

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 subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue our criticism 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 do not. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing in this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



RUSSIA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

It has been evident for some time back that the Russian Government was preparing to take fresh steps to emancipate itself from the clauses of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, which prohibited the maintenance of a Russian war navy in the Black Sea. The bases of the new move were undoubtedly laid at the conference held during the past spring and summer between the Emperor Nicholas and the French President, the King of Italy and the German Emperor, and the details are still unknown. The events of the last few weeks, however, throw some light on the situation; and the reports just published of the propositions said to have been made to the Sultan by the Grand Duke Nicholas, during his recent visit to Constantinople, seem to bring things to a focus. The gist of the matter appears to be that the Sultan will sooner or later have the option presented to him of becoming a mediatised sovereign under the joint protection of certain European powers, or under that of Russia alone. The statement of the Austrian Prime Minister regarding the settlement of the Dardanelles question by arbitration points to the first. Meanwhile the course of the trouble in Macedonia will afford some indication of the direction events are likely to take.

The restoration of order there and the co-operation of the Bulgarian Government with the Porte in preventing further agitation will point to the ascendancy of Russia at Yildiz Kiosk; and this is all the more likely because the Sultan cannot fail to remember his abandonment by England, France and Austria in 1877, although these Powers were bound by a tripartite agreement to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Another point in Russia's favor is that though she exacted a heavy indemnity from Turkey after the war of 1877-78, which was recognized by the Berlin Congress, the Russian Government has exercised no undue pressure for its payment; and, following the policy enunciated by Prince Gortschakoff at that congress in regard to the general debt of Turkey, has taken no part in what he described as the exploitation of the Turkish people.

The situation in the Near East, thinks an able contemporary, is becoming more interesting than that in the Far East. All eyes are turned to the Mediterranean, particularly to the shores of the Levant.

A NUISANCE AND NO USE.

The following from the San Francisco Bulletin is commended to the attention of young men.

Looking for employment as a reporter, a man came into the Bulletin office a few days ago and presented two letters of introduction and recommendation, the first from one of the leading Episcopal ministers in this city, the second from the wife of a professor at Berkeley. Before the letters were opened he was advised as follows:

"The people from whom these letters come are very estimable folk, for whom the management of this paper has the utmost respect, and it would be a genuine pleasure to oblige them. But a newspaper, and every other business concern employing people, must buy labor as it buys merchandise and must

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One-fourth of a bottle cured me."
L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Ayer's Pills cure any tendency to biliousness or constipation, and thus hasten recovery. Purely vegetable. Gently laxative.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

get the best in the market for the money. Now, neither of the writers of those letters can know anything about your ability as a reporter. They may have a high regard for you, personally, they may wish you to get employment, but in so much as they may testify to your ability as a newspaperman, their opinion and recommendation must be perfunctory and worth nothing. And it is only on your ability as a newspaperman that you will get employment if you get it. Certainly neither of your sponsors would expect this paper to employ you unless your services would be of use to it. Now, without taking these letters into account, tell what you can do and prove that in employing you the Bulletin would make a profitable investment."

Every employer has received such letters of recommendation, and every one, perhaps without preaching so long a sermon about it, has taken or rejected the applicant on his merits. The perfunctory letter of recommendation is a nuisance and an abuse, and, since it does no good to its bearer, ought to go out of existence.

In practically all cases the writer of such letters signs his name to them against his own desire. Often he knows little or nothing about the ability or character of the person whom he recommends, but he signs the letter because being solicited thereto, he fears to give offence by refusing. Many times it happens that a man, after giving such a letter to an applicant, sends word to the addresser of the letter to pay no attention to it. One prominent man once wrote to the management of the Bulletin requesting that no heed be given to any letter of recommendation, signed by him, which might be presented, for, when he was interested in a man, he would call in person to recommend him. No heed would have been given to the letters in any case, for in this day of keen commercial competition a business concern cannot afford to hire men who cannot obtain and hold a position by their own merit.

As a rule, the writer of a perfunctory letter of recommendation is aware that it will avail nothing. Were it the custom of employers to pay men salaries to please writers of recommendation letters it would be positively impudent, not to say dishonest, to write such letters. To gain a place, with a salary, for a man by lying about his ability would certainly border on the crime of obtaining money under false pretenses. Nobody would write to a merchant: "The bearer is a very good and very intelligent man. Please give him a load of merchandise for nothing." Neither would the man who freely writes letters of recommendation ask a bank or a jobber to give credit to another of whose honesty and standing they knew nothing. Why, then, will people recommend for employment men with whom they have only slight acquaintance or even no acquaintance at all?

However, the writer and the addressee of such letters understand each other. The only man who is fooled is the bearer. A letter of recommendation does not help him, and he would make a more favorable impression on the average employer by seeking employment on his own merits and relying on his personality and his fitness to recommend him.

ONE KIND.

The advertising committee of the Improvement Club has wisely decided to get out separate styles of folders for tourists and homeseekers. Tell everyone what he wants to know is the secret of advertising.—San Jose Mercury.

One kind is sufficient for Salem—the kind that attracts homeseekers. And the \$9,000 additional folders promised ought to be forwarded without delay; indeed, they should have been sent on before this, to the immigration department of the Harriman lines.

There is printed in another part of the Statesman of this morning an editorial article that appeared in the Oregonian of Sept. 24th. It is an able presentation of the advantages of livestock breeding and feeding in the Willamette valley. But there has been some comments upon the statements that seem to detract from fruit growing, poultry raising, etc. We believe that it was not the intention of the writer of the article in the Oregonian to detract from these branches of agriculture, but merely to fortify his arguments in favor of the livestock industry. The Willamette valley puts up the best prunes in the world, and this branch of agricultural industry is bound to be permanent. It will also be progressive, and varieties will be developed, if they are not already here, that will obviate the difficulties incident to the late rains of the spring and the early rains of the fall. So with the growing of apples and pears and all the small fruits. There are hundreds of Willamette valley farmers who are making money in poultry raising, both on a small and a large scale, and time will demonstrate that this section possesses splendid advantages for the production of the best poultry products at a profit. The important thing is the increase of our herds of livestock. But this will promote every other branch of diversified and intensified farming in the Willamette valley.

On account of the enormous crops to be moved, and the rush of anthracite coal to the cities, there is expected to be the greatest coal famine in the history of the country this winter. After the election of President McKinley, in 1896, and for a few years

following, when there was such an increase of freight business the country over, many of the railroad managers feared the making of new cars was likely to be overdone. For a long time now, however, they have seen that it cannot be overdone. The manufacturers cannot keep up with their orders, and thus the turning out of new cars is limited and always below the demands for them. This is growing to be a big country.

N. Y. Sun: Honorable fame may be won in many ways; and all sorts of feet may hobble up the stairs to the proud temple. The glory of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson, of Rolling Prairie, Ind., is not the dimmest or the least among the constellations of renown. They have eaten pancakes for breakfast every day for twenty-five years. A Chicago statistician estimates that they have eaten 228,125 breakfast pancakes; and they are still in the prime of life and many years of happiness and pancakes lie before them. They may hope to reach the 500,000 mark, an event to celebrate grandly. If you have the constitution, much may be done in the pancake-punishing line; and it is rather more intellectual than most writing or reading.

A new religious sect has appeared at Borga, Finland. One of its peculiarities is the use of bread and coffee in the communion service. There is a multiplicity of sects and churches without end. At the meeting of Congregationalists in Salem last week some one told the story of a small town in Oregon in which there are ten churches, where one church would serve much better. Recently there was a revival there, and one woman was converted. She was asked what church she wished to unite with, and the names of several represented there were mentioned. "There is not a church in this town I would belong to," said the woman. And so it looked like it would become necessary to organize a new church for the benefit of the new convert.

It may be some time before the business of the strike commission appointed by the President to settle the differences in the anthracite districts is finished. It may be a year. A dispatch from Washington says: "It is the desire of the President and of all parties concerned that the investigation to be made by this commission shall be thorough and exhaustive. No one in authority will make any predictions as to the time that will be required in the work of the committee, but it is generally believed that an investigation of the character desired will keep the commission employed for several months, and possibly for a year."

Judge Burnett, of Salem, has rendered a decision of interest to hop-growers, to the effect that the ordinary contract made for the sale of hop crops are voidable, because they are too one-sided. They are intended to bind the grower, if hops should rise, but to leave the buyer loose to void his contract if the price should decline. It is all turkey for the buyer and buzzard for the producer. It is an unusual decision, but one in accord with equity.—Portland Evening Telegram. There are some dealers, however, who have not used the jug-handle contracts. They will avoid them in the future.

The opinion of Attorney General Blackburn concerning the initiative and referendum amendments to the Constitution, as to whether it is now in force, is published in full elsewhere in the Statesman of this issue, excepting only some of the references to authorities. It reads like a sound and well considered opinion. He holds that the amendment is now in force, and that no act of the Legislature is necessary to render it operative. His reasons for this conclusion are clearly stated.

Italy's threat to discipline Turkey unless the Porte apologizes or makes reparation for the misconduct of some of his subjects is another illustration of the story told of a well-known Oregonian, who, having kicked a fellow out of a barroom, a few nights after found the same fellow kicking another out of the same barroom, and upon asking him how it happened that he had so much nerve, the fellow replied: "Well, Colonel, we know who to kick!"

We think the persons who are claiming that the proposed appropriation for the 1905 Exposition will be voted down are belittling the people of the state of Oregon. They are broader gauged, more progressive and enterprising than their detractors paint them. They will, we believe, take advantage of this opportunity, if it is given, to show it.

Sweden has the oldest vessel in the Baltic, perhaps in the world, in the schooner Emanuel, built in 1749. First a private and now used in the lumber trade. The Danish schooner Maren, also in the lumber trade, was built in 1806, is still seaworthy, and has been owned by one family for 162 years.

One of the reasons urged for the calling of an extra session of the Legislature is dissipated by the opinion of the Attorney General, concluding that the initiative and referendum amendment is now in full force and operative.

In view of the recent coal famine in the East some one suggested that the

great volume of novels pouring from the printing presses might be used for fuel. The matter was discouraged, however, by some one rising up to say they would not do for the purpose; they are too green.

The Supreme Court of Washington has decided that a Japanese cannot become a citizen of the United States. If that decision holds, as a corollary Japanese immigration should be restricted. We do not want immigrants, who are not of material to be made citizens.—San Jose Mercury. But we are not getting a great deal of it just now. Japan is prosperous, and most of the people of that country are staying at home.

A striking feature of the resolutions adopted by the convention of the anthracite miners was the phrase, "We the duly elected representatives of men and boys employed." This is probably the first time on record that a convention of men assembled to decide upon a really national controversy in which the American boy has been recognized as an element of considerable consequence.

A Salem business man asked yesterday what has become of the promise of the Greater Salem Commercial Club to the immigration department of the Harriman lines to send \$9,000 more circulars descriptive of the Capital City and its surroundings. Guess it is lost, strayed or stolen.

German professors are not likely to grow rich. Seven years ago 191 drew salaries of \$250 or less, 87 went as high as \$400, 74 up to \$1,000, 59 to \$1,500, and 27 to \$2,000. There were fourteen that obtained between that sum and \$2,500, 15 as high as \$4,000, 7 up to \$5,000 and 4 above \$5,000.

Salem's streets have seldom shown a busier appearance than they exhibited yesterday. The streets were crowded all day, and the total volume of sales, if it could be ascertained, would certainly make a splendid footing.

One of the oldest coins in the world, the German thaler, is disappearing. It is to be replaced by a four-mark piece, equivalent to our American dollar, as the five-mark silver pieces have been found to be too heavy.

Burning a negro at the stake does not even provoke a newspaper scare-head now. Nothing like getting used to such things. Civilization is a great boon to humanity.—Exchange.

The Editorials of the People column may grow a little warm at times. But we guess it will not be necessary to go to the expense of ordering asbestos paper to print it on.

The "cannon king" is in Salem. He has attracted a great deal of attention in various cities and countries all over the civilized world. He is a remarkable man in his line.

If King Alfonso, the boy ruler, pays us a visit, he will be given a chance to see "how much better we like a man after we have fought with him."

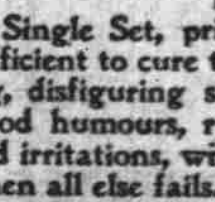
The theatrical boards in Salem have been rather bare for some days. But a large number of splendid attractions are coming within the next few months.

ITCHING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

CUTICURA

The set, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, Cuticura Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humour germs.



A Single Set, price \$1, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE

CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preventing, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, laxative, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Epsom Salts, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in packet vials, 60 doses, price, 25c. Sold throughout the world. See also CUTICURA Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Price, 25c. per box. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Price, 25c. per box. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Price, 25c. per box.



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

TO THE OLD HOME

If you are going home—to your childhood's home—this year, remember that the NORTHERN PACIFIC leads to everybody's home.

You can go by way of St. Paul to Chicago, or St. Louis, and thence reach the entire East and South. Or, you can go to Duluth, and from there use either the rail lines, or one of the superb Lake Steamers down the lakes to Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo—the Pan-American City.

Start right and you will probably arrive at your destination all right, and, to start right, use the Northern Pacific, and, preferably the "NORTH COAST LIMITED" train, in service after MAY 5th.

Any local agent will name rates.

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.

AN INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING.

(Oregonian, Sept. 24.)

It has taken Western Oregon nearly sixty years to learn the simple fact that the country is better adapted for the production and maintenance of livestock than for either fruit growing or general farming, and that its "best hold" and its future lie in the development of the industries which rest upon stock-breeding and stock-keeping.

There have been reasons why this fact which now appears so plain, has been slow in impressing itself upon the general mind. The pioneer period, which lasted practically until 1865, when the first railroad found its way up the Willamette valley, taught us little in an industrial sense excepting that the climate was mild and the soil marvelously fertile, and that anything planted in the ground would grow if it had half a chance. The second period, which lasted from 1865 until the early '80s, taught us nothing, since there was no commercial market for anything but wheat, and therefore no motive for experimenting in other forms of production and no means of determining relative commercial values.

It was not until the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by which we were brought into touch with the commercial world, that there was any motive for branching out into a varied industry excepting upon such narrow scale as was necessary to supply the local demands. When the era of wider markets opened, the effort to meet the new conditions was boldly made, but without anything approaching a true knowledge of the limitations of our situation. We were deceived by the demonstrated fertility of the soil, by the mildness of the climate, and by the results of seasons of special advantage, into the theory that Oregon could beat the world in almost everything. We went into fruit growing, and, excepting in apples, in especially fortunate localities, we did not beat the world; and it was the same with our prunes, cherries and peaches were supremely fine, there could be no dependence upon the product year in and year out. Oftentimes the rains persist so late in the spring as to wash the blossoms from the trees; oftentimes they come so early in the fall as to cause the fruit to rot at the pit before it is ripe for picking. We found that while our tenderer fruits fresh from the tree are more luscious than the fruits of California, they have not the toughness of skin and the strength of fiber which enable them to "stand up" under long transportation; in other words, that while immediately and intrinsically better than the California fruits, they have not the keeping quality which at this long distance from market is essential to commercial value.

And in relation to general farm production it dawned upon us at last that in comparison with the agricultural Middle West we are handicapped by the relative shortness of our working season. The rains last too late in the spring and come too soon in the fall to give time enough for the farmer to do his work or the land to develop its crops; and due to this fact there are many things which the Oregon farmer must work at a disadvantage whenever he has to meet the competition of other countries where the working and crop season is longer. For years the fact was cited that Minnesota eggs, Illinois hams and Iowa poultry sold in our markets at prices our own people could not meet, and the fact was charged against the Willamette valley farmers to their discredit; and it was long before we realized that it was not lack of industry or thrift on the part of our farmers, but the shortness of our working season, which made competition difficult or impossible during part of each year.

But the conditions which shorten our working season and so put us at a disadvantage in some respects, contribute to our advantage in others. Much rain makes much grass. And much grass is a certain foundation for the stock business. And for livestock and its products the demand is insatiable. Domestic animals thrive in all the weather known to this country, and its long season of rain puts no limitation upon the labors of the stock business. The stock industry is one in which our working season covers or

may be made to cover every day in the year, and to which our moist climate is not a drawback, but on the other hand an amazing aid. And under these conditions it is not surprising that energy and capital are seeking the business.

Within the past five years the number of cows in the valley has been more than doubled. Lands long cropped to wheat with poor returns have been given to pasture and have advanced in value. Forage crops, of which until lately even our most progressive agriculturists knew nothing, are being widely cultivated, and as the capabilities of the country for feed production develop there is a natural disposition to multiply the numbers and the variety of herds. It is found that there is more profit in feeding the grain product of a Willamette valley farm than in selling it in the market; and from this condition it is but a step to the importation of grain feed from the regions east of the mountains.

The livestock industry brings a multitude of profitable side industries into the country. The creamery has transformed our dairy practice, and is giving Oregon a commercial reputation. The cheese factory is another source of large profit. Western Oregon is counted on nowadays as a source of beef supply. The country for the first time in its history produces more hogs than it consumes. In brief, the livestock industry has become one of the large interests of the country; and under this industry, which is making constant and heavy advances, the country is more prosperous than it has been at any other period in its history. It has found a department of production in which the supply can never crowd the demand; to which it is specially adapted by nature; in which its working season is not curtailed by the earliness, the lateness nor the persistence of the Oregon mists.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

It is decided that a jug handled contract will not hold water.

The man who carries a lot of money around with him ought not to be heard to complain if he is held up and robbed. There are plenty of banks and safes for the keeping of money—and then there are plenty of good places in Salem to spend it.

President Roosevelt was 44 years old yesterday, Monday, October 27. He is young enough to be strenuous, but it seems more and more that he is old and experienced enough to have a very level head. And growing more so.

Perhaps Salem will wait until next year to send the other \$9,000 folders promised—after some of the people they should go to stray out here and help to pay for them.

A Salem boy wanted to know of his papa why President Roosevelt could not use "these fingers," holding up two fingers of his right hand. His papa gave it up. "Because they are mine," said the boy.

The Maine prohibition law is again disapproved. Witness this from the Lewiston Evening Journal: "For ourselves we declare that absolute freedom for the liquor traffic by law is better than absolute freedom of the traffic by nullified and boss-made law."

A boy attending one of the Salem public schools says there will surely be a special session in Salem this winter—in fact, several of them—in his school room.

One by one the wonders of our youth pass away. Barnum's bearded lady has just died.

The sunlight of publicity or even plain sunlight ought to be sufficient to take the water out of the salt trust.

Russia's Czar offers to take the Sultan of Turkey as a partner in a new firm of nations. The words "take in" are used advisedly.

HILL TALKS TO FARMERS. CROOKSTON, Minn., Oct. 27.—President Hill of the Great Northern made an address at the Farmers' Convention today. Fully 13,000 farmers were present.

Legal Blanks, Statesman Job Office.