

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.

A member of a Chicago school of hypnotism has obtained the consent of the Board of Children's Guardians at Terre Haute, Ind., to make hypnotic experiments on the children in the home maintained by the board, says the St. Louis Medical Review. Children who have been taken from the most depraved and vicious surroundings will be the subjects. The operator claims that by the force of suggestions he can inculcate in the children the desire for better things and gradually train their minds so that they will develop into good men and women.

The charges of misconduct on the part of the State Land Board on account of the Johnson loan fell pretty flat when Mr. Johnson appeared before that body the other day and offered to give the state additional security or pay the loan in full, or such a part as the Board might desire. The Board decided to let the loan stand on the property providing \$700 be repaid. This was promptly done. Of the thousands of loans made this is the only one in which an error has been found, and the small politicians who try to make capital out of it are entitled to all there is in it. If there is nothing more serious than this act that these cheap politicians can find, then the Johnson loan affair is a strong argument for the re-election of every member of the Board.

RUFFIANISM IN THE SENATE.

Now these performances, the ruffianism of Dubois, Tiffin and a few other small-bore members of the Senate, says the Chattanooga Times, would not be worth a line of comment, or a moment's consideration by gentlemen, but for the fact that the perpetrators of such scandals are really encouraged in their disgraceful course, by the whole chamber. They are allowed to go on indefinitely, attacking officers of the army, members of the executive force, the courts, and no Senator thinks enough of the honor of his country to call them to order. The ignorance of men and affairs, shown by some Senators, who are constantly on their feet and claiming the attention of the body is very humiliating. Their idea of "striking back," like school boys who fancy they have been "insulted," the blatant advocacy of murder and riot by the South Carolina fellow—these and many other features of the Senatorial record, argue strongly that it is high time the members of that body were made directly responsible to the people and their terms shortened to four years.

OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have expressed in a very clear and cogent manner our duty to Cuba in the commercial difficulties that country has to meet. Secretary Root, in his report, says:

"The peace of Cuba is necessary to the peace of the United States; the health of Cuba is necessary to the health of the United States; the independence of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United States. The same considerations which led to the war with Spain now require that a commercial arrangement be made under which Cuba can live."

The President in his message says: "I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her Constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being."

WANTS TO BE A MARTYR.

We are to have another man paraded before the public as a martyr to his opinions: Prof. Pearson, of the Northwestern University, one of the leading Methodist institutions of the country, has taken upon himself to express extremely liberal views on the fallibility of the Bible. The purpose of the school is to teach the Christian religion, not to tear it down, and when Prof. Pearson gave his opinion he did so knowing that he was unfaithful to the interests and purpose of his institution. A man has a right to his opinions, but

if he is not in harmony with the belief and teachings of an institution he should resign, and then he is at perfect liberty to express any views he may have. This is another bid for cheap notoriety, which so many of our school men are making at the present time. When such evident motives of desire for martyrdom are shown dismissal should swiftly follow, that the desire may be gratified. A man is always respected for his honest opinions, but a traitor to any cause, good or bad, is the most loathsome being imaginable. There is no course left the university but to call for Pearson's resignation, but if he were a gentleman he would not wait for a request. He seeks martyrdom and deserves, and will no doubt find, oblivion.

THE FRENCH POPULATION.

The French people are much concerned about the steady decrease in the population of France, and a Parliamentary commission is now considering the question, having been appointed for this purpose some months ago. The problem is one of vast importance and so complicated that its solution will require the best thought of statesmen. The record of the fifty years shows there have been too few births and too many deaths. The birth rate per thousand people has decreased from 27 in 1850 to less than 22 in 1900. The deaths per thousand are about 20. It would therefore require nearly 500 years at this rate for the population to double. The commission will study how to combat the great infant mortality, and also how to prevent the diminution and increase the number of births. The Government has tried various expedients to encourage marriages and the rearing of large families by exemption from taxation, etc., but in spite of the attention given the subject the result is far from satisfactory. This is the most difficult and obscure side of the problem, but it is hoped to accomplish something by the study of the subject. The fruits of the work of the commission will be embodied into law.

OREGON'S DUBOIS.

The Jacksonville Democratic Times, defending Fred Dubois, of Idaho, in his vicious and uncalled for attack on General Wheaton, displays even greater stupidity and ignorance relative to that distinguished soldier than the man from Idaho did in the Senate. It says: "Wheaton is one of those fellows who forgets that he is an accident and is very much swelled up over his temporary importance, although fighting the almost defenseless Philippines is about the size of his caliber."

A man, or boy, rather, who could during the Civil War go from the ranks to the grade of a Colonel is no accident. There are few men in American history with a better record for bravery and efficiency than General Wheaton. A service of forty years has shown him equal to every emergency in whatever position he held. It was believed that Dubois was the only man in America who was so ignorant of the life of this great soldier, but Oregon has one equally as stupid in the editor of the Times. But this state is wise enough to keep such fellows to the rear. This is one difference, at least, between a Republican and Democratic state.

WHAT EASTERN OREGON WANTS.

A few politicians of Eastern Oregon have been striving to stir up sectional prejudice for personal gain. They began their campaign with the argument that that section of the state had not been treated fairly in the distribution of offices, and a cry went up for recognition at the next Republican State Convention. The Democratic papers were especially prominent in the agitation of the subject, and it was concluded that nothing less than the head of the ticket would satisfy Eastern Oregon. Three candidates for this office have been named, but neither of them has the endorsement or the support of a Republican paper published east of the Cascades, and most of the papers of that section have proclaimed their preference for the renomination of Governor Geer. As a sample of the expressions on this subject the following are given:

Sumpter Morning Reporter: "When the Republican State Convention

meets we believe Governor Geer will be renominated. The party could not make a better choice. Geer is more of an Eastern Oregon man than any who have yet been named to succeed him. His personal acquaintance in Eastern Oregon is far more extensive. He has lived in Eastern Oregon more years and does and will do more for this part of the state than any other so-called Eastern Oregon men who are pushing themselves for his place."

Wheeler County News: "Governor Geer used to live in Eastern Oregon, and he has traveled over nearly every portion of Eastern Oregon, and is as familiar with its needs as any man could be who lives in Eastern Oregon. In his last biennial message to the Legislature we remember that he was partial to Eastern Oregon interests, especially the sheep bounty law and other measures which he recommended. Indeed no man could do more for Eastern Oregon than has Governor Geer. He is a good enough Eastern Oregon man for Wheeler county, and his party in this county will take no stock in the attempt to work up sectional prejudice to foist some other man on to the ticket because he lives in Eastern Oregon."

POPULISTS NOT WANTED.

The sentiment of Oregon Democrats generally is against fusion, but the politicians and office-seekers among them will urge a continuance of the policy which has brought ruin and disaster to the party. The hope of immediate success has led the Democratic party to abandon its principles in order to get the Populists to come to its aid. This policy has disorganized the party and so saturated it with Populism that it will be many years before an effective organization can be re-established and the party purged of its populist tendencies.

The Portland Dispatch, under the heading of "Let Us Be Honest," gives a strong appeal to Democrats to get together on true Democratic principles, and fight for success without the aid of the discordant elements that are left by the other parties who hope to benefit by fusion with them. The Dispatch says:

"What the Democrats should do is to nominate the best men in the party for the various offices, men whose integrity, ability and standing in the community are such as to commend their very names to the public. A man of executive ability, honor and good sense should be placed at the head of the state organization, to be supplemented by equally as good men in the various counties, and with such an organization, one that will command the respect and confidence of the people, there will be more probability of success than by any sharp practice and the bargaining with discordant elements which have been set aside by all other parties. The Democratic party of Oregon has an opportunity presented at this election for success that it has not had in fifteen years. The war in the Republican ranks is unhealable and is growing stronger and more bitter every day. The people want a change, and they look to the Democratic party for it. They are willing to trust the representative Democrats in the administration of public affairs, but they are not ready to trust the element which has held up our state for mercenary gains."

The Dispatch is one of the leading Democratic papers of the state, and what it says is to be regarded as the consensus of the best Democratic opinion. The Populists and Socialists, free silver cranks, and Silver Republicans are in this given due notice to take a back seat, and no doubt this will be what they will be compelled to do before the campaign opens.

The people of South Carolina will hereafter have to do their fighting with big guns. A law has been passed and will go into effect July 1st, prohibiting the sale of pistols or revolvers under 22 inches in length. The object is to stop the carrying of concealed weapons; a gun above that size not lending itself easily to pocket storage. Kentucky might imitate the prudence of her sister state to advantage, by passing a similar law for the government of her belligerent citizens.

A new law in Iceland authorizes any adult to administer a sound spanking to any boy or girl found smoking a cigarette, and to destroy any cigarettes found on them. Icelanders evidently regard the habit as very injurious to the youth and believe in employing drastic measures to suppress it.

"If I Could Get Rid of this abominable cold," exclaimed the sufferer, when the end of a spasm of coughing gave him a chance to talk. The way out of the trouble is plain. Take Allen's Lung Balm before the merciless grip of the cold has fastened upon throat and lungs. After a few doses the cough is easier and less frequent, and a complete cure is but the question of a little time.

FIRED BY AN ICICLE.

An icicle dropping into a barrel of unslaked lime started a fire in one of the buildings at the new state capitol, at Jackson, Miss., a few days ago. The watchman turned in an alarm. The firemen threw water upon the fire, but that caused hundreds of barrels of lime to ignite, and the building was speedily destroyed, the department devoting its attention to saving the new structure and adjoining buildings.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.



Ten Resolutions For the New Year

By Rev. Dr. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS of New York

FIRST.—I WILL NOT PERMIT MYSELF, IF POSSIBLE, TO SPEAK WHILE ANGRY. If I must speak before I can control my anger, I will force myself to speak in a low tone of voice, and I will not make a bitter retort to another person who speaks to me in anger.

SECOND.—I WILL NEITHER GOSSIP ABOUT THE FAILINGS OF ANOTHER NOR WILL I PERMIT ANY OTHER PERSON TO SPEAK SUCH GOSSIP TO ME. Gossip will die, with all its hateful, deadly train of slander and broken hearts and blighted lives, when it cannot find a listener.

Third.—I will respect weakness and defer to it on the street car, on the elevated train, in the store and in the home, whether it be in man or woman.

Fourth.—I will always express gratitude for any favor or service rendered to me on the spot and at once. If prevented from doing it, then I will seek an early opportunity to give utterance to it in the most gracious way within my power.

Fifth.—I will not fail to express sympathy with another's sorrow or to give hearty utterance to my appreciation of good work by another, whether the party be friendly to me or not.

ONE BUTTONHOLE BOUQUET OFFERED AMID LIFE'S STRESS OF TRIAL IS WORTH A THOUSAND WREATHS OF ROSES LAID ON A MAN'S COFFIN WHO DIED DISCOURAGED AND BROKEN HEARTED.

Sixth.—I will not talk about my personal ailments. If my shoulder is rheumatic or I have the gout in my big toe or my knee joint is stiff, it will be one of the subjects on which I am silent and not open to interview.

Seventh.—I will look on the bright side of the circumstances of my daily life and will seek to carry a cheerful face and speak cheerfully and hopefully to all whom I meet.

Eighth.—I will neither eat nor drink what I know will detract from my ability to do my best work and be of the most service to myself or others.

Ninth.—I will speak and act truthfully, living with sincerity toward God and man.

TENTH.—I WILL STRIVE TO BE ALWAYS READY FOR THE VERY BEST THAT CAN HAPPEN TO ME. I WILL SEEK TO BE READY TO SEIZE THE HIGHEST OPPORTUNITY, TO DO THE NOBLEST WORK, TO RISE TO THE LOFTIEST PLACE WHICH GOD AND MY ABILITIES PERMIT.

A Cent a Word For Wireless Messages

By... GUGLIELMO MARCONI



IF my system can be commercially established between the different parts of the earth—a possibility of which, I may state, I have not the slightest doubt—it would not fail to bring about AN ENORMOUS CHEAPENING OF THE METHODS OF COMMUNICATION.

At present the existing system of submarine cables fulfills that object to a large extent, but the great cost of the cables themselves and their heavy working expenses cause the existing charges to be beyond the reach of the majority of the people inhabiting the various countries, BUT COULD THIS NEW METHOD BE APPLIED I BELIEVE THAT THE COST OF WHAT WE NOW CALL "CABLING" TO ENGLAND MIGHT BE REDUCED AT LEAST TWENTYFOLD.

The present rates are, if I am not mistaken, 25 cents a word.

I DO NOT SEE WHY EVENTUALLY WITH THE WIRELESS SYSTEM THE COST SHOULD NOT BE REDUCED TO A CENT A WORD OR LESS.

During her life a system was installed at Queen Victoria's palace of Osborne. The other station was on the royal yacht Osborne, moored in Cowes bay, one and three-quarters miles distant. High hills intervened. Direct signaling by flags, semaphores or heliograph was impossible.

CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WAS MAINTAINED FOR SIXTEEN DAYS WITHOUT HITCH OF ANY KIND.

The messages numbered 150 and were chiefly private communications between the queen and the Prince of Wales. Many of the messages contained more than 150 words, and the average speed of transmission was about fifteen words a minute. Often when the yacht was on cruise messages were sent at distances of seven and eight miles. **THESE MESSAGES WERE SENT OVER HIGH INTERVENING HILLS.**

The Government Should Own The Telegraph

By Senator WILLIAM E. MASON of Illinois, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads



IAM IN FAVOR OF THE GENERAL PROPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH LINES, but further than hearing the matter discussed in a general way I have formed no opinions and made no plans as to how such ownership may be brought about.

I HAVE NOT DRAFTED ANY BILL, BUT BELIEVE THAT THE TELEGRAPH SHOULD BE A PART OF THE POSTAL SYSTEM OF THIS COUNTRY.

The purpose of the mails and the telegraph is identical, only one is quicker than the other. I hope that the matter will receive attention at this session of congress.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Taxes in European Cities.

Letter in Chicago Record-Herald: People in the United States who are grumbling about high taxes should find much consolation in the knowledge that their property is not situated in any of the European capitals. In Berlin, for example, the great American life insurance companies are required to invest a certain portion of their assets in city property, and their taxes, which are no higher than those of other real estate owners, amount annually to more than one-third of their receipts from rentals. In Vienna taxes are even higher. The man who owns the building in which the American Legation is located divides the rent with the Government in equal shares. The same rates prevail in other large European cities. In addition to this, the building regulations are rigid, and make construction very expensive, and every structure must be fireproof, with stone staircases to the top floors, double walls, floors and roofs of steel, and terra cotta. The front must correspond with the adjoining buildings in height and architectural treatment. A poor man cannot build a home in any of the European cities. He must go into the suburbs. Hence most of the ground owned by individuals is leased to building companies and capitalists.

The Leader of Expansion.

Oregonian: The impending annexation of the Danish West Indies reminds us that the political foresight of General Grant is at last justified by events. In November, 1893, President Grant, the great pioneer in our modern policy of expansion, negotiated a treaty for the annexation of Santo Domingo, with an alternate proposition of a lease of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana in the United States as a naval station. The treaty and the lease were defeated by the Senate, through the opposition of Sumner, Edmunds, Morrill of Vermont, Anthony, Carpenter and Schurz. Grant was supported by Senators Conkling, Morton, Cameron, Zerk, Chandler, Stewart and Nye of Nevada, Tamm, Hannibal Hamlin and Henry Wilson. John Sherman did not vote, although he was expected to vote for the treaty. Grant was greatly disappointed, but quietly remarked to General Horace Porter, his secretary:

"I think these gentlemen will see their mistake. It was unfortunate for me that I failed to secure the Danish Islands. The commercial interests of the United States and the course of Spain demand a lookout in the West Indies. We may be ahead of time. But it must come. A strong strategic position down there will avert a war some day."

President Grant, in December, 1870, in his message to Congress, strongly urged the acquisition of Santo Domingo as a National necessity, and Senator Sumner renewed his opposition in a speech of extraordinary personal bitterness, denouncing Grant as a Caesar. But what was contemptuously described as one of Grant's military dreams has come true, and we are carrying forward what Grant called "the manifest destiny of our country."

In the world of petty politics General Grant made mistakes, but in any matter worthy of his very capable military brain he was a statesman. He gave good advice concerning the securing of a naval station in the West Indies; he was among the first to urge the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; he was sagacious in urging us to maintain friendly relations with China for the sake of the immense market she would some day present for the trade of the world. The men who defeated Grant's purchase of the Bay of Samana for a naval station in 1870 were all anti-expansionists in the matter of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Schurz, Edmunds and Morrill were in 1898 just where they were in 1870, and the ghost of the dead Sumner squeaked and gibbered at the Capitol by the lips of George F. Hoar.

The saying common among statesmen and practical foresight of Grant is likely to be "using today by the tardy annexation of the Danish West Indies."

CLEAN BEDS.

"A clean bed" is not always secured by having linen that shows no signs of use. There are many kinds of "dirt" that do not show.

If every member of the family realized how much of the impurity of the body is thrown off at night, they would be much more particular to open the bed wide and remove all the clothing from it.

Children should be taught the proper way to open their beds; this is not simply to lay the clothes over the bottom of the bed, and leave the lower sheet in place on the mattress, as many grown people are liable to do. To air a bed thoroughly as it should be aired daily, remove the blankets and upper sheet, spreading them out over two chairs as near the window as practicable. Place the under sheet by itself, also near the window, and dispose of the pillows so that the air may blow over them. This should be attended to by the occupant of the bed, upon leaving the room in the morning, and not left to maid or the one who makes the bed. Care should also be taken that the lower sheet does not get changed with the upper one.

In returning to the closed horse, hang the sheets and pillow slips and the blankets to be used on the line if the day is fine, directly in the sun. Open the windows and blinds wide. If you have an upstairs balcony, well protected from the gaze of passers-by, it will be a great convenience for pillows and mattresses.

It is better to keep pillows out of the sun, as the heat will tend to draw out the oil from the feathers, and give them a particular odor, but the fresh air, without the sunlight, will lighten them greatly. The same care should be given to garments worn at night. They must be hung near an open, sunny window, where the air can blow through them thoroughly.

It should be remembered that between eleven and three o'clock are the hours when there is the least dampness in the atmosphere. After that time any clothing exposed out of doors should be removed to the house, as it will be liable to gather moisture.