

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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*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 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.

The courts of Kentucky are still finding men guilty of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel. They will have to make additions to their penal institutions of this continues.

General Harrison C. Hobart, who died at the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, recently was the sole survivor of the band of men who tunneled out of Libby prison and escaped to the Union lines during the civil war.

The Archduchess of Austria has performed the part of a heroine. She has renounced her rights to the throne in order that she may marry a man of her choice. If other European princesses had taken this course they would not now be living a life of misery with despised and brutal husbands. This is a shining example for imitation, in the future, for those who happen to have royal blood in their veins.

The House Committee on Agriculture has reported a bill putting oleomargarine under police powers of states, taxing it 10 cents a pound when colored, and imposing a license fee of \$600 a year on manufacturers. This regulation will meet with the approval of advocates of pure food, and it is hoped that it may become a law. It will no doubt meet with opposition from the manufacturers of the adulterated article, just as Senator Looney's bill did last winter in our Legislature, but the sentiment is so strong in its favor that its passage may confidently be expected.

A few of the Central American countries are taking steps to avoid wars in the future. Struggles have been going on so long among these people that their vitality has been sapped, and they are beginning to wonder if it would not be better to dwell together in peace. At the Pan-American Congress, in session in Mexico, an agreement has been reached by which all signatory nations are bound to submit their differences to arbitration. An effort was made to extend this plan of compulsory arbitration to the countries of South America, but it seems that some of the delegates to the Congress objected so strenuously that the scheme to secure peace is confined to but a few countries in Central America. If the experiment proves successful, the scheme will no doubt be adopted by other nations to the south, which are badly in need of some peaceable method of settling disputes.

A Portland dispatch, discussing the next Democratic State Convention, says: "Portland will not get the convention unless inducements are held out. Pendleton wants the convention."

AFTER MANY YEARS

Of suffering from kidney disease, Miss Minnie Ryan, of St. Louis, Mo., found a complete cure result from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It is such cases as this which establish the soundness of Dr. Pierce's theory: "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach." Every other organ depends on the stomach for its vitality and vigor. For by the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition the food which is eaten is converted into nutriment, in the form of blood, is the sustaining power of the body and each organ of it. When the stomach is diseased the food supply of the body is cut down, the organs are starved, and the weakness of starvation shows itself in lungs, heart, liver, kidneys or some other organ.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and so cures disease of other organs which have originated through deficient nutrition or impure blood.



and promises to raise more money for it than has ever been done in Portland. Astoria puts in a bid, while Salem is insisting that the convention go to the Capital City. Salem has the most supporters, and may carry the plum. Chairman White declares that the convention will not be held in this city unless propositions are made. Salem people, regardless of political affiliations, know how to enjoy a Democratic Convention and are willing to put up liberally to secure one. In the palmy days of Democracy nothing ever came to town that would attract more people or afford more amusement than the Democratic County Convention. If Salem should "carry away the plum" and the convention is called to meet here it will be looked forward to with as much interest and anticipation of fun as a four-ring circus with a large array of clowns.

FOR THE WHOLE STATE.

One of the strongest arguments that has yet been presented against the right asserted by a few politicians of Eastern Oregon to name the next Republican candidate for Governor comes from that section itself. The Dufur Dispatch, under the heading of Sectionalism, says:

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of our contemporaries, in Eastern Oregon, to give to the office of Governor a sectional cast, by suggesting that this or that man would be a desirable candidate because he is an Eastern Oregon man. To this proposition we are unable to accede. The Governor of Oregon should be an Oregon man, sufficiently broad minded to be Governor of the whole state, without regard to section. The two principal qualifications for Oregon's Chief Executive should be strict integrity and the ability to properly discharge the duties of the office. There are, of course, other considerations, but, without these two, no man should be thought of for the office. The Lewis and Clark Exposition, in 1905, will occur during the term of office of the next incumbent. This fair will attract to Oregon the attention of the entire civilized world, and naturally Oregon's Governor will be a noticeable figure. He should, besides the qualifications mentioned, be a genial, courteous man of good address, and capable of doing and saying the right thing at the right time. These are, to our mind, the considerations that should govern in the selection of our Governor at this particular time of all others, and the fact that a man is a resident of Wasco, Umatilla, Multnomah or Jackson county, or of Eastern or Western Oregon, should cut no figure in the selection."

It is clear to all thinking persons that fitness and not location determines an intelligent choice of a candidate for Governor or any other position.

Lieutenant General Miles, the President of the Army Post Board, has taken a strong position against the location of new posts in the vicinity of great cities, on the ground that it can only be construed, as intending to menace organized labor, and he has gone so far as to enter a formal protest with Secretary Root against such locations. With the facilities of transportation now at the command of the Government, it would be almost impossible to get military posts far enough away so as not to be a menace to wrong doers. Our army is in greater need of large centers of population than any other place, and the objection of General Miles does not seem to be warranted. As the pompous General is said in his own mind to be a candidate for the Presidency (he could not be in the mind of any one else), it is likely that this stir is raised by him with the hope of gaining favor in the ranks of organized labor, forgetting or never having had knowledge of the fact that the men in labor organizations would have a contempt for any such cheap claptrap. They are as likely to recognize the weaknesses of human nature, the mistakes of vaulting ambition and the schemes of cheap would-be politicians as any other class of people in this country—and to have as great contempt for all these. They would resent the insult of being "played for suckers" by a popinjay who has heretofore had no sympathies or interests in common with them.

James Neill, a well known actor of this coast, started in to join the Elks at Spokane a few evenings ago and in the midst of the ceremony of initiation, balked and created a scene by refusing

to go further in the work, and by leaving the lodge room in a fit of temper. While this act in itself was a most disgraceful thing for one to do who has any knowledge of lodge workings, yet if he had gone his way in silence, the matter would never have been made public. But Mr. Neill could not contain his wrath and he rendered the incident far worse by making a letter public telling about what the Elks did to him. He speaks of personal indignities and low, coarse buffoonery to which he was subjected during the initiation, and says many other things to indicate how foolishly he acted. The only act of personal indignity he alleges is being struck with a "stuffed club" and being deprived of the privilege of resenting the blow. Since the candidate for the mysteries of Elkdom is so sensitive it is probably best that he refused to go further, but there is no excuse for rushing into print with his troubles. Neill has made himself the laughing stock of lodge people generally and has shown himself too small to become a good member of any organization of this character.

WHO PAYS THE BILLS?

The Astorian has this to say about a candidate for Governor: "W. J. Furnish, of Pendleton, who is after the gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the Republican State Convention, has been a Republican since 1896, when he declined to swallow the Democratic free silver bill. Prior to that time he had been a Democratic leader in Umatilla county. He is said to be a very wealthy man, and recently it was reported that he would spend \$50,000 to be elected. Mr. Furnish is worth between \$100,000 and \$150,000. His candidacy for the Republican nomination is not being kindly considered by some of the Republican papers."

Wonder if the disgruntled about Salem have tapped this barrel? If not, who pays for the band of salaried boosters who are working so systematically the precincts of this city?

Since the Republican party resumed National control in 1897 the additions to the territory of the United States include Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, a part of Samoa and the Danish West Indies. The party of business, prosperity and sound finance, has proved its ability to look after legitimate expansion also.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Grover Cleveland says considerations of morality and conscience are higher than all others, and must govern the United States in its dealings with Cuba.

GOVERNOR GEER ON EDUCATION

An Interesting Address by Oregon's Able Executive

DELIVERED AT THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION SHOWING THE INTIMATE RELATIONS

Between Education and the Municipality of State—Common Schools Not Enough, for Men and Women of Higher Learning Are Urgently Needed.

(From Thursday's Statesman.)

Gov. T. T. Geer delivered an interesting and instructive address at the Educational Convention in the First M. E. church last night, before a crowded house. He said in part:

I have been requested to read a paper on "The Value of the Institution of Higher Learning to the Municipality and the State." It is a most difficult question—difficult because hard to draw the line between the influence of the common school and the university. And yet not so difficult to draw the line as to decide how far the support of the state or municipality should be extended toward the common school and at what point it should be withdrawn from the institution of higher learning. This should be considered in any discussion of this question, for in every state of the Union, at this time, we have colleges of various grades which are supported municipally from the public treasury, and therefore, in a way, in competition with those that may be denominational.

That education of the masses is universally conceded to be an important corner stone of the commonwealth, whether national or state, is everywhere conceded, but there is a limit to which it is carried and to which it can be carried. To educate all the children of the state is regarded as one of the greatest public necessities. And so universally is this idea grounded in the public conscience, that while other recipients of the bounty of the public treasury may be made to suffer on account of hard times or other causes which contribute to a lean exchequer, the common school is never, or seldom, allowed to suffer from any cause. The man who denies his children the benefit of a common school education is deemed unfit to enjoy and

exercise the privileges conferred upon him by a generous government, and never stands well in the community where he lives. The fact that every school in every community, at the public expense, testifies to the universal opinion that intelligence is the hand-maiden of morality. This is the first point to be established in considering the question assigned us.

I hope to be pardoned if I depart somewhat from the usual course in discussing educational matters, and since I am asked to consider the relation between education and the state, let us first inquire what the state is, in truth, it is impossible to separate education from good government. The history of the human race is but a history of the progress of enlightenment and better government, and they have marched hand in hand.

It was my good fortune, not long since, to listen to a lecture by Rev. Dr. Hitt, of Utah, on "Thirty Years Among the Mormons." In the course of which the noted speaker declared that all good governments rest on four corner stones, which, in importance, are in the order named, to-wit: Religion, Home, Patriotism and Intelligence. Whether in this majestic quartet, intelligence should bring up the rear, is a question, in my mind, although I confess that when I undertook to displace one of the others with it, I hesitated until I quite abandoned the effort. It might be well, however, to add a fifth support to good government and call it Obedience, an attribute which perhaps embraces all the others. Primarily, the object of a government is to restrain people and the duty of the people is obedience, providing it is a just government.

The best governments on earth are those which give most attention to the education of the masses. No other investment pay so well. To realize this fact, it is only necessary to open our eyes and behold the wonders that encompass us round about. It is a world of miracles. And one of the great marvels of this life is what we call society or civilization, or in other words, government. We feel ourselves cramped upon every side by what is known as human government or the rule of society. Seriously enough, these are environment which we voluntarily throw up around ourselves for the purpose of protecting ourselves against ourselves. We frequently hear it said that if all men were good and would do right, there would be no need of law or government, and that only the unruly and disobedient ever feel the weight of the law. This statement, or rather interpretation of existing conditions should always be taken with some allowance and some explanation. Laws are made, not only to control the anarchist and the ordinary hobo, who, for the mere purpose of securing an unearned dollar from some unoffending stranger, will take his life as willingly as he would that of a wild beast, but so firmly does the original animal instinct cling to the best of us, and so many times we are shocked beyond expression at the infraction of the law, in the most unexpected quarters, that the protection of the strong arm of the law is at all times necessary for the preservation of the race and the promotion of harmony and happiness.

Along this line of thought, to the effect that mankind needs restraint, it is interesting to recall the historical fact that of the Ten Commandments, at least eight of them begin with the words, "Thou shalt not," and upon nearly every page of our state and National statute we run against the warning statement, "It shall be unlawful." It is simply astounding what a lot of things we seem to want to do and certainly would do were it not for the forethought of the people in the matter of protecting themselves against themselves by declaring that "It is unlawful." In the matter of good government, speaking comparatively, there is today on earth no greater monument to the glory of God, than our government "of the people, by the people and for the people." It has taken six thousand years to produce it, but it represents the highest type and is the product of the combined efforts of the human family during that period. Considering the time involved, what a remarkably slow process it has been. There are inhabited portions of the world today that have made no progress whatever in all these years, that have apparently been left by the wayside, but no doubt the time will arrive when "all nations" will come under the paradoxical restraints of freedom and civilization.

The restraints of government are attended by the safety of protection, which the savage himself, at times, had a most anxious longing. The instinct for protection is implanted even in the bosom of that degenerate freak, the anarchist. The dastardly villain, with the unpronounceable name, who committed the great crime at Buffalo, although urging as an excuse for it, the injustice of all law, on finding himself in danger of personal violence at the hands of the mob who, for the time being, were disposed to become anarchists, implored the officers of the very law he had struck at with the assassin's bullet to protect him from the infuriated populace, who were trying to evade the law in order to destroy him.

The doctrine called anarchy is not only an absurdity, but it is an impossibility. Since there can be no civilization without government, and no Christianity without civilization, and since anarchy is the deadly and boasted foe of government, it follows that there is no greater menace to the human race than the anarchist and the doctrine he represents. It is to be sincerely hoped that the present movement of all the principal governments of earth to secure a remote island and devote it to the exclusive use of all persons who are opposed to human government, as being necessarily subservient to natural human rights, will meet with speedy success. No anarchist will object to being sent to a country where his rights will not be trampled under foot, by legislation and so-called officers, and the rest of humanity will certainly be gainers by the change. Certainly no anarchist would have any inclination to remain in a country governed by law, when another country was at hand, waiting for his coming and even beckoning to him, where no one lived excepting those who shared in his hatred of all government, and where no government of any kind is tolerated. This is a proposition that is no reasonable that its adoption should meet with no opposition from any source. It is the one question upon which anarchists and those opposed to them should cast an unanimously affirmative vote.

There is no ingredient which goes so vitally into the warp and woof of our

government, as the common school system, but this is not enough. A common school education will well qualify a man for the average vocation, but the atrophic effect on the affairs of the world if no man anywhere was educated beyond the possibilities of the common schools, cannot be measured. When computed as to its value to the human race, in all its bearings and effects, the impress of our higher institutions of learning is simply incalculable. To these, almost exclusively, is due all the advance made in the sciences, and including medicine, law, art, inventions, and along numerous other lines which have been contributed to the cause of human happiness. There is no room for conflict or rivalry between the common schools and our higher institutions of learning—indeed, each is a complement to the other. Admitting that there are instances where "much learning makes men mad," and leads to the false conclusion that a man with a higher education cannot perform manual labor without doing violence to his pride and lowering his dignity, yet the indisputable fact remains that a college education increases the capabilities of a man, and therefore, correspondingly, his opportunities. The world is in an increasing ratio looking for men who can do things, and as an agency in fitting men and women for the multiplicity of new duties they are called upon to perform by reason of race during the last fifty years, the colleges and universities of the country have been indispensable auxiliaries. Whatever helps a man, helps the community in which he lives, and, therefore, helps his state.

The standards are becoming higher along these lines, as the race grows older, and this is the slow but sure result of the unceasing march of education. Education is a composite word and includes spiritual as well as intellectual development. There is no power so strong in its tendency to start young men and women in the wrong direction, as idleness and an aimless career, and it is within the walls of the common schools and the institutions of higher learning that the influences are constantly at work, for the upbuilding of the moral fiber, that makes good character and noble purpose.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system, when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. **Hay's Catarrh Cure**, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is the only Catarrh Cure that is sure to get the disease. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., 635 North Dearborn St., Sold by Druggists, price 25c per bottle.

THE GOVERNOR RECEIVES

ANOTHER PETITION

A Former Prisoner Wants to Be Restored to Citizenship—His Letter Is Reproduced.

Gov. T. T. Geer receives a volume of letters daily, from the neatly type-



What this Boy's Mother Says

has been said by the mothers of many other boys and girls, regarding the wonderful curative and strengthening qualities of

Dr. Miles' Nervine

HASTING, NEB.
"Our little boy, Harry, had spasms for 3 years and we feared the disease would affect his mind. Though we doctored continually he grew worse and had ten spasms in one week. Our attention was directed to Dr. Miles' Nervine, and we began its use. When he had taken the fourth bottle the spasms disappeared and he has not had one for five years. His health now is perfect."
—MRS. B. M. TINDALL.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists on guarantee to benefit or money refunded.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

written, typographically and grammatically correct epistles, written on the finest of linen paper, to those inscribed on yellow wrapping wrapper, the composition and spelling of which are a terror. One of the latter class reached the Governor's desk yesterday, and is reproduced herewith, omitting the name and address of the writer:

"Governor Geer I was sent to the Penitentiary in Salem in December 1895 was sent for two years from. I was inside a bout three months and ten months (trusty) and they sent me home. Gilbert was Superintendent. Brophy Warden and Sharewood Deputy. I was bond and raised in this County and am 37 years old have a Wife and five children and I would like to no what are the necessary steps for me to take to be Restored to Citizenship so that I can vote and be like other men. I can give you all the Reckament that you want So I wish that you would if it is not asking to much that you would write and tell me what I will have to do to be restored it will Soon be time to vote a gen and I would like to give you fellows a lift."

"So I beg, you to let me no as early as you can and ever so much obliged."

How I Would End The Boer War

By LORD ROSEBERY, Ex-Premier of England



BELIEVE in the stern, efficient, vigorous prosecution of the war to its natural end, but I believe that its natural end is a regular peace and a regular settlement. THEREFORE I SHOULD NOT BE DEAF TO ANY OVERTURES OF PEACE THAT CAME FROM THE EXILED GOVERNMENT WHICH SURROUNDS EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER. You may say that it is a scattered government; but it is the government which went to war with us and must, even in Holland, in the absence of any other, retain some vestige of its former authority. I do not mean, of course, that a Boer ambassador should visit London or that the king should send an ambassador to Holland. Some of the greatest peaces in the world's history have begun with an apparently casual meeting of two travelers in a neutral inn, and I think it might well happen that some such fortuitous meeting might take place under the auspices of his majesty's government and of the exiled Boer government. Though I would not offer terms to them, I should not be deaf to any overtures from them.

I DO NOT BELIEVE IN INDEPENDENCE or in Lord Milner being the difficulty in the way of peace.

I wish the Boers to blend with our people when peace comes and not to settle once more as a hostile and injured and a sullen camp in the middle of our nation, for we have got to bring 40,000 of them back from prison to their own country.

I AM FOR AS LARGE AND AS LIBERAL AN AMNESTY AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO GIVE. Of course, there will be cases which must be excepted which do not fall within the rules of warfare. There may be necessarily temporary disfranchisements; but on the broad policy of a large and liberal amnesty I am as clear and convinced as on any subject of politics at the present time, and, what is still more, that no other policy is practicable.

I would go so far as to give full civil rights to all Boers who took and signed a definite and drastic oath of allegiance.

I do not believe that as regards representative government we can settle that at once. We must wait till the country is resettled.

And with regard to all transactions which involved money, such as the resettlement and restocking of the farms, I would act with the most lavish liberality. We are spending five millions a month in prosecuting this war. I would infinitely rather spend that five millions a month in procuring, even by lavish generosity, a definite peace in South Africa and in appeasing the remains of civil rancor. And as to what is called the Kitchener proclamation—a proclamation which, so far as I know, has done unmixed harm in prolonging the war and in driving the Boers to desperation—I would certainly annul it. Then, as regards the other matters in dispute between Lord Kitchener and General Botha, I venture to say that half a dozen sound business people representing the Boers on one side and Great Britain on the other could settle them in a week.