

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—One year, in advance, \$1; Six months, in advance, 50 cents; Three months, in advance, 25 cents; *One year, on time, \$1.25.

*The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or pay-

In the next presidential campaign it may be necessary for the Democratic party to take its candidate from the doubtful state of Missouri.

Judge Taft confirms the view that the insurgents in the Philippines are now merely ladrones and brigands. He calls the insurrection "a conspiracy of murder, threats and assassination by a small number of Filipinos in arms against their own people." The United States is performing a great work of benevolence in the islands.

The Philadelphia Times, (democratic) pretends to believe that Theodore Roosevelt is effectually shelved by being vice president, and that hereafter he will be a nonentity in the politics of New York and of the nation. The Times and its ilk need not worry. Theodore Roosevelt is entirely able to take care of himself and if he pursues the honest, manly, straightforward American course which has so far characterized his career the voters of the United States will have use for him for several years yet.

The case of Louis Rosche who, after passing head of the list at a civil service examination in Wisconsin, was found to be an escaped patient from the Wauwatosa Insane Hospital, must be a great blow to the educators and the alienists. It may, too, be more or less of an annoyance to the civil service reformers, for there is no doubt that the political machinists throughout the country are filled with wicked glee over the incident. To the disinterested observer the affair seems to indicate once more the thin dividing line between sanity and mental derangement.

Five hundred representative Democrats were to banquet with Mr. Bryan last night at Lincoln, Nebraska, under the auspices of the Jefferson club. Those five hundred were to be gathered from various states of the Union and there has been considerable speculation as to the probable result of such a gathering. The supposition in some quarters has been that these sponsors for Democracy would be apt to exchange somewhat heated views as to the past and future of their party, but we are assured by a prominent Democratic newspaper that such was not liable to be the case. That "those who may disagree with Mr. Bryan will realize that it is not worth while to fight old battles over again when the old enemy is still in the field and more aggressive than ever." The different influence against all acrimonious debate at that gathering was expected to be the expectation and hope that the next few years of McKinley's administration would engender such dissension and trouble in the ranks of the Republicans as would insure Democratic success if Democrats could only persist in keeping their temper. The dispatches this morning may tell us how far Nebraska champagne may have upset the program of peace.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Public sentiment will unquestionably uphold Postmaster General Smith in the masterful plea for the complete extension of the rural free delivery system which that Cabinet officer made in his annual report lately submitted to the President.

There has been no clearer exposition of the great benefits accruing from this system. The Postmaster General rightly contends that rural free delivery exercises a direct effect in increasing the value of farm properties, that it logically compels good roads, and that it is one of the most effective and powerful educational agencies.

His review of what has been accomplished in this field during the two years in which rural free delivery has been a feature of the American postal service certainly justifies his assertion that the service comes to stay and that it cannot be maintained without being extended until it covers the entire field.

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.

Equitably pay third-class rates. The Postmaster General's argument is so earnest that it cannot fail to attract widespread attention which will very probably arouse that public sentiment necessary to bring about the benefits thus pointed out.

DO WE WANT THE BOERS?

Such is the heading of an editorial in the Spokane Review, in which the industrial character of the Boers is exhibited in such a light as to indicate that they would make just the fellows to settle up Eastern Oregon. The Spokesman-Review says:

A New York paper with more zeal than knowledge of its subject is "booming" a movement to bring the Boer burghers to the United States. With much officiousness, it has telegraphed to Mr. Kruger an offer of 100 acres of government land to each Transvaal who will come to the United States. Mr. Kruger replying that the offer is appreciated, but the burghers will remain in their own country and fight on for liberty.

The paper has also been sounding a number of western governors, and all of them extend open arms to Boer settlers. Replying to a telegram of inquiry, President Mellen of the Northern Pacific pledges his company to sell the burghers cheap lands and carry them, their families and household effects free of all charges. As an outpouring of sentiment, this is fine enough, but the practical side of it will bear investigation.

The Boers are not farmers. They are stockmen, and would not know how to make a living on 160 acres of land. "They devote themselves to raising live stock," says the Annual Cyclopaedia for 1900, "but do not till more than 50,000 acres, and are obliged to import cereals. The number of farms is 12,245, of which 29,336 belong to the government, 16,12 are property of non-residents, and 6,907 are owned by resident owners and companies."

All the cultivated land of the Transvaal would make but a small patch on Spokane county. According to the auditor's report for 1899, improved lands in this county aggregated 536,171 acres, or more than ten times the area of land under cultivation in all Transvaal, with its area of 119,129 square miles, and its estimated population in 1898 of 1,094,156, of whom 345,397 were whites.

We want immigration. The country's chief need is increasing population of the right sort. But the Boer's method of "farming" two or three acres, and ranging his herds over half a county, is something we can well afford to dispense with. The day has gone by for that kind of settlement. If the Boers choose to come of their own volition, why let them come. They will have to adjust themselves to our conditions, as millions of others have done before them, but they will stand a deal of instruction and improvement before they will come up to American standards.

UNPOPULAR REFORM MOVEMENTS.

From New York City comes the report says the Call, that the committee of fifteen charged with the duty of organizing a citizens' movement against Tammany Hall in the approaching municipal campaign is doing its utmost to prevent the outbreak of a "reform movement." In fact, they are seeking to get rid of the word "reform" altogether, being convinced they will have a much better chance of success if their campaign is freed from that word and all of its associations.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger in explaining the causes of this desire on the part of the committee says: "The word with a good many people means only a political scheme to get office by turning somebody else out. Among politicians the word is as malodorous as mungwumpery itself. To them it means a blow at party organization and party discipline. Among a large class of merchants, especially the word is associated with an administration of affairs which, by a series of corrections of petty abuses, seriously injures their business. Among the Germans 'reform' is dreaded as too often meaning interference with personal liberty and cherished national customs. So every body is trying to get rid of the word,

although it is the best with which to describe the present movement."

There is an immense amount of significance in this antagonism among the people of New York to the word "reform." It touches a lesson of past follies and blunders on the part of zealous men eager for the improvement of their city and their fellow citizens that should not be lost upon any portion of the American public. Not in New York only has "reform" come to be regarded as a sort of charity word that covers a multitude of sins. In almost every city in this country when a considerable body of men have organized for the purpose of addressing political evils by political methods there comes to the front as allies in the movement a host of men who do more harm than good. The mere office-seekers in the crowd are by no means the most dangerous. It often happens that men of genuine earnestness and free from all taint of self-seeking injure the cause they desire to help by joining to it some moral reform that can never be effected by government. These people have the idea that the only way to get rid of a corrupt municipal administration is to enforce sumptuary laws, temperance laws and many other laws that affect matters of conscience rather than of politics, and consequently they rouse up antagonism to the whole movement and thus lead to its defeat.

It is doubtful if New York City has really profited much by its political reformers. It has had more reform movements than any other city in the country, and yet it remains under the control of Tammany. The reason is not far to seek. At this very juncture it is stated that certain representatives of the Independent Germans of the city have given notice they are willing to join the fight against Tammany for good government, but will vote for Tammany rather than support a movement to curtail personal liberty. One of them, ex-Sheriff Tansley, is quoted as saying: "We are not going to countenance any movement like that of 1895, when all the saloons and places of amusement were closed on Sunday."

Here is a lesson to be learned by all who are interested in good city government. It is not the duty of a good government to regulate the whole domain of morality. The persistence of men in uniting good government movements with various moral reforms enables corrupt politicians to win in almost every encounter. The committee now arranging for the fight for genuine political and administrative reform in New York is not going to make that mistake this time, and consequently the prospect of the overthrow of Tammany is better than it has been for many a year.

A GLANCE OVER OUR NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET.

The average reader is repelled by a mass of figures, but those presented here must interest and gratify every American, showing as they do the flourishing condition of our commerce.

Only the gross figures for the last month are as yet known, but the detailed statement for the ten months ending with October is at hand. Scrutiny of this shows that cotton, owing to the increased quantity exported and the much higher price obtained, represents more than one-half the increase in our favorable balance, but other products and manufactures contribute handsomely, as the following figures, abstracted from the report of the Treasury's Bureau of Statistics for the ten months, will show:

Raw cotton:	1900.	1899.
Exports	\$228,491,868	\$138,770,618
Imports	6,128,996	4,331,844
Net exports, \$222,362,872		\$134,438,774
Provisions and dairy products:		
Exports	\$155,281,280	\$151,523,988
Imports	1,887,963	1,748,353
Net exports, \$153,393,317		\$149,775,635
Iron, steel and all manufactures thereof:		
Exports	\$109,492,297	\$86,167,295
Imports	17,824,445	12,474,941
Net exports, \$91,667,852		\$73,692,354
Oils, of all kinds:		
Exports	\$85,256,379	\$73,157,724
Imports	5,724,382	5,178,018
Net exports, \$79,531,997		\$67,979,706
Broadstuffs:		
Exports	\$59,556,980	\$57,946,496
Imports	1,350,140	1,327,169
Net exports, \$58,206,840		\$56,619,327
Copper and manufactures thereof:		
Exports	\$51,041,957	\$32,752,195
Imports	12,692,265	9,188,896
Net exports, \$38,349,692		\$23,563,299

The value of the oils—vegetables, animal and mineral—exported is surprising, and the sum might be increased by adding 10 million dollars for also, included above under provisions. More than one-half of all this, or about 78 million pounds, went to the Netherlands, where it is converted into the margarine some 20 million dollars' worth of which is exported yearly by that little country, and cynics fancy that some of it even gets into that famous Holland butter. Some of the bills we have to pay abroad are light in comparison with what they were some years ago. For instance, the sugar imported in the ten months cost \$89 millions, coffee 16½ millions, and tea 16 millions. Imports of tobacco in all forms cost \$14 millions, while on the other hand we exported \$7½ millions' worth. Presumably owing to the war in China, but

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

Exports of cotton manufactures were but 18 millions, a decrease of 1½ millions, while the increased purchasing power of our people is reflected in an increase of nearly 7 millions in imports of manufactures of cotton, which amounted to nearly 30 millions.

For the eleven months ended with November the value of products and merchandise exported exceeded the declared value of imports by 572 million dollars, being 34 millions larger than for the corresponding period in the record breaking year of 1898 and exceeding that for the corresponding ten months of last year by 148 millions. From this apparent balance indefinite deductions must be made for undervaluations, earnings of foreign corporations in this country, money spent by citizens traveling abroad, the cost of ocean freights and the altogether unknown amount of American securities returned. Whatever these items may aggregate, the exhibit is one to be proud of.

Russia seems to enjoy the chagrin felt in Great Britain over the change in the treaty recently made by the United States Senate. The tone of Russian papers is very cordial toward this country. There is no doubt but Russia would like to see Great Britain and the United States at swords' points.

Christmas charity took a wholesale form in New York last evening, when one politician, State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, fed five thousand people; another man fed 500 newboys, a political society fed 1000 people; Mrs. Howard Gould fed 500 children and the Salvation Army fed 25,000 persons.

Mr. Cudahy's act of settlement with the kidnappers—an act, by the way, for which no father can be censured—has generated a mania for that kind of work and rich families everywhere will be harassed for a time, until a few wholesome examples are made.

In the bustle of Christmas celebration, the matter of getting up that \$10,000 for the Y. M. C. A. building has been neglected the past few days. Now, however, is a good time to begin in earnest and have it well in hand by New Year's day.

Mr. Bryan has served notice on the Simon-pure Democracy advocates that they must not think of abandoning fusion and expect his sanction. His statement is a little incongruous and that notice is the only prominent feature of it, as will be seen by reading it, as follows: "The principles of Democracy still live, and the policies for which the Fusion forces fought will yet be vindicated. We can enter the 20th century with the confident belief that the people will soon return to the teachings of the fathers and to the traditions of the Republic."

SHOT HIMSELF.

ASHLAND, Ore., Dec. 26.—Robert Taylor, a prominent citizen of Jackson county, was found dead from a gunshot wound this morning. He had been spending the holidays with his family in Ashland, and returned to his farm last night. Investigation shows the wound to be self-inflicted. Deceased has been quite ill for two years.

OPENED HEADQUARTERS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 24.—Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn arrived today, and opened headquarters for an indefinite stay. This evening he was in conference with the Republican leaders, an initial step in his canvass for one of Nebraska's seats in the United States Senate.

BUILDING A SCHOOL.

Young Rockefeller Provides for Poor Boys and Girls.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—It became known today that John D. Rockefeller Jr., son of the president of the Standard Oil Company, has subscribed \$250,000 for the founding of an institution of learning for poor boys and girls. The school is now in course of construction.

HIG MILEAGE CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Robert H. Wilcox, delegate in the House of Representatives from the Hawaiian Islands, has just been paid \$1000 for mileage. It was the largest claim of the kind ever made, but was paid promptly by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Pacific Homestead is the best farm paper. Only \$1 a year.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Nothing Will Be Heard from England Until After the Holidays.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The announcement made in dispatches from Washington that the canal treaty would be sent to London, represses the ardor of the press in discussing the new questions raised by the Senators. There are no cues from the Foreign Office, both Lord Lansdowne and Lord Cranborne being inaccessible, so far as London leader writers are concerned, and the under officials not being allowed to say anything about diplomatic affairs. The controversy will not be kept up by the press at an unreasonable time, when the Ministers are taking a holiday and nobody knows what view they take of the vague and academic quality of the Davis amendment or the precise effects of the interpreted clause superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or of other changes in the convention.

The inferences are safely drawn by men in touch with the diplomatic circles. One is that the British Government is better pleased with amendment of the treaty than it would have been with the rejection of the convention outright and the consequent reversion to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It can now have the final privilege of examining the amendments, and of either revising or rejecting them, and is left in a more dignified position than it would have occupied if the treaty had been thrown out altogether at Washington. The other inference is that the retention of the Suez rules will enable the American Ambassador here to confer with the Foreign Office, and possibly to effect some readjustment or compromise.

The prospect of success may not be hopeful, but it is not outside the range of possibilities. Public opinion here has been confused by the contradictory lines taken by the American correspondents of the London press, and whatever conclusion is reached by the Foreign Office will be accepted without dissent.

A FEW THINGS TO LEARN.

Some one has suggested a few things that every girl can learn before she is 12. Not every one can learn to play or sing or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends, but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach:

Shut the door and shut it softly. Keep your own room in tasteful order.

Have an hour for rising, and rise. Never let a button stay off twenty-four hours.

Always know where your things are. Never let a day pass without doing something to make somebody comfortable.

Learn to make bread as well as cake.

Never go about with your shoes unbuttoned.—Home Notes.

WHITE HOUSE TREASURES.

Some of the Artistic Pieces of Furniture Collected by Presidents.

There are doubtless in every large city in the country large and more valuable collections of bric-a-brac and art furniture than there is to be found in the private apartments of the executive mansion, but it is a question whether there is in the length and breadth of the land any other half so interesting, says a writer in the Women's Home Companion. Rarity is, of course, a universal characteristic of the artistic gems scattered through the home of the Presidents, but better than that is the fact that almost every piece is fraught with memories and associations that make it a prized possession. Of the whole number probably half are the gifts of kings and rulers—tokens of appreciation from friendly nations—and the remainder, having been fashioned especially for the White House, have no duplicates anywhere else in the world. This accumulation is not the product of any particular administration. President Arthur had, perhaps, more of the collector's spirit than has been inherent in any other man who has been master of the White House, and

G. A. SAVIN.



Harvard's Famous Half-Back.

certainly he made more additions to its furnishings than any other of its occupants.

Any expenditure which the President himself makes for pictures, or statuary, or bric-a-brac or furniture, unless specially provided for, must undoubtedly pass up to the House, which Congress makes each year for the maintenance of the White House. Mr. Arthur chose to spend the major part of his "allowance" in the manner which has been outlined. Mrs. McKinley, on the other hand, has preferred to devote the rather modest sum to "beautifying" her temporary home in other ways, and thus we find all about the house new mirrors, freshened decorations and other ev-

dences of refurbishing. Mrs. Cleveland added more new flowers than bric-a-brac, and Mrs. Hayes found her hobby in pretty table china rather than in the treasures that are purely ornamental.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Scientists Who Claim to Know the Secret of the Heart's Beating.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—The Record tomorrow will say:

Experiments on turtles have convinced Dr. Jacques Loeb and Prof. D. J. Langley, physiologists at the University of Chicago, that common salt in the blood makes the heart beat. What is more, they claim that not only does the salt keep the heart in action, but that it possibly may cause the heart to beat again after it has once stopped.

ALVORD'S TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The trial of Cornelius Alvord, Jr., the defaulting teller of the First National Bank of this city, is set for tomorrow, in the United States District Court. The amount of his default was \$600,000.

THOSE PLEASANT THINGS WE SAY.

The Visitor: "What's there's a picture of Archie Brown, who used to flirt with every woman he met, and never paid his debts. Where is he now?"

The Hostess: "He's upstairs dressing; he's my husband, you know."—Stray Stories.

Your Face.

Shows the state of your feelings and the state of your health as well. Impure blood makes itself apparent in a pale and sallow complexion, Pimples and Skin Eruptions. If you are feeling weak and worn out and do not have a healthy appearance you should try Acker's Blood Elixir. It cures all blood diseases where cheap Sarsaparillas and so called purifiers fail; knowing this we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee. Dr. Stone's Drug Stores.

TAMMANY'S CHARGE.

Committee Declares the Chief of Police is Negligent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Tammany committee of five, at a meeting today, issued a statement that Chief of Police Devery could rid the city of vice in two hours, if he so chose. They further say they would present the facts to the Grand Jury in the event of immediate action not being taken by the police. Several members of the police department appeared before the committee and said that the places mentioned in the list given to Chief Devery by Chairman Nixon, were closed. The majority of the places were gambling dens and disorderly houses.

VAPOR BATH CABINETS.—The best cabinet made. Come and see for yourself. For sale by Mrs. J. A. Sellwood and T. B. Fairbank, No. 283 Front St., Salem, Or. Phone 2771. 12-14-1m.

No More Dread of the Dental Chair

TEETH EXTRACTED AND FILLED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN by our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine.

These are the only dental parlors in Portland having PATENTED APPLIANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years. WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. All work done by GRADUATED DENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years' experience, and each department in charge of a specialist. Give us a call, and you will find us to be exactly as we advertise. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a FREE EXAMINATION.

SET TEETH.....\$5.00
GOLD CROWNS.....\$5.00
GOLD FILLINGS.....\$1.00
SILVER FILLINGS......50

NO PLATES REQUIRED

NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS

MAIN OFFICE.

Fourth and Morrison Sts., Portland, Oregon

HOURS—8 to 8; SUNDAYS, 10 to 4.

BRANCH OFFICE:

614 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.

(Cut this ad. out and bring it with you.)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF HEARING OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the final account of A. W. Bagley, as administrator of the estate of W. H. Bagley, deceased, has been filed in the County Court of Marion county, State of Oregon, and that the 7th day of January, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., has been duly appointed by such court for the hearing of objections to such final account and the settlement thereof, at which time any person interested in such estate may appear and file objections thereto in writing, and contest the same.

A. W. BAGLEY,

Administrator of the Estate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S FIRST NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has by the County Court of Marion county, Oregon, been appointed administrator of the estate of Claude D. Campbell, late deceased, and has duly qualified as such, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to me at the residence of Arthur Welch on South Commercial street in Salem, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 22nd day of December, 1900.

LYDIA CAMPBELL,
Administrator of the estate of Claude D. Campbell, deceased.
Bonham & Martin, Attorneys for Administrator.
12-28-51 w.