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Circulation (Sworn), over 4000.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- Governor, W. J. FURNISH, of Umatilla County. Supreme Judge, R. S. BEAN, of Lane County. Secretary of State, F. I. DUNBAR, of Clatsop County. State Treasurer, C. S. MOORE, of Klamath County. Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. ACKERMAN, of Multnomah County. Attorney General, A. M. CRAWFORD, of Douglas County. State Printer, J. R. WHITNEY, of Linn County.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT TICKET.

For Congressman, THOMAS H. TONGUE, of Hillaboro.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT TICKET.

For Joint Senator, WM. H. HOBSON, of Stayton.

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- State Senator, E. M. CROISSAN, of Salem. SQUIRE FARRAR, of Salem. Representatives, FRANK DAVEY, of Salem. E. T. JUDD, of Astoria. THOMAS B. KAY, of Salem. A. M. LAFOLLETT, of Brooks. J. D. SIMMONS, of Monitor. Sheriff, JOHN F. STEWART, of Jefferson. Clerk, JOHN W. ROLAND, of Salem. Recorder, JOHN C. SIEGMUND, of Gervais. Treasurer, W. Y. RICHARDSON, of Stayton. Commissioner, WM. MILEY, of Aurora. Assessor, CHARLES LEMBOCKE, of Butteville. Surveyor, BYRON B. HERRICK JR., of Turner. Coroner, A. M. CLOUGH, of Salem. Justice of the Peace, (Salem District), E. D. HORGAN, of Salem No. 1. Constable, GEORGE H. IRWIN, of Salem No. 2.

CHANGING CONGRESSMEN.

The Southern states, in the old days before the civil war, were in the habit of keeping their representatives in Congress for many consecutive terms, says the Toledo Blade. The plan was a wise one, for it takes two terms at least for a representative to become a potent factor at the national capital. First or second term men have scarcely ever led a fight on the floor of the House, and never secured a place at the head of an important committee. The men who shape legislation are men who make history in Congress—and they are those who can do the most for the interests of their district and for their constituents.

Several states follow the old-time practice referred to above. Maine is one of them; and the names of Blaine, Reed, Boutelle, Dingley, Frye, Burleigh and others are household words among the American people. The Pine tree state has but four representatives, yet she has given them prominence by returning them again and again to the House; and she has made herself a factor in national affairs, despite her small representation and her situation at one corner of the nation. Iowa has in part pursued the same policy, as have other states.

In Ohio, the state that by situation is the gateway between the East and the West, the idea of "two terms and out" has led to the majority of her twenty-one Congressional districts being nonentities, so far as their representatives are concerned. The old Nineteenth district ignored the rotation idea, and Garfield, Wade and Giddings were famous the nation over. The Eighteenth district did the same in McKinley's case.

In the majority of elective positions, the rule of rotation in office is commendable. The case of Senators and Representatives in Congress are exceptions. It takes years of service for a man to reach his highest usefulness to his state or district, and it is a deliberate throwing away of opportunity and advantage to be constantly changing the incumbents of these positions.

ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

President Roosevelt dealt a master stroke for the country and for his own

popularity by ordering proceedings to be begun against the beef trust. Nothing affecting so many people, and so important to their interests, has occurred in years as the investigation by federal authorities of the alleged trust which has been controlling the beef market of the country. The past year, and especially the last six months, has witnessed an increase in the price of beef which has recently become alarming and has been the occasion of much controversy in New York, where the advance in price was most keenly felt. The press of that city has been waging a vigorous war on the trust, and the action of the President was predicted some time ago. Millions of people of New York and the East generally will feel the effect of the President's action and will be linked in sympathy closer than ever to the man who has no fear of anything when the interest of the public is at stake. If the President succeeds or fails in this he will endear himself to the people and will go down in history as the champion of the rights of the common people. Whether he succeeds or not is a question of the efficacy of the laws at his command to prevent combinations of capital from using their power to the detriment of the public.

Roosevelt has taken a stand on the question of trusts which no one can take issue and has practically eliminated that question from politics. Has any doubt about the loyalty of

It is to be regretted that General Miles has made himself so disagreeable to the War Department that his continuance in the service is no longer possible. He has made it a point to harass and annoy the Department in every way possible for two or three years past, and his presence in the army has been a serious hindrance to the smooth and harmonious workings of this branch of the public service. General Miles rendered efficient and honorable service in the Civil War and in putting down Indian disturbances, but in later years his work has been for some reason less satisfactory. It may be that his political aspirations have influenced his actions and put him out of harmony with his department. At any rate, it appears that Miles has outlived his usefulness, and his retirement is the best thing for all concerned.

Mr. Furnish will be in Salem and talk with the people in a few days. If the question of trusts, with which no one the Republicans of this county it will be dispelled after he makes a visit. His nomination by the State Convention gives him a claim on the Republican votes in the county, and he will get them, too, in full measure, when election day comes. There is no doubt of this, for the Republicans of this county are always loyal to the ticket. They are not political degenerates who question the right of the majority to rule, and bolt when their wishes are not recognized in a party convention.

The government of Jamaica is struggling with an insurrection of the people caused by increased taxation and other complaints less serious in character. A number of officers and citizens have been killed, and the latest reports do not indicate what the termination of the trouble will be. The movement expresses confidence in its strength to weather the storm, but as the best governments of Spanish America are always unstable it is pretty hard to withstand a full fledged insurrection.

The Republicans of this county will vote up a large majority at the polls in June. The ticket is a good one, and the party has a good record in national, state and county affairs. There is not the slightest reason why any man on the ticket should not be given the cordial and hearty support of the entire party.

It has been arranged to pay the physicians who waited upon President McKinley at Buffalo \$25,000, which probably is more than enough when the high character of the professional men employed is considered.

The American Beet Sugar Company reports a net profit of \$27,000 for the last year, or a little over 1 per cent on its capitalization of \$30,000,000.

James K. Jones, of Arkansas, is the latest victim of the trusts.

Congressman Tongue and the Chemawa School

The manner in which Congressman Tongue has taken care of the interests of the Indian Training School at Chemawa and assisted in having it built up to its present magnificent and useful proportions is one of the points in his favor which will not be overlooked by the voters of this portion of the valley. The great work which he has done along that line will be best illustrated probably by quoting from the several appropriation bills of the past eight years. The appropriation bill approved June 10, 1896, before Mr. Tongue became a member of Congress, contained the following provisions for Chemawa:

"For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, forty one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for pay of Superintendent at said school, one thousand six hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, one thousand five hundred dollars; for providing water supply, two thousand dollars in all, forty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars."

The bills passed by the Congresses of which he was a member are as follows:

Bill passed June 7, 1897, special session, contains the following provision: "For support and education of three hundred pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, fifty thousand one hundred dollars; for pay of Superintendent at said school, one thousand six hundred dollars; for the erection of a school and assembly building, and dining hall and kitchen and other necessary buildings, fifteen thousand dollars; for general repairs and improvements, five thousand dollars; in all, seventy-one thousand seven hundred dollars."

Act approved 1898, contains the following provision: "For support and education of three hundred and fifty pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for pay of Superintendent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; to purchase sixty acres of land at not exceeding eighty dollars per acre and eleven acres of bearing orchard at not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for remodeling school building into dining hall and kitchen, three thousand dollars; for general repairs and improvements, five thousand dollars; in all, seventy-four thousand seven hundred dollars."

Act approved March 1, 1899, as follows: "For support and education of four hundred pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, at one hundred and sixty dollars per annum each, sixty-six thousand eight hundred dollars; for pay of Superintendent at said school, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for steam heating and electric light plants, nineteen thousand dollars; for general repairs and improvements, five thousand dollars; in all, ninety-two thousand six hundred dollars."

Act approved May 31, 1900, as follows: "For support and education of five hundred pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars; for pay of Superintendent at said school, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for erection of an industrial building, six thousand dollars; for the erection and completion of a brick dormitory, twenty thousand dollars; for general repairs and improvements, three thousand dollars; for purchase of twelve and twenty-seven one-hundredths acres of land at one hundred dollars per acre, one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars; in all, one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty seven dollars."

Act approved March 3, 1901, contains the following: "For support and education of five hundred pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars; for pay of Superintendent at said school, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for erection and equipment of brick laundry, five thousand dollars, to be immediately available; for completion of electric light and steam heating plant, eleven thousand dollars, to be immediately available; for general repairs and improvements, five thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and six thousand three hundred dollars."

The present Indian appropriation bill, as it left the House, contains the following: "For support and education of five hundred and fifty pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, ninety-one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; for pay of Superintendent at said school, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, five thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars."

Thus it will be seen that in six years the capacity and equipment of the school have been increased from 250 to 550 pupils, and today it is recognized as one of the most important as well as the most efficient and best conducted Indian Training Schools maintained by the Government, and in the financial encouragement necessary to bring about this progress Congressman Tongue has been the great producing power.

This school is doing a very useful work in the teaching of all branches of education and all lines of industry calculated to make the young Indians self-sustaining, worthy citizens, which is the great aim of the Government in its care of the aborigines.

The New York Herald is leading a big war on the beef trust and asserts very confidently that President Roosevelt is taking a hand in the matter. He is said to have ordered a secret investigation to be made and that the public will know nothing of his move until indictments are presented. The beef trust has run up against a hard proposition in New York, and the trouble it has occasioned by its arbitrary raise in the price of beef looks as if it would prove to be another case of killing the hen that laid the golden egg.

It will be time in a few weeks to commence over again the work of raising the money to pay off the debt of Willamette University, and to increase the endowment fund to \$100,000. Or it will be time to take up the work where it was left off when President Coleman went to his old home in New York to settle his personal affairs preparatory to taking up his permanent residence here. Dr. Coleman will soon be back here, and then the prosecution of the undertaking will not lag. It will not be allowed to lag.

The platforms of all the political parties in Oregon favor the proposed initiative and referendum amendments to the Constitution. Even though this is true, and there is no open opposition so far developed, the amendment is successful it will be first one that has not met with failure at the hands of the electors in all the history of the state—and a goodly number have been proposed.

Salem business men were never before as good advertisers as they are now. They never before had as much to advertise. The money judiciously expended by them in advertising is good for them and for the whole community. It brings business here, and all have a chance at it—even those who do not advertise at all, the number of which class is growing beautifully smaller.

Let it not be forgotten, but written indelibly on the tablets of the memory, that the way to build up Salem is to patronize Salem people. There should be more of them in the manufacturing lines to patronize. But one of the surest ways to get more of them is to patronize those we have.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The Toledo Leader craves attention long enough to remark that Unadilla county will surely furnish the next Governor. Stock in the Universal Gold Mining and Extracting Company seemed to be looking up in Salem yesterday. Perhaps there is more in it than many have thought. That fake news is not relished by the German Government is evidenced by the fact that the editor of the Berlin Potsdamer Zeitung has been fined \$125 and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the publication of a false story to the effect that the Emperor reprimanded the First Guards. If such a system prevailed in this country, the press would suffer on numerous occasions.

A writer in a trade paper says Prince Henry had the "distinguished" honor of being the first to cross the new Grand Avenue bridge in Milwaukee during his visit there. The writer cites the fact that of the other two bridges lately finished and thrown open to traffic, the first to cross them during the opening festivities was in one case a rooster, and in the other a greased pig. "Gott in Himmel," "Bruder Heinrich," what glory! A Kansas woman has asked one of the Congressmen from that state to introduce a bill to compel keepers of hotels or sleeping rooms to keep on each bed four quilts and one blanket, each quilt to contain not less than five pounds of cotton batting (not coarse hair), and to be covered with at least 14 yards of cloth (seven yards on each side), 2 1-3 yards yards long and at least 2 yards wide, and the blanket to weigh at least two pounds; this covering to be kept on the beds from September 10 to May 1. This good woman has probably spent an uncomfortable night in an unusually poor hotel bed, and seeks to provide a remedy.

The Standard Company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent for the first quarter of 1902. John D. Rockefeller will get 40 per cent, or \$8,000,000. A tidy little sum to put away for three months' labor. How would you like to be the oil man?

Of course the Chinese would like to get into this country. The very slant in their eyes shows their biased views.

John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) library, is authority for the statement that the copies of daily newspapers published yearly aggregate 2,885,168,000; weekly, 1,208,100,000; monthly, 283,452,000. The grand total reaches 4,377,168,000. In addition to paper, 10,000,000 new books appear each year. We surely do a lot of reading.

A dispatch from The Dallas says that "in the midst of plenty, and able to receive food by the trouble of eating it, Otto Jorgensen, a blacksmith in the employ of the railroad contractors who are constructing the road bed about three miles west of that city, has not tasted food for thirty days. He is emaciated from his long and terrible fasting. Nevertheless he still retains strength and proclaims that he will continue to abstain from food. It is said that Jorgensen is a religious fanatic, and he maintains that he will not partake of food until commanded by the Lord that he eat again. This most strange man is also deeply interested in and fervently meditates about the great sacrifice which the old patriarch Abraham was called upon by the Lord to make of his beloved son Isaac, in the days long since gone by, and this seems to be the all-important subject in his mind. He will be examined for insanity by the county officials. If he gets into the big institution in the eastern suburbs of Salem they will make him eat. They are keeping many such persons alive out there against their will, or having no will of their own at all. We must all conclude that this is humane, and it must be done, in the name of humanity. But it is a sad thing to think about. It would seem a kind providence if each one, dead in intellect, or never having any intellect, could die also in body.

Marion county and the State can look for some good work in the next Legislature if the Republican ticket of this county is elected. They are all honest and capable business men, and the State's interests can be safely entrusted to their hands. They can be depended upon to keep down all useless expenditure of the State's money. It would be hard to select eight men better qualified for legislators than the Republican Convention named for ratification at the polls in June.

The Citizen's ticket in Clackamas county will in all probability be as big a farce as a similarly constituted ticket was in this county two years ago. The Republicans carried the county by increased majorities. That will no doubt be the experience of Clackamas Republicans. The people don't want an aggregation in power that is not responsible, and they look upon such movements as started and carried on for office alone and not in the interest of the people of the county.

It seems that Lewis Nixon is hardly large enough for the position of chief of the Tammany tribe. Open rebellion threatens him on every side, and it is probable another will be selected to fill its place. When Tammany can't agree the Democracy of the nation can't be blamed too severely if it can't get together on a definite policy.

Aside from the trouble New York is having with the beef trust comes more from a beggars trust engaged in wholesale business in the metropolis. An organization of beggars was discovered there recently. A large number of the members were arrested and sent to jail for six months. The beef trust, however, is still in business.

Is it not about time for the Senate to take up the Isthmian canal bill? The House acted quickly, knowing the feeling of the people as to the canal. The Senate may hear from the people later if it does not take action on the measure.

It Dazzles the World. No Discovery in medicine has ever created one-quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Its severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by Dr. Stone, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50c. and \$1. Trial bottles free.

SO WOULD THE OTHER PLACE. A letter written home from one of the military stations in the Philippines says that if the climate could be modified a bit and the people disappear it would not be such a terrible place. The same might truthfully be said of the nether regions.

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LITTLE THINGS.

They Serve Big Uses—Smallest Things Have Value.

If it is the little things that most worry and annoy us, so it is the little things that give solidity, ease, certainty, intelligibility and contentment to life. Mosquitoes, petty criticisms, a lost button, a misplaced comma or a typographical error, makes a "break up" for a time. On the other hand, a pin in a rising necktie, a smile of approval or word of encouragement, an unasked for raise (if ever so small) in one's wages, a budding plant, a 50-cent footstool, may give a sense of contentment and a promise of new strength and zeal for the labor of life. Similarly, it is not the big words that give solidity to language of clearness and grace of speech. After very careful investigation of different classes of literature and accurate counts of certain words, Mrs. D. T. Lindsey, a phonetician and inventor of "tagigraphy," found that 156 English words make about 60 per cent of all ordinary forms of literature or oral speech; that twenty words—the, and, of, to, I, that, in, it, you, a, is, not, be, for, have, but, they, shall, as, he—make one-third of our common literary language, and the first ten of these about one-fourth. So that with the use of only 156 word signs, the labor of writing is diminished about one-half, even when all other words are written in longhand; while the use of from ten to twenty such signs would reduce the labor of writing a little over one-fourth. Let anyone try to write a page or two without the use of these twenty words, or any of them, and see what kind of English it sounds like. A life is like a sentence or a paragraph. It must recognize the importance of being correct and true in the little if it would be correct, graceful, intelligible and useful in the whole.

The Thrust of a Lance

It is scarcely more agonizing than the recurrent pains in the abdomen which follow the eating of improper food or too free indulgence in ice-water. The immediate cause of cramps and colic is often the distention of the bowels by gas. Quick relief follows the use of Perry Davis' Painkiller. Careful housekeepers give it the place of honor in the family medicine chest.

Legal blanks at the Statesman office. Legal blanks at the Statesman office.