

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 pay-

ing 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.

Some Democrats, in their anxiety to say something against the Administration, have endeavored to criticize the action of the President in sending troops to rescue the American Minister and the American citizens imprisoned in the Chinese capital as "imperialism." But such utterances have proven so unpopular that nearly every man that has said anything on that line has had to explain. One of the most recent explanations of that kind came from L. W. Habercrom, who evidently talked too much at the recent Indianapolis gathering. When he got back to Washington Habercrom had to explain, and attempted to modify his statement. The modification amounted to about this: "It was right to send troops to the rescue of the American citizens, but it was wrong for McKinley to do it."

The United States is having expansion in many ways, and expansion is needed in many other directions; and one of the most crying needs is in the direction of more American ships to carry the commerce of this country to the world's markets. Only 9 per cent. of the carrying trade of this country is now in American hands. Hundreds of millions of American money annually is going to foreigners for freights and fares on our own goods and for our own people. This has been going on altogether too long, and there will be a decided change soon after the re-election of President McKinley in November and the convening of Congress in regular session in December.

The position of the United States in China is diplomatically the correct one, and so of Russia and France. The Ministers and foreign residents in Peking have been relieved, the work for which the international forces were there. No one is convicted of the outrages that were committed. There has been no hearing. The thing to do, now, therefore, is to retire and await the conclusion of official investigations and diplomatic negotiations. Even though this may not in the end prove the wise thing to have been done, it is the wise and diplomatic thing now.

Even though our troops may have further business in Peking after the conclusion of negotiations, they have no further business there now.

Governor Roosevelt gave out a splendid rallying cry at Saginaw, Mich., on Friday, viz: "Let well enough alone." He said, "Old Man Well Enough is good enough," and so the American people think.

We have had our normal precipitation for September. So we are hoping it will precipitate no more until after the close of the State Fair, week after next.



Headache may be called a woman's ailment. Some men suffer from it, but almost all women have to endure its pain with each recurring month. This fact points at once to the intimate relation between the health of the delicate womanly organs, and the general health of the whole body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription banishes headache by banishing its cause. It cures the diseases which irritate the delicate womanly organs, fret the nerves and waste the strength. It increases the vitality and builds up the nervous system. "Favorite Prescription" contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

"I want to praise your medicine," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Burry, of Crescent City, Putnam Co., Fla. "I have been sick for twenty years, and have been almost in bed five years, and now I am able to work all day. I have taken eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and one of 'Pell's.' I praise your medicine to all. I had the headache but it is gone. My throat is well and cough gone, and all my old troubles are better. I tried many other kinds of medicine and four doctors."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
 MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG
 AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

SCARCELY.

"What I would do with silver, if I were President," is a question which Bryan is not answering this campaign.—Exchange.

No; he explained "What I would do with the Philippines, if I were President," and while he imagined he was doing a very bright thing he put his foot in his mouth clear up above the knee. He is not hankering after a repetition of the experience. He will talk all around the subject, but he will not allow himself to be pinned down to anything specific.

JUST TALK.

"Show me a man who really believes this country is in danger of imperialism and militarism," says Mr. Dunsmore, a former Populist leader in Kansas. It can't be done, Mr. Dunsmore; it can't be done. Bryan says it is, but he does not believe it.—S. F. Chronicle.

It is just talk, nothing else; just something to attract the attention of the Eastern Democrats away from the silver issue; something to fill a void; a sort of time to whistle through the political graveyard, with the hope of keeping the courage up.

BRYAN THE ISSUE.

(N. Y. Sun, last Sunday.)
 To the Editor of The Sun: Sir: In the short extract twenty-two lines of Bryan's recent Omaha speech which you present in today's issue will be found the following:

I have, I would, I do, I do
 I have, I would, I am, I want.
 I hope, I want, I want, I want.
 I long, I want, I want, I want.
 He does not say what the people want, what the Democrats, the Populists, the Silverites, the anti-imperialists, and all the rest of the "long-haired men and short-haired women" want, but it is Bryan! Bryan! Bryan! As you just remark, "Bryan is the issue."

ANTI-HUMBLED.
 New York, Aug. 29.

HERE IS FLOUNDERING.

The New York Sun cannot trouble The Register by its assertion that if Porto Rico is American territory the Philippines are also, and, therefore, we should not nurse rebellion by trying to elect Bryan. Looking the issue square in the face, we confess that Mr. Bryan's policy has the effect of nursing rebellion, but we would like the Sun to say if McKinleyism did not create the rebellion? Another question: Of two policies both of which keep up the resistance of the inhabitants of Luzon to the American arms which is to be preferred? The one that purposes to put the inhabitants in subjection and keep them there by force of arms or the one that purposes to give them a stable form of government and their independence, at no further expense to this country? It is easy to say that if Bryan were eliminated the resistance would cease, but there is no proof of it; whereas, if McKinleyism is continued the resistance will, we are sure, continue so long as there is a man who can shoot a gun or wield a knife. Those people over there are out for independence and they will get it or this government will have to exterminate them.—Mobile, Ala., Register.

Here is floundering, very pronounced and noticeable. The policy of the present Administration at Washington does not "purpose to put the inhabitants in subjection and keep them there," and neither could Bryan "give them a stable form of government and their independence, at no further expense to this country."

The plan which Bryan definitely announced, that of withdrawing the troops and authority of the United States from the Philippines, and extending the Monroe doctrine over the islands, would neither give the Philippines independence nor stop the expense to this country. It would eventually in the islands passing into the hands of a foreign power, or under a general European protectorate, and it would eventually in a big war for our country, or an act of crawling.

The respectable portion of the "people over there" are satisfied with the United States government and its good intentions, and the bandits whose rebellion is being "nursed," as it is

confessed, by the prospects of the success of Bryanism, will speedily quiet down after they learn of the defeat of Bryanism in this country, and will come under American authority and protection; and the whole population will soon be enjoying the highest measure of self government and independence which they are capable of administering. The Mobile Register, published where there is no consent of the governed of a majority of the population, ought to be ashamed of itself. No doubt it is. But there must be something to talk and write about. The Register does not believe in the sixteen-to-one fake, so it must "parade" the boggy of anti-imperialism or go out of politics entirely—for it is bound to be Democratic, no matter what follies the name covers.

The party in the United States that runs counter to the patriotic sentiment of the people of this country, and undertakes to detract from the ability and willingness of our people to assume responsibilities and burdens, is doomed to defeat, this year, or any other year. The Yankee nation is not satisfied to be a pent-up Ulica, or Syracuse, or even San Francisco, Boston or New York. It is not contented to crawl into its shell and curb its ambitions for future usefulness in the world or further growth. We believe the anti-imperialism humbug will fall flatter than any political humbug that has ever been raised in the United States.

Says an exchange: The death of Arthur Sewall removes a man who achieved distinction by running for Vice President with Bryan on a howling 16 to 1 platform while himself a gold Democrat. Mr. Sewall apparently had all the Bryanism he could stand in 1896, for he recently declared his intention of supporting McKinley. As a large ship owner and builder he could not endorse the Bryan policy of drawing the United States back into her shell like a turtle. Sewall is dead, but there are many thousands of Democrats left who are of his way of thinking on that subject.

The Democratic State Central Committee for Oregon is reported to have no plans for the coming campaign. There is only one thing practical to do, and that is to give it up as a bad job. Oregon is overwhelmingly Republican; and that is the way the election is going in November. Our people are willing to let well enough alone, and they are anxious for all the good things produced by the Republican party for the next four years. If Oregon conditions are an index to the conditions of the country, there is a walk-over in sight for McKinley and Roosevelt.

No damage has been done so far to the hops in the vicinity of Salem by the rains. Picking proceeded vigorously in nearly all yards yesterday. The damp weather will cause the hops to cool off quickly and they will be ready for baling sooner than they would have been with continued dry weather. If all the hops on the vines could be taken care of now at once, there would be no damage at all from the rains. The danger is from alternate showers and warm sunshine a few days later, on the overripe hops, causing them to mold.

ANAEMIA

Is a forerunner of consumption. It is a disease of the blood. The symptoms are quite numerous and are readily discerned. If the progress of the disease is not checked death from consumption or some other disease is inevitable. HUYDAN will check its progress. HUYDAN will enrich the blood and make the patient strong. HUYDAN is a

Vegetable remedy, harmless in its effect. It contains no iron to cause the teeth to decay. If you are suffering you should take HUYDAN now and then note the change in your condition. Study your symptoms carefully. These are your symptoms. Take HUYDAN now and they will disappear.

YOUR WEAK POINTS ARE:

1. CONSTANT HEADACHE. HUYDAN, by its action on the blood, will equalize the circulation of blood and the headache will disappear.

2. SUNKEN EYEBALLS AND DARK RINGS BENEATH THE EYES. HUYDAN will cause the rings to disappear and make the eyes bright.

3. PALE CHEEKS. HUYDAN will enrich the blood and cause the cheeks to become bright and rosy.

4. WEAKNESS IN THE HEART. The heart becomes weak and there is a constant sinking feeling around it. HUYDAN will make the heart strong and cause it to beat regularly, and the sinking feeling will disappear.

5. FEELING OF WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION. HUYDAN will cause the food to be properly digested, improve the appetite and relieve constipation. HUYDAN will relieve all the above symptoms and make you well. HUYDAN is for you. After you are cured tell other women what HUYDAN has done for you. HUYDAN can be procured from druggists for 50c per package, or six packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it send direct to HUYDAN Remedy Co., San Francisco. Call upon the HUYDAN doctors. Consultation is free. You may call upon the doctors or write, as you desire. Address

HUYDAN REMEDY COMPANY,
 Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OUR BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Peculiar Services It Renders—Gets Information on Everything, From Building Log School Houses to Eskimo Translations.

(Dr. W. T. Harris in Ainslee's.)
 "The United States Bureau of Education was originally established to collect information concerning the schools and school systems of the different states and of Europe, and to make it accessible and of use to all the people of this country. Educational experts and specialists are specially studying the methods of other countries, devising ways of improvement in our own schools and making researches and experiments. The results of all these efforts are constantly being put into form for distribution throughout the country. Reports are sent out making clear the requirements for admission into colleges, universities and schools of technology. An expert is at work on the laws regarding the legal rights of children. The National Educational Association discussed recently the best methods of making a log school house into a better one; how to make the small school into a large one; and how to obtain the best results in country schools. The bureau printed and distributed thousands of reports of these discussions. Last year was published the early history of the kindergarten in St. Louis, the first city in America that introduced kindergartens. Pamphlets have been prepared and distributed on agricultural colleges abroad; the Tennessee centennial; the actual work done by the United States Government; discussions on the first common school of New England; the special education required to give a man a license to be a doctor or a lawyer; the Eskimo language translated into Anglo-Saxon in vocabulary form; reports by superintendents of states and cities; essays on the system of public schools.

"Our American citizens are asked by the bureau for educational information, receipt of such questions as: Why is education to be preferred to separate education? What is the best method of imparting instruction in temperance? What are the advantages in electing women to school boards? Why are free text books selected? Who selects them? How can we do away with those districts that have five or six pupils?

"When such questions are received, if they have been already made the subject of study, the bureau is prepared to answer them at once; if not, the subject is carefully considered, and the report made. The bureau, in fact, acts for the whole country as a sort of clearing-house for educational literature. It has something to do as well with the agricultural colleges of America which receive aid from the United States. The bureau is expected to see that the provisions of the law are complied with. In 1892 the Government began appropriating money for agricultural and mechanical purposes. Congress thought that these colleges were using the money for the regular curriculum of Latin, Greek and mathematics; therefore in 1890 a new bill was passed giving them \$15,000 apiece, which was increased to \$15,000, then to \$17,000, and finally to \$25,000, but with the provision that this money be used only for industrial, agricultural, mechanical and similar purposes."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly reliable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRACY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WARDEN, KRYNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TRUSTS IN EUROPE.

Considered a Business Question and Not Dragged Into Politics.

(Cyrus C. Adams in Ainslee's.)

"On the whole, the trust movement grows in Europe as it is waxing in America, and for the same satisfactory reasons. The rapid progress of business combinations has not occasioned so much line and cry in Europe as in the United States, because the question which, in its legitimate aspect, is a purely business matter, has not been dragged into politics as has been the case in our country. Mr. Wilhelm Biedrow wrote last year of the vast brick, stone, glass, mortar and other trades of Germany, now organized into a few strong combinations, that have proved an actual blessing to the trades concerned without becoming a menace to the public welfare. In other words, they have prevented cut-throat competition without unduly raising prices. Competition is a good thing, but there may be too much of any good thing. Karl Marx once said that competition was bound to destroy competition. He saw plainly enough that when two competitors pursue their business rivalry till there is no profit, then a positive loss, then bankruptcy and bankruptcy for the weaker man, the victor is alone in the field and competition ceases. Trusts, in Europe, are in the main an attempt to give competition the regulation it requires and to prevent the reckless rivalry that will go all lengths and end in destruction. This is why trusts are accepted by public opinion in Germany as giving steadiness and regularity to business, and as necessary under existing conditions. A recent writer on trusts in Germany says, with regard to the prices they have established, that thus far they have displayed a wise moderation and have given no cause for legal interference. In pursuing this policy they are only protecting themselves by observing a natural law of trade which is that no individual, trust or other association can long control any product if the price charged for it is high enough to give a profit to any other person who would like to produce it. The European trusts, on the whole, are pursuing the policy which Mr. F. D. Rockefeller said in his statement to the Industrial Commission, in January last, had brought the colossal success of the Standard Oil Company—to make the volume of business large

through the merits and cheapness of its products.

"The European trusts, as a rule, have established more or less complete control over production in certain districts. They have not wholly prevented over-production, but have mitigated the evil. The experience of the Rhish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, for example, now enables it to gauge with a considerable degree of accuracy the amount of output that can be sold in the year ahead. In this way it is able to protect its members against the accumulation of an unsalable surplus. The charge has frequently been made against American trusts that to diminish production in order not to glut the markets they have often closed their factories, throwing thousands of persons out of work. The accusation cannot be made against the mass of European trusts. The tendency there is, instead of closing one or another will controlled by the trust, to distribute the production in such a way that each factory shall turn out one or two products of superior excellence, employing no more work-people and turning out no larger output than is justified by the demands of the trade for their special line or lines of goods, and so keeping all the factories or workshops running. These trusts have not abolished over-production, but they have mitigated the evil. They have not put an end to strikes nor solved all labor problems, but they have made some progress in the desired direction.

"The experience of European trusts confirms the lessons we have been learning in this country as to the benefits to be derived from trade combinations through the co-operation of persons and the aggregation of capital. These foreign concerns, however, do not throw much light upon the question of the effect of trusts on labor and wages. The pay of most European wage-earners is small at best, and there is no satisfactory evidence that the rate of pay has either been increased or diminished by the practical merging of thousands of business enterprises into a few hundred groups, each managed by a central executive staff. We cannot regard the effect of American trusts upon wages as yet determined. Among the advantages of industrial combinations, Mr. Rockefeller mentions permanent work and good wages for laborers, and it is doubtless true that the company in which he is the presiding genius has always sought the best workmen and paid the best wages. About the time that Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said at the trust Conference in Chicago last year that the movement of industry in this country had been steadily toward a higher rate of wages, it was shown that fifty-four of the trusts in operation here, selected with special reference to their solid and commendable character, had a total capital of nearly two billion dollars. It would seem then that trusts and good wages are by no means incompatible. It is obvious, however, that the recent advances in wages are due to a number of causes, but of the large revival in industrial and commercial activity, and the question of the influence of trusts upon wages is now a matter of opinion and only the future can definitely solve it.

"Neither do European trusts point any moral for us nor serve as a warning with regard to dangers to which combinations may give rise. Europe fully concedes the benefits to be derived from them. The European nations maintain a complacent attitude toward them, but if these trusts had done evil instead of good they would not have been tolerated, for governments and the leading political economists, as well as trade rivals, have closely scrutinized their daily walk and their average tendency. There are pirates among trusts, combinations with more water than blood in their make-up and reckless gamblers. The world has nothing to fear from the proper use of the power of combination. It is the abuse of that power that should exercise the vigilance of the citizen and the strong arm of the law."

LAWSUIT BETWEEN BROTHERS OVER ALLEGED RAVAGES.

New York, Aug. 28.—At Warwick, Orange county, tomorrow will be tried a suit the like of which has never been seen in the world, perhaps. The lawsuit is between two brothers, W. H. Uter and J. W. Uter, and they live in the village of Amity, on neighboring places. The plaintiff, W. H., has about 4,000 peach trees. The defendant, J. W., is a well-known producer of honey.

The plaintiff alleges that his brother's bees are damaging his ripening fruit. He has taken great pains to obtain the evidence by which he can prove his case. He had not only to obtain evidence that the bees have damaged his maturing peaches, but also to prove that his orchards have been visited by bees from the great bee colonies of his brother. The bees are first detected extracting the juice from the peaches. Mr. Uter then approaches the busy insect with a wire gauze trap, which he clasps over the bee and the peach at the same time. Making sure of his little prisoner, he removes it to a box prepared with glass on one side, a movable lid hinged and furnished and a trap door through which is dropped the bees. Then the most ingenious arrangement follows. The box is supplied with a flat dish of honey, from which the bees help themselves freely. When they have regaled themselves to their satisfaction they naturally look for a place of exit. In doing this they crawl over a liberal sprinkling of flour on the bottom of the box, and, of course, become sticky with the flour which sticks to them. When thoroughly coated they are released, and they usually make straight for their hives. They appear like a flock of white millers flying through the air, and are thus easily traced in their homeward flight.

Bees are known to attack and damage berries and fruit, but in no case is known, it is said, where a recovery has been sought in a suit at law.

W. B. West claims to be the champion wolf-catcher of the country, basing his claim on the fact that he has appeared in Rapid City, S. D., recently with 337 pelts, 244 of the gray wolf and 28 of the coyote. The bounty on the lot amounted to \$810, which is the largest wolf bounty ever paid to one man so far as is known.

Nodd—Well, my baby took the prize at the baby show.
 Todd—What was it, a long-distance lung test?

CALIFORNIA'S MARVELOUS FARMS.

A Hundred Million Pounds of Fruit a Year.

(Arthur I. Street in Ainslee's.)

"With striking unanimity the whole of California turned to the agricultural, horticultural and climatic advantages of the state. In the southern portion the inhabitants entered extensively into the growing of oranges and lemons. Figs and kindred semi-tropical fruits. Oranges quickly became one of the distinctive products of California, enjoying wide marketing, much flattery and plenty of profit.

"In the central valleys, the residents learned to irrigate and to find artesian wells, evolving the Wright law defining riparian rights as the mining period had evolved the hydraulic and other mining laws, and producing wells flowing as high as 2,500,000 gallons of water daily. Here chiefly in the region now known as Fresno, raising grapes and other developed until, in combination with other sections of the state, it has become almost as conspicuous a feature of California's products as wine and oranges, the annual output running as high as 50,000 tons, or to the almost incredible sum of 100,000,000 pounds.

"Drying grapes for raisins was accompanied by drying prunes and picking olives, and the picturesque and romantic aspect of the state was added thereby the fact that its rolling hills were clothed with the tree whose wreaths decked the brows of victors in the Roman and Grecian eras, and whose wood is sought as memento of the sacred scenes non the Mount in Jerusalem. One county alone puts out enough prunes to feed a score of states, while the general product of California is gaining in celebrity at most as rapidly as the raisins and the wines.

"In the foothills of the state where formerly the hydraulic hose carried away acres of rich soil, all the deciduous fruits were found, to acquire an exceptional sweetness, and lusciousness. In the meadow regions of the high mountains on the fog-swept banks of the coast counties were the dairy and vegetable farms. There fruits and vegetables were canned. The canning industry became one of the stable occupations of the people. By the beginning of its fortieth year as a state, California easily led America, if not the world, in the amount of horticultural output, as thirty years previously it had led in the output of gold. At the expiration of its forty-fifth year, California produced the delicious figs which formerly had been the exclusive product of the Adriatic regions, had settled themselves upon the stands of public markets in all cities. At the close of the fifth year—the end of the first half century—the state's output of wines, vegetables and fruit combined amounted to 55,000 carloads annually. That would be enough to stretch a highway of peaches, brandy and canned pears and other fruit from New York to Buffalo. Furthermore, the fruit industry had grown so important as an economic factor in the United States that the protest of the Californians, virtually defeated the recently proposed reciprocity treaties with France and Jamaica.

"The exploiting of the fruit industry completed the determination of the general possibilities of the state. It fixed its local characteristics, gave towns and counties a basis to work upon, and rounded out the maturity of the community. The interior took on permanent strength. San Jose, in the midst of the prune belt, became rich and lovely with homes and roses. Sacramento, the state capital, lying almost at the junction of the two big rivers draining the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys became the fruit shipping centre as well as the railroad centre. Stockton became the centre of the grain and melon district, and one of the principal points of trade with the mountains. Los Angeles grew into a section of the state, with a dozen or more thrifty cities surrounding it. Around San Francisco, as its population increased, the adjacent cities acquired size, improved their streets and assumed the position of home and manufacturing cities. Oakland grew to a population of 50,000. One of the characteristics of all the towns was the liberality of their construction. The homes were surrounded with plenty of garden rooms. The streets were made wide. Modern improvements were introduced as rapidly as they could reach the market. San Jose was among the first cities of the country to use the high electric arc-light tower which was popular not many years ago."

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR MALARIA.

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

Godiva was performing her justly celebrated equestrian performance which was to take country off the delinquent tax list. As she rode past the bakery she caught sight of Peeping Tom.

"Rubberneck," she exclaimed in the quaint spelling of that time.
 P. S.—This little historical sketch goes to show that gutta serena and slang are not discoveries of the present time, by any means. What would we do if they were not for history?—Baltimore American

The late Sir William Fraser possessed a splendid and unique collection of books and engravings on castles, which he bequeathed to the Princess of Wales, who has lent the whole for a time to the British museum, where it is accessible in the print room.

The late Colonel Charles Scott Venable, of the faculty of the University of Virginia, was one of the greatest benefactors of that institution, and besides his own gifts, secured through his influence, the large telescope from Leander McCormick and gathered the \$75,000 for its endowment.

FREE TO LADIES
 30 MONTHLY REGULATOR is the only one that is harmless and exact. Call for it. Mrs. E. ROWAN, 1102 Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAFNESS CURED,
 or no pay. C. H. ROWAN,
 Milwaukee, Wis.