

**THE OREGON WEEKLY STATESMAN**

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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of those, and for other reasons we have concluded to discontinue our editions only when it is asked 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.
- U. S. Senator,  
T. T. GEER, of Marion 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 Aumsville.  
THOS. B. KAY, of Salem.  
A. M. LAFOLLETT, of Brooks.  
J. D. SIMMONS, of Monitor.
- Sheriff,  
JOHN F. STEIWER, of Jefferson.
- Clerk,  
JOHN W. ROLAND, of Salem.
- Recorder,  
JOHN C. SEIGMUND, of Gervais.
- Treasurer,  
W. Y. RICHARDSON, of Stayton.
- Commissioner,  
WM. MILEY, of Aurora.
- Assessor,  
CHARLES LEMBECKE, 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.

**AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.**

In the April number of the "Pottery Gazette," published at 19 Ludgate Hill, London, E. C. we find the following plaintive note of comparison, contrast and envy:  
"The United States is the great stumbling block in the gospel of free trade. Here is a country which taxes every manufactured thing imported, many of them at perfectly preposterous rates, and yet is the most prosperous country on earth, accumulating wealth at a rate never before known. Not only do employers and capitalists do well, but all classes seem to share in the prosperity, and the general level of comfort is higher than in any other country. Surely protection cannot be the baneful policy we have been taught to regard it! Such are the reflections we hear all over the country, not least among the employers and the operatives of the pottery trade, in view of the dwindling of our American trade. Why should we open our hospitable ports to the china and earthenware of all countries under the sun, and be by them taxed most to prohibition in return?"  
If there are people in this country who do not know when they are well off, or who think they are too well off, and would like to do something to rectify that condition—and it would seem that there are many such—they can with marked advantage, read and inwardly digest the above expression in behalf of some people who do not think they are well off. It is sometimes very desirable to know what others think of us. In that way we may perchance gain a truer perception of our own privileges, blessings and opportunities. What is true of the British pottery trade is true of almost all industrial trades in Great Britain. They are all languishing under free trade, all looking with envious eyes to the United States. If, as Dogberry held, "comparisons are odorous," certainly contrasts are instructive.—From the "American Economist," Friday, May 23, 1902.

**THE DEMOCRATIC FAILURE.**

The Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman, according to the Cleveland Leader, has said to the Hon. James Matthews Griggs, chairman of the Democratic Congress Campaign Committee, that the "Democrats cannot win the next Congress on the 'water-cure issue.'" The people will not be "sought by it."

**SUBSTITUTION IN DRUG STORES.**

We again call attention to the dishonest practice of substituting an inferior article for that which is demanded, on the ground that the one substituted is "just as good."

The druggist who indulges in the game of substitution is open to criticism from many points of view.

In the first place, he is ungrateful to the men who manufacture, and who, through widespread publicity, promote the druggist's business and profits.

If a man spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising, and as a result sends customers to a druggist, it is extremely ungrateful as well as dishonest for the druggist to prevent the normal sale, and for the sake of a few extra pennies to substitute an inferior article.

Substitution is dishonest toward the public. The druggist is asked for a certain remedy or other well known and valuable article.

He replies that he has something else "just as good" or better, and often adds: "I make this myself and know just what it contains."

As a matter of fact, he rarely or never makes it himself, he does not know what it contains. He simply patronizes one of the numerous concerns that make a business of putting on the market cheap substitutes to deceive the public.

If a druggist offers you something "just as good," you may be sure that he has not a very high opinion of your intelligence or of your importance. He does not tell his best customers what they want to buy, he does not tell them that they don't know what they want. He takes good care to give them just what they ask for, because he wants to keep their custom.

For those whom he considers inferior or transient customers he reserves his phrases about something "just as good" that he makes himself.

If you ask a druggist for a certain article and he offers you something else "just as good," tell him that you know what you want, and that you will patronize a drug store that gives you credit for ordinary intelligence.

You might ask the clerk who wants you to take something "just as good" whether he will accept a button in place of the half dollar owing him, on the ground that the button is "just as good," and that you know personally what it contains.

The substituting druggist who wants a dollar will not accept anything else as "just as good." He reflects on your intelligence; he thinks that you don't know what you want, or believes that you will not insist on having it.

The system of substitution encourages adulteration of goods, and encourages dishonesty. It discourages the work of energetic men. It is the duty of the public to stop the practice, and that it can easily do by patronizing merchants who keep and sell what the public wants.—New York Evening Journal.

**SPENDING AND WASTING MONEY.**

There is a great difference between spending money and wasting money. It is wise to spend money, but the foolish man is he who wastes it.

The man who makes a point of getting his money's worth will not suffer by spending. Money, after all, was made to be spent, and it is ridiculous to stint one's self of necessities in order to hoard up gold in the bank. When a man feels hungry let him buy enough to eat, by all means, if he has the money. To barely appease the appetite with coffee and doughnuts when it craves steak and vegetables is the trick of a mean and parsimonious mind. To wear shabby clothes and faded hats when one can afford to dress well is sheer depravity. To stint one's self of innocent pleasures because they cost a few cents is to make a god of money. There is only one life for each of us, and it is prudent to take the advice of the Latin poet and seize the present moment. Life may end tomorrow and a man must go naked and empty-handed into the hereafter. Money in bank and negotiable securities are of no use to a dead man. Common forethought bids a man make decent provision for old age, but it is contrary to reason for one to suffer and starve during youth and middle age—when his capacity for enjoyment is large—that he may have plenty in the last lap of life's course, when very little will suffice.

The middle course is the safe road, as the same Latin poet used to remark. The San Francisco Bulletin gives this case: Not long ago the master and the first mate of a certain river steamer went into a little speculation from which each of them made \$15,000.

went home to England. For three years he amused himself in a fairly becoming manner, doing no work at all, and at the end of that time, having spent all his money, he returned to the Pacific Coast and again became the mate of a steamboat. Meanwhile the master, who was Scotch and of a saving turn, clapped his money into a bank and went on with his steamboating. Just about the time when the mate came back from England the master died and his money was divided among nephews and nieces in the old country. His thrift had kept him from getting any use out of his money. Of course the spendthrift mate was foolish and he may die in the poorhouse some day, but was he more foolish than the Scotch master? Not a whit. He had three years of fun while the captain was toiling, and he has a fair chance still of escaping the poorhouse.

This question has still another aspect. Suppose that every person imitated the Scotch skipper and hoarded his money. What would become of the country's business? Money must be kept in circulation else there will be insolvency and panics. The English mate performed an act of patriotism by spending his money so freely, and if, in the exuberance of his patriotism, he went beyond his duty and betrayed an improvident jingoism, the fault is not unpardonable.

Save something and spend something—that is the middle way and the best. Do not forget that there is a future, but remember also that there is a present.

**CUBANS AND SPANISH.**

It is simply a coincidence that Alfonso became King of Spain on Saturday, and that General Estrad6 Palma became President of Cuba the following Tuesday. The prospects of a successful administration of the affairs of Spain are greatly improved by the fact that Cuba is no longer a Spanish colony. The trade and domestic relations of the two countries are closer now than they have been for years. The Spanish are emigrating to Cuba, and at the present time there are few signs of the old animosity between the two races. A correspondent who accompanied President Palma on his tour through Cuba says that Spaniards participated in the welcome accorded the President-elect. In many cases Spanish shopkeepers displayed Cuban flags on their places of business. Some weeks ago there was considerable apprehension as to the attitude the Spanish element of the population would assume toward the new government. It was known that many of the more prosperous Spaniards preferred American to Cuban rule. Whether they would permit their preference to bring them into collision with the Cuban leaders was a question to be determined after the assumption of the control of affairs by the Cubans. The Spanish were inclined to favor the annexation of Cuba to the United States for two reasons: First, the assurance the American Government would give of tranquility; second, the hope that annexation would hold out of free trade between the mainland and the island.

Questions of politics often resolve themselves into questions of material conditions. People quickly become reconciled to a government or a policy which brings prosperity. The free American market for their sugar, their tobacco, their fruit and other tropical products would soon make Cuba one of the richest countries in the world. The conditions of soil and climate are such that sugar can be produced at less cost than in other cane sugar producing countries, and at about one-half the cost of beet sugar. There are varieties of Cuban tobacco that are to the weed what the best French champagne is to wine. The Cubans might not be willing to sacrifice their independence for any degree of material prosperity, but the Spanish element of the island's population is less enthusiastic over Cuban nationality and perhaps even more appreciative of the advantages of the American market.

**THE NATIONS AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.**

The conflicting claims of a number of inventors and adapters have brought about a curious situation in the matter of wireless telegraphy. Inasmuch as some European governments, notably that of Germany, are more or less involved in the controversy of the patents, it is believed that an international conference on the subject of wireless telegraphy is inevitable, observes the Chicago Herald.

In time of war it is a very easy matter to cut cables and interrupt communication, as was shown in our last naval skirmish with Spain. The status of the ocean cable is also dependent in time of peace upon the attitudes of the governments in whose territory its ter-

wireless communication cannot be interrupted in this way. A system, however, which uses the universal ether for the transmission of its messages is one that may properly call for some international understanding regarding its employment for ocean telegraphy.

The situation is complicated by the attitude of Germany, which has apparently restricted its territory to the operations of the Slabyarco system, while Marconi is bent upon establishing his patents in America. The claims made in England that the apparatus invented and patented by Prof. Oliver Lodge of London, and put into practical operation in 1894 antedates all other patents, that he was first in the field and is now master of the situation.

By way of adding to the complexity of the situation the claim is made that "none of the wireless telegraph companies has patent rights which are legally binding." This is the opinion of Rear Admiral Bradford, under whose supervision the wireless telegraph is being experimented with by the Navy Department.

Concerning the results attained by the experiments thus far the Electrical Review says:

It seems today as if some of the more spectacular results that have been obtained have been due to the use of secret methods and not to those disclosed in the patents on file in the various patent offices.

The effort of the rival claimants to secure a monopoly of the ether for transmitting signals will naturally increase the need of some international understanding.

It should be very gratifying to the American people the way that foreigners are flocking to this country to study our educational and industrial systems. The French Government recently appropriated a vast sum to send students to America to be made familiar with our institutions and the factors that have made us great. The English are now taking a deep interest in our educational system and are sending out a commission to make a study of it and report. M. E. Sadler, director of inquiries and reporter for the Board of Education for England and Wales, has arrived in this country. Mr. Sadler is deeply interested in the plan of Alfred Mosley, the English capitalist, to send a commission to various countries to study and report on educational affairs. The commission will go first to Germany, Mr. Sadler says, and then come to this country, where it will arrive probably late next October. Each member of the commission will write his personal views and all will be published in attractive form. "The example set by your American moneyed men has had an immense influence in England," said Mr. Sadler, "and has led some of our leading capitalists to take an interest in education, and to devote some of their money to making English schools and educational institutions more effective. I consider the commission proposed by Mr. Mosely one of the most interesting moves in this direction which has yet been undertaken, and consider it a great matter that he bears all the expense of the project from his private funds."

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, Cardinal Patriarch of Venice, who is said to be the choice of the Pope as his own successor, has never been an aggressive factor in church affairs, and has always held aloof from quarrels of every kind, whether church or political. He lives a quiet, retired life among the people of his parish in Venice, visiting the sick, repressing persecutions of every sort and preaching learned and eloquent sermons. The Cardinal was born at Riese, Northern Italy, in 1835. He was created Cardinal in 1893, and has as his titular church in Rome that of San Bernardo alle Terme.

The labor troubles in Portland have narrowed down to a contest between the building trades and the planing mill men. It is serious enough as it is, on account of the fact that it ties up important building operations, and in fact building operations of every kind in that city, and at the opening of the most active building season ever known there. Perhaps a way out of the difficulty may be found before long. The matter will be easier of solution than it would have been with a general strike of all the trades unions, which was urged by some of the parties to the contest.

A French naturalist declares that if there were no birds man would be starved out in nine years; for in spite of all that he could do the insects and slugs would multiply so rapidly that they would destroy all vegetation in that time. We owe our very existence, therefore, to the birds which in seeking their own living destroy daily myriads of these destructive creatures, and so make it possible

**Summer Normal**  
OF SIX WEEKS

Beginning Monday, June 3, will be conducted in one of the rooms of the Portland Business College, corner Park and Washington streets. It will be strictly a school of study, designed to aid teachers to higher grades in the August examination. Further particulars on application.

**OPEN ALL THE YEAR**  
The Portland Business College is open all the year. Students may enter at any time, for special branches or a regular course, and receive individual or class instruction, as preferred. Call or send for catalogue. Learn what and how we teach.  
A. P. Armstrong, LL. B., Principal.

It always pays to vote the straight ticket. Republicans who are thinking of scratching their ticket should remember that such a weapon has two edges and cuts both ways. If knifing begins who knows where it will stop? If any of the candidates receive greatly reduced majorities at the coming election this fact will be remembered and the responsible parties will be held to account for it at some future time. Republicans should all stand together and present a solid front on election day. It will be better for the party; it will be better for the individuals composing it. The factional fight in Oregon must not be allowed to go further. It must be stopped before disaster come upon us. Some argue that defeat will restore harmony in the party. It will not. It will disrupt the party. We must stand united for the rest of this campaign, and after its close we can stop to discuss family differences.

It is thirty-three years today since Charles William Eliot, a young and inexperienced professor of chemistry, was elected President of Harvard College. His administration has been the longest in the history of this university, the most successful by far, materially and financially, and the most active and revolutionary intellectually. He has long been the model President whose qualities other institutions have sought in the new heads they have put over themselves, and he is not yet seventy years of age. We wish Dr. Eliot and Harvard University many happy returns of his academic birthday. May the clear, bold signature that adorns and emphasizes the diplomas of thirty-three Harvard classes be affixed to those of many classes yet to come.—New York Sun, May 19th.

There are two sides to most questions. There are two sides to the question of the strike in the building trade at Portland. The matters in dispute should be the subject of arbitration. The laborer is worthy of his hire and deserving of fair treatment. The employer has his rights, too. There should be a sincere attempt made to get at the justice of the matter and have a settlement of the difficulty in accordance therewith. The whole state is interested for the business prosperity of the metropolis reflects itself abroad and affects every nook and corner of Oregon, and this strike menaces that prosperity.

Marion county must give her usual majorities to every man on the state and county tickets; they have all been nominated honestly and squarely, and there is no excuse for cutting and scratching. There never was a time straight voting was more imperative than it is now. If Marion county starts in now to play the Indian, she the voters of Multnomah county have for the past six years, who knows how long such tactics will be kept up? Let's stop even considering such a thing and say, above everything else we are Republicans and will support the whole ticket.

The Washington State Fair Board has decided that all worthy displays at the fair this fall shall be retained for exhibition purposes in St. Louis in 1904. Oregon has done nothing as yet towards being represented at the St. Louis exposition. The session of the Oregon Legislature to convene next winter will be called upon to make an appropriation for this state's exhibit. It would be a good idea for Oregon to begin looking around for exhibits. The permanent exhibits can be brought back to Portland for use in the 1905 exposition.

Hon. H. W. Corbett, chairman of the organizations in charge of the Lewis and Clark Centennial to be held in Portland in 1905, has written an open letter, in which he says there will be no politics whatever in the enterprise. The hearty support and co-operation of members of all parties in Oregon and elsewhere will be asked for and expected. This is a timely declaration in view of the efforts of some parties in different sections to draw the great undertaking into the toils and wrangles of political contests.

If you have not registered with the county clerk you will have to get six freeholders to certify that you are a resident of the precinct and entitled to vote before you can cast your ballot on election day. Those who failed to register should be at the polls early and get affidavits of the freeholders before the rush comes on in the middle of the day. No man should stay