

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 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.

AGUINALDO AND RELIGION.

It was the boast of some newspapers and speakers representing that faith that nine-tenths or more of the Roman Catholic newspapers and voters of the United States were opposing the reelection of President McKinley, principally on account of the policy of the present administration in the Philippines. To those people the following letter from Father McKinnon, a chaplain in the U. S. army in the islands, ought to prove of interest. The letter was written some months ago, but Rev. E. J. Vattman, Catholic chaplain at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to whom it was written, would not make it public lest it should be called a campaign document. For its value as a historical contribution, the Statesman gives it in full:

"Replying to your favor of the 12th ult. in regard to the Philippine question, I will say that I am sorry to see such ignorance displayed by the majority of people here with regard to the true position of affairs there. In the first place, you ask me what would be the future of the Church there, provided there were a change in the administration. In answering this, I do not think that I can do better than quote for you the words of the Archbishop of Manila. In conversation with him one day I asked him what he thought would be the effect on religion if the Americans were to withdraw, and leave the islands to the Filipinos. He threw up his hands and said he dreaded to even contemplate such a catastrophe, and he believed the only hope for religion in the archipelago was for America to retain possession there. I might add that more than once I heard Archbishop Chappelle, the Apostolic Delegate, express the same opinion. In fact, any one who is at all familiar with the history of the insurrection cannot, in my estimation, hold any other opinion.

"In the very first session of Aguinaldo's congress they passed a law confiscating all church property and expelling all priests. Not only that, but they showed by their actions that they meant to enforce this law, as they imprisoned every priest they could get their hands on. Many of them they kept in prison for over two years and only released them when forced to do so by the American army. We succeeded in releasing from their hands over 400 of these poor unfortunates, and the stories they told us of the hardships to which they had been subjected would make your blood boil. One good old Bishop they stripped of his clothing, made him get on his hands and knees, and in that position one of them rode him around the town, while the rest of the savages prodded him and goaded him on with the points of their bayonets. They then

beat him most unmercifully, in order to make him divulge the hiding place of the treasures of his cathedral, but the good Bishop, like St. Lawrence of old, could only point to the poor around him as his treasures. This saintly old man, when we released him after an imprisonment of over two years, had not a square inch of whole skin on his body, as a result of the many beatings he had received.

"This only one instance out of four hundred, who all were treated as only savages could treat their prisoners. All were worked in chain gangs on the road, having on their backs placards bearing the most insulting inscriptions. Nor were the poor priests the only sufferers. In the north of Luzon a convent of nuns were forced to leave their cloister by the same insurgents, and to lead lives to which their whole souls revolted. Oh, would to God that the real character of these insurgents were better known by the people of this country. If it was, I am sure there would be mighty few Catholic votes cast in support of any such policy.

"You may ask me: 'But are not these insurgents themselves Catholics?' They will tell you themselves that they are and protest that they never want to be anything else, but I can assure you their religion is of a very shallow nature; this you will readily understand when I tell you that most of them are half-bred Chinese; their Chinese fathers had to become Catholics before they could marry the native Catholic women, according to Spanish law, but they were not sincere in their conversion, and the children of such parents never had very much religion, and what they had they lost when they joined the Katipunan Society, which is a society formed after the pattern of the red branch of Masonry in Spain, and was first organized for the purpose of breaking the rule of Spain, and driving the Church from the archipelago. The first demand made on our Generals after the fall of Manila was that the Archbishop, as well as the Catholic priest, should be delivered up to them (the insurgents.)

"Now, in speaking thus of the insurgents, I do not mean to say that the whole Philippine people are like this; no, the insurgents are confined almost entirely to the Tagalog tribe, and form but a small proportion of the inhabitants of the island. The majority of the natives are good, peaceful, simple Christian people. Fully three-fourths of the entire population of the archipelago would consider it the greatest misfortune that could happen to them if we were to withdraw and leave them to the mercy of Aguinaldo and his followers. I perhaps know this people better and have their confidence to a greater extent than any one who ever visited the archipelago. In my position as superintendent of public instruction and other offices I have filled. I was brought into very close touch with them. I have been all over the country and talked with all classes, and everywhere the testimony I have received would warrant me in making the above assertions.

"With regard to your second question concerning the desecration of churches, I do not think I can more fairly answer than by giving you a quotation from a letter written by the Archbishop of Manila on this subject. 'While,' he says, 'I have evidence that some few of your soldiers desecrated churches, yet they were the exceptions, and in my heart I have nothing but gratitude for the many noble deeds accredited to your troops, especially their treatment of the rescued priests when they were released by your soldiers from their long imprisonment. Looters were punished by from seven to ten years at hard labor.'

"The San Jose College was not seized by Gen. Otis, as was stated in some of our so-called Catholic papers. He only ordered it kept closed until the dispute concerning its ownership was settled by the proper authorities. The delegate has the question now before the commission. Indeed, as far as I can judge, the Administration shows every disposition to treat the church with the utmost fairness. No broader or fairer minded man ever existed than Judge Taft, the President of the commission, and no Catholic claim that has justice on its side will suffer at his hands."

Twice-a-Week Statesman \$1 a year.

The Roseburg Review talks thus: "An examination of the vote of Oregon, at the recent election, offers plenty of food for contemplation. In 1896, McKinley received 48,779 votes and Bryan, 44,662. This year McKinley received 46,226 fewer than Bryan did four years ago and Bryan received only 33,335. Who would the stay-at-homes have voted for, had they gone to the polls?" The conditions existing before election form a good answer to the Review. The Republicans of Oregon felt that there was no need of going to the polls, as the state and the nation were safe for McKinley. All who were desirous of seeing Mr. Bryan President took pains to vote.

The closing year of the Nineteenth century promises to see the whiskey canteen in the United States army discredited and banished so far as legal enactment can accomplish that result. It is none too soon. Every man in every walk of life is a better, safer and more reliable man when he is entirely free from liquor than when his actions are in any manner controlled by its influence. Private enterprises and corporations have long since banished and discredited dram drinking, and it is proper for Uncle Sam to join the procession.

The Chicago Inter Ocean heads an editorial about Dr. Marcus Whitman: "He Saved Oregon." He did not, though he did much in that direction—all that an intrepid enthusiastic, patriotic man could do, and his memory is worthy all the respect paid to it.—Evening Telegram.

"HON."

Now that the election is over it is reasonable to hope that we shall have less employment by the press of the overworked title, "Hon."

This is one, and by no means the least cause for gratification over the close of the campaign.

Surely we have been sorely afflicted with the prevalence of "Hons." In the last six months. It would not be an exaggeration to say that, judged by the newspapers and the handbills, the "Hons." have been more multitudinous than the "Cols." with the "Capi." "Majs." "Judges," "Gens." and "Profs." thrown in for good measure. Every stump throughout the land has been topped with an "Hon." Every short-tongued, long-tongued politician who has towered and lowered from the summit of a mackerel barrel or a beer keg, has been an "Hon."—indeed, usually twice an "Hon." for the press of his own party has applied to him the prefix as a mark of distinction, while the press of the other party has applied the same prefix to him as a mark of derision.

Is it not time that we were greatly limiting or discontinuing altogether the coinage of "Hons."

It is a custom of doubtful Americanism in its origin, and of tawdry absurdity in its abuse. It is questionable if there was ever any good reason why we should have introduced the title in this country in the first place. Even when those who were assumed to be entitled to it were also assumed to be of the highest character and attainments among our citizens was it worth while making such a distinction between those who held office and those who placed them in office? It smacks of snobishness and caste, at best. It was borrowed from Great Britain, a country where rank and title count more than manhood, and where this particular title is assigned not only to those who hold high office, but to the younger sons of Earls and the children of Viscounts and Barons. In America it is meaningless, except to indicate that the man to whom it is given either holds or has held some office as high as a seat in a state Legislature, though now it does not even indicate that. But why should we have any such formal distinction? Why set aside a particular title for a man who has been a member of the Legislature, even if all such men were the best among us, instead of being, as they too often are, the veriest tongs and bums of the alleys and the craziest yahoos of the thickets?

So greatly has this title been abused by modern custom that it has come to be a badge of ridicule as often as it is of respect. The newspaper or speaker that wishes to poke fun at some public or semi-public character does so by dubbing him the Hon. This or That. This is so common now that the other day an Eastern journal took it upon itself to protest indignantly at the discourtesy to a well-known man because a contemporary spoke of some of his guests at a dinner as the Hon. So and the Hon. So-and-so.

It is a good sign to see this useless prefix brought into disrepute. It was impossible that it should be otherwise when one takes into consideration the class of men who now most like to wear it.

The title of "Mr." is the very best for any American, be he office-holder or office-maker.—Courier-Journal.

It is stated that rural free delivery increases the value of farming lands where it is introduced. Ideas of this kind were never known to penetrate the mind of a Missouri Bourbon, says the Globe Democrat.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart.—Adison.

IRRIGATION AND SCALPS.

A Proposition for Peace and Additional Political Power in Oregon.

Encouraged by the tone of your editorial of today, headed "National Irrigation," I desire to call attention to the unfairness in the application of public money raised by taxation in this state as well as in the Nation. A discussion between leading citizens of Eastern Oregon and the Oregonian, relative to the non-enforcement of the Scalp Bounty law by the richest counties in Western Oregon, has just been closed apparently by the great paper saying: "Since there are thirty-three counties in Oregon, it follows logically that state bounties, appropriations and institutions would serve public interests better in one place than in another."

This does not remove the just cause of complaint of our fellow-citizens east of the Cascades. Nor does it prevent other just causes of dissatisfaction arising in future as they have in the past over the inconvenience and added cost to the people of Eastern Oregon getting the benefits and protection they should have from the state taxes they pay. Several concessions have been made to mitigate this condition. The supreme court goes to Northeastern Oregon and boards out two or three weeks annually. A few thousand dollars are annually given to provide a few days' amusement as District Fair, but when it comes to a branch Insane Asylum or the employment of convicts now idle, in construction of irrigation canals, the "Salem Hog" and Multnomah cormorant want all the feed and the fish.

Not believing that "bandying epithets" make for peace and good-will, a few facts are submitted and a few suggestions made in hopes of rendering them unnecessary.

1st—The present capital of the state was located when virtually all the citizenship of Oregon was located west of the Cascades. 2nd—This was done at a time when the productive resources of Eastern Oregon were not understood. 3d—The means of developing the resources of Eastern Oregon are as yet but little appreciated in the western portion of the state, which is so diverse in climate that if its development depends upon state taxation there is no reason to believe the majority of citizens west of the Cascades will be more willing to be taxed for irrigation than for killing wolves.

If as seems most reasonable and most just, the arid and semi-arid states have to secure all the irrigation water possible by construction of reservoirs to hold the winter flow of streams for summer use, it will require national action and the national financial resources. The states needing national help will need all the votes they can get in Congress to make the wisdom and justice of national disbursements understood by those from the Atlantic and Middle Western states. In procuring such legislation in Congress, the State of Oregon, Washington and California are historically the natural leaders and they will need all the power they can honorably get. For this purpose as well as for peace and good will, in what was all Oregon once, I believe the time has come for a division of the States of Oregon and Washington by the natural boundary of the Cascade Range.

I am aware that this proposition was quite recently pronounced impracticable by the leading paper of the North Pacific, but I submit that the natural division of climate effected by the Cascade Range has been widened by the action of Congress in making the Cascade Forest Reserve larger than the two states of Delaware and Rhode Island.

We need more votes in Congress than we have for several reasons besides the necessity of national aid in fertilizing what is now desert land and, as a citizen of Western Oregon I am in favor of a division of the state.

JOHN MINTO.

HIS PLAN WAS EFFECTIVE.

Bashful Young Man Secured His Grip from Beneath a Lady's Skirts.

A bashful young man had sat for some time in the terminal station waiting for his train to be announced, says the Philadelphia Record. His grip he had shoved under his seat. Finally he jumped up and sought the train announcer for the third time. He was told that his train time had at last arrived. Then the young man remembered his grip, which he had left under the seat in the waiting room. Hurrying back, he was amazed to find a beautiful girl occupying the place he had left a moment before. His grip was hidden by her skirts, and the bashful young man saw no way of getting at it. He feared that he would miss his train, so he decided to speak to the young lady. Strutting up to her in a flustered state, his intention to politely ask her to allow him to get his grip was forgotten and he blurted out: "Eardon me, lady but you are sitting on a nail and might tear your dress." With a bound the girl was out of the seat, when the young man grabbed his grip and fairly ran through the waiting room and to his train. The girl blushed as others sitting near giggled, and she, too, hurried out to the train shed and waited there for her train.

THE BEST PRESERVATION FOR MALARIA.

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

Twice-a-Week Statesman \$1 a year.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ELECTORATE.

An impressive phase of the greatness of the United States is suggested by "The Daily Telegraph," of London, when it speaks of Mr. McKinley's victory "upon the unparalleled plebiscite of fifteen million votes." The exact returns of the popular vote in the late election have not yet been made. Four years ago, however, about 13,920,000 ballots were cast, and it is quite possible that this year's poll exceeded rather than fell short of the imposing round numbers mentioned by "The Telegraph." In that case, and indeed even on the basis of four years ago, this was by far the greatest plebiscite ever taken in any nation and the voters of the United States compose the most numerous electorate in the world.

The word "plebiscite" recalls the various popular votes of France in the days of Louis Napoleon. Those were at the time the largest that had been cast. That of 1848, by which Napoleon was first chosen President, comprised more than 7,500,000 votes, or less than half the number cast here this month. That of 1851, by which he was made President for ten years, comprised nearly 8,115,000 votes. The first so-called plebiscite, by which popular sanction was ostensibly obtained to his assumption of the imperial dignity, in 1852, brought out more than 8,140,000 votes, and the second and last, in 1870, by which popular approval of the revised constitution was secured, increased the number to more than 9,000,000. That was the highwater mark of the French electorate, for while at the present time there are about 10,500,000 inscribed electors, only about 7,500,000 are brought out at a general election. The French electorate is, then, half the size of ours, which is proper, seeing that the population of France is scarcely more than half that of the United States.

If from France we turn to the United Kingdom, where almost universal suffrage prevails, we find a still more marked inferiority to the American electorate. There were in 1898 only a few more than 6,500,000 registered electors. The number voting this year on the registry is not yet precisely known, but it cannot be much, if any, larger than that in 1895, when fewer than 3,850,000 votes were cast. In 1898 the total population of the United Kingdom was a trifle more than 40,000,000. Only about one-sixth of the population, therefore, were qualified voters, and scarcely more than one-tenth actually voted; while in the United States the number of actual voters is about one-fifth of the whole population. In Germany, also, universal suffrage prevails, and the population of the Empire is much nearer to that of the United States than is that of the United Kingdom or of France. In 1890, when the total population was 49,500,000, the number of inscribed electors was more than 10,028,000, or a little more than 21 per cent. of the whole, and at the elections of 1893 the number of actual voters was more than 7,702,000, or more than 15 per cent. of the whole.

The United States has, then, an electorate four times as numerous as that of the United Kingdom, and, of course, two or three times as large as that of the entire self-governing British throughout the world. It is also about as large as the electorate of France and Germany put together. Its suffrage may well be called an "unparalleled plebiscite," and the United States may still easily rank as by far the greatest example of popular government the world contains or ever has contained.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a true prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. E. J. COHEN & CO. Prop., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A PRINCE'S GREAT INCOME.

The truth is that from the moment of his birth the Prince of Wales has been splendidly rich. He was born, as the Irishman would say, with sixty thousand a year in his pocket, and from that day to this the Ducy of Cornwall has yielded him that magnificent sum. At 22 the Prince married, and Parliament gave him Marlborough House and a wedding present of £40,000 a year. That, too, has come to him regularly since 1863, year in and year out. In 1893, when the Prince's family ran away with his money, Parliament once more came to his aid and nearly doubled the grant he had received since 1863. From 1893 the Prince has been relieved of the anxieties of a father for the financial welfare of his children by a special grant of £30,000 a year, which comes to him in quarterly installments of £9,000. So that the public income of the Prince is £130,000 a year. That is what it is worth to be Prince of Wales.

PLAIN EVIDENCE.

Wife: "What shall we name the baby, John?" Husband: "I have decided to leave that entirely to you, my dear." Wife: "John, you've been drinking again!" He'll be more bearable than nothingness.—Bailey, "Festus."

C. GEE WO

Great Chinese Doctor
Has removed his office to 612 1/2 Third St., Portland, Ore.
Now is your chance to get cured at small cost. This great doctor makes special prices for 30 days and GUARANTEES to cure the following diseases:
Catarrh, Asthma and Lung Troubles \$10 to \$20
All Nervous Diseases \$5 to \$10
Neuritis and Rheumatism \$5 to \$10
All Stomach and Liver Diseases \$5 to \$10
Kidney and Bladder Troubles \$5 to \$10
All Men Troubles \$2 to \$5
All Female Troubles \$2 to \$5
Piles and Skin Diseases \$5 to \$10
Blood Poison \$5 to \$10
All other diseases not mentioned \$4 up
Call and see him. Consultation free. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Enclose stamp. Address The Gee Wo Chinese Medicine Co., Portland, Oregon.

CITATION.

Be it remembered that at a regular term of the county court of the State of Oregon for Marion county, sitting in probate, held at the county court house in the city of Salem, Oregon, on the 28th day of November, 1900, there being present: Hon. John H. Scott, Judge; W. W. Hall, Clerk; F. W. Durbin, Sheriff.

The following proceedings were had, to-wit:

In the matter of the estate of E. M. Waite, deceased:—

It appearing to the court that the allegations set forth in the within petition are true:

Wherefore it is ordered adjudged and decreed that citation issue to the next of kin and to all persons interested in said estate to appear in this court on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1900, showing cause if any there be why a license should not be granted empowering said guardian to sell said real premises to-wit:

Lots 54 and 55 in Hampton Park in Marion county, Oregon.

Such citation shall be served by publishing the same for three successive weeks in the weekly Oregon Statesman, a newspaper of general circulation published in Marion county, Oregon.

Done this 28th day of November, 1900.

JOHN H. SCOTT,

County Judge.

State of Oregon, County of Marion—
I, W. W. Hall, county clerk for Marion county, Oregon, and ex officio clerk of the county court for said county and state, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of order has been by me compared with the original thereof and that it is a true and correct copy of said original order and of the whole thereof as the same appears of record in my office and custody.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 30th day of November, 1900.

W. W. HALL,

Clerk.

12-44w.

LITTLE BOSSIE COW.

For ole bossie cow's down in de marsh,
Down in de marsh whar de col' winds er blowin',
Ebery now en den wen de stann dices er way
Tears of I heard ole bossie cow a lowin'.

So out ob de cabin do' I stan' near de sway,
En listen in de col' en damp'n' wedder;
En it pears of I heard ole bossie cow agin.

En I low 'at she say come down in de medder.

So down froo de marshland strampin' along,
Down froo de gloom on de night rain a-fallin',
Pickin' my way froo de whisperin' reed,

"Co' boss! Co' boss! Co' boss!" er callin'.

When all ob er sudden I come to er stop,
En dar was ole bossie cow, so gentle en so kyind,

En I coax up ole brindle en lead her by de ho'n.

En a mon's'n little bossie cow comes followin' on behind,
A mon's'n little bossie comes follerin' behind.

—Ben King.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC.

Every Monday and Thursday a newspaper as good as a magazine—and better, for it contains the latest telegraph, for it contains the latest telegraph, for it contains the latest telegraph—sent to the subscriber of the St. Louis "Twice-a-Week" Republic, which is only \$1 a year.

The man who reads the "Twice-a-Week" Republic knows all about affairs political, domestic and foreign events; is posted about the markets and commercial matters generally.

The woman who reads the "Twice-a-Week" Republic gathers a bit of valuable information about household affairs and late fashions and finds recreation in the bright stories that come under both the headings of fact and fiction. There is gossip about new books and a dozen other topics of special interest to the wide-awake man and woman.—St. Louis, Mo.

THE WETTEST HOURS OF THE DAY.

Dr. R. H. Scott, who was until recently the chief of our meteorological office, has made a detailed examination of the records of the fall of rain in each of the twenty-four hours of the day, in order to find out which are the driest and which the wettest hours. The results show that in the west the heaviest rains occur in the early morning hours, and the least rain in the early afternoon. In the east, and also at inland places, the heaviest rains occur in the afternoon. The records as a whole show that everywhere in our country the hours from about 10 o'clock in the morning to noon are drier than the rest of the day.—London Leisure Hour.

CASORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.
Bears the Signature of
J. C. Watson
Canadians are manifestly not beer-drinkers. They consumed last year but 2.99 gallons per head, as compared with a consumption of 12.60 in the United States.

Rain or Shine.

The station agent is on duty. On his exact communication of train orders depends thousands of lives, and millions of dollars in property, each day. In his haste he runs out in the rain or the snow helpless and unprotected. Then comes the sequel—bronchitis, or some other disease of the respiratory organs. The most effective remedy for bronchial or pulmonary disease is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Almost all remedies prescribed for such diseases contain opium or some narcotic which soothes by stupefaction. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither narcotics nor alcohol. It stops coughs by curing their cause. It heals weak lungs, builds up wasted tissues, and promotes the health of every organ of the body.

It is a railroad agent's story. I. B. Staples, Eng., of Barclay, Orange County, Kans., "and four years ago my work keeping me in a warm room and sleeping out frequently into the cold air gave me bronchitis, which became chronic and deep-seated. Doctors failed to reach my case and advised me to try a higher air, but, unfortunately for me, a friend advised me by Dr. Pierce's medicines. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and by the time I had taken the first bottle I was better, and after taking four bottles my cough was entirely gone. I have found no necessity for seeking another climate."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.

