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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 pay-

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A GREAT VICTORY.

The forces of progress and prosperity, of patriotism and sound principles, have won a great victory. President McKinley will have 284 electoral votes, with a possibility of 305 or more, to be decided by later returns. It is to be hoped that a Republican Congress will be at Washington after the 4th of next March, to assist in the "unfinished business" of the nation.

Eryanism has been buried and buried deep, as it deserved, and as was due it from the American people, to vindicate and re-establish their honor and credit, at home and abroad. Bryan has been a most dangerous man. It is to be hoped that he has at last been relegated permanently to private life, and to the limbo of a disturbed past. We speak thus dispassionately, but believing that the United States has escaped a great calamity by twice defeating him in his aspirations.

Now the flag will be respected by all nations. Our country has served notice upon the world that it proposes to be a factor in international affairs. It has given notice that it will continue to figure in foreign trade. The missionaries in China will be protected. Rebellion in the Philippines will be stamped out. There will be industrial prosperity at home, and the workers of the nation will be employed. The producers will have good markets for what they have to sell. The Pacific coast will go forward rapidly to its great destiny.

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS.

New York Tribune: It is often laid down as an axiomatic truth that denominationalism is one of the greatest drawbacks to Christianity, and some years ago almost every religious body was deeply stirred by a ground swell in favor of uniting together every Christian denomination. It was speedily discovered, however, that this idea was wholly illusory, because in order to bring it about each denomination would have to surrender the special tenets that justified its existence as a denomination, and not one of them was willing to do that though each of them was ready to accept the capitulation of all the others. Then came the suggestion that if a corporate union was impossible at least the churches might cultivate the spirit of comity and co-operate in certain lines of work where co-operation would not antagonize the tenets of any denomination. Modest as this last suggestion is, it has been looked upon with more or less suspicion, and it will be a long time before it becomes an actual working principle in the churches.

In the mean while, as was inevitable, many earnest Christian thinkers are coming to question whether, after all, denominationalism is such a bad thing. They believe that if Christianity were reduced to its least common denominator by the elimination of all tenets peculiar to each church the result would be a body united indeed in fact and in name, but weak, impotent and unaggressive. Its creed would be little more than a pallid desecration incapable of inspiring any enthusiasm or commanding any allegiance. Deprived of the picturesque forms, ceremonies and traditions in which the original teachings of Jesus have in the various denominations enshrined themselves, it would have no magnetic or persuasive power over the multitude. It would be largely a remote abstraction, a sort of religious system of metaphysics or philosophy, appealing only to the esoteric few. Denominationalism makes the church a human thing, because it injects into the warp and woof of its life the beliefs, opinions and colorings of the average man when he sets out to interpret for himself the message of Jesus. That under such conditions denominationalism tends to propagate much that is mistaken or false needs not to be said. To that extent it undoubtedly does harm to the cause of truth and blurs the picture of the real Christianity. But, on the other

hand, without the surplusage of denominational error the essential teachings of Christianity could not be preserved through the vicissitudes of the ages. For thus only it has a body, and what is quite as important, a body not so large but that its members can easily take part in its corporate life and feel in its success the same sort of local pride that a citizen may feel in the prosperity of his town or county. Moreover, even denominational rivalry, unlovely as it sometimes is, and wasteful as it always is, does at least stimulate the zeal of each Christian for his own Church; and in working for his sect, from motives however mixed, he cannot help promoting the cause of the larger good which each denomination strives wholly to enshrine in its creed.

According to this view, then, it results that not only must there be denominations, but that they are, under present conditions, distinctly helpful. And the only thing to consider is how their admitted evils may be mitigated. As to co-operation, not much can be said yet; but its advocates believe that it is slowly but surely forcing its way to practical recognition. As to religious comity, the evidences of its rapid growth in all the churches are too numerous to mention. The harsher tenets of the denominations are minimized, if not ignored, and in every part of the Christian world hands are clasped in amity over the most yawning denominational chasms. Two interesting cases in point were recently noted by "The Portland Oregonian." A few weeks ago Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Portland, being called upon to officiate at the funeral of a suicide, uttered these words of comprehensive Christian charity and hope:

It is too generally believed that divine sympathy is denied to those who take their lives by their own hands. Such a doctrine is monstrous and preposterous, and at entire variance with the teachings of Christ. If one person is more entitled to divine sympathy than another it is the person who has been refused human sympathy and encouragement in this world and proved inadequate to the battles of life.

Evidently the old ecclesiastical tradition that a suicide was beyond salvation has no place in Dr. Morrison's creed. And at about the same time Dr. Edgar P. Hill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, said at the grave of an agnostic:

He knew, no doubt, that he was standing on the threshold of the unknown world, and it may be that even then out of the haze there were shining the clear rays of the Sun of Righteousness. And let us trust that now, face to face with Him in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge, he is having explained these great questions which for so many years he loved to think about.

These two utterances are symptomatic of the religious uplift and outlook of the age, and show conclusively that the glacial deposits of bigotry and intolerance are fast melting away in the bright sunlight of charity and truth.

THE NEW CENSUS.

According to the official figures announced by Director Merriam, the total population of the United States is now 76,295,220, but this estimate, while it includes Hawaii, does not include Porto Rico. Were Porto Rico added, the aggregate population would be increased by nearly a million. The number of the inhabitants of the Philippines, also excluded from the census, is not definitely known, but, according to the most trustworthy estimates, may be put at some eight millions. It appears, then, that the population of our national domain does not much fall short. If at all, of eighty-five million souls. Should the gain since 1890, which is nearly 21 per cent., be maintained during the next decade, our aggregate population will in 1910 considerably exceed one hundred millions. Already our republic is surpassed as regards the number of inhabitants of China, the British Empire and Russia alone, and it comprises more representatives of the white race than does the British Empire.

This is truly a great and expanding nation. It will be a different battle four years from now. That particular skirmish will not have to be skinned again.

"Be Strong in the Battle of Life."

Happy is the person thoroughly prepared, by perfect good health, to win life's battle. This condition comes only with absolutely pure blood. Over 90 per cent. of humanity are troubled with a taint, impurity or humor of some kind in the blood, which should be removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best specific for both sexes and all ages.

A Good Tonic—“On general principles I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a needed spring tonic. It is a most excellent medicine.” Hakon Hammer, Engineer, Pottstown, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Whatever may be the honor that the bonanza kings have done to their opportunities in the bestowal of their wealth that which has been done and is doing by the rich women of the Pacific coast will occupy a throne of mark above it. No philanthropist who was ever breasted has given as liberally as at least two of these California ladies, or more wisely. The great gifts that Leland Stanford made to the Leland Stanford Jr. University have been quitted by Jane Lathrop Stanford, his widow and the mother of the boy whose memory is preserved in the name of the great school. Out of her wealth Mrs. Phoebe Hearst has given the State University enough to establish any university in the East on its present footing, four only excepted.

Not content with these benefactions both of these ladies have sought wider fields, and Mrs. Stanford is now building in Paris a hospital for Americans, which she has arranged amply to endow with a permanent fund of support. It is acts of this kind that win in this age of avarice for American women the right to be named with Helen Gould and Baroness Burdett-Coutts.—Philadelphia Times.

One of the men particularly well pleased over the election results is Hon. D. W. Craig, the Nestor of journalism, who now enjoys a quiet life on his farm southeast of the city. Aside from the general result, the fact which gives him the keenest pleasure is the election of Richard Yates as Governor of Illinois. Mr. Craig was upon the most cordial terms of friendship and intimacy in their early life with his father, Richard Yates, who served as Congressman, Governor and United States Senator, and to Mr. Craig belongs the credit, though he never talks about it, of sending him to Congress the first time. The young Yates was nominated for Governor just forty years to a day from the day his father was nominated for the same office.

Ninety-nine out of a hundred men will never realize what a calamity was escaped by the defeat of Bryan. There would have been a panic, and not one person in this country outside the asylums and penitentiaries would have failed to feel the furious effects of it. In its path would have been wide disaster. This is no idle dream. It makes one feel glad to think how far from the precipice the country was, though it was enough to make one shudder at the prospects as predicted before the election by the over-confident Bryanite leaders. It is good to know that the defeat of Bryanism is permanent. The "paramount" issues of Bryanism are dead as Julius Cæsar.

Now some of the tied-up millions of money will go into railroad development in this state, and we will see the Corvallis & Eastern go over the Cascades, and three or four more lines invade the empire that lies undeveloped in Southeastern Oregon—to say nothing of roads to the Tillamook and Nehalem countries and other Oregon coast districts. All these enterprises will not go forward without Salem securing at least one of the new lines.

A prominent Salem Democrat said he took all the election bulletins as a matter of course, although they had so much encouragement for the Republicans and so little for him, until the one came saying Bryan refused to talk. That settled it for him. He at once concluded that the whole thing was a fraud.

Expansion being made secure and permanent, there will be a great rush to the Pacific coast, and Oregon will go ahead with a wonderful impetus. At least 200 new dwellings in Salem will be needed in 1901, to accommodate the additional people who will want to live in the Capital City.

A neighbor of ours said yesterday he'd hate to be a barber and have to shave all the Bryanites at regular rates; their faces were so long and there would be so much territory to get over.

The Twice-a-Week Statesman is more of an expansionist than ever. It required 2400 copies to supply the list the last issue, and the 3000 point is only a few weeks in the future.

The dairy development will go on, and all the other branches of diversified and intensified agriculture. There will be a market for all the products that can be raised on our broad acres.

One of the first prizes received yesterday morning announced that the San Francisco Examiner conceded the re-election of President McKinley. Very kind of the Examiner.

There is joy among our brave boys in the Philippines. They will now be able to go ahead and finish up their work, so that a good many of them can come home.

After all, it is red blood, not ditch water, that flows in the veins of Americans.—Oregonian.

RURAL ENGLAND A LAND OF SONG.

The love of song is strong as ever among the agricultural folk of England, and at the harvest home supper there is always plenty of melody of a sort, says a London newspaper. The old ballads and songs of the peasantry as found in broadsides and manuscripts are full of character. In the great majority of cases the authorship of these poems is unknown. One of the old favorites for recitation at country festivals used to be a dialogue between a husbandman and a servingman, and Mr. Bell, in his collection of poems and ballads, says he heard this on one occasion recited at Selborne by two countrymen, who gave it with considerable humor and dramatic effect. They delivered it in a kind of chant or recitative.

TO HAVE A MODEL "DAIRY."

Novel Features Showing Latest Processes of Handling Milk and Its Products.

Aside and distinct from the cattle exhibit at the Pan American Exposition, it has been decided to conduct a Model Dairy throughout the entire six months of the Exposition. The Dairy is to be composed of four or five representatives of each of the breeds of milk cows, laying any claim to merit along dairy lines. Plans are being made to have eight or nine breeds represented in this Model Dairy. Nearly all of the Live Stock Associations have given assurance of their fullest co-operation in this matter, and have generously offered to place at the disposal of the Exposition, the animals which shall form this Model Dairy.

The stable in which the cattle will be kept will be one that is equipped with the up-to-date appliances, particularly with regard to hygienic and sanitary conditions.

It is not the plan to force these cows daily to see how much can be produced during this time, but to see what they will do under absolutely uniform conditions, as nearly normal as it may be possible to make them on the Exposition grounds. The work will be conducted by men of much experience in feeding and handling dairy animals, under rules which shall be formulated for the government of this dairy. Only such changes as shall be made during the six months as shall be especially calculated to prove the superiority of some particular breed, and when these changes are made with a view to establishing some characteristic of some breed, all other animals in the dairy will be

placed under exactly the same conditions and under the same management. Accurate data will be kept as to the amount of food consumed, its cost, its nutritive value, and also the milk produced, as to the amount and quality.

Never in this country has there been a long test of so many animals of different breeds, been conducted, and it would seem that much valuable data would be gained from an experiment of this kind.

Details of the management of the dairy are in charge of F. A. Converse, Superintendent of Live Stock exhibits of the Exposition.

CHARMS OF ENGLISH WATERWAYS.

Norfolk and Suffolk possess 500 miles of inland waterways that flow amidst rich meadow lands, margined with reeds and water lilies, or through low marshes, the haunts of stint, snipe, duck, whimbrel, and other wild fowl; by ancient villages with gray church towers; beneath bridges, over the parapets of which old men look down into the "slaw" (sluffs), and finally you reach the sea from whence, if you are yachting, you cease to notice that the lands are you have left behind is marked against the horizon by a line of windmills and churches after the manner of Tennyson's Lincolnshire wolds and fens, and with faint suggestions of Holland.—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

Dr. Oscar Loew, who for two years past has been connected with the agricultural department as an expert in physiological chemistry, has resigned to accept a position as lecturer in the agricultural college of the Imperial university at Tokio, Japan.



The Octopus

Of disease is the disease which first fastens on the stomach and then grapples with its cruel tentacles one organ after another, until heart, liver, lungs, and kidneys, are in its grip.

THE STOMACH THE VITAL CENTER.

No man is stronger than his stomach. The average man measures his physical vitality by his heart, his kidneys, or his lungs. Rarely does he take his stomach into consideration when he casts up the account of health. Let his heart action be weak, his kidneys be disordered, and he runs at once to a doctor. But his stomach seems to have no rights he is bound to respect. Anything will do for the stomach. Yet the stomach is to the body what the foundation is to the house, the basis of support and strength. Whatever hurts his stomach and impairs its powers hurts every other organ of the body and impairs their powers. When disease obtains a hold on the stomach and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, it stretches out its tentacles to grapple and involve one organ after another until heart and lungs, kidneys and liver, may all be involved. Why is this? The body is sustained by food which is converted into nutrition in the stomach and conveyed to the several organs in the form of blood. Let disease impair the power of the stomach and it impairs the power of every organ, because it reduces both the quantity and quality of their nutrition. For this reason cures of the stomach and nutritive systems by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are almost invariably followed by cures of other organs involved with the stomach. A great many people who have "doctored" for years for disease of heart, liver, kidneys, or lungs, have at last been impelled to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach "trouble," and have found to their astonishment and happiness that with the cure of the diseased stomach the heart "trouble" ceases, the torpid liver becomes active, the kidneys healthy and the lungs strong. There is only one way of making physical strength and that is by food. The man weak from starvation needs food, not medicine. His heart flutters weakly, his breath comes in gasps. Feed him and he is soon strong again. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the organs dependent on them slowly starve. These organs don't need medicine, they need food. By curing diseases of the stomach and the digestive and nutritive systems, "Golden Medical Discovery" enables the thorough nourishment of the body, by food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

Accept no substitute for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. No other medicine is "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and diseases of other organs originating in a diseased condition of the stomach and its allied organs.

- Weak Heart Cured.** "Have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it did me more good than anything I could get," writes Mrs. Julia A. Wilcox, of Cygnet, Wood County, Ohio, Box 52. "I doctored with three different doctors for weak heart, but they did me no good. I was so tired and discouraged if I had had my choice to live or die I would have preferred to die. My husband heard of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and he bought a bottle. I took that, and the first half seemed to help me. I took six bottles before I stopped. I am perfectly well and am cooking for boarders (I have six), and am taking in washing besides. I will truly say I think your medicine will do all that it is recommended to do, and more. It has been a godsend to me."
- Kidney Trouble Cured.** "I had been sick for more than a year with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Lucy Hayer, of Jacksboro, Jack County, Texas. "Several different doctors treated me, but none did me any good. One doctor said I never could be cured, that I had Bright's Disease. I suffered nearly death at times; it had spells the doctors called spasms. Was bedfast most of the time for six months. My mother begged me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With but little hope I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and he said he could cure me. I began to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and although I had given up to die, I began to improve from the start, and by the time I had taken 22 bottles I was entirely cured. I weigh more than ever before."
- Liver Complaint Cured.** "I feel that I would be doing an injustice to you if I did not send you a statement of my case," writes Mrs. David W. Guice, of Hamburg, Franklin County, Miss. "I had liver complaint and indigestion. Everything I ate disagreed with me. I suffered all the time with swimming in my head; heart beat too fast; my feet and hands were cold all the time. Did not sleep well at all. Was able to get about very little. I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' in May, 1897, and by December I could begin to get about very well. Have been doing my work ever since, except washing. Feel better than I have for several years. I thank you most kindly for the happy relief and cure."

DON'T YOU WANT TO? Don't you want to know about your body, its structure, its organs, its diseases? The list of all knowledge on biology, physiology, and hygiene is condensed into the 1008 large pages of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advisor. The book is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 51 one-cent stamps for the book bound in durable cloth, or only 21 stamps for the paper-bound volume. Address: Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.