

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.

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.

Vote for McKinley and the full dinner pail.

A vote for the Republican ticket is a vote to continue prosperity.

The tidal wave of sound judgment, patriotism and business sense is running strong in the direction of Republican triumph.

The immense volume of business in all classes of merchandise means an incredible amount of skilled labor which has been well paid, and skilled labor will not vote to check that volume of business.

The conservative, independent Eastern papers all agree that Mr. Bryan has talked himself to death, the last self-inflicted stab being given when he paid a glowing tribute to the virtues and greatness of Tammany Hall and Croker on the stage at Madison Square.

The fact that large crowds have greeted Bryan as he has whirled through New York, New Jersey and Maryland has given some of the Republicans a scare. This is a good thing. The friends of progress ought to have a scare, and we hope it will last until the polls are closed on Tuesday evening next.

The First National Bank is one of the strongest institutions in New York city, and the story of this embezzlement has brought out conspicuously before the public the vast money resources of the institution, and will doubtless be an interesting story to Jay Cooke, whose enthusiastic efforts founded that bank.

HE OFFERS ODDS.

Louis Gerber, the well-known stockman of Klamath, offers to wager \$5 to \$1 on the election of McKinley and Roosevelt, and will accept an offer on the Republican standard-bearer carrying the doubtful states—Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

If Mr. Gerber lived in New York he would have to offer greater odds on the general result, or he would not find any takers. He would have to offer better than five to one.

WHY NOT IN OREGON?

State Mineralogist Cooper says that in four years California's output of oil will equal in value her production of gold. Is the Golden State to be known in future as the Greasy State?—San Jose Mercury.

const line—the same sand stone, etc., notably near Yaquina bay, in the Tillamook country, and in the Nehalem valley. There are evidences of the existence of both coal and oil in the Tillamook country, and it is well known that there are coal deposits in the Nehalem valley.

We believe there are vast undeveloped resources in our coast country, outside of the immense forests and dairy possibilities.

THE NEW YORK BANK ROBBERY

The embezzlement of some \$700,000 from the First National Bank of New York, gave a terrible shock to financial circles in the metropolis of the nation; but when the public read the report of Mr. Alford's extravagant habits for the last five years or more, there will be little sympathy felt for the officers of the institution upon whom the disgrace of this large defalcation has fallen.

Mr. Alford had a palatial home on Chester Hill, and it must have been known to the officers of the bank that he was annually spending, in the most ostentatious manner, twice the salary the bank paid him for his services. He drove the finest teams; his wife displayed the finest laces and the most dazzling diamonds, and he was lavish in costly hospitality.

This bank was founded in doubt and distrust, and this is the bank from which a teller has stolen nearly three-quarters of a million; but its strong financial position is presented by its last official statement, showing its capital \$500,000, surplus \$5,000,000, accumulated profits \$4,114,251.30 with \$39,977,865.94 of deposits, exclusive of \$1,555,000 of Government deposits.

THE LABORER IS THE CAPITALIST.

The savings banks of the United States have on deposit over \$2,500,000,000. The national banks on an average for several months past have had on deposit somewhat less than \$2,500,000,000. Let us suppose the two amounts to be the same. One represents the savings of the workingman, which are his property absolutely. The other represents the surplus capital of the manufacturer and merchant, a large part of which is indebtedness.

for borrowers in every industry? The laborer has become the capitalist and is lending his employer the money with which he does business. This was most vividly illustrated recently at a campaign meeting. A real estate dealer and builder who was something of a speaker was addressing an audience in his home city. Every one knew the builder, who had put up hundreds of houses and sold them on the installment plan. It took a large capital, which the builder borrowed from the savings banks, giving mortgages on the finished houses as security. Suddenly the speaker said: "Is John Mangum here?"

"John," said the builder, "You have worked for me several years." "I have," said John. "And you have earned a good many dollars and saved some, I suppose?" "I own my house and have \$1,200 in the bank," said John. "Thank you; that is all," said the speaker, and, continuing to the audience, he said: "Now, what is John's \$1,200 doing? I'll tell you. I am borrowing it and paying 5 per cent. for it. I am borrowing the savings of several hundred men and using it in developing real estate and putting up houses, which I sell to these men and other people on installments. So, really, John is the capitalist and I am the laborer."

The audience was quick to see the point and got a new insight into the difference between capital and labor. The incident and lesson here conveyed should convince every one of the importance of continuing our present monetary and tariff laws. We must not only see to it that these laborers continue to have work and good wages, but that their dollars shall be worth 100 cents when they are deposited in the bank and worth 100 cents when loaned to the builder, and still worth 100 cents when withdrawn to send the boys to college, or for any other purpose.

And there is another view of these comparative bank deposits. The money in the savings bank is the absolute property of the depositors, most of whom are farmers and mechanics. The money of the manufacturers and merchants on deposit in the national banks represents in a great measure indebtedness for goods and labor. So that a large part of this vast sum also belongs to the laborers when Saturday night comes.

Nor does even this measure all of the laborer's wealth. There are millions more in loan associations, trust companies and insurance premiums, invested in real estate, mortgages, stocks and bonds. In no other country on earth does such a condition exist. In no other part of the world is the so-called workingman so well off as in projected, sound money America. To the workingman of no other country in the world is the economic and financial policy of his Government of such vital, far-reaching importance as it is to the workingman of the United States.

WILL CROKER WIN?

"I will tell you what is the paramount issue," said Governor Roosevelt in a speech in New York a few evenings ago, "it is Bryanism in the nation and Crokerism in the state." Said Bryan in his speech at Cooper Union hall, New York, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1900: "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet."

Said Richard Croker a few days ago: "My advice to Democratic voters the country over is to congregate about the polling places on the evening of election day, count noses and then if the election returns for Bryan don't tally with their count, to go into the polling places and throw the fellow in charge of the returns into the street." There is no question concerning the alliance between Bryan and Croker.

Now, do the American people want Tammany methods at Washington? Do they want a President elected by the use of funds that are levied on New York's vice? Do they want to encourage methods of lawlessness and violence, encouraged and advised by Richard Croker, who has grown enormously rich on political spoils—who is more corrupt than Boss Tweed in his palmy days? Would that the other states having great cities had Governors like Theodore Roosevelt, who said at Rochester upon being shown Croker's statement advising not—and meant what he said: "Mr. Croker seems not to understand that if this incitement to riot and mob violence at the polls should bear fruit, he would be an accessory before the fact. The election laws, like all other laws, apply to Mr. Croker and to everyone else, and Mr. Croker and everyone else must and will obey them."

"The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire."

But a wage-earner can get more for his personal services if in strong and vigorous health. The blood is the life-giving and strength-making part of the system. If it is pure, all is well; if not, it should be purified with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the weak strong.

Can Eat—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily."—Ella M. Hager, Athol, Mass.



IRELAND TO HAVE A NEW VICE-QUEEN.

She Will Be an American Girl, in the Pleasing Person of Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough. England's outlying territories will soon be ruled entirely by American women. Mary Leiter, of Chicago, now Lady Curzon of Kedleston, is the vicereine of India. Next we shall see Consuelo, the little Duchess of Marlborough, ruling over the people of Ireland; and a gentle rule it will be, for her grace is very fond of the people of the Emerald Isle.

The duke was, it is said, offered this position a year ago, but just at that time the little Duke of Blenheim, the 3-year-old heir to the Marlborough millions, was ill; and the duchess, who is a very devoted mother, would not allow him to accept. But now it is different. The honor of the position appeals to her; and she is gratified at her husband's ambition to shine in the service of his country.

Ever since her marriage of four years ago the duchess has been a prominent figure in London. She wore a diamond belt at the first reception given in her honor in London; and she gave a sum of money never before equaled to the orphans of that city. Then the Prince and Princess of Wales visited her at Woodstock; and Blenheim castle rang with cheers. Soon afterwards the German emperor paid a short visit to the Marlboroughs, and was entertained at luncheon. Her youth, her beauty, her money and her tact have made her one of the most popular women in England.

The latest news is that William K. Vanderbilt has given his check for half a million dollars to his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough.

The gift is in the nature of a thank-offering for the Duke of Marlborough's safe return from the war in South Africa.

The duchess, accompanied by the duke, is now in Paris investing the money in antique furniture and decorative articles for the house now building for her in Mayfair, one of the most fashionable districts of London.

Not long ago Mr. Vanderbilt gave his daughter another half million for the house. The Duke of Marlborough was one of four dukes to go to war in South Africa—Marlborough, Norfolk, Roxburghe and Westminister—and was the first of them to volunteer.

When the Boer war began Marlborough was a lieutenant in a yeomanry (gentlemen's home guard of cavalry) regiment called the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars, whose colonel is the Prince of Wales. With 150 of his men, younger sons of country gentlemen, he volunteered last December. He was notified by the war office on the 2th of that month that his offer to serve in South Africa as a captain of imperial yeomanry was accepted.

Three weeks later he was appointed a staff captain in imperial yeomanry. After about seven months of service in the British army, for he was appointed last year paymaster general of the general of the forces. That was an honorary appointment, however, no salary being attached to it.

When the young duke started for the field the London newspapers poked fun at him for taking to war four horses, four splendid Spanish gules, a specially built Cape cart, four gold-colored rough roads and the velvet, four servants and every device for comfort that could be utilized in a compact space. This elaborate equipment was contrasted with the simple fighting outfit of his famous ancestor, the great warrior Duke of Marlborough.

But the duke found the equipment very handy, and more than once he rendered important assistance with it. After about seven months of service, during which time he was brave to the point of recklessness, he returned "in splendid health," according to himself, "and with a bagful of Kruger's sovereigns." The duke undoubtedly has brought home, too, a large number of war relics, which will help decorate the new house.

And now further honors are in store for the duke. He is, it is declared, to be selected for appointment as lord lieutenant, or viceroy of Ireland, in place of Earl Cadogan. The viceroy of Ireland has a salary of \$100,000 a year, two residences and allowances for equipages. But it takes \$150,000 a year more to adequately maintain dignity of his position.

house" in olden time, and comparatively recently foot stoves were carried to church, as were tallow candles to the evening meetings. In 1737 the important vital question as to a legal town meeting was, "Shall men and their wives be seated together in pews?" and the vote was an emphatic "No."

In 1744, about the beginning of Jonathan Edwards' troubles in the parish, it was voted not "to pay the charge of bringing his daughter from Brookfield." In 1738 this appears on the town records: "Taking into consideration the difficulty Mr. Edwards hath labored under this year, and some time past with respect to his firewood, the town voted that those persons who have not this year brought him a load of wood might have liberty between this time and next Tuesday night to bring each one his load of wood." If there was not a sufficiency of wood by that time, the town then voted, the Selectmen shall see that the deficiency should be met at the cost of the town.

Later, in 1780, we find in the warrant for town meeting this entry: "To procure firewood for the Rev. Mr. Williams to choose a committee to select the meeting house." A most serious business to decide, who should take preference in the broad aisles! The "nigger pew," well remembered by the writer, caused no trouble to said officer, as that was readily accepted by the "colored brethren," like cows in the stable, who went dutifully to their separate stalls.

Not only the living had special rules governing their conduct, but the rules about the dead were very quaint, as by this report of a committee, May 11, 1780, to whom had been referred the conduct of funerals, as follows: "Whereas, it is the opinion of this town that funerals ought to be conducted with great decency and decorum in order to impress on rising and Eisen generation the importance of the awful solemnity, and to render the house of mourning better than the house of feasting. Be it therefore recommended to all the inhabitants of this town to observe the following regulations at funerals: First—That the relatives of the deceased follow next the corpse, two and two.

Second—If the deceased was a male person the males are to follow next the mourners, two and two, and the women a few steps, two and two; but if the deceased was a woman, then the women are to follow next the mourners and the men after them. Third—Those on horseback are to follow in after the foot folks, horses two and two, and the carriages are to follow in the rear of the procession. And it is requested that no person walk or ride on either side the procession from the house to the grave.

Ten of the prominent men of the city were appointed and requested to attend at funerals and to regulate the procession thus recommended until the same shall become habitual to the people. In 1745 the question was raised in the annual town meeting "if the town would be at the expense of coloring the meeting house, and it passed in the negative." Evidently they thought that nature would do it without expense. Not till 1749 were the forts and fortifications of the town demolished and the timber and boards sold for the benefit of the town. Laws were passed relative to the schooling of boys and the amount of wood they should bring to the schoolhouse; girls were of no account in those days.

BOUGHT A MADE-OVER HORSE.

John Doty of Hempstead the Victim of a Sharp Trick. John Doty of Hempstead, L. I., who is known as a shrewd horse dealer, was the victim lately of a sharp trick. Some time ago Mr. Doty came into possession of a fine-looking young horse, but it was averse to all profitable labor. Mr. Doty eventually found a purchaser in John Reidel, a banker who immediately hitched his new acquisition to the delivery wagon. The price paid was \$20.

Mr. Reidel soon discovered the animal's weakness. After much cogitation he decided upon a scheme. Placing the horse in his barn, he commenced a system of nerve-racking stunts, which, after a few weeks, transformed the lazy beast into an animal of much spirit and nervousness. After this he carefully doctored the steed's mane and tail, clipped his coat, and, through the hands of an agent, succeeded in marketing his property on the unsuspecting Doty for the sum of \$125.

TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

A single battalion of infantry 1,000 strong, which is the strength of an English battalion, takes up a road length of 525 yards, including about eighty yards for stragglers. A battery of field artillery takes up 200 yards, and a regiment of cavalry takes up when marching four abreast, 650 yards. An army corps, with its staff, wagons, guns, hospitals, etc., would extend over thirty-four miles.

Washington has grown faster than Oregon during the decade, and the Evergreen State may continue her lead for some time to come. But there is a time approaching when there will be a change in the program. That time will be here when all the railroads headed that way get into Southeastern Oregon, and when the immense resources of the Oregon coast country are in course of full development. The progress of diversified and intensified agriculture in other portions of the state, too, will help in making the population of Oregon more diversified and intense.

Ex-Senator John H. Mitchell is now squarely out for the gold standard. But Mr. Mitchell's opinion concerning the gold standard is not as important in this state or to the nation as it once was.

QUAINT OLD-TIME WAYS.

Funeral and Meeting House Regulations of a Century and a Half ago. Diving into the old records of one of the most charming cities of our commonwealth, Northampton, we find much of deep interest as revealing customs and habits of olden time. No fire was found in "the meeting

TWENTY-EIGHT MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Issued by County Clerk W. W. Hall During the Month of October. Just Closed.

County Clerk W. W. Hall has issued twenty-eight marriage licenses during the month just closed, averaging a little better than one for each day. They are as follows: October 1st—G. P. Rolfe and Miss B. E. Sturtevant, C. L. Niman witness.

October 2d—Richard L. Meade and Miss Grace G. Wilkens, Fred Luckley Jr., witness. Owen E. Lewis and Miss Addie M. Overton, Bliss L. Durby, witness. F. H. Down and Miss Charles Davie, Erwin Smith witness. W. A. Munger and Miss Marie Matthes, John Matthes, witness.

October 3d—Charles J. Atwood and Miss M. Grace Polle, A. A. Lee, witness. October 4th—H. August Edgin and Miss Ida Fenski, F. Fenski witness.

October 5th—Robert Crum and Miss May McCallister, W. H. Sellwood witness. George E. Haynes and Mrs. Nellie McClure, W. F. Dunagan witness.

October 8th—Engelbert Schmeck and Miss Josephine Winkelman, W. H. Winkelman witness. Joseph Stupfel and Miss Maurice Olivette, Henry Butsch witness.

October 9th—Alec Sanders and Miss Uppendahl, Cass Sanders witness. October 10th—L. C. Matthes and Miss Pearl Smith, John Baber witness.

October 12th—Clyde H. Van Orden and Miss Jessie M. Lathrop, P. N. Lathrop witness. Ernest W. Dixon and Miss Katie E. Lathrop, P. N. Lathrop witness. Marion Porter and Miss Etta Morris, D. M. Morris witness. F. LeBrun and Mrs. Mary Anna, F. LeBranch witness.

October 16th—Henry J. Yoder and Miss Lydia Roth, Joseph S. Yoder witness. Fred E. Wilkey and Miss Alice Barrows, A. G. Moore witness. A. L. Whiteman and Miss Dora Ammon, Henry Ammon witness.

October 30th—Wm. H. Witzel and Miss Lillian Thompson, E. C. Patton witness. October 31st—Albert A. Jessup and Miss Ella Fennell, P. C. Patterson witness.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion, Department No. 2.—E. S. Bolinger, plaintiff, vs. Robert Loeb, defendant.

To Robert Loeb, defendant above named: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you if served within Marion county, Oregon, or if served in any other county of this state then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or if served by publication thereon, on or before the 17th day of December, 1900, that being the last day for appearance or answer by you fixed by the order of the court for the publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear or answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: for a judgment and decree against the defendant for the recovery in United States gold coin of the principal sum of \$241.47 with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1899, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and for the recovery of \$25 as attorney's fees herein, together with the costs and disbursements of this suit; and for a decree against the defendant foreclosing the mortgage given by the defendant to the plaintiff to secure the payment of said money and pleaded in said complaint, and for a decree for the sale of the real property described in said mortgage and in the complaint herein to obtain funds with which to pay said several sums of money with accruing interest and costs, which said real premises to be sold as aforesaid, are described as follows, to-wit: The south one-half of the southwest one-fourth of the northwest one-fourth of section 19 township six south range two west of the Willamette meridian and the south one-half of the east one-half of the southeast one-fourth of the northeast one-fourth of section 24 township six south range three west of the Willamette meridian being a part of the Donation Land Claim of Stanley Ruggles and wife all in Marion county and State of Oregon; excepting therefrom the following portion of said real premises heretofore released from the operation of said mortgage: Beginning at the quarter corner between sections 19 and 24 in township six south ranges two and three west of the Willamette meridian in Marion county, Oregon; thence four chains east along the legal subdivision line running east and west through the center of section 19 in township six south range 2 west; thence north ten chains parallel with the west line of said section 19; thence west fourteen chains; thence south ten chains to a point on the legal subdivision line running east and west through the center of section 24 in township six south range three west ten chains west from the quarter corner between sections 19 and 24; and thence ten chains east to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres of land. And for such other and further relief in the premises as is meet with equity and good conscience.

This summons is published in the Weekly Oregon Statesman by order of the Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion county, Department No. 2, duly made and entered of record on the 29th day of October, 1900. The first publication of this summons being ordered to be made on the 23 day of November, 1900, and the defendant being required to answer on or before the 17th day of December, 1900.

RAMSEY & BINGHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 11-2-71w.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.