, if it can be said to have a burden at all, seems to be that the wage earners of the country do not own the deposits of upwards of two thousand millions in the savings banks; that the business men own these deposits. He is evidently confused. The savings banks deposits are not generally subject to check. The other banks are patronized by business men. The national banks alone have deposits aggregating about double those of the savings banks.

Our correspondent is mistaken in our conclusion concerning the \$75,000,000 worth of gold coming from the mines. We said this gold is not used at all, excepting to be piled up in the dark vaults. What good does money piled up in this way do to the wage earners?

What the wage earners need is more borrowers, more business, more activity in trade. This we have been having under the McKinley Administration as compared with the Administration of Cleveland, and the increased savings bank deposits attest the greater benefits accruing to the wage earners generally, the country over. Some particular wage earner some where may not be doing any better—viewing the situation from his own selfish experience—but the wage earners of the whole country generally are getting higher wages, and steadier work—and the savings bank deposits show that they are able to save more than formerly.)

THE VOICE OF THE PAST.

Let us pause for a moment and suspend our photographic denunciations of McKinley and his Imperialism and listen to the voice of the sacred past, says a writer in an exchange. Let us stop for a time the metallic tones of Bryan's Indianapolis speech, take off the record, wipe it carefully and lay it away, and take another record from the shelf of the past and place it under the needle and set the machine going again. What? Is it possible? Yes, this is what it says:

Should Mr. Lincoln be re-elected the revolution will be accomplished. This will be no longer a Republic of the United States, but a consolidated empire. Every safeguard must sooner or later give way. The limitations of the executive power will not be in the Constitution, but in the pleasure of the President. We implore patriotic and intelligent men to pause and reflect and give their verdict on Tuesday next. If the people will not save their priceless Constitution and Union it is lost.

All that is necessary is to substitute McKinley's name for Lincoln's, and Bryan's most pitiful appeal to save the country from imperialism at the hands of McKinley is equalled by this effort of the Indianapolis Sentinel more than a whole generation ago to save it from the same dread peril at the hands of Lincoln, that great and good man whose greatness and goodness Bryan is now striving to absorb into his own personality. If Lincoln could suddenly appear while the photograph was grinding out that Indianapolis speech Bryan shouted into it, he would smile wearily and say: "I see those fellows are still giving me fits," and his smile would become still more weary when he looked up and saw Bryan's portrait hanging with his on the wall.

The United States Government did not send the stranded people to Nome. It did not advise them to go there. They went of their own accord, and assumed the responsibility, each one for himself. This is all true. But they are United States citizens, and, further, they are human beings, with feelings and sympathies like ours. They should not be left in Nome, without the means to buy food or fuel. They should not be left there to starve and freeze to death, or to resort to outrage in order to avoid these things. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD SEND FOR THESE STRANDED MEN, and it should be prompt in taking action. There is no time to wait. The United States Government should do this, because it ought to be done, by all means, and there is no one else to do it. If there were more time, the people of the United States might organize in their private capacity and take measures to get the stranded men out.

A reputation estimated by a jury at one cent, with the privilege of paying the costs of having the appraisal made, is scarcely a valuable asset in either the business or social world. Such was the verdict of the jury in the damage case of Charles A. Williams, the South African mine owner, against the San Francisco Call for its attack upon him two years ago, made, as the Call said at the time, "to protect an innocent girl from the clutches of a villain and to rid society of an offensive member." Contrary to the usual practice in such cases the Call had nothing to say about the matter prior to and during the trial, thus honoring by its breach the custom of making damage suits serve as an advertisement for the paper against which they are brought.

Mr. R. B. Dixon, of Douglas county, near Roseburg, has just returned from Nome, whither he went with beef cattle and mutton sheep. He did well, and has no "kick coming" personally. He has no interest in mining. He is a responsible and reliable man. His word is as good as his bond. He says the United States authority in Nome

is a curse; that if it were withdrawn, the miners themselves would organize and make rules that would be just, and would allow work to be done there during the working season. He says there is a good deal of gold there, but the best claims are tied up in litigation, and so they have been during the whole season.

McKinley wishes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Bryan is committed to a protectorate. The former places both the responsibility and the protection in American hands. The latter would rob the United States of any power to curb the foolishness of the natives and yet commit the United States to fight their quarrels. It would make the Philippines the arbiters of the destiny of the United States. The Bryan proposition is preposterous and beyond all reason.

The very schoolboys of this country will laugh at the proposition of Mr. Bryan to withdraw the authority and the troops of the United States from the Philippines, and yet to extend the Monroe doctrine over the islands. What a proposition! How long would we be without a war with some European nation? Or all the European nations, which would be bound by every principle of international honor to protect the persons and property of their citizens in Manila and the other cities of the islands?

There was a curiosity on the streets of Salem—a man hunting work. If he would go into the hop yards or the orchards, he would find a thousand jobs awaiting him, and at fair wages in cash. He was evidently of the sort that are ever hunting work, and praying to God they may not find it.

A factional quarrel in the New York state and city Democracy will be fatal to Mr. Bryan's chances for the Presidency. And such a quarrel is evidently on, between the Hill and Croker factions, without much hope of a reconciliation.

Our prune growers are doing very well this year. Do they intend to vote away the 2 cents a pound protective duty in November? Our sheep owners are doing well, too. Are they thinking of voting away their 12 cents a pound protective duty?

The forty cars of harvesting machines, side-tracked at Kansas City waiting to get into the Kansas wheat fields, have finally got there. The Kansas City platform couldn't stop them.

The Oregon hops on the vines are so far in splendid condition. But it may rain, or the unexpected may happen, and there should be no delay in picking and curing the crop.

One conviction of the American people is that when things are all right, they are all right; and they are going to vote accordingly in November.

Now we guess the open door in China is going to be nailed open.

A PIONEER HOME.

Residents of the State 52 years; of Lane County 50 years.

Hon. M. Wilkins and wife have moved back to their old home in Willette precinct to spend the summer. This old couple were married 53 years ago in the East; came to Oregon 53 years ago settling for a time near Oregon City, where their first son was born 52 years ago. Hon. F. M. Wilkins, of Eugene, they came to Willette 50 years ago and have resided continuously in their present residence 45 years.

The house was photographed last week from several different views. A huge ivy vine nearly covers the house is completely filled with ivy that has penetrated the room between the shingles and weather boarding. And strange to say the building does not leak.

In the photograph the old couple are sitting on the porch where they have spent many a happy summer hour together.—Engine Guard.

SAVED BY A SHORT WAIST.

"Collar buttons don't worry me any more."
 "Why don't they?"
 "Well, when I lose one on the floor I just steal one from my wife."—Indianapolis Journal.

Lo Feng Lu, the Chinese minister to England, is a man of more than ordinary literary attainments. He has translated Blackstone's commentaries into Chinese, and only a few months since finished the translation of "The One Hundred Greatest Men in the Western World," a work of eight volumes. He is a Silesian student and purposes to found a public library in his native city and to present to it a complete translation of the English poets' works.

Rider Haggard, the author, in a recent public address in London, said that athletic training was a most desirable preparation in the life of a missionary, because nothing is so much as to find himself equalled or surpassed in strength and agility by the stranger.

The little king of Spain prefers bell-fighting to any imported sports. Some one recently asked him if he played golf. "Do not," he replied, "and I thank heaven, that I prefer the amusements of Spain to those of Scotland or any other country."

The Mexican census recently completed shows a total population of 12,490,573, over two-thirds of whom are illiterate. Over 80 per cent. of the population is of mixed or Indian blood.

Why Women Go Astray

THE TURNING POINT IN A WOMAN'S LIFE.

There comes a time in every woman's life when she reaches a turning point in her career. Upon the step she takes at this hour of crisis her whole future will depend. She may go forward into a future ever fairer with every season. She may be "the joyful mother of children." She may grow old surrounded by a stalwart guard of knightly sons. She may hear the babble of grandchildren, and move through life's autumn centered in love and reverence, always beautiful and beloved, gaining some new charm with every season.

That is one side of the story. The other side is infinitely sad. It shows a woman whose feet have left the path of health and happiness, sickness marks the lean form and lines the faded face. Children have come, but brought no happiness. Such



as have struggled to manhood and womanhood are narrow of chest and pinched of face. They are peevish, fretful men or women, as they were peevish, fretful children.

WHICH WAY, WOMEN?

Which way are you going? Those two women are types of the two great divisions of women; the healthy and happy women and the women who are sickly and miserable. When it is remembered that almost every woman might be well and happy, we look with wonder on the thousands of sickly women around us. What has turned them aside into a path of perpetual misery? One answer is that many of them are led away by the persons employed and paid to keep them in the path of health. It is a very common thing for the local doctor to condemn a woman to life long suffering, taking away from her every vestige of hope, when she could find an absolute cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The proof that this is so rests in the fact that thousands of women who have grown worse under other treatment, or been given up as incurable by local practitioners, have tried Favorite Prescription as a last hope, and been perfectly cured by its use.

"Four years ago my health began to fail," writes Mrs. Nellie M. Roycraft, of Glenwood, Washington Co., Oregon. "I had heavy dragging and weight in the region of the uterus, pain in the back and loins, could not lift anything heavy, rest at night very poor; stomach deranged. One physician said I was overworked, another said I had congestion and falling of the uterus. He treated me nine months and said I would not be well until I had passed the change of life. I was only twenty-seven years old. I became discouraged, and began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Took a teaspoonful three times a day; began feeling better right away. Am using my third bottle now, and feel I am in good health. I believe Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has restored me to health. If suffering women would give it a fair trial they would give it praise."

WOMEN ARE MISLED

a great many times by cunning advertisements offering "free medical advice." It is one of the contradictions of human nature that a woman will risk the spoiling of her life where she would not risk the spoiling of a dress pattern. No woman would trust her dress to the making of the first woman who hung out the sign: Dressmaker. She'd want evidence that the woman knew her business and had behind her experience and success. Yet this same woman will perhaps trust her health in the hands of the first man or woman who hangs out the sign: "Free Medical Advice." Have they medical knowledge? She doesn't know. Have they experience and success? She has never inquired. Just a little investigation would often save a woman from seeking medical advice from persons without medical knowledge, training or experience; persons having neither a medical education nor a diploma to practice medicine. Your butcher can give you "medical advice," or legal advice, or any other advice—but he gives it as a butcher, not as a doctor, or the law would punish him. Any person, man or woman, can offer "medical advice," and the law can't touch them unless they claim to be physicians—which those who advertise in this way are very careful not to do.

Many of these offers of medical advice are imitations of the offer of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce invites sick and ailing women to consult him by letter, free, and so obtain the advice of a specialist in the diseases of women.

In a little more than thirty years, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, Dr. Pierce has treated and cured over half a million of women.

Unpleasant questionings, offensive examinations, obnoxious local treatments, as well as all costs and charges may be avoided by a consultation by letter, free, with Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I take this opportunity of expressing

my everlasting gratitude to you for the wonderful benefits I have received from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and "Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. E. H. Newton, of Mississippi Station, Adlington Co., Ontario. "My baby was born in May, 1896, and for weeks after I was delirious. My friends did not know whether I would live or die. The doctor in attendance did not give much encouragement, and said that if I did get well I would never live through another such period. When I consulted you in April, 1896, I was in poor health; had been sick all winter, and, to add to my trouble, was on the way to what the doctor said would end my days. I was almost discouraged; did not expect any help, but thought the doctor was only a matter of time and—oh! my two poor, little, motherless children.

"It was in this condition that I began the use of your valuable medicine. On receipt of your letter of April 6th, my husband purchased six bottles and I used it as you directed. When you wrote me words of encouragement on April 27th I had received no benefit

from the medicine, but determined as it was a fast resort, to give it a fair trial. I am now taking the thirteenth and last bottle. I have a lovely baby girl three weeks old that weighed 11½ pounds at birth. My baby and I are enjoying perfect health, thanks to your wonderful medicine, to which I believe I owe my life. I cannot find words to express my gratitude to you, and I hope you may long be spared to perform the good work in which you are now engaged."

"WOMAN'S FRIEND"

is one of the names given to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription by grateful women who have been cured by its use. It is indeed a friend to every suffering woman, and that best of all friends, the "friend in need." It cures irregularity and stops the drains which enfeeble women. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It strengthens the nervous system, gives vigor and elasticity to the organs of maternity, so that childbirth is made practically painless. It gives the mother health to give her child, and promotes the plentiful secretion of nourishment on which the child is fed. These words describe the bare facts only. No words can tell all that those frail, weak, the bright eyes, the rosy cheeks, the healthy body, the cheerful mind, which are the results of the cure of womanly diseases by "Favorite Prescription."

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

Sometimes the desire for a little more profit leads the dealer to offer a substitute medicine in place of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which the customer asks for. There is no medicine for women which has the record of cures possessed by "Favorite Prescription." It is a waste of health and money to buy anything else in its place.

THE PATH OF LIFE.

is made plainer and easier for the woman who possesses a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is sent free on request to any woman who will pay mailing expenses only. This book contains 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations. It deals with the topics vital to women, such as marriage, maternity and the transmission of traits to offspring. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps if cloth binding is desired. Address R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHINESE REFORMERS.

New York, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The situation in the Southern Provinces is much complicated by the existence of undoubted revolutionary, as well as anti-foreign movements. The nineteen men executed by a Viceroy are alleged to have belonged to the reform party, which cherished the intention of rising against the provincial authorities and ultimately overthrowing the Manchu Government and restoring Emperor or Kwang Su to power. This movement is said to be widespread through the Yang Tze River, and to be encouraged by the agents of Kang Yu Wei's league, which is largely financed by "reforming" Chinese in Singapore, America and Australia. It is believed to be also working in close association with the famous M. Kolahadul and other secret societies.

In fact, Southern China is in a disturbed and restless condition, and further important developments are expected.

HIS TURN.

"Henry," said the woman who had given her husband a lovely combination writing table and sewing machine on his birthday. "I hope you haven't forgotten tomorrow will be my birthday."

"No, dear, he replied, "I've bought you some cigars. The box will be useful to keep bobbins and buttons in."

IS NOT INJURED.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—The steamship Tacoma, which went ashore on Alki point, in a dense fog, was pulled off at high tide tonight. To all appearances she is uninjured.

HANNA COMING WEST.

New York, Aug. 28.—Senator Hanna announced today that he will leave on Tuesday or Wednesday next for the West, where he expects to remain to the end of the campaign.