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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. None of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscription. For the benefit of those, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when a time is 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.

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. L. 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 Hillsboro.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT TICKET.

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

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Senator.
E. M. CROISAN, of Salem.
Squire Farrar, of Salem.
Representatives.
FRANK DAVEY, of Salem.
E. T. JUDD, of Astoria.
THOS. B. KAY, of Salem.
A. M. LAPOLETTE, of Brooks.
J. D. SIMMONS, of Monmouth.
Sheriff.
JOHN F. STEINWEL, 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 LEMBCKE, of Butteville.
Surveyor.
BYRON B. HEIRICK 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.

WELL PUT.

The Oregon Democrats demand the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines!—San Jose Mercury.

The exclamation point is well put. Where is the man in Oregon who imagines that the "anti-imperialists" will not make a great deal over this proposition of the Oregon Democrats in case of the success of that party in June—in case of the election of Chamberlain, for instance? It must not be done.

Legal Blanks, Statesman Job Office.

BY DIRECT VOTE.

The House resolution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people met its fate in the Senate the other day, when, by a majority of one, the Depew amendment was agreed upon. This was intended to kill the measure and will no doubt have the desired effect. The amendment is as follows:

"The qualifications of citizens entitled to vote for United States Senators and Representatives in Congress shall be uniform in all the states and Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation and to provide for the registration of citizens entitled to vote, the conduct of such elections, and the certification of the result."

This will place the resolution in such a shape that the Southern Senators can under no circumstances support it. The South cannot think for a moment of permitting Congress to prescribe laws governing the qualification of its voters and the conduct of its elections.

There remains but little hope of the Senate ever consenting to a change of the manner of the election of its members, for many of them would be virtually placed beyond a hope of re-election if the matter were left to the voters of the people. But there are two ways provided for amending the national Constitution. Congress itself may propose an amendment when two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary, the method now being employed. If two-thirds of the Legislatures of the states request it Congress must call a convention for proposing amendments. Amendments thus proposed become valid when ratified by three-fourths of the state Legislatures. The first method cannot successfully be employed, for the reason given above, yet all the amendments that have been made to the Constitution have been accomplished in this way. Four or five state Legislatures have already applied to Congress for a convention to submit an amendment changing the manner of choosing Senators, but it is hardly probable that two-thirds of them can be brought to act together soon in the demand for a Constitutional convention. The Legislatures themselves are a little jealous of the attempt to take from them the power to select Senators, and are not apt to take up the proposition with very much enthusiasm until the popular demand has become irresistible.

While the Statesman believes in the election of the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, yet it is not very hopeful of the country reaching the stage soon when this can be done. Thirty-one Senators can effectively bar any change in the present manner of choosing Senators, and the other method of changing the Constitution is too cumbersome to look to for immediate relief from the troubles incident to the election of Senators by the Legislature.

Until some change can be brought about in the Constitution political parties can practically put the selection of Senators in the hands of the people by direct primaries like those in Arkansas where the people settled the question recently as to who should represent that state in the Senate by a direct vote. The people determined their choice, and so far as they are concerned it doesn't matter to them whether they have a Constitutional amendment or not. Oregon may be able to secure a primary law that will answer the purpose of securing good men to represent them and relieve the Legisla-

ture of the wranglings that have made many of its biennial sessions so unsatisfactory. In the meantime every effort should be made for a Constitutional amendment.

TROUBLE IN BELGIUM.

The recent disturbance in Belgium is a protest against the conservatism of the Government, and caused by a desire of the people to keep pace with the advancement of modern times. The main source of complaint is the suffrage system now of the country. Up to a decade ago the suffrage was exceedingly limited. When agitation resulted in the adoption of universal suffrage it was thought wise to strengthen the power of the monied and intellectual classes by giving property holders, men of family and professors, teachers, men of education etc., extra votes, two or more, according to certain qualifications. The present agitation has for its object the abolition of this inequality and the enforcement of the manhood suffrage, one man one vote.

This seems strange to us who have so long enjoyed the privilege of voting. But it must be remembered that Europe is not a leader but a follower of this country in free Government and institutions.

It was only a short time ago, 1848, when a million petitioners were threatening to march in a body to London to ask the Queen and Parliament to grant the English workmen and non-land holding citizens the right to vote.

The demand of the people of Belgium seems to be within reason and ought to be granted cheerfully, for it would be as fruitless to try to restrict the incoming ocean tide as to refuse to grant the people the rights they ask for. It is bound to come, and the ruling classes would better adjust themselves to the conditions and accept the situation gracefully.

FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Several prominent citizens of Salem are interested in a scheme to promote sentiment in favor of a direct primary law and secure the co-operation of the people of all parties in securing the enactment of such a measure at the next session of the Legislature. The effort should be encouraged not only in the interest of good government but for the benefit of the prominent parties. Harmony in the Republican party in the state depends upon whether we have a primary election for the nomination of state officers at least. The people have grown suspicious of conventions, and nothing but a primary will satisfy them. The people have a right to know the views and qualifications of candidates for office. In a primary purely and legally conducted every Republican has a chance of naming his choice for nominees of his party. We must admit that this is fair and its propriety is beyond question. A meeting, it is reported, of those interested in the movement will be held in Salem soon, and a course of action determined upon for the furtherance of the proposed legislation, and it is quite probable those who have the matter in charge will make a success of the matter, as the leaders are our best and most able citizens.

BRITISH PROTECTION.

The policy of the British Government recently announced, as to the imposition of duties, is regarded by the press of this country as the downfall of free trade and a return to the protective system.

The New York Sun says that the proposed duties on grain and flour may plausibly be called "for revenue only," but most people who have observed the recent progress of affairs in Great Britain will conclude that behind this there was the idea of protection.

The New York World says: "The budget statement presented yesterday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons is the most important one placed before the British public since Cobden's day. Not only is the strain of the Boer war writ large in its revelations, but it marks the probable abandonment of the policy that made Britain great, the downfall of free trade, the return of the Corn laws and the first step in an attempt to realize Chamberlain's rainbow scheme of an imperial customs union."

FOREIGN FUMIGATION.

The unrestricted immigration to this country is receiving the careful consideration of some of our most eminent men who look with fear and trembling upon the result of this army of ignorant and undesirable people who are coming upon us in overwhelming numbers. Formerly our immigrants were of a better class than at the present time, but the cheap rates of transportation have thrown down the barriers to all classes, and for \$12 or \$15 any one can reach our shore, and it is quite certain that many paupers are sent here at the expense of their home government.

From 1880 to 1890 our immigration was nearly twice as much as it had been for any previous decade, and over one-third of what it was for the entire period of our national existence therefore. For the fifty years preceding 1820 about 250,000 immigrants landed in this country and within fifty years afterwards the European immigration exceeded 8,000,000, of whom 6,000,000 entered the country through the port of New York.

From 1820 to 1840 most of our immi-

grants came from Great Britain and Ireland.

Even from 1880 to 1890 over one and one-half millions came from Great Britain and Ireland, one and one-half millions from Germany, and half a million from Norway and Sweden.

But from 1890 to 1900 the greatest numbers came from Southern Russia, from Southern Italy and Sicily, and from Southern and Eastern Austria and Roumania.

The country is having great difficulty in assimilating these immense hordes of people, so different in character than those who came in the early part of the last century.

Then we had few cosmopolitan cities; today we have foreign colonies in all our cities. Then the immigrant quickly became an American; today he is kept absolutely from all Americanizing influences.

The outlook is not at all bright. The great prosperity of this country will attract in still larger number the starving people of Europe, and the time has passed when we can sit idly by while the deluge of poverty and crime is pouring in upon us. Steps should be taken to keep back the undesirable immigrants, a plan to do this is a problem that will require the careful thought of our best statesmen.

ENGLAND DROPPING FREE TRADE

At the moment free traders in the United States are at work with an entering wedge to discredit a protective tariff, the dominant party in England is about to resume a duty on imports of grain and flour, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, thus abandoning the corner stone of the Cobden theory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced in Parliament a three-pence "registration duty" on grain and five pence on flour and meal. Thus passes the ironclad pretensions of the British school of free traders as represented in carrying on the Government. In the face of a gale the free-trade anchor drags even in the stronghold of the Cobdenites. The poor Briton's loaf will be taxed if made of foreign grain or flour. Incidentally, the English and Colonial farmer will be protected. Calling the new duty a registration tax deceives nobody. A phrase will not reduce the score to be paid by a single cent. Free trade has been perseveringly tried in England and found wanting. Of course, the free traders in the United States will continue their raid, but their object is to embarrass the Republican party. The interests of the Government are always secondary with the architects of the Wilson-Gorman soup-house tariff.

This new British tax on foreign grain and flour brings a new element in our relations with Canada and other British colonial possessions. Canada's grain and flour will be admitted to England free, while ours must pay the two-pence and five-pence on a given weight. For a number of years Canada has admitted English productions at a reduced rate of duties. England now returns the compliment. Here begins, practically, a new system of protection between the colonies and the general British Government. Canadians have long clamored for this form of reciprocal protection. Free trade is about to evacuate its citadel. The new British duty leaves the American free traders in a forlorn plight, but they will continue their noise, since their presumption is equal to their ignorance of practical business. Indifference to facts when in pursuit of an empty theory is their chief stock in trade.

THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

The Cubans manifest but little interest in the new government that is to be given the reins of power over them in a few weeks. But this apathy and apparent indifference is not without a parallel in our own history. The date fixed for Washington's inauguration was March 4, 1789, but so indifferent were the members elected to the first Congress that it was the latter part of April before a quorum arrived in New York to enable the new government to begin its work. Congress met at the appointed time and not having a quorum, adjourned from day to day until the necessary number arrived. It is the general belief of the people of this country that the Cubans will not make a success of their new undertaking and that the people of that insular country will sooner or later ask for admission into the national Union. We search in vain in the history of the Latin American races to discover a precedent of successful government under conditions similar to Cuba. It is hoped, however, that Cuba will prove an exception to the rule and will establish a strong and permanent government that will not only command the respect of the people at home, but the nations abroad. The people of this country will always feel an interest in Cuba, and will lend assistance to the young republic in the work of establishing free institutions in the Pearl of the Antilles.

The usual campaign stuff is being poured out in large quantities for the effect it will have on the election. Statements, or more properly speaking, rumors, are being put into circulation by the opposition detrimental to the candidacy of Mr. J. R. Whitney, the Republican nominee for State Printer. It hardly seems necessary to refute these rumors; it would not be necessary in Linn county, where Mr. Whitney is known and honored as a man of

unimpeachable character, honest and reliable in every sense of the word. He is not so well known in Salem, and the Statesman desires to say from long and close acquaintance with Mr. Whitney that there is not the slightest reason for any one to doubt the integrity and honor of the man the Republicans have placed on their ticket for State Printer. If any one doubts this, let him go to Linn county and from his neighbors and of all parties satisfy himself of the truth of the assurance made above. Republicans may accept the rumors at what they are worth knowing the motive that has brought them into circulation.

If we had a direct primary law the Republicans could settle by their own votes whom they desired the Legislature to elect to represent them in the United States Senate. That would eliminate the Senatorial contest from the Legislature and leave that body free to look after the interests of the state in legislative matters without the complications of such a contest to demoralize and defeat needed legislation. If we cannot elect Senators directly by a popular vote, the next best thing is to name a man in our primaries and pledge candidates for the Legislature to his support. The dominant party of that body could proceed at the beginning of the session to ratify the choice of the people without contest or delay.

A report issued by the census bureau on statistics of the most important cereals shows that 2,053,912 farms in the United States during the census year, 1900, produced 656,534,252 bushels of wheat of a farm value of \$369,945,320. This wheat was raised on 52,588,574 acres; 272,913 farms raised barley amounting to 119,623,327 bushels, valued at \$41,630,845; 209,460 farms produced 11,237,005 bushels of buckwheat valued at \$5,748,371; 4,697,799 farms produced 2,666,438,279 bushels of corn valued at \$830,257,726; 2,114,559 farms produced 943,387,375 bushels of rye valued at \$12,291,258. The bureau estimates that the total wheat exported, kept for seed and ground in flour and grist mills, aggregated 606,436,141 bushels.

Mr. Chamberlain proposes to ignore national politics in his canvass of the state. (He is not to be blamed for this, for there is not a single policy of the Democratic party that commends itself to public favor. The party's record is enough to be ashamed of, and this will be kept in the background. Chamberlain evidently thinks he has troubles of his own without carrying the dead weight of his party. If he can not endorse the principles of the Democratic party of the nation he would better leave that party and come into one whose policies may be advocated safely before the people at any time.

The story about J. R. Whitney, the Republican candidate for State Printer, making a deal in the State Convention under which he was to pay for the support of two certain delegates, is absurd. Mr. Whitney says there is nothing whatever in the report. It was silly to begin with. Everyone who was in the convention knows that Mr. Whitney secured the nomination fairly. He made no promises, and will make none, other than that he will, if elected, conduct his office in a business like and economical nature. Mr. Whitney is a working Republican, an able man, and deserving of the entire support of the party, and he will have it.

George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic nominee for Governor, opens his campaign at Baker City tomorrow and proposed to keep in the field until the close of the campaign, making from two to ten speeches daily. Has not Mr. Chamberlain profited by the experience of the boy orator of the Platte? If Mr. Chamberlain puts in circulation the hot air promised the Republicans will no doubt feel assured of victory.

A little seven-year-old girl, Mary Libbin, was sent home to Portland, Oregon, by her parents in Southampton, England, and has arrived safely. An exchange remarks that this is only another proof of the precocious wisdom of some children, and the incalculable idiocy of parents.

The Republicans of Salem District should remember that there is a justice of the peace and constable to be elected at the June election, and the men nominated in the Republican convention are worthy and will make good officials.

Kellar, the magician, was robbed of his watch and money in New York and he doesn't know how it happened. What's the good of being a magician, anyhow?

"The water cure," as used in the Philippines in connection with native tanning, is not under the management of the W. C. T. U. This explanation is due the ladies.

A negro at Philadelphia has left a \$2,000,000 fortune for the benefit of an orphan's home and he draws no color line. The world is still in debt to the black man.

Free traders in the United States have turned up their trousers still higher. It is raining hard in London, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

If hot air could elect Chamberlain he would evidently get there.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Further about the matters connected with the Oregon School for Deaf Mutes. It is learned that the State Board of Education received a letter yesterday from an attorney at Lebanon, making complaints in behalf of the mother of one of the girls, the one having recently taken her daughter out of the institution. The secretary of the board was instructed to answer the letter, stating that the board counts an investigation, and asking that the mother of the girl put her charges, if she has any definite charges, in writing, when she will be called upon to sustain them, and the superintendent of the school will be given an opportunity to explain the charges, if any are made. The secretary of the board was also instructed to say that the matters have already been investigated by that body. But they are ready to have a fuller investigation, when the charges are made specific, so that they may know what is to be investigated, and so that both sides to the controversy may be heard. This is certainly fair. It should stop all talk in regard to the matter. Let those who have charges to make put them in writing, make them specific, and then be ready to back them up.

The Salem Creamery Company sold five separators and one brooder, on Monday, and Savage & Reid have sold three incubators so far this week. Let the good work go on. This means improvement on the farms. It means more clover, field peas, renovation and diversified and intensified agriculture. It means more money for the farmer, better buildings, better roads, better schools—more money in the country, and consequently more money in the city. Let the good work go on.

The Marion County Teachers' Association, in session at Woodburn last Saturday, passed a resolution which reads: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the term 'professor,' as applied to public school teachers, should be abolished." The teachers evidently think that the term is getting too common, being applied to prize fighters, corn doctors, and various other classes of people who add this handle to their names. But it will probably require a good deal of effort on the part of teachers to get rid of the term.

Palma, the first President of Cuba, is being received in that country with all sorts of enthusiastic demonstrations. The people are wild over him, and they are making his coming a triumphal entry. They will probably be waiting to mob him or getting up seven kinds of revolutions against his government.

Eugene Eckerlen, of this city, has a ranch below Salem, where he raises among other good things Poland-China hogs of the bluest blood, with "Oregon's Perfect" (Know) brand on the head. A few days ago Mr. Eckerlen received a letter from Southern Oregon from a man wanting to buy a good sow. Mr. Eckerlen offered him one of his sows for \$30. The Southern Oregon man did not take up the offer, though it was a bargain. Yesterday morning the sow came up for her regular breakfast with ten new pigs. These pigs are pure bred Poland-China, and they are worth \$5 each of anybody's money. They are as good as \$50 gold to Mr. Eckerlen, for he advertises his hogs in the Pacific Homestead, the big farm paper of this city, and has all the orders he can fill. The orders come from all over the Northwest, and not long ago Mr. Eckerlen had to stop his ad. in the Homestead for a time, because he had run out of pigs, and could not answer all the letters. So he is not sorry because the Southern Oregon man did not take him up on his offer, as he is ahead practically \$50 by the failure to make the deal.

A. D. Cook, of McMinnville, was in Salem last evening. He runs an eighty acre prune orchard five miles from McMinnville. The orchard belongs to Dr. J. F. Calbreath, superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, and several other McMinnville parties. Mr. Cook says it is one of the best prune orchards in the State. The trees are mostly Italian. There are a few Silvers and Petites. The trees are twelve years old, and they have borne good crops the last four years. Mr. Cook says the Italians over in Yamhill are now in full bloom. They seem to be a trifle later than the Italians around Salem, where the blossoms have begun to fall off in many orchards.

George D. Goodhue returned yesterday from the branch of the Salem Creamery Co., at Lyons. Mr. Goodhue sold ten separators in that district on this trip, and he says there will be forty separators in use there by the first of June. He predicts that in three years that will be the biggest creamery in Oregon. It was started "in the woods" last year, and it has grown "like a green bay tree" from the start. It will be necessary next winter to put in an entirely new plant of larger capacity. The farmers in that section, on both the Linn and Marion county sides of Santiam river, are going into clover, and constantly purchasing more cows. They are standing by the creamery to a man. And they are making money, while they are building up the creamery and the country. One thing brings another—and especially cows bring hens. The Salem Creamery Co. buys eggs from the farmers, mainly for accommodation, and they have shipped eighty cases of eggs to Seattle from Salem and Lyons in the past three weeks.

Oregon and the Northwest are getting annexed to the United States very rapidly. One of the big Eastern incubator factories is going to build branch factory out here next year. They may go to Portland. An effort will be made to get them in Salem. The Eastern breeders of Hereford cattle are looking to this section for a market. They have been and are holding sales at Baker City, La Grande, Pendleton and at Heppner. The big Shorthorn breeders are going to bring a lot of cattle and hold a sale at North Yakima. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, the largest importers and breeders of Percheron and French coach horses in the world, with headquarters at Wayne, Ill., are looking this way. One of their salesmen, W. A. K. Campbell, is in Salem today looking over the situation. By the time of the opening of the 1902 exposition at Portland, all of the East, and all the world, will know there is an Oregon and a Pacific Northwest.

Look for the Sunday Statesman. It will contain a lot of good things.

HUMORS

Spring's Inheritance from Winter.

Waste matters which the kidneys, skin and other organs were too torpid (in the cold days) to take care of, and cannot take care of now without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles common in Spring are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes all humors, overcomes all their effects, strengthens and tones the whole system.

Don't deny yourself its benefits this Spring.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a Spring tonic for several years and have derived great benefit from it. I recommend it to all who have that tired feeling, loss of appetite or impure blood." FANNIE FISHER, 2018 High St., Des Moines, Ia.

Accept No Substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.