

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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*The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. 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

SHALL WE BE OPTIMISTS OR PESSIMISTS?

It is good to have the passionate and heedless superlatives of the imperialists occasionally checked by the calm utterances of a man of recognized intellect and moral force like Seth Low. Contrasted with the utterances of Bryan, Schurz, Boutwell and others who have no faith whatever in the virtues of their own countrymen, the utterances of Mr. Low are like the shadow of a great rock. He believes the Philippines, "under the sovereignty of the United States, will enjoy more real freedom than they can ever command in any other way." He is of that opinion because he thinks "no honest American will doubt that in the long run the free speech, the free school, the free church, equality before the law, and freedom of opportunity, which are characteristic of the United States, will be equally domesticated in the Philippines to the full extent of the people to profit by them." President Low invites those who think it is imperialism "to take these things to the Philippine Islands that have known nothing but the rule of Spain for centuries to make the most of it."

Mr. Bryan can not be what Mr. Low calls an "honest American," for he pretends to doubt that these things will come to the Philippines. He pretends to believe that Americans are too corrupt, too tyrannical, too grasping, too ignorant of the principles of free government and too careless of them to give these things to the Philippines. Yet we know that under Filipino rule there would be neither free speech, free schools, equality before the law, protection of property or the person nor freedom of opportunity. Mr. Low believes in the American people and in their steadfastness in the principles of free government which have made them what they are. Mr. Bryan does not have a like faith. The faith of Mr. Low is all we have as a guaranty of our national future. The lack of faith of Mr. Bryan leaves everything dark before us. We shall succeed as a people by optimism and shall fail by pessimism. Shall we have the optimism of Mr. Low or the pessimism of Mr. Bryan?

THAT TIMBER STEAL.

It seems that James Hamilton Lewis was on the committee in Congress that had charge of the bill for the creation of the Rainier forest reserve in Washington, which, though it looked innocent enough on its face, was in reality a scheme of the Northern Pacific Railroad to trade its worthless timber holdings in the state of Washington for valuable tim-



His Wife Insisted

And he thought he'd humor her, no doubt. The result shows that a man rarely loses by following his wife's advice. Those who suffer from obstinate cough, bronchitis, weak lungs and ailments in general which tend to consumption, will find speedy relief and perfect cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures ninety-eight per cent. of those who give it a fair and faithful trial. It purifies the blood, heals the lungs and builds up the body with firm flesh instead of flabby fat. The "Discovery" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotics.

"Only for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I would be in my grave to-day," writes Mr. Moses Miles, of Highland, Utah Co., Wyoming. "I had asthma so bad I could not sleep at night and was compelled to give up work. It affected my lungs so that I coughed all the time, both day and night. My friends all thought I had consumption. My wife had taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it had helped her so much she insisted on my trying his Golden Medical Discovery—which I did. I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 150 pounds. Thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I would like you to print this testimony as it may help some other poor sufferer."

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

ber lands in the state of Oregon. Einger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, maintains that, contrary to the usual custom, the bill was not referred to his department. Congressman Tongue voted against the bill, but without knowing the scheme behind it. He voted against it on general principles. He regarded it as a local measure, and supposed the committee had properly protected the public before reporting the measure to the two houses of Congress. Congressman Moody had not yet taken his seat when the bill was passed.

The pink of pulchritude and rose of rainbow raiment, hailing from Washington, with his oily tongue and insinuating grace, the Honorable Jim Ham Lewis, probably knew the whole details of the construction of the measure, ground plan and rear and front elevations, and underground passages, and he was smooth enough to get the attention of Speaker Reed and have the thing taken up and considered by unanimous consent, on the ground of it being a local measure. Probably (?) Speaker Reed was imposed upon by the affable deed from the Evergreen State and Dan Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific, who "knows the ropes" in Washington, on account of his connection with the Cleveland Administration.

Anyway, it was a thieving and dirty deal, and a piece of high-toned highway robbery, and the whole transaction should have the incandescent light of a searching Congressional investigation flashed upon it. Under the provisions of the alleged "local measure" Oregon has been deprived of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable timber lands, intended for actual settlers, and their sale will result in the further enrichment of an already rich railroad corporation. The tools of this corporation, in high and low places, should be dragged out into the light of day, where they may be seen of all men, and the titles acquired to Oregon's great tracts of timber lands should be shaken, if possible—and it might be possible, notwithstanding all the arguments of paid attorneys for vested rights, if an attempt were made in earnest to render full and adequate justice.

For the matter of that, the Rainier forest reserve could be annulled, and restoration made of the worthless lands that were traded off. The government forest reserves are a fraud, almost in toto, anyway—and especially this one, which was created for the mere purpose of hiding a gigantic land steal.

THE PURPOSE OF CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The purpose of civil service reform is to provide efficient deputies, clerks and employees of minor rank, and to give them a permanent tenure of office during good behavior and efficiency. A civil service law which turns out tried and capable employees and puts in their places persons who know nothing of the duties of the office, but who obtain a high percentage in the examination on other grounds, fails of its purpose. A reform of this radical character should be gradual in its operations. The responsible head of a department has a right to protest against the enforcement of a law which requires him to discharge trained deputies and clerks and to put in their places men who have neither experience nor special aptitude. A judicious civil service law would exempt from its operation all employees who had to their credit a number of years of faithful service. If the law does not make the exemption a Civil Service Commission may accomplish the same purpose by allowing a certain percentage of credits for expert knowledge. The fact should always be borne in mind that the object of a civil service law is not to take a position from one man and to give it to another, but to provide the government with competent employees. —S. F. Bulletin.

The "theory" of civil service laws may be all right. But they do not work out in practice. They tend to create an official class, without accomplishing any of the benefits for which they are intended. They foster insubordination and neglect of duty, and in no way improve the service, excepting in occasional instances. Civil service laws do much more harm on the whole than good, to the public service. The best system in a

republican form of government is accountability to responsible heads of departments—even with the "spoils system" as a part of it. The ideal system would be such accountability, with restrictions as to the discharging of expert public servants on account of party affiliations. But the experts are few in number proportionately—that is, there are few men holding positions whose places might not be filled with other men equally as capable and willing. Equal opportunity for all, and no privileged classes, are watchwords worthy of a government of the whole people; and against these maxims civil service laws are calculated to raise barriers and place difficulties.

The people of Oregon should demand a thorough Congressional investigation of the manner in which they were robbed of valuable tracts of timber lands, in exchange for worthless mountain tops in the state of Washington. They have a right to know the names of the public servants who assisted in the steal, and to have the deal set aside, if possible.

Mr. Bryan's persistent dwelling upon the evils which he says the people are suffering under once more recalls the story of the client who wept profusely in court while his lawyer was arguing for him, and explained the shedding of his tears at that particular time by the statement that he had never before known how badly he was treated.

If McKinley is elected three weeks from next Tuesday, Tillamook county will probably get a railroad next year, and Southeastern Oregon three or four of them. And Salem will surely not be missed by all of the new roads.

A New York tailor and his wife prayed for a son—and three came at once. It's all right this time, of course, but people who pray like that had better be a little careful not to use their gift recklessly.

The boom of the Twice-a-Week Statesman is spreading still further from home, and becoming more intensified near by.

Maryland is not going to spoil the excellent record she made four years ago.

Vote for McKinley, and see Oregon grow.

POLITICAL SUICIDE.

Mr. Bryan is talking himself out of every chance he had to gain the votes of the conservative Democrats of the East who were disposed early in the campaign to support him on the issue of imperialism. His daily utterances show such a lack of candor, such an utter absence of the dignity and straightforwardness demanded in the head of the nation, such an ignorance of statecraft and finance, or else a disregard for them for the purpose of saying speciously deceptive things to catch the applause of the ignorant, that those who were inclined to support him a few weeks ago find it an utter impossibility. They see that such a man in the Presidential chair would be utterly untrustworthy. If he is as ignorant and fanatical and erratic as his speeches would indicate he would be a constant menace to the well-being and peace of the country. If he is not, then the dishonesty of his speeches stamps him as a man unfit to hold that high position, which has never yet been filled by a designing demagogue. This is why the possibilities of New York going for Bryan have almost entirely disappeared, the last hope dying when the Staats Zeitung finally pronounced him an impossibility as a President.

Let us examine merely a few of the demagogic, deceptive and evasive arguments and special points made by him during the last few days as samples of the many things he has said that have lost him the respect of the men for whose support he dropped silver and took up imperialism. At a town in Illinois he said, "They tell us that we are loaning money in Europe. All you that are loaning money in Europe hold up your hands." Of course not a hand was raised, whereupon he triumphantly exclaimed, "Then it is they, not we, who are loaning money abroad." Think of the essential idiosyncrasy of such a style of argument. He might as well have asked all who are shipping wheat or cattle abroad, or sewing machines or railroad locomotives, to hold up their hands, and base upon their failure the proposition that the shipment of these things was of no benefit to them. Sensible business men look at each other in alarm and ask if this is the kind of mountebank who asks them to support him for President of the United States.

At another place he said: "Yet when the laboring man asks for arbitration the answer is a large army." Here again the conservative man says to himself that a man who utters such a palpable untruth, and does it for the purpose of stirring up bitter feeling and creating class prejudice, is too dangerous a demagogue to be permitted to reach the Presidential chair. Recently, in attempting to dodge an expression of opinion on the matter of denial of the franchise to the Negroes of the South, he stated that the Republicans would not let a Negro enter the state of Oregon or live there.

an absolute falsehood, based upon an obsolete clause in the state Constitution, put into that document by the pro-slavery Democrats before the war. Mr. Bryan was not ignorant of the exact facts, and he knew that the Negro occupies as high a position in Oregon as in any state in the Union, socially, commercially and politically. Here was another thing to cause the honest opponents of expansion to shake their heads and ask themselves if a man so dishonest in his speech, as this is fit to be President.

PRACTICAL REMEDY FOR TRUST EVILS.

Senator A. J. Beveridge.

There is only one possible way of regulating trusts. That way is by the Congress of the republic controlling corporations. This is one country now. We have outgrown state rights. There is no reason why a corporation organized in New Jersey should have greater privileges than one organized in Nebraska. A trust, to succeed, must do business all over the country. Therefore, it ought to be controlled, not by a state government, but by the nation's government. It is the old struggle between the nation and state rights. The Constitution does not permit that at present. The Republican party proposes to amend the Constitution so that the national government may control trusts. The Democratic party voted solidly against that proposition. Why? Because the Democratic party was more in favor of trusts than the Republican party? No. Both parties are equally against the evils of trusts. But the Democrats opposed that measure, which alone can cure the evils of trusts, because it is a Republican measure, and they would not permit it to pass as a Republican measure without protest. The point is that the Republican party have proposed the only possible remedy, and are pledged to its execution.

CHARACTERISTIC BRYANISMS.

Here is a sample statement of Bryan's opinions on the application of the Declaration of Independence to the unfortunate people living within the limits of the United States:

A Voice—What about the disfranchisement of the Negro in North Carolina?

Mr. Bryan—I am glad you asked me that question, my friend. Have you ever read the Constitution of Oregon?

A Voice—What about the consent of the governed in the South?

Mr. Bryan—It gives me pleasure to answer that question. Have you ever heard of the Sultan of Sulu?

The people of Oregon have a right to know just how it happened that the Northern Pacific Railroad was allowed to trade off its worthless mountain tops in the state of Washington for valuable timber lands in Oregon; a transaction by which this railroad corporation was enabled to clear up hundreds of thousands of dollars—or will be if the matter is allowed to remain undisturbed. The details of the steal should be uncovered, and restitution made yet, if possible. Where there is a will to do justice and punish villainy a way can usually be found.

"ROUGH RIDER" GEMS.

Practical Remedy for the Trust Evil.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

A depreciated currency means loss and disaster to the business man, but it means grim suffering to the wage-worker.

The paramount issue is to keep our national self-respect by each individual keeping his own self-respect and respecting his fellows.

Each generation has its allotted task, and as we do that task so do we or do we not leave a heritage of honor to those who come after us.

A great nation must do a great work. When it stops doing its work it is because it has stopped doing things that make it a great nation.

There can be no permanent lines of well-being on the one hand for some of our people and adversity on the other hand for the rest of our people.

If this nation is to retain its well-being or its self-respect, it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice.

You should not vote to bring ruin upon the wage-worker's wife and children, for when hard times come, when disaster and pain are abroad in the land, it may be hard for the men, but it is harder yet for the women and children. It is harder for those dependent upon him.

O sweet September, thy first breezes bring.

The dry leaf's rustle and the squirrel's laughter,
The cool, fresh air whence health and vigor spring
And promise of exceeding joy hereafter.

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.

Vote for a continuance of good times the country over, and still better times here in Oregon.

Oiled Roads in California.

The oiled roads of California were spoken of in last week's Homestead. County and road supervisors in Southern California are unanimous in the belief that the problem of excellently macadamized roads at small cost has at last been solved, and that solution of it has been attained through the application to them of crude oil. There are now nearly a hundred miles of road in the several counties in the southern part of the state which have been treated in this manner, and so pronounced in every instance and particular has been the success of the trial that nearly a thousand miles will be put under contract for the treatment during the coming year. It has been found that to place roads in condition through the use of oil is cheaper than maintaining them in half condition during a single season by sprinkling with water, and when a road has once been put into condition with oil it requires but slight additional expense to keep it so. On all the main highways in Los Angeles county oil coating is now applied. Many of them have put patches of it half a mile or a mile in extent, the oil being spread upon it to test the effect. They will have on either side of different character and upon roads of varying qualities. It has been found that where the road had an even, hard foundation, smooth and clear ruts, and about two inches of dust on the surface, upon this road the oil is a complete success and gives a surface as polished, clean and clear as an asphalt street. Where the soil is clayey though the surface is rutty, it will maintain the hard character of the ground, allay all dust and prevent further decay by resisting the formation of mud. The oil and impervious ground holding the water in the ruts until it dries out and preserving the earth beneath from becoming saturated with it. On a road of deep, blue sand, however, the oil appears to show little benefit.

One hundred barrels of oil per mile spread over an area eighteen feet in width will put a road in condition along the extent of the oiled surface and give an excellent roadway adequate for ordinary traffic. The oil is put on in three applications; the first at the rate of sixty barrels per mile, and the two subsequent treatments at a rate of twenty barrels per mile each. Great care must be taken in delivering the oil. It should be hot when discharged, and poured upon a hot surface, so that the work of oil sprinkling is confined to the heat of the day. The oil cannot be poured on indiscriminately, but must be drilled into the dust as when it is drilled into mud prepared to receive it. It is not so applied the oil will not saturate evenly the dust area, but will lie in splashes, run together and so make a very imperfect success, either as a job of sprinkling or as an oiled surface. In order to meet the requirements a machine has been devised. A big tank mounted on four wheels drags a sort of tender box supported by two wheels, into which is run from the tank supplies of oil. This box has a furnace beneath it which heats the oil, and attached to it is a drag, looking something like a hay rake. A number of curved rods or fingers go out through the bottom, and these are drawn through the dust and along the road. They mark little furrows, in the dust, and into these furrows, through a series of pipes is discharged the oil. A second finger, or sort of thumb, arrangement—fixed further back turns the dust over the oiled furrow, and the surface is then left to absorb, a process which requires about an hour to effect. A roller is then drawn over the oiled width and the first treatment is completed.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by a named condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. It is not a case of ten or twenty years, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

RAISE GOOD HORSES.

Farmers who live near cities or large towns should raise good horses and such only. The market has never had too many good family or general purpose horses. The handling which horses get under this placement is just right, or can readily so be made, for the purpose now in mind. The farmer must have horses in his business. Why not keep the kind wanted by the people who pay the best prices? Why not keep the horses for which at all seasons there is a demand?

Many a farmer has been helped out of a hard and into a comparatively easy place by the sale of a good horse or two—something that might be done each year on far more farms than it is done on, and with little, if any, expenditure beyond that of some effort. There has been talk of a horseless world; there is still some such talk. There is nothing in sight to cause farmers to stop breeding horses—good horses. "Hereafter in its horse the world will require quality rather than quantity; and, getting quality, will be willing to pay the price. Today for every horse for which there is a demand and there is a demand for every horse of superior excellence—the price is as high as it has been any time in twenty years, bubble prices apart."

All kinds of live stock have depressed market experiences. "The fine horse for driving and riding is never going out of fashion," says one. An Iowa student of the matter observes "that a colt can be raised as cheaply as a steer. A colt needs more grain the first winter. After that he will winter on good hay just as well as the steer, and at four years old is worth more money than the four-year-old steer; even at three years old the horse is worth more than the steer."

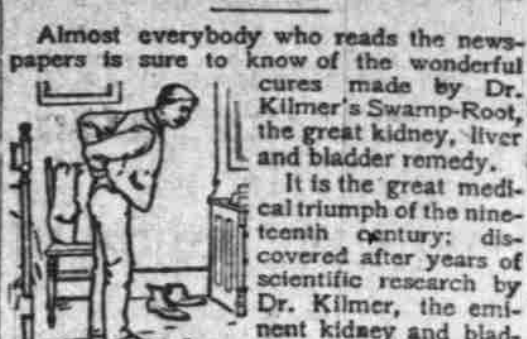
CASITORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Prepared by J. C. NEEDHAM, Pacific Homestead, Salem, Or. Best farm paper. Issued weekly. \$1 a year.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.



Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

TO PREVENT DECAY.

Wood Preserver Used by Uncle Sam on Yamhill River Work.

Merits of Avenarius Carbolinum Recognized by National, State and Municipal Governments.

The fame of Avenarius Carbolinum has steadily extended, as the only bona fide preserver of wood, since its discovery in Germany thirty years ago. It has stood all tests of climate, soil and water and steadily lived down all pretended rivals. Today it is not only employed in all countries for the preservation of wood used for household articles such as houses, barns, fences, etc., but the national government, both of Europe and America, have recognized its value in saving public constructions from decay. Following their example cities and counties have also adopted Avenarius Carbolinum for bridges, pavements, etc., and the leading ship builders and railroad companies have shown their faith in its merits by treating ship timbers, cars, telegraph poles and ties with the same never failing preventative against climatic decay and repugnant wood boring vermin both of land and water.

Great bodies move slowly, and only act after mature deliberation. It may therefore be safely stated that governments and corporations did not employ Avenarius Carbolinum until fully convinced of its money saving as well as wood preserving qualities. Private individuals desirous of lengthening the life of wood work and at the same time curtailing expenses, need not fear to follow the precedents established.

Recent local examples proving the truth of the above statements are not wanting. The reconstructed Madison street bridge in Portland has been treated with Avenarius Carbolinum, as has also the pavement at the intersection of four streets in that city where the heaviest street car and wagon traffic converge. The latter use of the compound was made at the earnest solicitation of street car managers who confidently look for gratifying results.

The gentlemen in charge of the United States engineer department for Oregon are now applying Avenarius Carbolinum to the dams and lock works on the Yamhill river, a flattering tribute to its merits which was certainly not extended until searching investigation satisfied the authorities that it was a measure of practical economy.

With such examples before them it would appear that the individual is foolish and the official almost culpable who does not protect his own, or the taxpayer's pockets by using this compound, thus saving from decay, and lengthening the life of all frame structures for which he is individually or officially responsible.

Fisher, Thorsen & Co. of Portland, Or., are sole Pacific coast agents for Avenarius Carbolinum, and it can be found at R. M. Wade & Co., Salem, who will gladly supply information regarding its accomplishments.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Marion County.—In the matter of the estate of William A. Rummel, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of William A. Rummel, deceased, by the Honorable County Court of Marion County, Oregon. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present them with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the law office of Carson & Adams, in Salem, Marion County, Oregon.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, September 15, 1900.

EFFIE RUMMEL, Administratrix of the Estate of William A. Rummel, deceased.

Carson & Adams, attorneys—9-18-51.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been this day by the County Court of Marion County, Oregon, duly appointed as the administrator of the estate of Nelson R. Doty, late of Marion County, Oregon, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby further notified to present the same duly verified to the undersigned administrator at the law office of William Ford, W. M. Kaiser and W. T. Slater, at the city of Salem, in Marion County, Oregon, within six months after the date of the first publication of this notice. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned administrator.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1900.

L. C. NEEDHAM, Administrator of the estate of Nelson R. Doty, deceased.