

THE OREGON WEEKLY STATESMAN

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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty years, and it has some subscribers who have received it for a generation. Some of them 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 circulation only when it is desired to do so. All persons paying in advance, 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 \$1.10 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money with the order, understanding that they are to pay \$1.10 a year, in case they do not send the money with the order. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



SCARCITY OF FAT CATTLE.

During the last year or eighteen months there has been a marked scarcity of free-fed cattle. Agents have been scouring the ranch country in search of fat cattle, very much as English agents have been hunting for horses and mules for South Africa. This spring there was almost a famine of fat three and four year olds. It has thus become more necessary to fatten cattle by housed feeding. In the cattle feeding section supplying Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago markets hay, cotton seed and corn were very dear. Corn has risen from a little over 40 cents to 68 1/2 cents a bushel, or nearly 75 per cent. It will thus be seen that the rise of cattle on the hoof is due to an increased cost of conditions incident to raising the cattle.

So long as these causes exist the price of cattle will remain high. And it is more than probable that meat is even cheaper today than it would have been but for the important improvements that all the great packing companies have introduced in the business such as refrigerator cars and scientific methods of killing, dressing and preserving the meats. If the dressing and packing business were done today by the crude methods employed before the large packing concerns came into existence nothing could prevent beef being very much higher than at present, because the cost of treating it would have been very much greater.

There is no risk in saying that if the administration should succeed in "smashing the beef trust and dissolving every large packing corporation in the country it would not succeed in lowering the price of beef. On the contrary, that very probably would raise the price.

When the packers are obliged to pay as high as \$8 per hundred pounds for fat cattle on foot, the retailers must have comparatively big prices for beef on the block, especially the choice cuts. There is a waste from the dressing of the carcass, depending for its percentage upon the quality of the animal on foot—but the waste is not nearly as large as it was before the packing houses inaugurated their system of making commercial use of nearly every part of the cow, calf or steer.

WILL RAISE THE HOGS.

Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, of the local station of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, is right when he says that to make pork packing a profitable industry in this city or section hog raising is a first requisite. "First catch your hare" is advice with which we are all familiar. The inclination toward diversified farming must develop into a reality before hog raising will or can become one of the industries of the state. Our farmers, aggregate, hard working and economical in many small ways, are yet sad wastrels. Otherwise, pork to supply the local market would not be shipped half way across the continent, while the odds and ends of farm products—the straw and scattered grain in the fields and the unmarketable fruit in hundreds of orchards, are permitted to go to waste utterly, and the low grade grain that forms a portion of almost every harvest is sold at a loss to the producer. The transformation of the unused materials of agriculture into the necessary beef, pork, mutton, eggs and poultry would turn a waste heap into profit, and we should no longer hear the dismal plaint that "farming does not pay." The grain raising habit in the Willamette valley and the cattle-grazing habit in the eastern section of the state were conditions fixed by a stilted market due to isolation. But this latter condition passed away with the coming of transcontinental railroads and excessive grain raising and cattle-grazing are slowly giving way to diversified agriculture. When the transformation is complete, rural Oregon will become a hive, not only of patient industry, but of wise economy in saving and making over the waste of the farm into marketable products for which there is always a steady demand at good prices.—Oregonian, Tuesday.

The conditions described in the first part of the article quoted above, in the Willamette valley, are changing much

What are Humors?

They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion but are sometimes inherited. How do they manifest themselves? In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and boils, and in weakness, languor, general debility. How are they expelled? By Hood's Sarsaparilla which also builds up the system that has suffered from them. It is the best medicine for all humors.

fast than is generally supposed; and the change is sure to go on with much greater rapidity in the near future. The dairy industry is partly responsible for this. Although the number of good cows properly fed and milked has enormously increased in the Willamette valley of late, the growth in this department of diversified farming (the most important part) may be said to have only fairly commenced. Every creamery in the valley is prosperous. Every one of them is increasing its output, and many new ones are projected.

It is time now for the beginning of packing houses in Portland. If the farmers can be assured of having a ready and reliable market for their hogs, at top prices, they will naturally prepare to raise more and better hogs. The packing house period is about here, and the sooner the packing houses are provided the sooner will there be plenty of hogs raised here to keep them running.

A RARE BIRD.

Memphis has a rare bird in the person of S. P. Mitchell, colored, who has the audacity to refer to the Southern people, even to the ex-Confederate soldiers and their sons, as the best friends the negroes have. He is president of a "National Industrial Council," an organization composed of negroes, and numbering, he says, many thousands; and he declares he understands the situation. He is against race fusion and is a Democrat. He announces that he will print a book entitled, "A Negro Persecuted for Paying a Tribute to Confederate Soldiers," and winds up a letter with the following pointed sentences, which the Mobile Register is delighted to print:

"I want to say Mr. Greenway may be a good Republican, but his idea of free speech is entirely opposite to the so-called principles of his party, for he intimates that my mails must be stopped for the tribute paid to the 'Southern Confederate,' who is the best friend the American negroes have. While the ex-Confederates and their sons are in the South helping to educate the negro, the good old Republican Yankees are in Illinois running the children of color from the schools and killing the negro men hunting for work. While Mr. Greenway denounces a negro for paying tribute of respect to the ex-Confederates who are taking care of the old and infirm negroes that were turned loose by the Yankees empty-handed and barefooted, I am an outspoken enemy to the varnishes who are continually dogging after the heels of our best Southern whites, who understand and aid the negro."

STATISTICS REGARDING NEWS-PAPER CIRCULATION.

Some 42,800 newspapers are published in the world. The United States comes first, and is far in advance of all other countries, with 15,760 papers. Great Britain ranks next with 6,050. In Russia there are only 743 newspapers, or one to every 170,000 people. The Petit Journal, of Paris, has a daily circulation of not less than 1,000,000 copies. The paper having the smallest circulation is the Imperial Review, published for the sole benefit of the Emperor of Austria. It is made up from the translations from all the principal items in European papers, and the daily edition is three copies.

NO RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

One reason why the negotiations between the Philippine Commission and the Vatican authorities proceeded smoothly is that it does not invoke any religious question. Our Government has not the least religious objection to the friars in the Philippines. We have no objection to them of any kind, except that the Filipinos hate them and swear that they will murder them if they return. This hatred and murderous intent has no religious basis. The Filipinos are excellent Catholics and behave towards their native parish priests with great respect and docility. The motive of their intense hostility against the friars is purely political.

Governor Taft made the reason for this very clear in an article published in the Outlook last May, as well as in his testimony before the Philippine Commission. He points out the the friars, under Spanish rule, had gradually gathered into their hands nearly all the civil power in the municipal and provincial government. This happened naturally enough because there were few other educated persons outside of the capital. Governor Taft does not say that the friars were cruel and tyrannical; but he does say that they came to be the incarnation of the Spanish Government to the ignorant population of the islands and were held responsible for every act of oppression, for every political arrest and punishment and for all the imprisonments, deportations and executions that were so common in the last half century of the Spanish occupation.

As a natural result of this, the whole fury of the insurrection fell upon the friars when Dewey destroyed the Spanish power and before American sovereignty had been established. Fifty of them were killed and 100 imprisoned and subjected to most brutal treatment. They were driven out of all the parishes in the archipelago except those in Manila, where they were protected by American troops. Very few of them have returned, because the American Government did not encourage it, not being sure that it could protect them against open riot or secret assassination. More than that, the ignorant people would regard their repatriation as a return to Spanish methods of government, and probably a new insurrection would break out. This was the difficulty of the negoti-



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tion on the American side. On the Catholic side, the difficulty was that there are not enough parish priests in the islands to supply the needs of the parishes, and there is great difficulty in finding more who are qualified by knowledge of the language and familiarity with the people. With the prospect of an inrush of Protestant missionaries, one can understand the anxiety of the Vatican to see some provision made for replacing the friars before consenting to their withdrawal.

As Governor Taft says, it would suit the policy of our Government best if they would send American Catholic priests to the Philippine parishes. It is said that no adequate supply of these is available, and then there would be the difficulty of language. If there were any excess of educated priests in South America and the West Indies, a temporary supply might be drawn from there. There must be seminaries in these countries, and some of them would seem to be overstocked with priests. No doubt the Philippine Government would welcome competent religious teachers from any quarter, if they were acceptable to the people and did not meddle in politics.

REFORMATORY SYSTEM AGAIN.

In our anxiety for reform, in our wish to give the convict a chance to grow into a better man, we are, Mr. Catron thinks, doing a good deal that is neither for the good of the convict nor for society. The average prisoner is well housed, and on the whole better fed than the average man of his class in his own home. Prison methods are, broadly speaking, too gentle, too much aimed to coddle the criminal than to punish him. A prison, he thinks, ought to be a terror to evil doers; and while it should avoid brutality it should at the same time be made a stern place—it should be more of a penal institution and less of a reformatory than we make it. Reform should not be lost sight of, but it is a mistake to base the discipline of an institution upon the reform idea when 50 per cent of its inmates are abandoned and habitual criminals who are constantly plotting mischief.

"Mr. Catron will limit the application of reformatory methods to those who are manifestly qualified to accept and profit by them. He would carefully classify the inmates of every prison so that the older and more hardened men would never be brought into contact with the younger men who are still capable of being reached by good motives. To some extent this is done in the apportionment of the work about prisons, but, of course, it must be done very imperfectly under a system which permits and even enforces some association between all the elements of prison population. Personal care on the part of the Superintendent can do much, but it cannot wholly separate the better from the worse, the hardened inveterate from the neophyte in crime."

The above is part of an article in the Oregonian of yesterday, purporting to be the result of a conversation on the train with Superintendent J. B. Catron, of the Washington Penitentiary, at Walla Walla.

It shows again, as this writer contended a few days ago, that the reformatory system is sadly misunderstood. The reformatory system does not mean a system of coddling. It means the strictest kind of discipline. The system described above is no system at all. It has no place, either in the old penitentiary of retributive punishment, or the modern reformatory of corrective treatment. But Mr. Catron was probably misquoted. He shows by the second paragraph above that he believes in the reformatory system when it is the reformatory system in fact—when the facilities are adequate for carrying on the work of a real reformatory. In a reformatory the prisoners must be classified. They must be divided into at least three classes.

But let it be understood that neither Oregon nor Washington has come up to the reformatory standard as yet, and neither will do so, probably, for some years yet. Until that time does come, Superintendent Catron is right.

AMERICAN BUSINESS METHODS.

Some plain suggestions regarding American business methods are given by the British Consul at Chicago, Mr. Wyndham, in a report to the British Foreign Office, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The commercial success in the United States, and especially of the city at which he is located, is described by Consul Wyndham as being due in part "to the education which teaches the boys independence and knowledge of their future responsibilities, and does not set the professions above business as a means of gaining a living. Athletics of all kinds are much encouraged in schools and universities, but very few men continue to take part in them after completing their education. Americans are as fond of

outdoor life, shooting and fishing, as are the men of any European country, but they gratify their taste as a relaxation only and never allow it to interfere with their business.

"Another cause of success is the keeping of the money, which has been made in the business, and the brains which have made the business, in it as long as possible, and great thought is devoted to arrangements whereby, after the death of the builder of the business, it shall not fall into the hands of his heirs, unless they are practically fitted to take care of it.

"Another and probably the chief cause is the reward of merit. The percentage of men fitted for the highest posts in business is very small compared to the total numbers employed, and the heads of the big businesses, bank corporations and wholesale firms, are always looking out for men, not only among those already in their employ, but also outside, capable of filling some post under them. To these men, when found, large salaries are given, which are drawn by them as long as they show that they are capable of earning them. Men employed in business houses of all descriptions are encouraged to discover new methods of carrying on the business, which may in any way lessen the cost of production or carrying on business, and specialization is carried on to an extreme point."

ENJOY LIFE AS YOU LIVE IT.

In one of Gaboriau's tales is a character who hates the memory of his father because that father, pretending poverty, obliged the son to support him. The son gave the best of his life to this dutiful task, spent his youth in toil and let love and pleasure pass by. When the son was past forty the father died and left a large fortune to the son. The father had hidden the fact that he was rich in order that the son might practice industry, economy and other virtues. He thought that the son would be grateful not only for the money, but for the love that prompted the father to make so great a sacrifice.

But the son, instead of gratitude, felt only hatred for the father, who without need and by living a lie had made him waste the choicest part of life. He found himself rich at middle age when his settled habits and mode of living made it hard for him to derive enjoyment from his inheritance. Therefore he cursed his father.

This, of course, is fiction and an extreme case, but Gaboriau's odd idea is not without reason. Money is good only for what it will buy. One should enjoy life temporarily and rationally while he can. Those who put off all pleasures for future enjoyment are fools. One is not sure of the future, but the present is here. Make the most of time while it lasts.

We should be temperate in our pleasures as in all things, but temperance is a means equally remote from the extreme of licentiousness and the extreme of self-abnegation. The person who denies himself all pleasures, who never commits little extravagances and who keeps himself under harsh and rigidly ascetic discipline is quite as intemperate as he who feasts, drinks and makes merry all the time. It is a commendable practice to save money but it is silly to stint oneself in order to save three-quarters of one's income. Save something, keep out of debt, make some provision for the future, but do not exhaust the best part of life laying up money for an old age that may not come. One day is as good as another, after all, and it is quite as wise to feast today, taking chances on fasting tomorrow, as it is to fast today, taking chances on feasting tomorrow.

THE STEEL COMBINE.

Says the New York Sun: The formation of the United States Steel Corporation, with its billion-dollar dimensions for a business enterprise started the public mind, accustomed as it had been to bewildering progress in the consolidation of capital. Wise as the transaction seemed commercially in principle, and necessary, if prosperity's tidal wave of gambling was to be held back in steel manufacture, the public still mistrusted the new project seriously, for the reason that, when finally perfected, they believe it to be, to a great extent, "water." The prices of the shares of the various constituent companies before consolidation and the immense rise in them when they appeared grouped as Steel Corporation stock, almost forbade a different theory.

Yet, as an incident to the suits of one kind and another recently launched against the company, here comes the President, Mr. Schwab, who swears that, in his judgment, the company's bare property, reasonably valued and then rigorously cut in valuation, apart from good will, patents, trademarks, processes and orders, is practically worth the company's entire stock at par, together with its bonds!

Well, Mr. Schwab is a young man, of good health and great personal enthusiasm. He may even have thought highly of himself when he laid down his tramp's bundle to lend a hand to the Carnegie company at breaking ground where a few years later he built the Homestead works. He is a hustler, and a high-flyer. But doubling all the disadvantages which might be supposed to surround Mr. Schwab's

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calmness of judgment, we still imagine what he says about the steel company's property is substantially true. If it is true, then one of the cornerstones of American commercial health, the vast corporation in question, is on a more solid foundation than even the leading optimists have dreamed of.

THE TWO SYSTEMS.

The methods employed by the Boards of Managers of the State Asylums are fully as crazy as any of the inmates.—San Jose Cal. Mercury. The Asylums in California are conducted by boards of managers, like the Oregon State University and the State Normal Schools of this state. There have been advocates of this method for the management of our state institutions, such as the Asylum, Reform School, School for the Blind, School for Deaf Mutes. On their face, these arguments seem plausible. And there are some advantages in boards of this kind. But there are disadvantages. There is not the direct responsibility offered by the smaller board, such as the ones governing our state institutions. The fault is the frequent changes liable under the present system, for political reasons only. But this matter can be regulated by law, and ought to be. The writer does not believe in the civil service rules as made and practiced by the United States Government in most departments of the federal service. It takes away the responsibility of heads of departments and breeds insubordination and an independent spirit in dealing with the public that is not in harmony with the spirit of a government of the people. But there is room for improvement in the manner of the government of our state institutions. There should be a system of promotions for efficient service, without taking away, but rather adding to the responsibilities of the superintendents and heads of departments.

Hardly had the cessation of war in South Africa been announced than two steamship companies made arrangements to dispatch one steamer every two weeks, jointly, in competition with a service already maintained by three companies jointly. The new competitors had only dispatched one steamer when the rush of shipments to South Africa was so great that the Associated Lines, who formerly did all the business, found it necessary to dispatch two large steamers with full cargoes on the same day. One of these steamers sailed for Cape Town with 9000 tons of cargo and the other for East London with a cargo of only a little less. A steamer considerably larger than either of these will clear this week for Algoa Bay and possibly Delagoa Bay, making three great steamers well loaded dispatched in ten days by the original line. This affords interesting evidence of the importance to us of British Africa, and also of the alacrity of steamship owners to provide transportation facilities as fast as cargoes can be provided or there is a reasonably good chance of getting cargoes.

Because of the prompt action and generous aid of the United States. In the Martique disaster, on the Fourth of July the French Government at the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris publicly decorated the President of the Chamber, Francis Kimbel, with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and he received at the same time the "accolade." This is the first time an American has received the "accolade," which is a double-barreled kiss on each cheek and an embrace. It was executed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs by order of the President of the French republic. At the same moment by preconcert all the principal hotels, the leading cafes, restaurants, shopping bazaars and public buildings blossomed out with American flags and the red, white and blue streamers. Queer and demonstrative ways have the French of manifesting feelings of gratitude. They are effusive, but no doubt of their sincerity can be entertained.

Because Oregon declined to pay a woman a big reward for accidentally finding the corpse of Convict Merrill, the hunters of his pal, Tracy, have got cold feet. Looks as though they would rather find a dead Tracy than a live one.—San Jose, Mercury. This scarcely does justice to the truth or to the brave officers who have been hunting for Tracy. They have been looking for a live Tracy, with the hope of finding him; but the rascal has proven very elusive. The refusal to pay a woman a big reward for accidentally finding the corpse of Convict Merrill

has not had the effect of giving the hunters of Tracy cold feet. It has had no effect at all upon the pursuers of Tracy. In fact, they have not developed a case of cold feet. They have merely lost all trace of the escaped convict, and they are busy trying to find his lurking place.

The Eugene Guard seems to fear some of the hop dealers holding large contracts may turn "bears" and hammer down the market. This possibility is very remote. The only bears likely to develop are the growers unable to hold their crops, and these are very few and far between, the weaker ones having mostly made contracts. There may be such a thing as holding too long. But there is likely to be very little bearing of the market for some months after the crop shall have been harvested. The situation looks good. The crop in this country will not be any too large to supply the needs of the consumers, which are growing; and the tariff of 12c per pound will limit the importation of supplies from other countries.

The business people who are to occupy the new blocks going up in Salem can help themselves and their city by increasing their newspaper advertising space, and thus reaching out for a greater volume of trade for this city. The newspapers published from the Statesman building are constantly pushing out further and making their fields larger, and they offer most excellent opportunities for both local advertising and publicity throughout the Willamette valley, Oregon and the Pacific Northwest.

C. S. Jackson has bought the Portland Evening Journal and will henceforth conduct it. Mr. Jackson has for a long time been the editor and manager and principal owner of the East Oregonian at Pendleton, and it has been a business success. He will make of the Portland Journal a Democratic paper. It will not be an easy task to build up that property so as to make it a paying enterprise, but Mr. Jackson has good business ideas and abilities, and he knows what he is doing.

The people of Portland subscribed the \$2,500 for their 250,000 pamphlets for distribution by the Harriman lines for immigration purposes, and they did it very promptly. The money was secured in a canvass that took only two days. It is "up to" Salem to send the full 100,000 pamphlets pledged by the Push Club.

It is reported by the San Jose, Cal. Mercury that at least 1500 Japanese have been brought to the Santa Clara valley since the opening of the fruit season. They are largely taking the places of the Chinese heretofore employed in the work of fruit picking and curing.

"Oh, for some Morgan to lead the prune growers out of the wilderness!" sighs the San Jose, Cal. Mercury. "Look for misleading reports about prune sales at low prices, put out for effect."

It is reported that General Wood is slated for President of the Canal Commission. It would be a good appointment. General Wood would go ahead and build the canal, or see to its building. He is a man of action.

With a moderate prune crop here, a light one in France, and a small hold-over, there is no sense in sacrificing prices by haste to sell. Take the market, but don't scramble for it.—San Jose Mercury.

In several California cities the curfew bell has been revived. Probably most of the Oregon boys do not need it. But some of them do, even right here in the beautiful city of Salem.

It seems to be "pp to" Sheriff Cullbee, of Seattle, to capture Tracy if he is to capture a re-election, to his office. He is in a bad box.

Tom L. Johnson, who is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the issue of three-cent fares on the Cleveland, Ohio, street railways, is likely to be put out of the running at the start by Senator Hanna, who proposes to put approximately three-cent fares and universal transfers in operation in Cleveland at once. Johnson recognizes it as a base trick of the enemy, but does not say what he is going to do about it.

The adage that one man's loss is another's gain finds illustration in the new aspect of the California prune situation by the total failure of the crop in France.—San Jose Mercury.