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* The Statesman has been established in advance, will have the benefit of nearly fifty-two years, and it has for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who read it for a generation. Some of it, though they may not send the paper, will have the benefit of the paper's money, with the understanding that continued at the time of expiration they are to pay \$1.25 a year, in case their subscriptions. For the benefit of those who have not yet received the paper, and for other reasons, we have over six months. In order that there be no misunderstanding, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions may be no misunderstanding, we will only when notified to do so. All per-keep this notice standing at this place sons paying when subscribing, or pay-in the paper.

CHECKMATING RUSSIA.

England and Japan have just concluded a treaty which provides for an offensive and defensive military alliance between the two powers, says the Toledo Blade. This is a most important step, for it serves distinct notice on Russia that her policy of steady aggression in Manchuria and Korea must end or involve her in war with the two nations—one Western and one Eastern. The language of the preamble of the treaty itself sets forth with absolute frankness the reasons for the pact—that "the governments of Great Britain and Japan are actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general policy in the extreme East, and are especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and in securing equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations."

All Americans should rejoice at this coalition, because it will be a powerful aid in the maintenance of the "open door" to Chinese trade. We do not want any Chinese territory, but we do want an equal chance with other nations at the trade of that vast human hive. The policy of all European governments concerned in the Chinese war, England alone excepted, is to acquire ports on the Chinese coast, and gradually extend their authority inland, absorbing the trade and keeping out other nations. Despite the protocol signed at Peking, Russia has overrun Manchuria, and is engaged in persuading China to consent to its full annexation to the czar's dominions. This is a violation of the spirit of the treaty of Peking, and one of the continental European powers has cared to raise an objection. Japan views Russian control of Manchuria with alarm, for it threatens Corea, which she desires as a "buffer state" between herself and the monster of the north. England's sphere of influence is the great Yang-tse-Kiang valley. Their designs do not clash, but Russia threatens both. Hence the treaty which is designed to put a stop to the stealthy process of Russian aggression. Will Russia abandon her designs, or go to war eventually? The future alone can decide.

MISS STONE'S CAPTURE.

The latest report of the release of Miss Stone has been confirmed officially, and no doubt can now remain of the safety of the lady who has occupied the thoughts of the American people for the past few months. She has been safely restored to her friends. The story of her capture and the captivity of Miss Stone is full of interest. While traveling with Mrs. Talika and a party of about fifteen friends, she was captured by brigands in the district of Salonika, September 23. Since that time, vigorous efforts have been made by the United States Government and by missionaries to obtain the release of the captive. The brigands demanded a ransom of \$25,000 (Turkish) but only \$2,500 was collected for the ransom, and this sum was paid over to the brigands on February 6th by M. Gargiulo, chief dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople, who met the brigands on the road to the Podrome monastery. Mrs. Talika was educated at the Northfield Seminary. At the time of receiving her American training and education she was Miss Stephenson, a Bulgarian. Having been converted in childhood to the Christian belief, she came to America after having refused to marry the man of her parents' choosing. Dr. Dwight L. Moody becoming interested in her welfare, found a place for her in his school. Having finished her training at that institution, she became a trained nurse. While engaged in her professional duties in the Adirondacks she became acquainted with Mr. Talika, a Macedonian, who had also been educated in the United States. At that period he was preparing for work as an American missionary. Soon after the completion of their training the couple were married and went to Bulgaria, whither they at once entered upon missionary work.

Miss Stone is one of the missionaries of the American Board of Missions. She had been attached to the Salonika mission since 1878. She was born at

Roxbury, Mass., and her home is in Chelsea, Mass., where her mother resides. Four of Miss Stone's brothers are in business in Boston.

Representative Little, of Arkansas, in a speech in the House a few days ago, called attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of the people of Indian Territory. The anomalous situation there, where 357,000 white men had no voice in the government, he said, demanded action by Congress. He contended that a territorial form of government should be set up there. He reviewed the recent great development in various branches of industry in the territory. With 150 towns and cities and wealth amounting to \$50,000,000, he said, there were 80,000 white children of school age, but no schools. Such a condition of affairs, he declared, was an outrage. He believed the territory was ready for statehood, but that Congress should grant, at least, some liberal form of territorial government. Congress should at once give this matter its attention and enact whatever legislation the exigencies of the case may suggest as wise. It is no credit to the nation to have such a condition prevailing in any part of its dominion, and measures for relief should not be delayed.

If Wheeler had only observed the familiar rule and thought before he spoke he would have saved the leaders of the Democratic party a vast amount of worry. In the course of his speech he referred to Prince Henry, of Prussia, as "the little Dutchman" and made a number of rather uncomplimentary remarks in connection with the Prince's visit. Tens of thousands of copies of the speech are being printed, and they will be circulated broadcast in every Congressional district in which there is an element of German-born population. Representatives Dick and Babcock claim the speech will make the Republicans thousands of votes, and they are no doubt right. Many Democratic members of Congress are openly disclaiming that the party is responsible for the declarations of Wheeler, but during the delivery of the speech the Democratic side of the House expressed its approval by frequent rounds of applause. The Democracy is getting itself up against the real thing, and its squirming will not avail it much.

The attempt of a few members of Congress to malign the character of the American soldiers in the Philippines has been frustrated by a recent report of the Secretary of War upon charges preferred against soldiers for cruelties toward the natives. Thirteen investigations have been conducted into charges and the Secretary says that "every report of a charge of this description which has at any time been brought to the notice of the War Department has been made the subject of prompt investigation." He adds that in substantially every case enquired into the report has proved either unfounded or grossly exaggerated. This ought to be sufficient to prove that Americans are not any more cruel and inhuman in the Philippines than they are at home. Even though some of our citizens do not approve of the war, yet this is no ground for their belief that the men who are fighting in the Philippines are criminals and outlaws. The anti will have to look to some other source for political capital.

The industrial condition of Germany is the subject of much concern among the statesmen of that country. Investigation has been going on to relieve the evident stagnation in industry. A recent census of Berlin showed that 75,000 persons of that city were totally without employment and 40,000 partially unemployed. This condition cannot long exist without distress to a large number of people, hence the active steps taken to discover the cause and apply measures for improvement.

The Mobile, Alabama, Register says: The Democratic party will make but little headway so long as it is to be responsible for the orators of the Wheeler style. If the Democracy did not have so many of this class it would probably be able to stand up under the strain. But with Tillman, Dubois, Carmack and Money mouthing away

constantly against anything and everything it does indeed look discouraging to Democracy.

Home rule for Ireland seems farther away than ever. Lord Rosebery in a speech at London the other day declared that no sane person could think of granting a separate parliament to Ireland. This from the leader of a party most apt to come to the assistance of Ireland is not very reassuring to those who have worked so long for greater freedom of the Irish people.

The ravages of the plague in India are making fearful inroads into its population, and it is estimated that 1000 victims were claimed in a single day at Punjab by this awful disease. India seems to be cursed with a double calamity this year, both plague and famine preying upon its people.

A Southern exchange apologizing for Wheeler's speech in the House, says, he is plainly a scrub accidentally representing a thoroughbred state. If these accidents did not occur with such frequency the apology the Democratic party offers for Wheeler would be accepted with much less hesitancy.

Senator Beveridge says the Anglo-Japanese treaty means a war with Russia at no distant period. Count Cassini, Russian Minister, says that the "amiable concord" in the far East has been shattered by the treaty.

The census bureau reports that during the year 1901 the value of the products of all the 513,000 manufacturing establishments in this country was over \$13,000,000,000, or an increase of 40 per cent over 10 years ago. The capital tied up in these industries is about \$10,000,000,000, and there are 5,300,000 employees, who earn \$2,300,000,000. Small shops having a product less than \$500 a year are not included.

If Mr. Furnish has a good claim to a nomination for the Governorship why do his Salem friends fear to speak his name above a whisper and then only to a selected few? They have been pledged to Furnish, and, while they won't admit it, he is their only hope. The newspapers of the state from the Oregonian on down say the fight for the nomination is between Geer and Furnish. It is up to the Republicans to decide which it shall be at the primaries.

The Democrats of New York gave a harmony banquet recently the object of which was to promote peace and good will among the warring factions of the party. Mr. Bryan and a few other prominent leaders were not invited, and it was concluded that these gentlemen's presence was not conducive to harmony. Mr. Bryan has a following in this country, the Democrats can not afford to ignore, and if it cannot bring this element into harmony with it, its chance of success in the immediate future is very remote. Bryanism has such a hold upon the party that it cannot be shaken off in a day.

The total Government receipts in January were \$46,000,000, leaving a surplus of over \$8,000,000 for the month. The net public debt January 21st was \$1,005,927,000, and if the surplus continues to roll up another month the debt will be brought below the billion mark. The gold in the Treasury is now about \$16,000,000, or the largest amount in the history of the nation. It is probable that the Government surplus for the present fiscal year, ending June 30th next, will run to \$100,000,000. Such a condition of Government finances has never before been approached.

ANTIQUATED METHODS.

It is shown by Col. M. R. Jeffers in the London Financial News, says Gunton's Magazine, that from 1870 to 1890 the New York Central Railroad reduced its working expenses per ton mile by more than 52 per cent, while wages were increasing, and since 1890 by 40 per cent, while the English companies have made practically no reduction in the thirty years. The cost, for instance, of moving a ton of freight one mile on the London and North-western road is 1.38 cents as against .235 of a cent on the New York Central, and only .485 of a cent on the Great Northern road, which runs through the thinly settled Northwest. The New York Central freight charge per ton mile in 1870 was 1.88 cents, and in 1900 only .76 of a cent. In other words, the rate to the public on the New York Central is only about half the cost to the English company moving a ton a mile. The rate charged on the London and Northwestern in 1900 was 2.34 cents per ton per mile. Inasmuch as the wages are much higher on the American roads, the comparative charges and expenses are a significant commentary on the difference in effectiveness of management. This condition is duplicated to greater or less extent in a very large number of English manufacturing industries.

There are many morals to a tale of this kind, but the present purpose is to suggest only one. It ill becomes English manufacturers and theoretical economists to charge upon trade unions a decline which is obviously the result of antiquated industrial management. The trade union movement is almost

as thoroughly established in the United States as in England, yet we are outstripping or overtaking England at nearly every point. The trouble is in the failure of English manufacturers and industrial managers to keep up with the march of economic progress. No sympathy need be wasted on their complaints of trade union hampering until British capitalists can do something better to justify their own economic function in the community.

TO CONTROL TRUSTS.

The Congressional Industrial Commission, in its report recently made public, urges in very positive terms the need of publicity as to the finances of all large trusts and corporations. In addition to this the commission recommends for the government of the trusts the following:

1. Uniform legislation against such combinations and trusts in restraint of trade as are held to be unlawful by the consensus of judicial opinion, and the strict enforcement of such legislation.
2. Stringent laws, state and federal, against the vicious and intolerable practice of discriminating between customers and between localities, and of cutting prices below the normal rate for the express purpose of destroying local competition.
3. Prevention of inflation and over-capitalization by legislation similar to that in force in Massachusetts, and state supervision of public service corporations, with power to regulate rates and pass upon the need of additional service.
4. A federal franchise tax on corporations doing an interstate business, the minimum to be low, but the rate to increase with increased earnings.
5. Protection of the consumer from extortion by corporations selling their products at lower prices abroad and maintaining high prices at home.
6. The study of tariff revision and reciprocity by the proposed new department of commerce and labor.

MORE BLUNDERS.

The Democratic East Oregonian queries: "Is the National Democracy about to commit another grave error, and forfeit the support that is essential to its success? Is the organization to persist in fighting against fate in the Philippines matter?" If the Democratic party can be judged by its past history it will undoubtedly continue to blunder on this question as it has on so many other great problems the Nation has been called upon to solve. This question, however, is being answered every day on the floor of Congress by such men as Tillman, Wellington, Turner, Wheeler, Money and the other leading spirits of Democracy. These men have committed their party to a scuttling policy, and until the National Convention is called in 1904, and decrees otherwise, Democracy stands for the abandonment of the Philippines and the commercial ruin of Oregon and the Pacific coast.

The disgruntled are trying to boom Hon. C. W. Fulton for Governor, knowing full well that his success would almost be fatal to the interests of Mr. Dunbar. Mr. Dunbar has made an ideal official; nothing but praise is heard of the manner in which he has conducted his office. His work has been satisfactory and the people have said so by refusing to encourage aspirants for his place. But these disgruntled politicians will do anything to defeat Governor Geer. They propose to sacrifice any interest of the people to bring this about. They would defeat every official, even though they bear the best records, if they can only accomplish their purpose.

THE POISE

Of a woman in perfect health attracts the eye at once. Such a woman is all too rarely seen. The most of women bear scars of suffering on their faces which no smiles can hide, and often in their very carriage betray the womanly weakness which oppresses them. There can be no perfect health for the woman who suffers from disease of the delicate womanly organs. Her general health is so intimately related to the local health of the womanly organs that these must be cured before the general health can be established.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It cures womanly disorders and diseases; brightens the dull eye, rounds out the hollow cheek and gives strength for wifely duties and maternal cares.

"My health is the best now that it has been for four years," writes Mrs. F. M. Morris, of Ia. Cayuga Co., N. Y., Box 25. "I have taken but two bottles of your medicine, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' These medicines have done me more good than all that I have ever taken before. I couldn't do my work only about half the time, and now I can work all the time for a family of four before I took your medicines I was sick in bed nearly half the time. My advice to all who are troubled with female weakness is to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery'—the most wonderful medicines in the world."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of 21 cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A YEAR'S EXPENSES

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COSTS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

As Compiled by Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar—What the Several Counties Paid Out in 1901 to Manage the Affairs of the Public.

(From Thursday's Statesman)

Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar has completed the compilation of the statement of the expenses of the several counties in this state, for running the county government, and has tabulated the same and issued it in printed form. The statement contains in detail the expenditures on every account by each county, added to which is a table showing the population, according to the United States census of 1900; the number of acres in each county; the assessed valuation in 1901; the percentage of expenses which each county bears to the total expense of all counties of the state; and the percentage of the apportionment of state taxes among the several counties of the state. The total expense for the year 1901, except for roads and highways, in the several counties of the state, is as follows:

Baker	27,431.23
Benton	20,902.58
Blackamas	69,535.55
Clatsop	37,993.23
Columbia	12,807.19
Coos	20,018.40
Crook	17,178.45
Curry	5,676.44
Douglas	37,172.59
Gilliam	13,030.12
Grant	23,965.02
Harney	21,268.22
Jackson	27,366.57
Josephine	16,722.84
Klamath	12,185.46
Lake	16,655.49
Lane	39,921.98
Lincoln	12,913.63
Linn	31,304.45
Malheur	19,000.94
Marion	44,735.49
Morrow	14,102.86
Multnomah	253,322.50
Polk	20,137.67
Sherman	12,564.63
Tillamook	14,536.30
Umatilla	46,652.29
Union	36,740.01
Wallowa	12,185.46
Wasco	28,288.13
Washington	22,213.63
Wheeler	19,087.01
Yamhill	27,390.83
Total	\$1,049,588.84

The following table shows the population of each county, according to the last census (1900), made by the Federal Government, and the number of acres in each county:

	Population 1900.	No. acres.
Baker	15,597	1,914,880
Benton	6,706	415,680
Blackamas	19,658	1,187,200
Clatsop	12,765	523,520
Columbia	6,237	431,040
Coos	10,324	1,004,480
Crook	3,964	5,122,560
Curry	1,868	949,120
Douglas	14,565	2,362,360
Gilliam	3,201	659,200
Grant	5,948	2,874,560
Harney	2,598	6,780,160
Jackson	13,628	1,786,880
Josephine	7,517	1,099,520
Klamath	3,970	3,914,240
Lake	2,847	5,130,240
Lane	19,604	2,604,160
Lincoln	3,575	637,440
Linn	18,603	1,454,520
Malheur	4,208	6,277,440
Marion	27,713	703,680
Morrow	4,151	1,298,240
Multnomah	103,167	281,920
Polk	9,923	424,640
Sherman	3,477	513,280
Tillamook	4,471	752,000
Umatilla	18,049	1,879,680
Union	16,070	1,081,600
Wallowa	5,538	2,142,720
Wasco	15,199	1,950,080
Washington	14,467	447,360
Wheeler	2,443	1,084,800
Yamhill	13,420	450,560
Total	413,536	60,957,760

The assessed valuation of each county is shown in the following table, the table taken from the summaries of the assessment roll for 1901:

	Assessed valuation.
Baker	\$3,523,040.00
Benton	2,388,208.00
Blackamas	4,477,482.00
Clatsop	2,928,067.00
Columbia	1,517,845.00
Coos	2,768,536.00
Crook	1,796,858.00
Curry	516,072.00
Douglas	4,208,147.16
Gilliam	1,099,745.00
Grant	1,701,902.50
Harney	2,199,915.00
Jackson	4,130,719.66
Josephine	1,289,030.00
Klamath	2,299,169.00
Lake	1,533,384.00
Lane	5,709,853.00
Lincoln	729,927.00
Linn	6,773,940.00
Malheur	1,456,869.00
Marion	8,314,636.00
Morrow	1,452,014.00
Multnomah	48,195,662.00
Polk	2,768,943.00
Sherman	1,308,504.00
Tillamook	1,440,185.00
Umatilla	6,885,924.64
Union	3,375,249.00
Wallowa	1,386,120.00
Wasco	4,677,405.00
Washington	3,468,986.00
Wheeler	957,521.00
Yamhill	4,731,634.00
Total	\$141,998,513.96

The care of the poor, the salary of county physician, poor farm, provisions or transportation furnished, hospital charges, burials, etc., in each county, is shown in the following statement:

Baker	\$4,548.16
Benton	1,622.91
Blackamas	5,526.54
Clatsop	3,652.78
Columbia	1,491.12
Coos	3,822.77
Crook	1,093.23
Curry	42.00
Douglas	7,117.48
Gilliam	952.00
Grant	3,127.36
Harney	1,445.52
Jackson	4,842.20
Josephine	2,823.12
Klamath	1,842.79
Lake	1,396.53
Lane	2,599.43
Lincoln	319.74

Linn	2,845.75
Malheur	1,738.26
Marion	4,504.83
Morrow	1,510.78
Multnomah	20,351.55
Polk	1,155.24
Sherman	844.35
Tillamook	864.07
Umatilla	5,370.29
Union	3,790.18
Wallowa	1,193.20
Wasco	3,905.66
Washington	2,743.95
Wheeler	249.91
Yamhill	3,992.56
Total	\$103,638.23

SOCIALIST SPEAKER TALKS TO A STAYTON AUDIENCE.

Other News Notes from That Live Little City—The Woodmen of That City Entertain Their Friends and Families.

STAYTON, Or., Feb. 23.—I. F. Keeler who is doing the state in the interest of "Socialism," spoke to a good-sized audience at the opera house on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Mr. Keeler is an able talker and presents his argument in a clear, distinct manner. He is accompanied by Mrs. R. E. Wands, who spoke in the interest of "Christian Socialism."

E. D. Alexander, editor of the Stayton Mail, is entertaining a friend from the East this week. The gentleman came to this coast with the intention of making his future home here. He is a competent miller, and is endeavoring to purchase milling property in this vicinity.

A banquet was served in the Woodman hall Thursday evening to the members of Woodcraft, their families, and a number of invited guests. The occasion was enjoyed by all present. A farewell party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ware at the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas on Monday evening, it being the eve of their departure for their home in Idaho. The evening was pleasantly spent in social converse, music and games. All enjoyed the occasion to the utmost and retired to their homes after wishing Mr. and Mrs. Ware a safe homing trip. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Alva Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Sloper, Mr. and Mrs. Miesler, Dr. and Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. G. B. Trask, Mrs. John Robertson, Mrs. R. L. Wimer, the Misses Cora Sullivan, Ella Bennett, Ida McHargue, Cora Cooper, Radie Thomas, Amy Thomas, Jessie Smailman and Messrs. E. C. Titus, Dr. Clark, F. R. Caspell, Louis Thomas and Russ Caspell.

Roy E. King left on Monday for Portland, where he will make his home in the future. Mr. King was popular in society circles, and his departure is regretted by a host of friends.

Members of the Epworth League gave an entertainment and supper in Daisy hall Friday evening, which was quite well attended. The order of service which prevailed is no credit to either the League or Stayton society. It is to be regretted that Stayton has a crowd of young people who take advantage of these public gatherings to exhibit their ignorance and lack of good breeding, and also surprising that leaders in such gatherings allow such conduct to rule. Life Hill, of Salem, is in the city. Wm. Henling, who has been seriously ill for some time is again improving. Pearl Kress, of Salem, who has been teaching a district school one mile and a half south of this city, closed the school last Friday.

Geo. Neibert lost a faithful milk cow last week; the cow was decorated some time ago and died from the effects of the same.

A. Richardson, of the Farmers Hotel, made a business trip to Reno Monday.

Mr. A. L. Shreve, electrician at the Oregon State Reform School, spent Sunday with his family in this city.

A baby of the regulation size was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Brown on Saturday, February 22d.

PRETTY HOME WEDDING AT AIRLIE, ON WEDNESDAY.

Mr. W. D. Collins and Miss E. G. McCann Made Husband and Wife Amid Beautiful Surroundings.

The marriage of Mr. W. D. Collins and Miss E. G. McCann took place near Airlie Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCann, formerly of Salem, in the presence of relatives and a few invited friends. Rev. S. M. Woods of Corvallis, performed the ceremony, which was simple and beautiful in character.

Miss Della Goodrich, a cousin of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Wayne McCann, a brother of the bride, as best man. The bride looked charming attired in white organdie. The bridesmaid was gowned in white over pink. The rooms were tastefully and beautifully decorated for the occasion. After the ceremony dainty refreshments were served.

BANISHMENT ORDERS

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain made a statement in the House of Commons today, that the proclamation providing for the banishment of the Boer leaders did not preclude Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner from accepting the surrender of Boer leaders on modified conditions. Lord Kitchener had already accepted the surrender of some Boer leaders on the understanding that the banishment proclamation would not be enforced.