

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

The Great Northern Railroad has increased the wages of its trainmen and will soon put in force a new schedule of freight rates very much reduced from that now in force. These are evidently not the results of the merger of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. If they were who would care how much or often they merged?

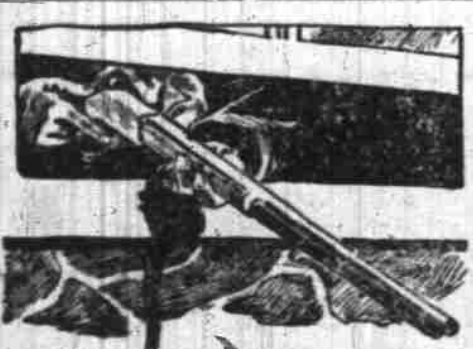
President Roosevelt is a study for politicians. He defied the National party organization on a number of his important appointments, and then it was proclaimed that machine politics would be smashed right and left. Before this sensation had subsided Roosevelt appointed one of the most prominent men in the organization to a position in his Cabinet. The President does about as he pleases without regard for anything but the good of the public service, and politicians can't understand why he don't use every influence in his power to serve his own personal desire to be nominated and elected to the Presidency in 1904.

The establishment of a French industrial school in connection with Chicago University is a splendid tribute by the French people to the industrial supremacy of the United States. A million dollars has been given for the purpose by a French millionaire, and 600 students, graduates of French colleges, will be instructed in American methods in different lines of industrial pursuits. These will be selected by the Government, and 200 will be sent over each year. They will live on scholarships, all expenses of transportation and living being donated by the French Department of Education. The fact that the French Government is lending its support to the enterprise is of great significance. It shows that the world is looking to this country for education along industrial and business lines.

FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT.

Mayor Low, of New York, starts his administration off in an auspicious manner, and New Yorkers are congratulating themselves upon the outlook in the future for the government of the metropolis of the Western World. The Herald, commenting on the beginning of the new regime, says:

What a grand transformation scene in municipal administration! All the new officials at their posts at 9 o'clock in the morning, Mayor Low doing business in the open, Police Commissioner Partridge declaring an end to closed doors and rubber stamp "signatures," District Attorney Jerome resolved to bring criminals to trial within a fortnight after their arrest, Controller Groot already cutting down expenses and securing being abolished right and left, with promise of a speedy reduction of many millions in the cost



The Bullet

Of the assassin may be more sudden, but it is not more sure than the fire-punishment meted out to the man who abuses his stomach. No man is stronger than his stomach. When the stomach is diseased the whole body is weakened.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of other organs when it cures the diseases of the stomach, on which the several organs depend for nutrition and vitality.

"I would say in regard to your medicine that I have been greatly benefited by them," writes Mr. J. S. Bell, of Leando, Van Buren Co., Ia. "I was at one time so weak and part of the time so ill that I could not do any work, but I only felt the disease, but I must say that 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured me, and to-day I am stronger than I have been for twenty years. I am now forty-three years old. I have taken in all twenty-nine bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' besides two or three dozen vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, but now I take no medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

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of city Government. Instead of back room business and "pulls" we are to have publicity and merit. A splendid beginning all round, giving promise of a splendid administration. Success to it!

FARMERS OF THE FUTURE.

There is much significance in the meeting of agriculturists to discuss methods for obtaining the best results from tilling the soil. The movement in this direction is only in its infancy, yet statistics for the year 1899 show that \$170,000 was spent for Farmers' Institutes during the year in United States. More than 2,000 were held, and the attendance exceeded 500,000 people. The time has passed when anybody can make a success of farming. The farmer of the future must think, must study and plan his work in the light of the experience of his neighbors as well as his own. The successful farmer must be educated not so much in school but in the more practical things of life. He must attend Farmers' Institutes, he must read farm papers, he must keep himself informed upon the markets, etc., and will become more and more a reader of the daily paper to keep in touch with the outside world. In consequence of this better schools will be demanded for the education of the farmers' children and an atmosphere of culture and refinement will spread over the country. The farms will furnish more than ever, the successful business men and statesmen of the future.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

Many people depreciated the act of the last Legislature in establishing an Experiment Station in Eastern Oregon last year. Events have, however, demonstrated the wisdom of the measure and it will no doubt be continued with additional appropriations to carry on the work of the station on more advanced lines than yet attempted. Dr. James Withycombe, of the Agricultural College, speaking of the work of the station to a Farmers' Institute at Union, the other day said:

"The State Experiment Station which is located in your midst will prove to be quite a factor in the development of better systems of farming and in promulgating useful information among the farmers. The work already done in sugar beets is of more value to this locality than the cost of maintenance of the station for two years. The state chemist has demonstrated that beets are grown here which average 20 per cent sugar. This beats the record of the United States, or even the world. This industry alone should bring a large annual income to the industrial classes of this community. It is one of those industries like dairying, which takes practically nothing from the soil, when the by-products are returned to the land, hence its successful perpetuity is assured without the aid of expensive fertilizers. Sugar-growing is simply turning sunshine to profitable account by utilizing this agency to convert unimportant elements into a valuable product. This is but one of the many profitable branches of farming capable of being developed in this section. There are unusual opportunities afforded for dairying, stock-raising and seed-growing. When science is made the handmaid of toil in the pursuit of these industries, they will generously contribute to the material welfare of our people, will stimulate progress and bring prosperity to every frugal home in this community."

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

The rate of comparative growth of population in the principal countries of Europe has important international bearings.

The latest statistics available show the most populous European country to be Russia (using round figures), about 167,000,000. The next is Germany, with 64,000,000—to which about 10,000,000 must be added for comparison with the statistics of 1701 and 1789, which included the German population in Austria also. The third is Great Britain, with 42,000,000. The fourth is France with 35,000,000.

In 1789 the order was: (1) The German states (including Austria), 28,000,000; (2) France, 25,000,000; (3) Russia, 25,000,000; (4) Great Britain, 12,000,000. In 1701, the first rank for population was held by France, with 19,000,000, though the people in the German states (not then united as now) are estimated to have numbered 15,500,000, a close second. The third place was held probably by Russia, though her population can only be conjectured. Great

Britain was fourth with only 5,500,000. In any comparison of growth, however, it must be noted that Russia has made a large increase (estimated at 25,000,000) by conquest and annexation of territories such as Poland and Finland; Great Britain and France have gained nothing in that way; also that Great Britain has lost far more than any other country by emigration; and that France has lost somewhat by Germany's re-conquest of Alsace-Lorraine. The most noticeable natural features are the increase of Germany and Great Britain, and the decline of France, France, which 200 years ago had nearly 40 per cent of the aggregate population of the three countries above named, has now less than 16 per cent.

Admiral Schley, by appealing his case to the President, shows his unwillingness to end the controversy that has made our naval officers the object of scorn all over the world. It is to be very much regretted that he has taken this action, from which no possible good can come. Schley made mistakes, as humanity is prone to do, and while he is neither a califf nor a coward, his actions before Santiago are not free from criticism, nor are Admiral Dewey's before Manila. The President will in all probability affirm the judgment of the Court of Inquiry in its material points, and this will be a serious blow to Schley in the public esteem. Roosevelt's opinion in such matters will be construed as final and conclusive. What he says the public will accept.

As was expected the Panama canal route has a great many friends in Congress, or rather the transcontinental railroads have many friends who think they can deceive their constituents by pretending to believe that the Panama route is preferable, while their real motive is to defeat the canal altogether. The sentiment of the people and Congress as well as the present is so favorable to the passage of the canal bill that a gigantic effort will be made by the railroads to delay its passage longer if possible. This last scheme is too transparent for members of Congress to hide behind. The people don't want longer delay, and members should take notice and act accordingly.

A relentless war is to be waged for the extermination of tuberculosis, \$1,000,000 having recently been given to aid scientific investigation of the subject. This vast sum is placed at the disposal of King Edward, and as he has always shown a great interest in the investigation of this disease it is quite certain that it will be expended to the best advantage. This disease is the most dreaded foe of humanity and the announcement of remedy and exemption from its ravages would fill the hearts of its countless victims with joy.

Perry Belmont, a Democratic nominee, was defeated Tuesday by over 300 votes in the Congressional district of New York, which has a normal Democratic majority of 4000 or 5000. Croker was making war on Belmont, and it is evident from the result that he still wields a great influence with the voters, even though he has lost his prestige with the leaders of New York politics.

Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois founded 216 years ago and containing in 1810 a population of over 12,000, when it was classed as one of the largest places in the West, has passed off the map and was dropped from the post-office directory on New Year's Day as a free delivery route. It constitutes one of the strangest vicissitudes of Western development.

Mexico has placed English in place of Latin in the course of study of high schools and colleges. The English language is destined to spread over the whole world, and this is but the latest move in that direction.

The Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts adopted a very pointed way of expressing its disapproval of Bryan and his policies when it unanimously refused to co-operate with the Commonwealth Club in a reception and banquet tendered to him.

The disasters on land and sea during the past few months is appalling. Would it not be in order to stop and consider for a moment, to discover, if possible, the cause? Is it due to carelessness or indifference, or is it the result of inefficient and unreliable persons? This subject is worthy of careful consideration and deserves the attention of those engaged in carrying passengers.

POLITICAL TRASH.

The Albany Herald, discussing the silly political trash that has been sent out to country papers, says:

"The 'Portland correspondent' will dish out political news to the country newspaper during the next few months and give the 'dear readers' the inside tip. The rot sent out from the political pawnshops of the metropolis is usually unworthy of publication, and there is generally a large sized African around the cordwood."

Reports from Washington indicate that members of Congress are tired of the Schley-Sampson controversy and will not allow the matter to come before Congress in any form. All resolu-

tions will be smothered in the committee rooms, and a majority of the members of each house will support the committees in keeping all measures from being considered. This is encouraging news, for the matter has gone beyond the stage where discussion can do any good. The people are tired of airing the subject further, because it only humiliates the Nation in the eyes of the world and damages the characters of all the men connected with the disgraceful affair.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

In order to keep intact the historic plains of Abraham above the city of Quebec, and to preserve as public property the site of Wolfe's great victory of 1759, which practically ended the half-century of conflict between France and England for domination of North America, an appropriation of \$80,000 was recently voted for the purchase of the battle field. The tract comprises a little over seventy-one acres, and had for 200 years been the property of the Ursuline nuns, from whom in 1863 it was leased to the Government for 99 years. On the expiring of the lease this year, it was said to be the intention of the dowers to divide the tract into city lots and sell them.

NO EXCUSE FOR ANARCHY.

Bryan proposes to believe that anarchy cannot be suppressed by penal statutes. It must be overcome, he says, by teaching the necessity of government, and by making the government so beneficent that men will be willing to die to preserve and protect it.

This is all good in theory, but it is hardly possible to apply it to practical life. The anarchists are not ignorant of the necessity of government. It is against all reason, and to attribute it to ignorance is to defend the criminals with a very poor argument. It could be argued with equal force that the thief and murderer can be reformed by teaching them to see the necessity of good behavior.

Anarchy and its crime has no excuse for existence, and it hardly seems possible that a man who understands the question as Bryan should argue for its exemption from punishment for its crimes. This theory is as visionary as the doctrine of anarchy itself.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

The account of moneys voted by the Fifty-sixth Congress in its second session, as compiled by the chief clerks of the Senate and House committees on Appropriations, shows that the grand total was \$730,338,575, distributed as follows:

Agriculture	4,582,420
Army	115,784,049
Diplomatic	1,848,428
District of Columbia	8,542,269
Fortifications	7,264,911
Indian	9,747,471
Legislative	24,594,968
Military Academy	772,653
Naval	78,101,791
Pension	145,246,230
Postoffice	423,782,688
Sundry Civil	61,795,998
Deficiencies	15,917,444
Miscellaneous	7,999,018
Permanent appropriations	124,358,220
Total	\$730,338,575

In addition to these specific appropriations Congress authorized contracts to be entered into for public works which will call for \$422,610 to be voted by the next Congress.

In its two sessions the Fifty-sixth Congress made appropriations aggregating \$1,440,484,439, which was \$1,723,198 less than the appropriations voted by the preceding Congress.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

The Oregon Fire Relief Association has been a success ever since it began business in January, 1895, and is now growing faster than ever before. It issued over 3000 certificates of insurance in 6 months from February 1, 1901, to August 1, 1901, of which 761 were issued in the month of July. It is strictly a mutual institution which furnishes the best of

FIRE INSURANCE AT COST.
For further particulars address A. C. Chandler, secretary, McMinnville, Oregon, or if you reside in Marion county, call on or address H. A. Johnson (agent), Salem, Oregon.

ASKED FOR JUDGMENT.—D. B. Steeves, et al., as plaintiffs in the action for an accounting wherein Willis Bros. & Co., et al., are the defendants, filed their reply to the amended answer of Ida Willis, defendant, denying that they have any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether said defendant ever owned any of the capital stock in the defendant corporation; ever was one of the officers or directors; or whether she ever received any of the money or assets of the corporation, and they pray for judgment as demanded in their original complaint. J. H. McNary and R. F. Bonham are the plaintiffs' attorneys.

There is a Class of People
Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1/2 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. TRY IT. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Semi-Weekly Statesman, \$1 a year.

Here is a unique sentiment from a lovelorn Billville bard:
"Love ever laughs at Locks and Law—
They ain't no use a-jawin'—
Love is like a crosscut saw,
An' I'm the log it's sawin'!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

CONDITION OF THE FARMERS

(Continued from 24 page.)

ment. In the Willamette valley the farmer is also the shepherd. Similarly in climate, food and care given there is no place else in the world where the English mutton breeds have found so congenial a home. The mutton lamb develops amazingly. Cots-wold lambs have been shown at our fairs at 8 months old that weighed 200 pounds, while the nine best lambs at the International Show at Chicago—the largest fat stock show ever held—weighed 1500 pounds about 175 pounds each at near 12 months old. The nine lambs were Lincolns, a somewhat larger breed than the Cotswold. War even climate produces a fleece also that for length, luster, strength and weight cannot be equaled and is rivalled only by two localities in the world. The principal prizes at all our great international shows since the Centennial I believe have been given to Western Oregon wool. He then took up the subject of food. Also stated that in the matter of diseases it is better to prevent than attempt to cure. Said they should have shade in the summer and plenty of good pure water and showed the necessity of intelligent care of sheep. Called attention to the prices given for the best specimens and the fact that a poor article is a drug on the market. In closing he said: "The sheep with us is the rent payer, the soil rejuvenator—he gives the most return for the food consumed, takes the least from the soil, is the easiest fed, can be run without detriment on our fields during the wet months and is continually converting a large part of his food into manure, and spreading it evenly over our fields without any expense to us."

Directors Meet.
The directors of the Oregon Farmers' Congress met last night and elected the following officers: Richard Scott, president; H. M. Williamson, Portland, secretary. The Congress will hold its next meeting at Hillsboro December 16, 1902.

ADJOURNMENT OF FARMERS

CLOSED THEIR MEETINGS FOR THE YEAR LAST NIGHT—INTERESTING PAPERS.

Yesterday morning the hop men had their inning. M. L. Jones read a paper on "Our Relation with Foreign Countries in the Hop Production." He said that at a recent meeting of farmers a prominent business man and capitalist who is an extensive owner of improved farm lands and high class stock, remarked that "these farmers were a good lot of fellows, but that they did not meet each other often enough to keep up with the progress of the times." Had he been here the past few days he would have seen that the isolation, separation and prejudice of the past were rapidly yielding to union, cooperation, education and good fellowship of the present which is accomplishing great results in increasing the prosperity and happiness of our farming communities.

The United States exports from 50,000 to 125,000 bales of hops annually. It is claimed that at least half of the Oregon hop crop of 1901 was purchased for London orders. Oregon, while engaged in hop-raising extensively for only the past ten years, is now the largest producing state in the Union, the product being about one-fourth to one-third of the total of the United States. He then spoke of the hops grown in foreign countries and prices obtained and their mode of harvesting and preparing. Said that Oregon hops have secured a footing with the English brewer that always affords us a ready market at fairly remunerative prices for the choicest qualities, but the Oregon hop grower, to keep pace with the procession in the industrial invasion of foreign markets, must adopt the wisest methods of marketing as well as growing his crop.

Mr. Jones' paper was followed by one by W. H. Egan on "Hop Growing in Oregon and the Benefits of Organization and Co-operation." He gave briefly the history of hop growing in Oregon and showed how the state had advanced to the front rank as a hop-producer, and showed in detail the advantages and disadvantages of the industry, emphasizing the necessity of the application of the best business principles, to make hop growing profitable.

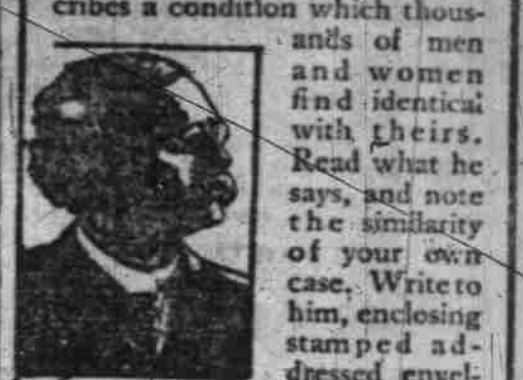
B. L. Fazel could not be present and H. M. Williamson, of the Oregon Agriculturist, read his paper on the

Poultry Industry.

Mr. Paget would commend the good judgment of the farmers in attendance at the time when one of the most important topics of the entire series is to be presented. He believes that all are possessed of an inherent love of fine stock in some form or other and that this quality is transmitted from generation to generation. He is exceedingly fond of music and entertainment, but is free to confess that he would rather attend a State Fair or exhibition of poultry than the best concert, baseball or football game ever presented. He has labored at an accountant's desk for twelve years yet is still able to manifest sufficient interest in one branch of pure-bred standard stock to occupy for the second term the position of president of the Oregon State Poultry Association. He spoke of the spontaneous movement which has developed with considerable enthusiasm looking towards the holding of a mammoth poultry exhibition in connection with the Lewis and Clark Centennial in 1905 similar to the great show last October under the auspices of the great Buffalo Exposition. Mr. West wanted to know if poultry could be raised successfully on a large

Postmaster Palmer

of So. Glen Falls, N. Y., describes a condition which thousands of men and women find identical with theirs. Read what he says, and note the similarity of your own case. Write to him, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, and get a personal corroboration of what is here given. He says regarding



L. D. Palmer.
Dr. M. J. Palmer.
Dr. M. J. Palmer.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure:

"I suffered agonizing pain in the left breast and between my shoulders from heart trouble. My heart would palpitate, flutter, then skip beats, until I could no longer lie in bed. Night after night I walked the floor for hours, and would have meant sudden death. My condition seemed almost hopeless when I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, but it helped me from day to day. I took Dr. Miles' Nervine with the Heart Cure and the effect was astonishing. I earnestly implore similar sufferers to give these remedies a trial."

Sold by all Druggists on guarantee.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

scale. Mr. Williamson said he thought every farmer should have fifty hens on his farm and that this would serve to solve the problem of producing sufficient for home consumption. Mr. Shepard said he thought that the reason why so many eggs are shipped into this state is because it is a new country, and have not been taught close economy. Mr. Williamson said that for the last two years there has been a marked increase in egg production. Relative to cold storage of eggs he said that the eggs must be absolutely fresh when put into cold storage, when they will keep splendidly, but they must be fresh. If the least deteriorated they will not keep.

Hon. E. L. Smith, of Hood River, read a carefully prepared paper on Apple Growing in Willamette Valley.

He gave a history of the apple as the sovereign fruit of the temperate zones through all ages. He told of being attracted to the Willamette valley 25 years ago by its reputation for "Oregon Red Apples" and pictured the fine apple orchards he had seen. He deplored the fact that this reputation is no longer the standard of excellence. The once clean, healthy orchards have degenerated until many people think it is no longer possible to raise the high grade apples of former days. He thinks this feeling is unwarranted; that this valley is an ideal one for apple growing. The causes of degeneracy have been exhaustion and neglect. The soil has been unable to furnish sufficient of the chemical requirements to keep the trees and fruit vigorous and healthy. The apple and the apple tree are composed of potassium, soda, phosphoric acid and sulphuric acid in large proportion, and the soils of this valley are not naturally rich in these elements, but must be renewed in them in an intelligent way. He says there is not an acre of deep, well drained soil in the valley that will not grow an orchard if decently farmed. He prophesies that eventually the finest apple orchards will be found along the foothills and mountain slopes from 500 to 2000 feet above the valley. He advised every locality to have its fruit club or fruit union, both for education and business purposes, and expressed the confidence that intelligent apple growing will be one of the most profitable branches of industry in this valley. In reply to the question as to whether he would cultivate clean or seed to graft, he said he would cultivate clean. The only time he would seed would be when the land needed humus when he would use clover or some other legume and turn it under. This would also add nitrogen to the soil. For other than nitrogen he would use commercial fertilizers. He said the valley lands are deficient in potash. He sprays from the time the blossoms fall until within two weeks of harvesting at intervals of two weeks. Prefers arsenite of soda to Paris green as it remains in solution better. Uses from 6 to 8 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of spray. That he regards 32 feet as the proper distance between trees. As to varieties said local conditions must govern.

L. M. Gilbert presented the subject of the

Prune Industry of Oregon.
He reviewed the industry and said that the best article he had read on this subject was that of H. M. Williamson, of the Oregon Agriculturist, and published in the Pacific Home-stead.

O. V. Allen's paper on "The Future Outlook for Small Fruits," was read by that gentleman. The two important points considered by him were the production and the marketing of the fruits. He urged that Oregon should emulate the example of California, and make this state's canned fruit as well known the world over as that of California is now.

The committee on resolutions presented the following report which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it is impossible for a considerable proportion of the farmers of Oregon to be in attendance upon the Oregon Farmers' Congress, and

"Whereas, a large majority of the farmers must gain their information of what transpires at these meetings through the mediumship of the press; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Oregon Farmers' Congress, appreciate the full and complete report of our meetings that have been published by the Daily and Weekly papers of this state."

"Resolved, that the thanks of this Congress are due and are hereby cordially extended to the press."

(Continued on page 6.)