

THE OREGON WEEKLY STATESMAN

Published every Tuesday and Friday by the STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

H. J. HENDRICKS, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, in advance, \$1.00; Three months, in advance, .35; One month, in advance, .12

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.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



ADVERTISING FRUIT.

W. D. Curtis, of the Curtis-Newhall Advertising Agency, of Los Angeles, publishers of Pacific Coast Advertising, has returned home after an extended trip through the East in the interest of Pacific Coast advertisers.

For a number of years past Mr. Curtis has advocated the advertising of California products in the East on a co-operative plan.

He has been a strong advocate of the advisability of co-operation on the part of California fruit growers, more particularly, because he realized that the Associated Fruit Growers of Southern California, as well as similar organizations in other portions of the state, may prosecute a vigorous advertising campaign, and thus dispose of the product of its members without burdening individual members with a very large assessment.

By a singular coincidence, Pacific Coast Advertising and the Advisor have each contained articles—both prepared at about the same time, but published during different months—advocating the adoption of tactics, by the California fruit growers, similar to those now in use by the furniture men of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Both Pacific Coast Advertising and the Advisor have recommended that the California fruit people do likewise.

Advertising of this character goes naturally to the magazines—later to the dailies in specific territory, which has not been productive of desired results.

Should the magazine publishers or representatives organize a movement to push along such a plan, and endeavor to secure a line of advertising from the California fruit men, they should co-operate with Mr. Curtis in making their advances.

The plan proposed would benefit the fruit growers in more ways than one. With the assistance of the right kind of advertising counsel they would undoubtedly be able to procure many write-ups in the magazines and newspapers at no cost whatever.

The possibilities in store for the California fruit growers are almost limitless. In time their product would attain a reputation all over the world. Advertising will sell all the

fruit California can produce—if it is judiciously applied—Pacific Fruit World, Los Angeles.

If it will pay to advertise California fruit, it will pay to advertise Oregon fruit. We cannot produce citrus fruits in Oregon, but the deciduous kinds we can raise of better quality than can be put upon the market by California. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, and many of the small fruits, such as strawberries, Oregon sends a better product to the market than California can send.

A TWENTY-YEAR TERM.

Senator Spooner is reported as saying: "If we could elect a good strong Republican President like Theodore Roosevelt, and a strong Republican Senate and House for a term of twenty years, it would be better for the country. I believe the demagogic tear-up comes too often in this country."

If Senator Spooner is quoted correctly, the speech was probably made when the weariness of a prolonged campaign had gotten the better of his judgment. It would be more to the point to say that when a man has made a record that voters could judge him by, he should be relieved from campaign duty.

A writer in the San Francisco Bulletin contends that the educational value of a Presidential campaign cannot be computed. If we admit that it causes some disturbance of business, it may be urged in reply that it is better to have business disturbed a few months once in four years than to suffer the consequences of a continuation of any policy during a period of twenty years.

Washington is today, in fact, the busiest workshop of history in the world—the place where history is constantly made. It is the center where gather all the creative forces of American life. As such it is bound to be one of the greatest—and in time the very greatest—of the social centers of mankind.

great museums, its gigantic library, with treasures more accessible to all comers than those of any other capital, have made it the resort of serious students, without a leavening of whom there can be no society of high class. It is practically free from the distractions of industry and commerce. Yet it has every convenience and facility of a modern city.

At Washington may be seen in operation the government of the most powerful nation. At Washington are increasingly determined the policies which make the history of mankind. As the financial capital of the world is slowly moving from London to New York, so the political center of the world is shifting from London to Washington.

The shrewdest observers of other nations recognize these facts. Every civilized government takes them into daily account. It is high time that the American people should also recognize the present and future position of their country's capital.

Travel is an excellent educational influence, but, it is urged by an able writer in a contemporary, there is really no reason why Americans who wish to broaden their minds by going where history is made and getting into contact with men who make it should not go to London or Paris for their social seasons.

They will find in Washington some of the greatest of living statesmen, administrators, scientists, and jurists—men of all the kinds which create and preserve institutions. Except the great creators of wealth—and even they will not be wholly absent—they will find there the men who really do, and in their doing move the world—the men who make history.

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BUDA PESTH'S TELEPHONIC NEWSPAPER.

The great drawback to the telephonic daily with a circulation of seven thousand wires, issued in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, under the direction of Theodor Puskas, who formerly collaborated with Edison, is the fact that it calls for too much time from its subscribers.

It is practically the "sound" newspaper dreamed of by Edward Bellamy, but from the description in Pearson's monthly for November it is difficult to see wherein it is a very much advanced improvement upon our ticker or the circuit telephone systems in operation throughout the rural districts of the West.

Subscribers to Puskas' telephonic daily pay 2 cents a day for their news.

THE NEW CHINESE CENSUS.

A new census has been taken of the population of China, which adds nearly one hundred millions to the average estimates of Europeans. The estimate of 400,000,000 has been considered as the result of estimates arrived at by a count of thickly settled provinces applied to the entire territorial area of the empire. The new census taken by Chinese gives a total of 426,000,000. This represents a gain of 46,000,000 on the estimate of E. M. Koehler, a German geographer, who conceded a population of 380,000,000 in 1882. An increase of 46,000,000 in the population of China in twenty years seems improbable, though the percentage of increase would be less than that of the United States in the same time.

THE NATION'S SOCIAL CENTER.

Washington, D. C. is generally conceded, will be more brilliant socially this winter than ever before. Notable persons from all over the country, to whom fortune has given leisure, will gather as never before in the nation's capital. The society of Washington is ceasing to be merely local or official. It is becoming national. And this winter will probably see its true character generally recognized.

This is well for many reasons. Washington is one of the most beautiful of cities—the most beautiful, all things considered, of national capitals. Its

receiver being included in the subscription price. At stated intervals during the day the different kinds of news are conveyed to the ear of the listener. At 10 o'clock, for example, the subscriber places his ear to the receiver and listens to the foreign telegrams; at 1 o'clock to local news; at noon to commercial news; at 1 p. m. to social news; at 2 to the closing markets, and at 3 to the sporting news, etc. The hours are fixed for the transmission of particular classes of intelligence, and the subscribers need only be at the phone when the information they desire to obtain is coming over the wire.

This is inconvenient, except in the case of a man of leisure, or an invalid, or a person who has complete control of his time. If one is occupied when the news he is most anxious to hear is coming in he loses it, of course. Not so with the printed sheet. He may pick it up and lay it down a hundred times and yet not miss a line it contains.

Regarded as a curiosity, or as a strange fulfillment of what we went to regard a few years ago as a fantastic vision, the telephone daily of Buda-Pesth is interesting, but, even though it has 650 miles of wires, employs 300 people, and counts among its subscribers a Prime Minister, it lacks the elements of a permanent institution. There is the chance that it may develop into something more practical, but what the busy world is looking for today is inventions that save time, not those which waste it.

AN IMMENSE BUSINESS.

The Postoffice Department has just issued an "Abstract of Principal Operations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1902," of the postal money order business of the United States. One of these was handed to the Statesman by Assistant Postmaster P. H. Raymond yesterday.

It makes some startling exhibits. It shows that \$213,551,279 in domestic money orders were issued in the year, an increase of \$29,095,212 over the year previous. In number these orders were 40,474,327, an increase of nearly 5,000,000. The fees for money orders for the year were \$2,732,731.

The loss to the Department through the improper payment of money orders in two years was only \$251. This is surprisingly small, showing how near to perfection the system is.

The number of domestic money order offices in operation October 15 was 34,127, an increase in one year of 3,598.

There is a fine showing made for the Rural Free Delivery service. The number of applications received by carriers on these routes was 625,946. The average amount of each domestic order issued was \$7.75.

The applications for money orders made to the Rural Free Delivery carriers are necessarily very fast. The Statesman quite frequently receives money orders applied for on the Rural Free Delivery routes in this section.

There is another feature that is increasing. Men who have amounts of money they do not wish to carry or keep in their houses, and who are not handy to banks, often buy postal money orders and keep them as they would bank checks. They are good at any time within a year, upon their endorsement.

There is a good deal of folderol about the immense amount of money that it was necessary to send to Oregon to take care of the crops—the inference being left by the newspaper reports that this money had to be borrowed for use here. The money used to take care of the crops in this part of Oregon, and we believe in other parts, belonged to the banks and the people here, nearly all of it. There is a bank in a town in the Willamette valley, not far from Salem, that has always heretofore borrowed money to take care of the demands incident to harvesting the hop crop and other crops. The past season not a cent was borrowed, and the deposits of this bank increased every day during the harvest season. One bank in Salem brought in at least \$500,000 to meet the demands of the harvest season, but the money was not borrowed. It belonged to the bank and its depositors. There was some money shipped to the Willamette valley from the East to help move the crops, but, for the most part, it already belonged to our people. It was not borrowed. The most satisfactory thing about the situation is the fact that a very large part of the money realized this year from the sales of hops, fruits and the other crops—millions of dollars—will remain here for permanent investment. There will be many improvements on the farms and in the cities of this part of Oregon. There will be better live stock on the farms, and more of it, and better and larger stocks of goods in the cities; and there will be a spreading out and an improvement in those ends of ways that will be felt in benefits and betterments for years to come.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Navy shows that its chief need is more men. The ships are all right, but it is more important that they be fully supplied with the right kind of men, and plenty of them.

Some weeks ago it was announced that 904 people had petitioned for a special session of the Oregon Legislature. Since that time the 900 have lost interest in the matter. The other four are still demanding that it be called.

The Treasury Department is prepared to distribute great quantities of pennies and nickels to meet the demand of the holiday trade. It will take many millions of dollars to move the toy crop this year.

No doubt Salem will have a big crowd today. Among the attractions are the splendid stocks of goods carried by our stores. Salem is growing to be a better and better trading point.

The Duke of Manchester says that he will never come to this country again. Well, we will just have to swallow our grief and endeavor to wail along without him.

examining physicians think so too. The extension of the "mortal error" from the pension claimant to the pension examiners appears novel. It is not probable, however, that there will be an epidemic of surrendering pensions large enough to effect any very considerable reduction in the pension appropriations.

Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, has just found out that some fraudulent entries have been made of timber lands in Oregon. This is ancient history here, and the great body of the timber lands that have been acquired through questionable methods has passed to the second and third owners, and so on in the track of commerce. The entries lately made are for the most part all right. It is a tempest in a teapot. It is a locking of the stable door long after the horses are stolen. However, the special agents of Mr. Hitchcock will be welcome, and if they can inaugurate any improvement that will amount to anything, it will be welcome.

The German trials prove, according to a cablegram, that express trains with electric traction can be safely run at seventy-five miles an hour. Further trials in order to develop still greater speed will not be made until next spring. It is to be presumed that the experts expect to reach a hundred miles or more an hour. The Germans are evidently desirous of becoming a fast going people.

General Toral, the man who surrendered Santiago, is reported to be insane. A few days ago the Spanish authorities asked him to explain the reason why he surrendered, and this drove him insane. Any American could have made the explanation in a very few words, and without any particular amount of brain worry.

Mr. Durst thinks the price of hops will reach 30 cents. The prediction may prove true, if Oregon hops continue to go to London. The American consumers need all the hops now left in this country, or will need them before the next harvest—and probably more than yet remain on this side of the Atlantic.

The Salem Woman's Club may take up the matter of providing Salem with a free public library. It would be a noble work. If the women will undertake it and stick to it persistently, they will succeed. Let them get the matter under way and they will have plenty of help.

Only \$12,000 yet to be pledged and Willamette University will be free of debt. Only the price of a few bales of hops—a little over 200 bales—and Oregon raised this year over \$6,000 bales. The \$12,000 ought to be raised before the end of the year, as predicted.

Governor Odell says David B. Hill was never loved by a woman. How does the Governor know? There are a great many queer women in existence.—Washington Post. And the Governor probably forgot David's mother, in the hurry of the campaign.

The head of the Immigration department of the Harriman lines, Mr. McKinney, says it will not be too late to send the 80,000 pamphlets promised by Salem in January. But he means January, 1903. Not January of 1904 or some later year.

There were a good many farmers on the streets of Salem yesterday, and not one of them was heard to complain that it was too dry to plow. It is wet enough to plow and to run steamboats on the Willamette, and Webfoot is herself again, thank you.

Special agents are on the way to Oregon to map out the plans for commencing irrigation work in this state, under the new law. That is reassuring. It should be kept going after it is started, and started as soon as possible.

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Some one facetiously remarks: "David Bennett Hill as a Presidential possibility went down with the crowd on the temporary grandstand."

Work is progressing on the New Year edition of the Statesman. It will be bigger and better than any of its predecessors—and this is saying a good deal.

A police captain in New York who died suddenly left \$100,000 in his desk. The Washington Star says: "Merely a little loose change—for a police captain."

The Spanish Ministry resigned again yesterday. They should stay in office a few days, when they think of it, for a change.

Ex-Senator Jewett, of St. Louis, says that a man should quit work at 90. He certainly should, especially if he is dead.

If the Republicans can do so well in an "off year" as they did last Tuesday, wonder what will happen in 1904?

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Block after block in Portland, where there are plank roadways built on piling, are fenced up, to prevent the possibility of damage suits against the city. The piling and roadways have rotted and are in an unsafe condition for travel. There are a number of bridges and sidewalks in Salem that need attention. In the absence of it, our city is liable to have damage suits of its hands. These might prove more expensive than extensive repairs.

There are not many bales of hops in Oregon left in the hands of the growers. Some of the dealers estimate the number as high as 25,000, and others as low as 18,000 bales. The way hops have been selling for the past ten days or two weeks, only two or three weeks more will be required to get all the hops out of first hands—though of course, it would be impossible to make such a clean sweep. When the growers have no more hops, or only a few bales, then look out for a struggle between the dealers and the brewers. It will be a tug of war, and this writer predicts that the brewers will pay well for their hops. It will serve them right, for staying out of the market when they could have had the hops from the growers at lower prices.

Congressman Williamson's first work in the interest of irrigation in Eastern Oregon. If he will make this his particular and principal job, and stay with it everlastingly, he can stay in Congress as long as he wants to.

When baseball games result in free fights there is always a division of opinion as to whether the playing of the pugilism furnished the most entertainment.

A photograph furnished the music at a Kansas man's funeral, and it is contended that, though he might have been in a cataleptic state when the services began, he was certainly dead when they ended.

Value of Punctuation.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail tells this story of the school inspector's recent visit to a small German town. Requesting the mayor to accompany him, the inspector heard the latter mutter, "I should like to know why that ass has come so soon again." Arrived at the first school, he began to examine the pupils in punctuation, but was told by the mayor, "We don't trouble about commas and such-like." The inspector merely told one of the boys to write on the blackboard: "The Mayor of Ritzelbützel says the inspector is an ass." "Now," he added, "put a comma after 'Ritzelbützel' and another after 'inspector'." The boy did so. "The inspector is believed to have changed his opinion as to the value of commas."

Six "That's" Properly Used. "Is there any English word," asks "Teacher," "which can appear six times consecutively in a sentence, and make correct English?" One of this teacher's pupils once wrote on a blackboard: "The man that keeps his temper rules the world." An inspector who was present objected to the word "that," and substituted "who." "Yes," says "Teacher," "it must be admitted, for all that, that that 'that' that inspector erased was properly used, as any good grammarian would tell you."

THIEVES MADE BIG HAUL. NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Emanuel Jacobs, a lawyer, reported to the police today that his residence, on Madison avenue, was entered by thieves last evening while the family was at dinner and \$3,000 worth of jewelry and valuable clothing stolen.

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-poisonous 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. Kilmor'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 from Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Coughs. "My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."—J. H. Burge, Macon, Col. Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones! The medicine that has cured the worst of deep coughs for 60 years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. An inactive liver prevents any cough medicine from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cuticura Resolvent PILLS. CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated, 60 doses, 25c.), are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humor cures. Each pill is equivalent to one teaspoonful of liquid RESOLVENT. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses, price, 25c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humor cures, and tonic-digestives yet compounded. Complete Treatment \$1. Complete external and internal treatment for every humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, 25c., to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c., to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, 25c., to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all else fails. CUTICURA Resolvent Pills are sold throughout the world. Sole Depot: Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Foreign Dispensaries: J. B. Rose & Co., Paris. Export Agents: Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., London, U. S. A.