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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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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 these, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified 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



LOANING THE SCHOOL FUND.

Now that the Tracy incident has closed, some of the state papers that are never happy unless indulging their in-born tendency to distrust the honesty of public officials in general, are grieving because Treasurer Moore reports over \$500,000 on hand, unloaned, in the school fund, and, occasionally, the inference is broadly made that more of this fund could be loaned if the Land Board was as careful of the state's interests as it should be, etc.

Some of these papers have gone so far as to insist that the law should be amended so as to allow school districts and counties to borrow money from the school fund, and have drawn solemn pictures of the loss to our own people resulting from the necessity of borrowing money out of the state by school districts, finally concluding that the privilege has been denied school districts in order that the surplus might pile up in the treasury that it might be used for "corrupting influences" in politics.

The Statesman takes this occasion to call the attention of such papers, and the public generally, to the following amendment to the law providing for lending the school fund:

"Provided, however, that, if at any time there be a surplus of either of these funds over and above all loans applied for, the State Land Board may, in its discretion, invest such portion of such surplus as in their judgment they may deem proper, in bonds issued by municipal corporations and school districts in the state of Oregon, the legality of such bonds to be approved by the Attorney General." Page 129, Session Laws, 1901.

There are over 2,000 school districts in this state, and the Statesman is informed that only two applications for loans by them have been made in the eighteen months since this law was enacted. The school districts do not seem to be worrying half so much about the matter as some of our hysterical editors.

RECIPROCITY THAT IS ONE SIDED

The Statesman a few days ago received a circular letter from the National Reciprocity League, non-partisan, having its headquarters at Chicago, accompanied by a booklet containing the usual stock arguments in favor of reciprocity. These may be briefly summarized to the effect that reciprocity will give our manufacturers better access to the world's markets for their surplus, while giving foreigners access for their surplus to our own markets. The booklet repudiates the argument that there should be no modification of the tariff which involves injury to any home industry, and which permits such industry to be sole judge of whether such modification will cause injury. The circular announces that the league purposes to conduct an aggressive campaign in the interests of reciprocity.

The first page of the booklet gives the names of the directors of the league. Among them we look in vain for any representative of the great agricultural and horticultural interests of the country. They are all manufacturers, with the solitary exception of the secretary of a stock-breeding association which, presumably, wants to enlarge the market for meat in Europe.

The arguments in favor of the kind of reciprocity wanted by the league are more familiar than satisfactory to our people in this part of the country. They are prone to look upon this reciprocity as one-sided and opposed to their interests.

What the Reciprocity League seems to want is that it should have the ear of the people and Congress for its own argument and that opposing interests should keep silent. There is no right or reason in that.

The league claims to be non-partisan. No doubt it is, politically. Its politics and partisanship are to make money for its members. It should remember that there are others who would like to make some money. But it would even seek to deprive them of a fair show for a living.

Reciprocity is not as popular as it used to be, before the matter was looked into thoroughly and some trite truisms made, which were never rational.

led by the Senate. There were very good reasons why they were not failed.

THE ROSE STATE.

The Portland Rose Society has published a very neat and instructive book, entitled, "Roses at Portland, Oregon, and How to Grow Them." A copy has been sent to the Statesman through the kindness of Mrs. A. Ella S. Stearns, of 592 Market Street Drive, the treasurer of the society.

This book is valuable to any one who may be interested in rose culture in the Willamette valley. The price is 50c, with an additional 4c for postage. Any wishing copies can procure them by communicating with Mrs. Stearns.

The pamphlet was compiled by two of Portland's prominent rosarians, Mr. Frederick Holman and Mr. William S. Sibson.

There is a great deal of the book that is of general interest. The following, under the heading, "Oregon as a Rose Country," is among the matters of general value:

"Oregon is naturally a rose country. This is shown by the numerous varieties and great quantities of its wild roses. The common soil is a somewhat heavy yellow clay, rich with vegetable mold. It contains iron in small quantities, which is universally diffused. The best soil for roses is that kind of clay, properly enriched. While a rose will grow in a sandy soil, it does not like such a soil, and if it does not show the effect in the growth of the bush, it is liable to in the substance and color of the flower."

There is a great deal of matter in the book proving that Oregon "is the greatest rose state in the Union."

Not much more than half of the school land of the state of Oregon has as yet passed into private hands. Probably not half of the total when the sections as yet unsurveyed come into the market. Some years ago it was thought the sales of school lands in Oregon had reached the high-water mark. But the receipts from this source during the month of July were larger than for any previous month since the lands were put on sale. This rush for the lands in the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, set apart for the benefit of the public schools in Oregon, continues, and the indications are that the demand will not grow less for a long time. Oregon is a great state in extent of territory. There are vast reaches as yet unsettled, especially in the eastern and southeastern portions of the state. The Willamette valley is large. It is an empire in extent. But the county of Lake is larger than the whole Willamette valley. Harney, Malheur and Crook are about the same size. Those counties will be long have connection by rail with the outside world, and lands there now considered of little or no value will be brought under cultivation by means of irrigation and will yield vast returns from the products of the soil. This is saying nothing of the possibilities of riches under the surface and the forest wealth in some districts. In other Eastern Oregon counties, and in the coast countries, vast tracts will come under cultivation that have been idle, letting loose enormous additions to the commerce of the state, and bringing about the sales of the school lands. Oregon has only just now entered upon its period of greatest growth and development.

The other railroads, that have been doing business in the Northwest for years and years, have waited so long that they have allowed the Gould roads to have a chance to get into the vast Southeastern Oregon country first, to say nothing of the Southwestern Oregon country. There are great opportunities for development in those sections, and for building up a profitable transportation business. Some of the counties that will be traversed by the Gould lines from Salt Lake to Coos Bay would make very good sized states in the East.

The bellboys of a Minneapolis hotel are on a strike, not on account of wages or restriction of their time-honored privilege of being saucy, but because for breakfast they are supplied only with beefsteak, buttered toast, eggs, fried potatoes, fruit and coffee. They demanded wheat cakes and maple syrup. (The nation may rise in arms if their demand is not granted. Our boys must not be ground down in this manner.)

If you can give \$1000 to Willamette University, give it. If you can give more or less, give it. But if you can give no money at all, you can at least speak a good word and induce or help a student to attend. This is your duty, if you live in Salem or have interests here or hereabouts. It is your privilege if you have no interests here or do not live here.

Ex-Queen Lit of Hawaii is extremely wrath—which for a female of her age and figure is unseemly—because she has been required to pay an income tax on the large allowance she receives for doing nothing, and being nothing but an ex-Queen—and not altogether an admirable one at that—though there have been lots worse.

Wonders will never cease. The Democrats carried Tennessee by large majorities.

FOR DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

The following is from the Spokane Spokesman-Review:

"The farmers may think that President Hill has done them some good by a slight reduction in his rates for hauling wheat, but as a matter of fact he would have done them more good by raising the rates," said J. E. Hunt, a farmer of Whitman county, yesterday. "I thoroughly believe that the only way in which the farmers of the Inland Empire will ever shake off the yoke of the railroads is to go into diversified farming. That was the salvation of the Eastern and Middle Western states and the same rule will apply to the Palouse and Big Bend countries. Until something else besides wheat is raised the farmer will forever be at the mercy of the railroad."

"What does a reduction of ten per cent mean when the farmer is making but 10 cents a bushel on his wheat above the expenses of raising? That is the condition in which the farmers have been for the past 10 years and the only wonder is that they have been as prosperous as they have."

"We have the greatest country in the world for an agricultural section, and the intelligent farmer of Whitman or Walla Walla county will be as independent as any one some time. What will bring the West to its highest state of prosperity and solidity, however, is a large population and diversified and intensive farming. Our lands are too rich to exhaust them with the profitless raising of wheat, when fancy stock, hogs, chickens, cows and vegetables could be supported on the land with much less trouble and expense. The homeseeker movement will gradually introduce these new ideas and a generation hence the days of sowing a 320-acre farm exclusively to wheat, while vegetables, butter and eggs are bought at the grocery store, will be a thing of the past."

"As to the wheat crop this year, there is no certainty about it. The reports of a bumper crop have not been founded on fact and have been started mostly by the enthusiasts. The present indications are that there will be an average yield, but nothing above the ordinary. Farm and harvest hands are scarce and wages will be higher than last year. What we now have to fear are the early rains. But the reduction of wheat rates at the recent conference will do more to retard the growth of the country and delay the inauguration of diversified farming than anything that has yet happened to the country."

The argument of this Eastern Washington farmer in favor of diversified and intensified farming for his section applies with added force to the Willamette valley, for the very good reason that this section of the Northwest is better adapted to the production of diversified crops.

The conditions here are better suited to dairying and the turning off of pork and poultry products; better suited to the raising of flax for its fibre, to the cultivation of hops, to the raising of most fruits and vegetables. It does not cost the farmer of the Willamette valley as much to get his stock through the winter as it does his brother in Eastern Washington. The land can be worked here more days during the year than is possible in Eastern Washington. This always provided the land here has proper drainage.

Diversified and intensified crops are the things for Eastern Washington farmers. But more so for the farmers of the Willamette valley.

BURNS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Scotch element is strong and influential in American life and keeps itself in close relations with the old home. The proposition to reproduce at the World's Fair of 1904 at St. Louis the Robert Burns cottage has struck a popular chord. The "Auld Clay Bogle," the very humble cottage under the thatched roof of which Robert Burns was born on the 25th of January, 1759, is of clay, with a sanded front, whitewashed, and was built mainly by the hands of the poet's father while he was working as a gardener for Ferguson of Doonholm. The house, as all pilgrims to Ayr know, is one story high, and consists of a kitchen in one end and a best parlor in the other. In the latter is a fireplace and, in a niche by its side, a bed. As to Bobbie, it is the opinion of the old wives of the town that

The bed in which he first began To be that various thing called man Was in the tiny kitchen. Replicas of the bed and other important items in the little white house in Ayr are included in the St. Louis scheme.

The co-operation of the leading Burns societies and other Scottish associations both in Scotland and in America has been promised. A suggestion has been made that the replicas of the cottage and relics shall be free gifts from the sons of Scotland—whether at home or abroad—to St. Louis. Further, if permissible, it is proposed also to build some other historic Scottish structure on the Fair Grounds, as rooms will be needed for the accumulation of Scottish relics that promise to pour in. John W. Dick, St. Louis, is president, and James M. Dixon, St. Louis, is secretary of the Burns Cottage Association.

ANOTHER YOUNG OLD MAN.

N. Y. Sun: The prescription of Ralph Bullock, of Fort Hamilton, who smoked a clay pipe and sang a song on the 194th anniversary of his birthday:

"Live outdoors. Smoke, eat and drink when you feel like it, and never let worry enter your daily life. Take life as you find it, and always manage to find it pleasant."

Good, easy doctrine for a good, easy man. Plenty of outdoors. Nothing to worry. Take things as you find them. Care killed a cat. As to the

smoking, eating and drinking, note that not all of us have Mr. Bullock's admirable constitution. Puffing and moistening of clay might be death to us. But we love the hearty old cock and shall never forgive him if he doesn't last to 150.

Marion county has taken the lead in the matter of good roads in Oregon, and she must keep it. But it may as well be understood that this leadership, if it is to be maintained, will require work and persistence and enthusiasm in the cause of good roads on the part of our people. We must make up our minds that good roads are a good thing, that we want good roads, and that we are going to have them, even though they will cost some money. The people of the Liberty neighborhood have set a pace that other communities will have to hustle in order to follow. The farmers of that district, assisted by some of the business men of Salem, contributed the whole of the work and money necessary to have the crushed rock hauled onto the road leading towards Salem, the county paying the cost of the crushing of the rock. In this way the whole cost of the road is cleaned up in one season. This is a good thing where the community is able to stand it, and the people of the Liberty neighborhood evidently think they are.

Hon. H. B. Miller, who has been United States Consul at Niu Chwang, China, for two and a half years, is home with his family. He is not very enthusiastic over the prospects of developing great markets for our products over there some time. He does not think the Chinaman who lives on about 2 cents a day, gold, is going to be able to buy high American apples, or anything else from anywhere at high prices. Mr. Miller will probably soon give up his office and devote himself to his orchards and other interests in Oregon.

Wheat and oats are not turning out as well as expected in most cases. The splendid appearance of the grain led to large expectations for the harvest. This is additional argument for diversified crops and the raising of more live stock on the farms—more milk cows, poultry, hogs, beef cattle, sheep and goats. When there is thorough diversification and increase of live stock to the full limit of the pasture lands, then there will be little complaint on account of yields of grain crops below expectations.

In a recent speech at the Mansion House Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that the total cost of the Empire of the war in South Africa and the campaign in China was in round numbers \$1,140,000,000 of which amount \$375,000,000 has been already contributed by the taxpayers. He promised the people lighter taxes next year but at the same time warned them against getting into any more expensive troubles.

Charles M. Schwab, the president of the billion dollar steel trust, finds the duties of managing a concern of such magnitude too strenuous. He is broken in health and will retire and seek recovery in some foreign country.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

There is a story of a Salem man who went to the coast and got such a surfeit of crabs that he now walks sideways. The same man was at the coast a few years ago and ate so many clams that his stomach rose and fell with the tide twice every twenty-four hours.

Some one has figured it out that the annual liquor bill of the United States would in seven years create a fund sufficient to buy the railroads of the United States. The bill for 1901 was \$1,350,000,000.

Yesterday was election day in Tennessee and up to a late hour a small, unimportant precinct only reported two killed and one wounded out of a four-handed fight.

A Fairview, Washington county, farmer has made big money in the raising

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-worked in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits.

by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Send 3c. in stamps, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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

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We printed over 300,000 Hop Tickets last year and we expect to print more than that this year. We have the best of facilities for printing and numbering which enables us to print and number the tickets at one operation.

You will want tickets soon. Bring in your orders early.

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Seal Brown Stallion; star, near hind foot white, and a very few white hairs on right front foot; 15 3-4 hands high. Bred by C. E. Emery, Forest City Stock Farm, Cleveland, Ohio. Foaled June 1, 1885. Will make the season, 1902, at the Red Front Barn, corner Trade and Commercial Streets, Salem, Oregon. His colts may be seen at the State Fair Grounds.

Claggett & Hatch, Props

of cucumbers this year. Here is an instance of extracting sunshine from cucumbers.

Two Cleveland, Ohio, policemen arrested a man who deserves a place among the ingenious and original conveyers and snappers-up of unconsidered trifles. His pockets had a protuberance that made the patrolmen suspicious. The first pocket into which they peeped contained a collection of pigs' ears. At the station house further search showed that all his pockets, his blouse, his trousers, the lining of his coat, sagged with pigs' ears. The weight of his cargo was found to be fifty pounds. An Eastern paragrapher says in regard to this: "Now, a man with a passion for whistles might steal pigs' tails, but why should anybody want pigs' ears; and why should any collector of those ornaments want fifty pounds of 'em? There is more in this case than meets the ear. This Cleveland must be a genius."

There are this year two Republican tickets in Vermont and one Democratic ticket. The Republicans are divided on the question of prohibition or high license, and the Democrats hope to win the Governorship in that Gibraltar of Republicanism.

Has Its Limitations. Yes, "love your neighbor as yourself." But if you'd save your life, Don't let this axiom extend Unto your neighbor's wife.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Taxpayers will please take notice that all taxes will become delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in October next, and that the time will not be extended on account of a rush to pay taxes during the last few days that you have for paying them. By order of the County Court.

B. B. COLBATH, Sheriff.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Collector of the Port Stranahan has been notified that the Treasury Department has approved a plan of the collector for the payment of duties on passengers' baggage on the pier by the checks of express companies drawn against deposits of the companies in the subtreasury. For many years importers have paid duties by checks on deposits made by their banks in the subtreasury. The deposit of any express company is not to be less than \$5000, made daily before 10 a. m. In addition each company must deposit \$10,000 in United States Government bonds, to secure overdrafts and to indemnify the collector for any loss which may occur.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—Local newspapers publish reports of a fight between two battalions of Turkish Infantry and a band of Bulgarian-Macedonian revolutionists, near Uskub, European Turkey. The revolutionists were cut to pieces, and the Turks had many men killed or wounded.

Miss Lelo Nicklin leaves today for a trip to Seattle and other points.

REWARD FOR THE CONVICTS

Governor Geer Says It Ought to Go to the Posse

WHICH CAPTURED TRACY, AND TO YOUNG GOLDFINCH—THINKS MRS. WAGGONER, OF CHEHALIS, OUGHT TO HAVE HALF OF THE MERRILL REWARD.

The reward for the capture and return of Merrill has not been made yet, and there seems a likelihood of their not being paid soon. This is not because the officers are anxious to avoid payment, but because the various claimants in Lincoln county, Wash., have not agreed on a division of it.

Governor T. T. Geer was yesterday asked as to the latest development in the case and his opinion of the rewards. He answered that no further claims had been received for the Tracy reward, that the only claims in were those of the Creston posse, and that no claim was being made by Mrs. Waggoner. Continuing he said:

"The Governor of Oregon has nothing to do with offering or paying rewards for escaped convicts. My opinion is, however, that Mrs. Waggoner should be paid perhaps one-half the Merrill reward and the Tracy reward divided equally between the five men who actually captured him and the boy Goldfinch."

Supt. J. D. Lee is equally without further information. He says he is anxious to pay the Tracy reward at an early date, and hopes the Creston and Davenport, Wash., people will soon reach an agreement on the subject. He recently received a letter from one of the Creston party, asking if he could pay them the reward, if they furnished an indemnifying bond to the state of Oregon, by some Oregon company, but Mr. Lee declined this, as he is anxious to finish up the matter at once, and leave no chance for litigation later on. It is expected the Washington people will soon settle the dispute amicably.

In speaking of the return of the dead body of Tracy, and the effect it had on the prisoners, Warden J. T. Janes said yesterday that a majority of the prisoners was well pleased with the capture and death of the outlaw, and that the small portion, which had gloated over Tracy's escape and had with difficulty suppressed the joy felt over his eluding the posess, was crestfallen, and that as a result of the return of Tracy's dead body, there was more of a feeling of law and order in the big prison.