

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 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 subscription. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue our practice only when a notice to do so. All persons paying for subscription, 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 such cases there may be no return demanded, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



NOT THERE ONLY.

Occasionally you get a little peep into the almost absolute privacy and virtual anonymity which it is possible to enjoy in a big city. The coronor's jury in the case of James F. McDonald found that he was killed by a man known as "Sam." A newspaper testified that everybody around Broadway called the killer "Sam, the Bum Grafter." He was well known on certain sidewalks and in the hotels and bars of the city. He was only one man in the monstrous crowd that is willing to mind its own business and indifferent about names. The Frenchman whose body was found in a tree near Coleville, N. J., the other day was known in the part of West Twenty-sixth street where he lived as "French Louis," "the Fern Man," "the Frog Man." He kept his own counsel. For purposes of their own convenience a man's neighbors give him a name. French Louis caught frogs and gathered ferns for restaurants. His nationality and occupation got him his local names. The town is full of these anonymous characters, working or loafing under strange or picturesque or no names. The chief benefit of living in a city is freedom to live as you please, to avoid the scrutiny and inquisitiveness of the village. "A great city, a great solitude." — New York Sun.

This is not characteristic of a large city only. Salem is a great city, but not a large city, taken in comparison with New York. But there are men of this class in Salem. They are known as "Old Jeff" or "Old Ned" or some other convenient title. Where they live, where they came from, how they manage to exist, no one inquires or cares. They are mere floats and jetsam on the sea of humanity. The number is not as great here as in a large city, but it is here.

TRACY AFTERTHOUGHTS.

Tracy, the contemptible outlaw, is dead and buried. He lost his alleged "nerve" the first time he was pursued by a party of determined men who could and would shoot, and who were not afraid to stand up and be shot at by him, and he ran and sneaked and crawled away, and finally, when he found he was wounded, ended his miserable and cowardly and worse than worthless life.

He could not shoot the members of the posse in the back, as he shot Merrill, and as he had shot most of the men he had killed, nor from ambush, as he had shot all the rest, and so he ran and crawled off and died at his own hands. He could not terrorize these determined men, as he had terrorized weak and unarmed fellows and women and children, and, they were not in the least awed or superstitious about his boasts or his "chained life," and had contempt for his bravado. So he ran away from them, like the human coyote he was.

The following is part of an interview with Maurice Smith, attorney of Creston, Wash., one of the posse pursuing and shooting Tracy and bringing his body to Salem:

"What do I think of the man? Well, he was one of the greatest notoriety seekers I ever heard of. He couldn't rest until he had his name in the papers, and that is why he acted as he did, I think. At the Eddy ranch he read all the papers, and seemed pleased to see what was said of himself."

"Why did he shoot Merrill?" was asked.

"Well, I think he was very jealous of his partner, and thought, he would share some of his glory. He didn't like that at all, and took the first opportunity to get rid of Merrill by shooting him."

That is a correct estimate of the dead outlaw, and it is a correct estimate of men of that class. They seek notoriety. They have a mania for the calcium light of "glory," and glory to them is to be in the public eye and to be considered as a desperate man. The greatest cowards and the meanest scums in the world want to be considered as bad and desperate men. They affect bravery when they have no true bravery at all. They have merely bravado, which is always contemptible.

The pity of it all is that the miserable scum who was buried yesterday did not encounter five men like the Creston posse long before he reached the neighborhood of that Eastern Washington town.

There are 200 convicts in the Penitentiary in the eastern suburbs of this city. At least 200 of them are really better and braver men than Tracy ever was.

Get your rooms ready, if you have rooms. They will all be needed during the State Fair, whether located down town, up town or in the suburbs.

MR. MINTO'S LETTER.

The letter of Hon. John Minto to a member of a pioneer family, which the Statesman is pleased to print in the issue of this morning, contains a suggestion of value, aside from its interest from a historical standpoint.

We refer especially to the closing paragraphs, wherein Mr. Minto shows that an expenditure of a thousand dollars would put the road from Detroit to the Prineville country in condition for the carrying of the mail over it, and for driving stock from that great inland empire to the railroad for shipment to valley and outside points.

It would seem that Marion and Crook counties and the commercial interests represented therein would be ready to provide this sum, or several times as much money, for the accomplishment of such an object. Linn county would also be interested somewhat.

We believe it would require only an organized effort now to have this scheme consummated. And the work should not stop at merely a good trail; it should embrace the construction of a good wagon road connecting Detroit with the Eastern Oregon country.

Of course, the railroad will eventually be constructed over the Cascades. But even thereafter the wagon road will be used. The owners of the railroad should aid in the construction of the wagon road, and they no doubt would do so, at least to the extent of hauling supplies, if no further.

That is a big country. It is rich in resources. Mr. Minto predicts that there will be 2000 families in that region at no distant day, and that a new county will be created with the seat of its government in the center of the Santiam valley. There is a great deal of agricultural and grazing land; mineral resources yet scarcely dreamed of; mountain resorts for the weary people of the valleys on this side and the plains on the other side of the Cascade range; vast forests of valuable timber. There is an immense amount of undeveloped water power in the streams coursing down the mountain sides. The possibilities are alluring. They are so clearly so to attract the favorable attention of the people of this city, who can add enormously to the trade and prestige of Salem by putting forth efforts to have the country opened up for settlement and thorough exploitation by the capitalists of the country seeking opportunities to profitably invest their money.

THE PASSING OF IMPERIALISM

The fact that imperialism as an issue of practical politics has been dropped has some significance, but there is no special reason for surprise thereat. It is suggested that too much importance, however, is attached by some of the papers to J. P. Schurman's renunciation of that fad. Schurman, who was formerly a Philippine Commissioner, has been on at least three sides of the imperialism folly since his name began to be connected with the Philippine question, and probably he will make one or two more gyrations before the question drops into entire forgetfulness. The important fact in connection with it is that the Democrats have stopped talking about it. Recently Messrs. Schurz, Adams, Story, and one or two other flag-furlers addressed a mild fulmination to the President against the Philippine policy of the administration and the Republican party, but it has received very little notice from the Democratic press, and the Democratic campaign committee has ignored it altogether.

Here is the fact of consequence in connection with imperialism. The Democratic stump speakers in the Eastern Congressional campaigns have orders to steer clear of this question. Carmack of Tennessee, an especially blatant personage, gave this the place of importance in what he called the issues of the campaign, but Griggs, the head of the campaign committee, has notified Carmack that imperialism is tabooed until after the election. The Tennesseean has been as silent as a clam on that subject since, and probably will say nothing more about it in public. When Mr. Cleveland, at the Tilden Club dinner, a few weeks ago, refused to mention it, his silence angered two or three persons and surprised a few others, but the majority of the ex-President's fellow-countrymen knew the reason why he skipped that subject. Mr. Cleveland as well as the great mass of sane Americans, favors the policy which has been followed by the Republican party. It is a condition and not a theory which confronts the Republicans, and they have risen to the necessities of the occasion on this question, as they are in the habit of doing on all issues which confront them when in control of the Government. Most of the Democratic papers of influence all over the country especially in the South, have applauded the course of the administration and of the majority in Congress on this question.

An act was recently passed by Congress and signed by the President giving the Philippines a share in the government of their locality. At the time that act went into operation the President issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all the political prisoners in the islands, on the condition that they promise to support American sovereignty. Aguinaldo and all the rest of the recent rebel chiefs are at liberty.

and can come and go in the islands without any restraint from the American authorities. The masses of the islanders, so far as the world is able to learn, accept the situation without any mental or moral reservations. They have more liberty now than they could ever gain under Spanish sway. They have more real freedom than they could have under a government of their own, for that would necessarily be a dictatorship of some sort, which would quickly prove as repressive as anything they had under the Spanish regime. The islands are especially fortunate in the treatment which they are receiving from the United States. The fact that the Democratic leaders, who would be glad to put imperialism at the front if there was any such issue, have dropped all mention of it shows that imperialism has gone to join militarism and the rest of the spook questions with which the enemies of the Republican party have tried to impose on the American people.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN BOSTON.

The death of Mrs. Mary Baker of cancer of the stomach has revived in Boston discussion of the efficacy of the Christian Science treatment. Mrs. Baker was the sister-in-law of Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. She had been a sufferer for years. As the story is told in Boston, at the solicitation of Mrs. Eddy she submitted about one year ago to Christian Science treatment, and permitted Mrs. Eddy to select the healer. After expending a considerable sum of money for treatment, Mrs. Baker refused to continue except under guarantee of cure. The Christian Scientists refused to guarantee a cure, and further treatment was not given. Mrs. Baker died some days after treatment was discontinued.

The main fact the opponents of Christian Science base their case upon is that the Christian Scientists failed to effect a cure. The Scientists say in reply that the doctors who had attended Mrs. Baker before she submitted to Christian treatment had also failed to effect a cure. The doctors have an advantage in the discussion in the fact that they admit cancer in the stomach to be a fatal disease, while the Scientists claim that the Divine Healer can cure any of the ills flesh is heir to. The inference is that when Christian Scientists fail to cure, the Divine Healer does not desire that a cure be effected. If this inference is carried to its fullest possible extent it would relieve believers in the principle of Christian Science from all obligation to submit to the ministrations of a healer, as it may be argued that the divine purpose cannot be changed by human efforts. It is true that the Scientists may advance the theory that prayer may change the purpose of the Deity, but the reply may be made that a knowledge of the art of healing does not presumably add to the efficacy of prayer.

President Roosevelt has had many perplexing questions to settle since he became the chief executive of this great Nation, but he will soon take up one which will certainly require the utmost caution in carrying it to a successful and satisfactory ending. There is a vacancy in the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia, caused by the death of John W. Ross, a short time ago. Since it is suspected that Mr. MacFarland, the President of the Board, is a Republican, the law makes it imperative that Mr. Ross' successor should be a Democrat. There are many candidates for the place and men who were never suspected of even a slight leaning toward the Democratic party are in the field for the appointment. The leading candidates are Major Thomas B. Ferguson, former Minister to Norway, who is strongly recommended; William V. Cox, who is the secretary of the Government exhibit at the St. Louis Fair and has good backing; and Harry L. West, a newspaper man, who is supported by most of the Senators. There is a host of others, whose Democracy is not so well known, and they are all busy getting certificates of Democratic allegiance from William J. Bryan, Senator Gorman and former Governor Hill.

An invention of the highest value and interest is now in private use in the borough of Queens, says the New York Sun. A Jamaican student of electricity has in operation in his house an electric spanker, the disciplinary effects of which are described as excellent and salutary. This is a discovery absolutely necessary in this crowded age. Parents have no time to spank their children. Children have no time to be spanked. Even if they had, advanced and progressive children despise the old methods and would consider a hand spanking as degrading. To be spanked by machinery, to be peddled by a labor saver, to be held and hammered by the lightning is more in harmony with the spirit of the young century. For "all of birch" read "juice."

The five men of the posse who pursued Tracy and shot him ought to be paid the reward of \$1500, and that without any delay at all. They should have been paid yesterday upon delivery of the body. The sheriff of Lincoln county, Washington, has not a valid claim. He shows himself a jack-ass in presenting any claim at all. The

Washington woman who delivered the body of Merrill never had any valid claim for anything more than the expenses of her trip and the money expended in preparing the body. But the Creston, Washington men captured Tracy, "dead or alive," and delivered the body. They risked their lives in doing the first part of this. They earned the reward.

"If the newspapers up north had proper journalistic gumption they would interview Mr. Tracy. It would be good stuff, and he would, no doubt, be glad to furnish it," says the San Jose Mercury. The newspapers "up north" are sensational enough for all good purposes, but they are not quite as yellow on the average as the California newspapers. Our esteemed contemporary, the Mercury, however, is not on the sensational order. It is a very good and decent newspaper, despite the above suggestion. Tracy is happily beyond the interviewing stage, however, excepting perhaps by a reporter with an asbestos pad. And it will be for the good of society when he is forgotten completely.

There is a lull in the talk about the Isthmian Canal, but the Government is doing its part intelligently, and something definite will doubtless be fixed upon by the time that Congress meets next December. Negotiations between the State Department and the authorities of Columbia are in progress, and although our side has not yet gained all it wants, and all it must have, if the Panama route is to be accepted, the outlook is that Colombia will yet come to time. If she does not, of course, the Nicaragua Canal will be selected. The canal will be built at one point or the other, and it is predicted by a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that work will probably begin before the end of 1902.

Ex-Representative "Tom" Watson, of Georgia, who is now more of an author than a politician, has offered to pay \$1,000 for proof that he was not the author of the free rural mail delivery. "On May 28, 1892," he says, "I introduced into the House of Representatives, advocated, and got passed a resolution appropriating money for the free delivery of rural mails. This was the first resolution and appropriation Congress ever passed upon that subject, and the present system now called rural free delivery had its origin in that resolution."

In Marion, Ind., a test was made last week of the process of making paper from oat hulls, and the paper so made is described as of "excellent quality." So that tenui musum meditamus arena of the Eclogue, Sydney Smith's "we cultivate literature on a little oatmeal," may have a new meaning for the innumerable new verse smiths of this age, and "we write poetry on this oat husk paper" may be the proper translation of the Virgilian phrase. They'll be making paper out of corn stalks, and many other old things, before long.

Back in New York they evidently believe malaria is communicated by the mosquitoes, as witness the following paragraph from the New York Herald of August 2d: "Every owner of a lot or tract in the outlying districts upon which mosquito breeding pools are found should learn from the Health Board how best to abate the nuisance and thus assist in the effort to do away with both mosquitoes and malaria."

Salem's water supply is as good as it can be without going back to a mountain stream after it. The water is filtered by a crib in the Willamette and most of it pumped directly from the crib into the mains. The reservoir, the source of the surplus supply, is drained, or "blown off," as often as necessary, not into the supply mains, but into the slough of the Willamette river.

Two men who, despite the burden of a pair of Oregon boots, divided impartially, escaped from the Yuba county jail nine years ago, have been located in Fairfield. As the dispatches say nothing about the boots, it is presumed that the fugitives had time to wear them out. — S. F. Bulletin.

"We hear of many new orchards being set out. All the more reason for extending our market." — San Jose Mercury. No trouble about the market, if the new trees are winter apples of good shipping varieties.

It is reported that John Mackay was in doubt about the amount of his wealth within a margin of \$20,000,000 or so. Most of us would be willing to take the benefit of the doubt.

A twelve-year-old cousin of Andrew Carnegie led a strike of delivery boys and lost his job. Evidently the desire to own castles in Scotland does not run in the family.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

H. H. Ragan and family have gone to Newport to spend several weeks in Oregon's beautiful summer resort.



PARK AND WASHINGTON, PORTLAND, OREGON

The school where thorough work is done; where the reason is always given; where confidence is developed; where bookkeeping is taught exactly as books are kept in business; where shorthand is made easy; where penmanship is at its best; where hundreds of bookkeepers and stenographers have been educated for success in life; where thousands more will be. Open all the year. Catalogue free.

A. P. ARMSTRONG, LL. B., PRINCIPAL

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Now the grain is beginning to come in from all sides. The harvest will soon be over. Then for hop picking. It will be over in time for the State Fair, September 15 to 20.

They are having a lot of fun in California. Now the Governor is to be arrested for alleged libel of John D. Spreckles, proprietor of the San Francisco Call.

The 20,000 folders prepared by the Greater Salem Commercial Club for the immigration department of the Harriman lines are about through the presses. They will begin to go forward to do their work within a few days.

Hillsboro is to have her condensed milk plant. It is to be owned and operated by the people who are proprietors of the factory of the same kind at Kent, Wash., which is a great success.

A very comfortable day yesterday.

We will probably not have any more excessively warm weather this season. The time for the fall days and nights is nearly here.

Claud Gatch spent Sunday in Newport, visiting his family at "Sooner Rest," the comfortable summer home of his father, Prof. T. M. Gatch, on the Nye Creek Beach. Mr. Gatch was anxious to take some reasonable delicacies to his family, and before leaving Salem filled a basket with a generous supply of fruits and a watermelon of gigantic proportions, his load aggregating 75 pounds. This he carried over the Newport hill to the beach, and before the top of the hill was reached, his basket and contents weighed 250 pounds. On arrival at the Gatch cottage he learned that Mrs. Gatch had on Saturday laid in a supply of the very delicacies he brought over, a local merchant having put in a stock for the summer visitors' accommodation, and on comparison of the prices paid, it is reported, Mr. Gatch found that he paid more for the goods here than was paid by Mrs. Gatch at Newport for the same articles.

The Sunday excursion to Newport was well patronized by Salem's best people, and many church members were in the party. A representative of the Statesman, who was on the train, has compiled a list of the excursionists, and it shows that nearly all of the local churches were represented, but he cannot be prevailed upon to publish his list at present. There were deacons, elders and members of governing boards, and all seemed to enjoy the trip along with the more worldly contingent.

A TEXAS WONDER.

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.
One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. Dr. J. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists, and at DIL S. C. STONE'S drug store, Salem, Oregon.

READ THIS.

Bandon, Ore., Dec. 8, 1901.
Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.—Dear Sir—I have used your Texas Wonder for kidney and rheumatic troubles its effects are wonderful. It has equalled, and I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours truly,
HARVEY HOWE

BIDS ARE WANTED.

A grain pool of about 50,000 bushels of wheat and between 80,000 and 90,000 bushels of oats has been formed by the farmers of the Waldo Hills. Sealed bids will be received up to 8 p. m., Monday, August 18, 1902, for purchase of said grain. Bids will be opened at that hour at Rock Point schoolhouse. Bidders who cannot be present may mail their bids to W. H. Downing, Shaw, Oregon. All bids must be in hands of committee prior to 8 p. m., August 18th.

Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

W. H. DOWNING,
T. D. PATTON,
J. T. HUNT,
MARTIN SMITH,
A. BURNS,
Sales Committee.

KILLED BY CAVE-IN.

THE DALLIES, Aug. 8.—Ira Sturgess, one of the six sons of N. P. Sturgess, a well-known citizen of Mosier, a town fourteen miles west of this city, was killed Wednesday afternoon at Mosier. He was engaged in digging in an embankment, when, without warning, the bank gave way, burying him beneath it. He was soon taken from beneath the dirt, but life was extinct.

PATHMARK A WINNER.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 2.—The informal opening of the new race track of the King County Fair Association was held this afternoon. The regular meeting begins August 19th. The principal event today was the match for and Daniel J. won by Pathmark. Best time, 2:15 3-4.

Miss Edna Peet arrived home on the overland yesterday having completed a two weeks' outing at Newport.

THE AGE OF SUPERSTITION

A Great Difference Between
Three Centuries Ago
And Now

A few centuries ago those who practiced the art of healing and performed even the most common surgical operations, were looked upon with a certain degree of suspicion, as though, perhaps, they obtained their powers in that line from some supernatural source. Much of that mysticism still clings to the medical profession. Doctors and surgeons generally seem to have a reticence against making their abilities known in any other than the ordinary manner. But a great change has been going on recently, more particularly in the last quarter of a century.

In this age of free thought, free speech and free action, a diploma from some second or third rate medical college is not enough to give a patient confidence in the ability of a young doctor of medicine. Nothing short of practical experience will do that. The successful physician and surgeon will establish his reputation by curing his patients. He will not be afraid to advertise his ability to cure, for he has confidence in his powers, knows what he can do, and imparts his confidence to those who call to take advantage of knowledge and experience. The old time physicians and surgeons are slow to realize why the up-to-date physicians, who advertise are meeting with such success, but it is plain to the general public. Advertising brings the patients and the practice thereby obtained gives an experience which can be obtained in no other manner.

The case of Dr. Darrin is strictly in point. He advertises extensively, with the result that he has hundreds of cases where others have one. Dr. Darrin has a reputation established by years of practice in Portland, during the course of which time he has performed many cures, some of which seem almost marvelous and not to be believed, except by those who have consulted Dr. Darrin during the past quarter of a century are today living examples of the cures he has been able to effect. Column after column of testimonials have appeared but the tenth part has not been told. Remarkable cures have been performed in Portland and this vicinity and established his reputation, and he has been adding to that reputation ever since. The particulars of many of these cases are not allowed to be published, but it is sufficient to state that the cures are almost miraculous in character.

The afflicted should call upon Dr. Darrin. If the case is hopeless, he will so inform the patient. If he takes the case it is large odds that the patient will be permanently cured or at least relieved.

Remember, Dr. Darrin will be at the Willamette Hotel, Salem, until November 1st only. Examination is free to all.

PERSONALS

D. W. Tarpley went to Eugene on business last night.

P. E. Ankeny, of Jacksonville, spent Sunday in this city.

George Dorcas went to Portland on business yesterday afternoon.

W. H. Burghardt, Jr., went to Portland on business yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gile visited in Portland yesterday and returned last night.

Werner Breyman returned yesterday afternoon from a few days' outing at Newport.

Mrs. A. C. Lawrence returned yesterday afternoon from a brief outing at Newport.

G. W. Johnson was a business visitor to Jefferson yesterday and returned last evening.

T. A. Livesley returned on Sunday morning from an extended visit to relatives in Seattle.

Mrs. G. S. Easter went to Portland yesterday afternoon for a few days' visit to relatives.

Hon. T. B. Kay is home from Newport, after an enjoyable stay at Oregon's pleasant summer resort.

Mrs. E. J. Harris, of Brooks, visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Allison, in this city yesterday.

Miss Angie McCulloch has gone to Newport, and is at the Damon cottage on Nye Creek, enjoying an outing.

Hon. Squire Farrar returned Sunday from Newport, after a week's enjoyment of an outing on the beaches.

Herman W. Barr and mother, Mrs. J. G. Barr, have gone to the Santiam country to look after their timber interests.

H. M. Branson returned Sunday night from a two weeks' stay at Newport, where his family is encamped for the summer.

J. W. Belcher returned to his home in Portland yesterday afternoon from a visit to his sister, Mrs. S. A. Koser, in this city.

Mrs. F. J. Babcock and Mrs. J. H. Hase left for Newport yesterday to spend the heated season in that noted summer resort.

Miss Greata Rosenberg returned to her home in Seattle yesterday, after spending several days in this city, the guest of Miss Cora Takington.