R. J. HENURI KS, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ear, on time

The S atesman has been established for nearly sifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many she have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons we have concluded to discontinue and criptions only when natified to discontinue and criptions when subscribing, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they to not pay if rate months, the rate will be \$1.25 to not pay if rate months, the rate will be \$1.25 to year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all sepunsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pa. \$1.25 a year, in case they at the mineeription account ran over six souths. In order that here may be no order in let the subscription account ron over six months. In order that here may be no misma derstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



FRUIT OF PARTISAN POLITICS.

The tragedy at the Penitentiary at Salem is a sequel to the story of partisan politics in Oregon. It is the custom for the positions in the prison to be parceled out as political patronage and, for the last four years, if not for a longer time, fitness has had little to do in the selection of men to serve the state, while politics has had everything to do with it. At any rate the prison guards have proven to be unfit to guard the interests of the state or to protect their own lives from two desperate prisoners.

The fact of the matter is, a prison guard should be selected regardless of his political relations, strictly on his merit as a cool-headed, brave man and a dead shot with revolver or rifle. This was a demonstrated fact at the recent in Kansas City. Wherever the system has obtained of making prison positions the spoils of office, there some tragedy like that at Salem has occurred.

The guards at the Salem prison who fell victims to the unerring aim of the two desperate convicts, were good and brave men but they were needlessly sacrificed, because not proficient in the use of arms and not cool-headed under the stress of great exciteent. They fired at the escapes many times without result, and while the escapes killed three of the guards the guards only succeeded in wounding one of the con-

An short, the guards were political ple counter frequenters, one of them being an ordinary farmer, with no special fitness for the work which they were required to perform. The result is, they are dead, and three families are without a head, while the state is discipline and authority everywhere are weakened and desperate men made more determined to resist the state.

Guards should be selected solely upon shooting from effectively to be turned away, regardless by whom recommended or what ticket they voted at the previous election. A little reflection will convince anyone that Penitentiaries should be placed upon a civil service basis along with other institutions, if the state is to be better served and the politicians

The Incident-a tragedy-et Salem clinches the point. - Pendleton East Oregonian.

While the contention for givil service rules at the Penitentiary is well founded, the above argument of our Pendleton contemporary is not founded entirely upon facts. The two escapes would surely have been killed if the guards at the Penitentiary had been provided with rifles as modern and efficient as the dare-devils had. There are some good shots among the guards that during the year 1901 the producat the prison, but they were at a disadvantage with their inferior rifles. The Legislature at its session next winter should take this matter up and provide for a system of civil service and of promotions among the guards at the Oregon Penitentiary, at the same time giving the Superintendent very full power in the management of the 1901, after the 10 per cent increase institution.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

Professor-Gunton is more than a little concerned over the state of protection at the present. Because of the attitude of the administration in the Cuban matter, many a man's support of protection is being consciously or reciprocity.

"No American industry," said he recently to a San Francisco Chronicle reporter, "should be sacrificed for a pro-duct from abroad. In Cuba reciprocity is asking a sacrifice to the beet sugar industry in the United States. It would mean the destruction of the infant beet sugar industry of this country on the mushy, pulpy plea of reciprocity, There is no reason why the United States or any other Nation should be generous. It is well enough to be fust but there is no precedent among No tions for being generous. This Cuban plea for reciprocity, founded on the un-



Beginning Monday, June 30, will be con sucted in one of the rooms of the Port and Business College, corner Park and Washington streets. It will be strictly a minol of study, designed to aid teachers to higher grades in the August examinan. Farther particulars on application

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

The Portland Business College is open at year. Sindents may enter at any in, for special branches or a regularie, and receive individual or class in ion, as preferred. Call or send to gue. Learn what and how we teach A. P. Armstrong, LL. B., Principal.

dent McKinley's message, a suggestion that he would probably have lived to retract, has already done enough to stagger the beet sugar industry in our been invested in the beet sugar industry in the United States. It is the first distinctly agricultural industry we have had that protection could really have helped, and this talk of reciprocity is hurting it. The beet sugar industry depends upon a protective tariff. Everywhere in this country the manufacturing interests have had protection, and the agricultural interests have apparently had little. Now that this first great trial comes to determine whether the enterprise of the farming interests shall be protected, the friends of the administration, too much swayed by McKinley's words, are practically hurting the beet sugar industry, and are doubtless alienating enough good

most to change the political complexion of some of the beet sugar states. " the United States made its own sugar from its own products there is not the least doubt that sugar could be supplied for 3 cents a pound. Without protection to the home sugar industry it will die out, and it will mean the payment out to foreign lands of \$100,-000,000 a year for sugar. That hundred million in gold would be enough money any year to avert a financial panic.

Republican farmers of the West al-

"I was much impressed in coming through this far Western country by the remarkable fertility and productiveness of the soil wherever it is watered. If this country would spend \$100,000,000 a year on irrigation as a National policy, it would more than make this country impregnable commercially. But anything that would shake the public's confinence in an industry might bring on a financial panic. The beet sugar industry has suffered an arrest by the talk of reciprocity. Reciprocity is not a sound policy. It leads to political jealousy from other Nations. Our policy toward other Nations ought to be that all should trade with us on even terms and on a basis of the difference in wages. We cannot give any Nation an advantage of the others without arousing trouble and jealousy. Trade session of the National Prison Congress interests are the basis of the political friendships of Nations."

THE COMPLAINT OF THE COAL MINERS.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a statement to the American people which is so clear, so conservative, so logical, so strong a presentation of the case of the striking miners that no fair mind can deny, after reading it, that the striking miners have just cause of complaint.

The operators have contended from the start that there was nothing to arbitrate and that the miners' demands were too unreasonable for discussion. injured even more than that from a Mitchell shows that the average anlaw and order standpoint, while prison nual carnings of the coal miners have Rev. John L. Scudder of Jersey City. been less than those of any other class of workmen in the United States, not- quarrel with no man's specifications in withstanding that their work is most the matter of angels. Everybody to his merit, proven, if need be, by actual hazardous, and that the cost of living taste; and as the wings are not needed demonstration in shooting straight, in the coal regions is very high. The here, considerations of gravity and coal miners are employed never more avoirdupois may be dismissed. The kind than 200 days in the year, and their of human angel a man likes is the kind average pay for ten hours of labor is he likes, be she airy, fairy, feather-\$1.42. Thus the annual wage of a weight, middleweight, heavyweight. coal miner is less than \$300-a sum The Female Living Skeleton is the supprort of even an unmarried man, and which would barely enable a family to keep from starving. According bration of her Parian smoothness and to reliable commercial agencies, the alabaster charm. Angels come in ascost of living has increased, particularly in the purchase of food stuffs, by from 30 to 40 per cent. This rise in the cost of living more than balances the 10 per cent increase of pay which the miners obtained by striking in

> In reply to the charge, made by presidents of coal-carrying railroads, tive capacity of the mine workers deteriorated by an average of 121/2 per cent, President Mitchell quotes the reports on coal production, compiled by the United States Government, which show that from . 1890 to 1900, inclusive, the average productive daily capacity of a miner was 2.16 tons, and that in went into effect, the average rose to 2.36 tons. These figures refute the insinuation that the unions encourage poor workmanship.

While the cost of production since 1901 has increased only 13 cents per ton, the price of coal at the mines has been raised 39 cents per ton by the coal trust. These figures, obtained from unconsciously weakened by the talk of bulletins of the United States Geological Survey, effectually refute the operators' contention that they cannot afford to increase the wages of the miners without increasing the market price of coal.

President Mitchell exposes in one part of his statement the trick by which the operators make their books show little or no profit. Between 85 and 90 per cent of all coal produced in the anthracite regions is from mines owned and operated by the varlous coal-carrying railroads. These roads charge excessive rates for hauling the product of their own mines, so that the profit goes to the raffroads instead of to the mines, but lands in the pockets of the same men who own both the mines and the railroads.

The coal miners have many other grievances. Eight times as many men and boys are killed and injured annually in the anthracite cost mines of on is only fairly started. The Harri-Pennsylvania as were killed and man lines promise us three times as wounded from the Amercian ranks in many new people next year as this. the Spanish-American war in Cuba. If we can have also some extensions of The total number of electors voting The miners are paid by the ton of coal street railway lines into the country, was 92,920, showing that the populaproduced, but the operators insist on a new telephone building, more manu- tion of Oregon at the present time is weighing from 2740 to 2790 pounds to factures and the employment of addi- not far below 500,000. the ton, so that the men may not be tional hands in those we already have. The returns of the election for Govpaid for impurities, but at the same the year 1903 should see Salem started ernor will be canvassed by the Legistime there is in force a system of dock- briskly towards the city of 50,000 which lative Assembly. The official result in ing by which at times the operators she is bound to be before she stops the the case of that office will not be known arbitrarily deduct from a miner's earn- steady growth upon which she has en- until the meeting of that body in Janings from 10 to 15 per cent of the total tered.

fortunate suggestion in the late Presi- as a penalty for loading impurities for REAL AND IMAGINARY GREATwhich they have already penalized him in excess of weight.

> It is obvious that greed, obstinacy and a design of breaking up the Miners' Union are the motivos of the operators' refusal to grant the just demands of the men. But the union will not break If this great strike is lost it will be to yield reasonable concessions to the workmen. The coal barons must learn that workingmen have rights, that they must be treated decently, and the American people are with the workingmen and will see justice done.

OREGON FOR PROTECTION.

1st the publications of the League were him as a "great bad man." sent to voters in every section of the

begin in the campaign that closed June fort asked of them in Oregon. sidering the number of voters in Oreother state in the Union.

That they have been read and heeded the magnificent results in the returns show. A large majority of the people of Oregon believe in the principle of protection to American industry and labor, and when their sentiment in this regard is appealed to, and they think the policy is at stake, they respond faithfully.

The Oregon farmer, as a rule, is es pecially favorable to the policy, and anxious to retain the measure of protection afforded his products by the present tariff law-the Dingly law. Not only in favor of the law, but desirous of seeing it honestly administered, which is often quite another thing. In order to secure the latter, he sees that it is necessary to elect men to office in the Government service who are favorable to the policy of protection. Not this year only, but contin-

A MATTER OF TASTE.

The kind of angel I like to see weighs not less than 130 pounds .- The

"Tis a convenient size and we shall which is manifestly inadequate for the model of becoming plumpness to her rapt adorer, and doubtless the Bearded Lady gets sonnets by the ream in celesorted weights and measures. Pick out one to your liking and take her-if you can.-New York Sun.

> The New York Sun is very much pleas ed over the vote of the Senate authorizing the construction of the canal by the Panama route. The Sun has supported the contention for that route. That paper declares that the "direct responsibility for the defeat of the Nicaragua route will rest upon the unani-Commission that Panama is the more practicable and feasible route-a decision rendered by men of high character, unquestioned professional competency and unequalled knowledge of the specvery duty for which the commission was constituted by law." The Sun has evidently been sincere in the belief that the Panama route was the better one, and that paper expresses the belief that if the House will concur in the Senate amendments we shall have a canal without delay.

The Apaches of the San Carlos reservation in Arizona are threatening to leave their reservation if the Interior Department persists in its intention of not issuing beef and other rations to such of them as are able to work. According to Secretary Hitchcock, 300 to 500 of them are able to work. These able-bodied Apaches don't regard themselves or wish to be regarded as possible laborers. Doubtless they are willing to hunt and spoiling for a fight, but they hate to disgrace their dignity as men, warriors and sons of leisure by ordinary toil. That is for their inferior squaws and silly pale faces. Still, the Government is sometimes cruel to copper-colored pride and prejudice, and it is suggested that if the San Carlos gentlemen decline to give up loafing, they had better become vegetariians. No work, no beef.

the way of new buildings, and the seas- tional issues.

Dr. Charming, in his essay on Napoleon Bonaparte, tells us that there are three kinds of greatness, viz: Moral greatness, intellectual greatness and the greatness of action. To moral greatness he ascribes the highest place, then intellectual greatness and last and least the greatness of action, and it was in this order that Napoleon excelled.

To the mind of the writer this classification does Napolenon Bonaparte an injustice. . That Napoleon excelled in the greatness of action will be readily conceded, but his greatness did not The work of the American Protective stop there. Intellectually, Napoleon Tariff League in the recent Oregon was a giant; morally he was a pigmy. campaign is worthy of commendation. He was therefore, great in a two-fold It shows also that Oregon is for pro- sense-great intellectually and great in tection. From February 1st until May action. Some one has aptly described

It is interesting to note the world gives its preference notwithstanding to But the work of the League did not the men of action rather than to the men of moral eminence or to those of 2d. Their first work in this state in intellectual attainment. Aristotle was, favor of the broad policy of protection perhaps, one of the world's greatest was begun in the spring of 1894, and thinkers, while his pupil, Alexander, from that time until now they have was one of the greatest men of action given co-operation to every worthy ef- that ever lived. But how few can tell you today what Aristotle thought and wrote, while almost every school boy gon, it is probable that their docul can recite the history of Alexander and ments have reached a larger per cent- give you a list of his battles. The old age of voters in Oregon than in any philosopher appears to be eclipsed in the greater glory of the warrior.

After Alexander died, his empire went to pieces, and with the exception of a reputation as a fighter he has left no abiding monument to his genius behind him. But the work of Aristotle will live forever. Men's minds are still influenced by his thoughts and life work. The profoundest intellects of his age are to be found among his disciples. It is, therefore, strange that in the popular view he should be considered inferior to the drunken Macedonian General.

Napoleon Bonaparte was great in action, yet considering his influence for good on mankind it is clear that the world owes less to him than it does to Victor Hugo, the man of thought, and many other great names of modern times. Hugo's victories were infinitely more brilliant than Jena, Friedland and Austerlitz. The really great man is he who originates ideas. The man of action is merely the servant of the thinker. He undowbtedly belongs to a lower order of greatness.

The reason for this appears plain The crowd demands of its heroes visible action. The man of action does his work where it can be seen of all men. The man of mind does his in the closet where it cannot be so easily seen. The bulk of the people have little sysmpaby with the triumphs of the mind, but they glory in triumphs of skill and strength, where they are visible. If the discovery of wireless telegraphy had been announced on the day when Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet, every newspaper to whom the intelligence of the events came would have placed the news of Dewey's triumph in flaming headlines, while Marconi's grand discovery would be announced in small type in an obscure corner of the paper. and yet the discovery of wireless telegraphy was a triumph compared with which the destruction of a few ships and the killing of a few Spaniards was but a trifle. The editors of newspapers. are shrewd enough to know that the puplic wants narratives of action, and not essays over-charged with thought. A first-class prize fight between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries is a greater event mous report of the Isthmian Canal than the publication of a book on the "Evolution of Man."

Intellectual people know that the men of mind must get most of the credit for deeds, but they do not repine. They work for the pure love of truth, and ial facts, in the performance of the they care little for the applause or the clamors of the world. They realize that the men of action do but a few year's work in the world-and it may be an honorable work, too-buf it will not endure. But they also know that a great thought, once born, never dies-that the men of action are but creatures of the moment, while they labor for generations yet unborn.

MAGNIFICENT PLURALITIES.

The official count of the votes cast in Oregon at the recent election shows some most gratifying results. It shows pluralities for the Republican candidates as follows:

R. S. Bean, Supreme Judge 17,146 F. I. Dunbar, Secretary of State .. 17,066 Charles S. Moore, Treasurer.. 15,912 J. H. Ackerman, Supt. Pub. Inst..15,205 A. M. Crawford, Attorney Gen....13,112 J. R. Whitney, State Printer 11,639 Congressmen-

Thos. H. Tongue, First Dist......7372 J. N. Williamson, Second Dist.....7799

The total plurality for the two Congressmen is 15,171. This shows the plurality of Republican voters, approximately, at the present time, for the office of Congressman is a political office, and both of the candidates stood Salem is doing very well this year in squarely on the platform, involving Na-

> The vote for the proposed amendment for the initiative and referendum was 62,024, with only 5668 against.

uary.

Poor time Good time has its has its ending in an ELGIN WATCH ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Two more men have started out afer Tracy and Merrill with a brass band. These two are from Idaho. Alfred Austin's coronation poem is

as bad as if the coronation had been ...

It is probable that the idea of a coronation will now be abandoned entirely. It is an unnecessary piece of gilded formality after all. The King is the King anyway, coronation or no corona-...

The canal bill has gone to the President . The dream of a century is to be realized, and the Atlantic and Pacific are to be joined.

"Long live the King!" has had a new significance the past few days. The careless cry of a few days ago has become a prayer to be said with bowed heads by the English people.

Of course all of our neighbors for many miles around are coming to Salem to help us celebrate the Fourth. It is sure to be the grandest affair of the kind ever seen here—and it is likely to bring the largest crowd ever seen in the Capital City.

If you have any announcements to send in the copy today if you can get it ready. If not, then early tomorrow. It will be a good number.

000 Every county in Oregon gave a majority for the four principal Republican candidates not counting Gover | treetment are sixprised at the newnor. Mr. Whitney, candidate for State Printer, lost only Baker. It bcgins to look like Oregon is Republican: not in spots, but all over. 000

Well-dressed America last year wore the general public. out over \$10,000,000 worth of collars and cuffs and \$5,000,000 worth of shirts. The reports of the census bureau, just is marked by the formation of a permade public, show that each shirt outbelieved by the long suffering wearers one of the most thoroughly qualified of the 121 millions of collars and cuffs physicians now before the public, as which invariably come back from the his wondreful cures, that we have laundry with sawtooth edges that 117 heretofore published can testify. millions of them are worn out by the We give below more cures the doctor laundryman. He "does them up" in has performed the past mouth, all of more senses than one.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that

Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physiclans, as the damage theny will do is ten fold to the good you can posibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cliency, & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mugous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally an dis made in Toleda, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bot-

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ARTICLES ARE FILED

THREE CORPORATIONS RECEIVE AUTHORITY TO BEGIN OPER-ATIONS IN THIS STATE.

In the office of the Secretary of State yesterday three new companies filed articles of incorporation and received authority to begin business in Oregon. improved. Address Hampton Path. They are:

The Commercial Trust Company will deal in all kinds of property, build and deal in buildings and do a general financial business, with headquarters in Portland. The company has a capital of \$60,000, H. S. Rowe, J. W. Cook and I. D. Bushnell are the incorporators.

The Clackamas Title Company will deal in all kinds of property, do a general agency business and make abstracts, with headquarters in Portland. The capital of \$10,000 is divided into shares valued at \$100 each. E. F. Riley, Martha S. Riley and F. B. Riley are the stockholders.

The Big Bend Water Ditch Company will own and operate a system of irrigation ditches in Wallowa county, fidentially treated. Cures of private with headquarters in Joseph. The company is capitalized for \$4000, and lished in the papers, and no cures pubthe stockholders are A. Morgan, C. Ipsen, J. H. Smallwood, R. E. Vest, cases can receive home treatment after C. E. Vest and A. E. Watson.

Read It in His Newspaper. George Schaub, a well known Ger-

man citizen of New Lebanon, Ohio, is a constant reader of the Dayton Volkszeitung. He knows that this paper alms to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife said to me, 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take Arnica Salve cured me in two weeks." up her household duties." He is very Cures Burns, Brutses, Cuts, Corns, thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for sale by Dr. Stone's Drug Stores.

The kind You Have Absays Bo

NOT GOING AWAY

A Rush of Business Causes Dr. Darrin to Postpone Leaving Salem Until September 1.

Dr. Darrin, the eminent physician and specialist, at the request of many friends and the great interest shown by the suffering and afflicted have consented to stay in Salem at the Willamette Hotel until September 1st. His offices are crowded from morning to night and the doctor, no doubt, is the hardest working man in town,

The truly wonderful cures he has accomplished are being testified to by a host of afflicted sufferers, who can be seen and consulted on the miraculous cures in their behalf. It is safe to say that no specialist has attained the prominence of Dr. Darrin in this country and he cannot help but meet with great success.

He is not simply a medical practitioner, but a physician of a very high order of merit, a scientist, whose years of close study, close observations, close practical experience, has enabled him to draw not only testimonials, but personal endorsements from the leading make in the Sunday Statesman, please judges, etc.—and whose success in the medical field today is without parallel. Dr. Darrin has an enviable rank in

his profession as a wonderfully successful physician. He is essentially original in his methods of practice, and those who have been under his ness and novelty of his system of practice by electricity and medicine. His honest and straightforward advice before taking a case has won for him the confidence of patients, as well as

The doctor is a gentleman of genial, social nature, and his private practice sonal friendship with those whom he lasted twelve collars and cuffs. It is comes in contact. He is without doubt

whom we know personally:

Was Deaf But Now Hears.

C. R. Durfee, a farmer residing near Shaw, station, is one of the happiest. men in this country. For over 23 years he was deaf in the left ear, his hearing being entirely destroyed, while his right ear was entirely normal. treating with Dr. Darrin, at the Hotel Willamette, Mr. Durfee can hear perfeetly in the left car, and is loud in his praises of the physician who so successfully treated him. Mr. Durige says the restoration of his hearing is a great relief to him, for he can nowhear every sound and locate it. Miss Nellie, the daughter of Mr. Durfee, was also cured by Dr. Darrin of deafness and granulated eyes about two months ago, and is now teaching school, Mt. Durfee called at The Journal office and volunteered the above statement.-Salem Journal.

Tribute to Dr. Darrin. Mr. Editor: Seeing so much in your paper concerning Dr. Darrin, I am prompted to add a few words in his favor. For many years I have had female diseases and a tumor I was also troubled with my heart and he daches All of my troubles are vanishing under Dr. Darrin's electrical and medical treatment. My husbarris hearing and pain in his side are much

MRS. THOMAS JAMES.

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured.

Salem.

Mr. Editor: I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Darrin for successfully treating me for catarrh and bronchitis. Refer your readers to me. Needham's borber shop, 110 State street, Salem. F. H. Habn.

Dr. Darrin's Place of Business. Dr. Darrin can be consulted free at the Willamette hotel, Salem, until September 1st, from 10 to 5 o'clock dally, evenings from 7 to 8. Sunday 10 to 3. All curable chronic diseases, lost manhood, blood taints, stricture, errors of youth, catarrh and deafness, are condiseases guaranteed, and never published only, by permission. Many a visit to the doctor's office. Inquiries answered and circulars sent free. Bat-

rections for their use. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Patients desiring treatment should call at an early date, as many may require a second or more treatments. Dr. Darrin's terms for treatment are now \$5 a week, or in that proportion of time, as the case may require, except in special cases. The poor treated free, except medicines.

teries and belts furnished, with full di-

Not Doomed For Life.

"I was treated for three years by good doctors," writes W. A. Greer, McConnellsville, O., "for Piles and Fistula, but, when all failed, Bucklen's Sores. Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Piles or 25c at Dr. Stone's Drug no pay. Stores.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

stops itching scalp upon application three to six removes all dandruff and will stop falling hair. Price 50c, at al 1 ... I PAL SI A. S.