

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 those, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue our circulation 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



LET US WORK FOR FAIR PLAY.

The Astorian is complaining, as follows: "Is it reasonable for Governor Geer to expect that the Republican party ought to keep him perpetually in office just because he has been Oregon's chief executive for four years? Certainly, he has been treated with consideration by his party. The Governor evidently forgets that Senator Fulton was his warm supporter in 1898, and that Clatsop county gave him the greatest majority ever accorded a gubernatorial candidate. If Governor Geer were properly appreciative, he would now be lending his assistance to Senator Fulton, instead of trying to place obstacles in his way."

Why speak of Governor Geer "perpetually in office," when he has been an office holder but four years in his life? Secretary Dunbar had been holding lucrative offices for eight years from which service he stepped into the office of Secretary of State, and to which office he has just been re-elected for a second term. One year of his present office is worth all the emoluments of Governor Geer's entire term.

Did the Astorian complain of keeping the Secretary of State "perpetually in office?" The Statesman's recollection is to the effect that that question was not raised by any one in the state.

"Certainly he has been treated with consideration by his party." Then, to be fair, the Astorian must insist that every other Republican who had one term in a lucrative office has "been treated with consideration" and should step aside. "Saunders" for the goose should be fairly good dressing for the gander. "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways."

Everybody knows that if Senator Fulton had come to the support of Governor Geer in the last state convention he would have been easily renominated, and the Senator himself would have "no obstacles in his way" at this time worth considering for a minute. He was repeatedly urged to do this, but as repeatedly refused. It was a great mistake.

But the Statesman is quite sure that Governor Geer is putting no obstacles in Mr. Fulton's way save having appealed to the people and having received 45,000 votes in support of his candidacy. Under these circumstances "a proper appreciation" of the situation would constrain Mr. Fulton to withdraw from the contest altogether. His refusal to give the people an opportunity to vote on his candidacy, and his decision, instead, to run for the Legislature, was equivalent to a public notice to the people of the state that he had decided to not become a candidate for the United States Senate, but for the Legislature.

When Mr. Fulton takes his oath as State Senator he will agree to support the Constitution of Oregon, which says Art. 4, Sec. 30: "No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the Legislative Assembly."

The only obstacles in the way of Mr. Fulton are the 45,000 votes given by the people for Governor Geer in a contest which the former had abandoned, and the Constitution of the state.

The Statesman feels very kindly to Mr. Fulton, but he should have got into the race last June.

The man who openly refuses to accept an invitation to enter a race that is free for all, should not be the first to appear at the pool box and undertake to gobble up the entire proceeds.

Let us play fair, Mr. Astorian.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Such expectations as the people may have of new work to be performed by Congress during the short session are likely to be disappointed. Each of the two houses has a great deal of work on its hands, left over from the last session, and the country will be lucky if that is finished in the right way before the time comes for the inevitable adjournment on March 4.

In the first place, there are no less than eleven important appropriation bills which must be attended to or else some of the great departments of the Government will have to stop operations for a lack of funds unless an extra session of the new Congress is called to provide them. There are the urgent deficiency, the general deficiency, the army, the naval, the legislative, executive and judicial, the pension, the postal, the fortifications,

Asthma

"My daughter had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma. And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, hard colds.

25c, 50c, \$1.00. All druggists. 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. He knows.

Daily movements of the bowels are necessary to health. Ayer's Pills are gently laxative, purely vegetable.

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the District of Columbia, the agricultural and the sundry civil measures.

How long these measures will occupy the time of Congress it is impossible to forecast. Some of them will pass promptly without debate, but others will provoke opposition and there will be long discussion on them. In addition to those bills each House has work of its own to attend to. The Senate will have to take up the omnibus statehood bill passed by the House at the last session, and will also have to act upon the Cuban reciprocity bill now before it, or else devise a new one. Furthermore, the Senate may have a good deal of its time occupied by treaties with Colombia and with Cuba, which are now being negotiated by Secretary Hay.

The House has before it the ship subsidy bill and the bill for the establishment of a Department of Commerce, both of which passed the Senate at the last session. There further remains to be settled the anti-anarchy bill, which is now in conference. It is not likely, however, that the last named bill will occupy much time in either House, as its passage is virtually assured. Finally some measure for definitely arranging Philippine currency and tariffs is urgently needed and will doubtless be presented early in the session. It will be seen that Congress has work in plenty waiting for it, and is not going to have much time to give to new issues.

WHY AMERICA LEADS

Progress is always met with protests from those who lack of energy or deliberate stubbornness are opposed to the adoption of new methods. As a rule protests of this character do little good. People who do not hustle to keep out of the way of progress usually get run over. That is the trouble with England. The reason the United States has been able to step in and take possession of a large share of the trade of the country is that the English manufacturers have spent most of their time protesting when they should have been practicing the American stride and getting in line with the procession. A few days ago the manufacturers of Manchester, England, held an indignation meeting and adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the manager of the American electrical works at that place. It appears that American methods have been adopted at these works. The workmen are paid 50 per cent more wages than English workmen and are encouraged to work for the interests of the company, the result being that they do double the amount of work done by British workmen. The increased wages paid by the American concern has attracted from the English factories all their best workmen. The manufacturers want the Americans enjoined from paying higher wages than they do and getting more work done. This incident contains the secret of the success of the American invasion of European markets. It shows the superiority of American methods and the improved condition of American workmen over their fellows in the old world.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President Roosevelt, delivered to Congress yesterday, is a most able one, and his recommendations and suggestions are all to the point, plain and timely. He goes straight to the question in each matter treated.

Those people in the United States who have been alarmed at what attitude the President might assume towards the so-called trusts may possess their souls in peace. He does not inveigh against capital, or even combinations of capital, or combinations of combinations of capital, which make up the trusts. Where they subserve useful purposes, they are good. But they must be regulated and put under proper statutory regulations, in order that they may not become instruments of evil and danger.

Those people who have feared that the President might attack the protective tariff, one of the fundamentals of his party, are also agreeably disappointed. He separates the tariff from trusts in dealing with the latter. He shows plainly that tinkering with

the tariff with a view to restraining the operations of the trusts might do vast harm to the country. He is conservative on the tariff question. He is orthodox, as he ought to be.

He recommends measures for greater elasticity of the currency of the country, in order to meet the growing demands of business.

He speaks in favor of a Department of Commerce.

No message of any President has been more direct, none more plain, and still none more able in treating of the issues of the hour.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

John L. Sullivan has come, finally, to the end of his tether. He is without a cent, and he tells the newspapers that the world has been ungrateful to him, and complains that many of those whom he befriended years ago now give him the cold shoulder.

What poor, old, fat, hard-drinking, broken-down John L. says now is no matter in itself, but his reflections on the ingratitude of the world is an echo of what every dissolute failure of a man has said since the beginning of the human race. Hence John L. may be used as a type of his class.

Sullivan's downfall was brought about by himself. He was free-handed in his day of prosperity, but he has no right to expect the beneficiaries of his prodigal generosity to do more for him than he was willing to do for himself. Doubtless there are a dozen men who would put John L. on his feet again if there were the smallest ground for hope that he would keep his feet. But everybody knows that Sullivan would be in the gutter within twenty-four hours of his rehabilitation.

The drunkard has no good reason to find fault with the generosity of his friends or the charity of the world. Nearly every confirmed drunkard has had more chances and been forgiven more times than he deserved. As soon as a drunkard really and seriously reforms, his friends, as a rule, brace him up and help him forward. But the ordinary drunkard will not let his friends to anything for him. If they give him money, he spends it for drink. If they find him work, he neglects it and shames them. If they buy him clothes, he pawns them. It is useless to help a man that will not help himself.

But the drunkard never blames himself for his downfall. He is of the opinion that his friends ought to support him and keep him in liquor. If they refuse to be bothered with him during the short intervals between sprees, when lack of money brings him to his sober senses, he accuses them of being ingrates and misers.

This is a trait not only of drunkards, but of other incompetents; of the idlers, the day-dreamers, the incapables. They lose place after place, drop lower and lower, appeal again and again to their friends for aid, and when those friends, wearied by so many importunities, decline to do anything more, the incompetents cry "Ingratitude!"

In most cases there could not be any foundation for the ingratitude charge, since these drunkards and general incompetents are mostly selfish to the core, and hardly one of them ever really helped another man. Alcohol makes them believe that they were philanthropists in their heyday, but the sum of their philanthropy was to buy liquor for every Tom, Dick and Harry that would drink with them.

TROUBLE THERE, TOO.

The authorities at Washington have seemingly awakened to a knowledge that the distribution of public lands in California is governed solely upon principles which make a private snip no desirable to some people. As a rule only our troubles receive an airing at Washington.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Some of the writers on the Oregonian have been trying to give out the impression that Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has Oregon on the black list, and Oregon only, on account of the various attempts to gobble up the public lands in this state.

There is a great deal of poppycock about all this.

On Tuesday the Oregonian was advising the State Land Board to raise the price of school lands. A good suggestion. But the Board has not been selling state lands at the old prices in Western Oregon for some time. They have been advertising the lands for sale. In one case, a very good price was realized, seven or eight dollars an acre. In another, only a dollar and a half an acre—scarcely enough above the former price to pay the cost of the advertising.

The State Land Board is as anxious as any one to realize the largest possible amount of money for the state school fund for the sale of state school lands.

There may be differences of opinion as to methods employed, but they are

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Has been the standard remedy for stomach, liver and kidney complaints for fifty years. Then don't accept any other if you wish to recover your health. It will positively cure Headache, Nausea, Belching, Flatulency, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Kidney troubles. Try a bottle and be convinced of its value. The genuine has our Private Stamp over the neck of the bottle. Avoid all substitutes and imitations.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE
GRAIN COFFEE

Even children drink Grain-O because they like it and the doctors say it is good for them. Why not? It contains all of the nourishment of the pure grain and none of the poisons of coffee.

TRY IT TO-DAY.

At grocers everywhere; 15c. and 25c. per package.

honest differences, so far as the State Land Board is concerned.

As to the management of the Government lands, let Mr. Hitchcock look to that himself. He has no right to cast aspersions upon the good name of Oregon on account of any acts of his own officials. In fact, it is highly improbable that he has cast any such aspersions. It is much more likely that the stirs were made up and cast for him, by certain Oregonians, themselves, for a purpose. And it is mighty small business.

THE STATE LAND BOARD AND THE STATE LAWS.

The Oregonian evinces a commendable desire to educate the people regarding the public lands, both state and national, and is quite sure that so far as the state lands go, some one should be censured. The entire State Land Board should be censured if it can be done in any way that will direct the entire blame onto the Governor. Where this effort fails, when it is only the "the lie and abomination" that should be discussed, because the selection of lie lands is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Governor.

The Statesman desires that everything connected with our state lands be made as public as possible, and is sure that all officials connected with the land department court the fullest investigation of the land business, but at least an appearance of some kind of consistency should be shown in a public discussion of the matter.

Not many days since, commenting on a three-column dispatch from Salem under the head-line, "Voiding Its Own Deeds," the Oregonian said that "our Salem dispatches this morning put the State Land Board in a very unfavorable light," and adds: "Another apology is that the state makes \$1.25 an acre on the lie land transfer, which many will regard as insufficient recompense for participating in the act of repudiating its own deeds."

But inquiry at the office of the Clerk of the Board discloses that not one complaint has ever been made to the Board as to any attempt to "void any of its own deeds." No man has deemed himself badly enough hurt to even register a protest with the Land Board. All the members of the Land Board know of this matter, so they inform the Statesman is what they see in a paper or two occasionally, whose efforts seem directed toward a desire to put our state "under a cloud."

What the Oregonian wants to accomplish in this land matter is not quite clear. A few days since, in a rambling, disjointed rant of "about everybody in the public service at present, state and otherwise, it asserted that "Oregon is suffering from two species of public land evil," and added:

"With the exception of the special grants of Congress, the influence and effect of which are generally conceded to be pernicious, the land policy of the United States has been opposed to trying up large tracts of land under private control. But we see numerous instances of the violation of the beneficent policy and careful laws of the country, as a result of which private corporations are feeding gluttonously off the public bounty." And again: "Land that is more valuable for its forests than for agriculture is sold for a nominal price and under restrictions that are calculated to distribute its benefits among large numbers of people."

The understanding of the Statesman is that this "beneficent policy" has been complied with in every particular, and that no larger tract of land has ever been sold to one man that the law allowed. But after this is done, will the Oregonian say either that no man shall ever sell his right to the land, or that it would even be a good policy to require, if we could, that no man shall under any circumstances be allowed to own more than 320 acres of timber land?

This beneficent policy has given the right to every citizen, otherwise qualified, to secure a limited amount of our timber lands. What right has any man who has stood by and neglected to exercise this right, to stand by the wayside and feebly rail at those who have?

Now, candidly, does the Oregonian reckon the Booth-Kelly Company, for instance, as "a private corporation feeding gluttonously off the public bounty?" Honor bright. And if it is not such a private corporation will it please name one? If it thinks it is not will it give reasons why it is not, and if it thinks it is, will it give reasons why, in its judgment, since it is depriving "large numbers of people" of the benefits of individual holdings, it is exercising a "pernicious" influence in Lane County in particular, and in the state at large?

Many issues of the Oregonian have given special consideration of the transcendent benefits resulting from the enterprise of this Lane county firm. How much could it have done had its operations been confined to a half sec-

tion of land in the foothills of Lane county? What individual or interest in the state is hurt if a purchaser of a half section of timber land decides to sell it to the Booth-Kelly Company, which, in turn, will convert it into merchandise to be added to the commerce of the state?

Or what individual or interest in the state would be helped if every holder of a small tract of timber land should be compelled to keep it in his individual possession after he wanted to dispose of it? And is such a policy to be proposed by anybody seriously?

In discussing this question last March, the Oregonian said:

"The gratification which it is natural to feel in connection with the spirited movement in state lands, reported from Salem, is mitigated by the fact that recent sales have been largely made to speculators. The lands, to be sure, would better be sold to speculators than not sold at all, for in the end the speculative buyer will find somebody to take his land off his hands. His energy and interest may, in the end, prove to be important factors in the settlement and development of the country."

But did not the Oregonian know last March that speculators are sure to become "private corporations feeding gluttonously off the public bounty?"

If we had a law prohibiting every man who acquires a quarter section of timber land from disposing of it excepting under a guarantee that the purchaser did not own any other timber land, and would agree to never buy any other timber land, an ideal situation would prevail. Instead of a Booth-Kelly Company, for instance, in Lane county there would probably be a saw mill on every section of timber land within her borders. But, perhaps, even the "common people" of Lane county would object to the change.

Nevertheless, the Oregonian was quite sure last Saturday "that is is a fair presumption that this wholesale manipulation of public lands has been perfectly understood, not only by the State Land Board, but also by Commissioner Hermann, Senators Mitchell and Simon and Representatives Tongue and Moody."

What a lot of scalawags these public officers must be not to have had some sort of guarantee that neither now nor at any time in the future should any of our timber lands ever be owned in larger tracts than 320 acres by any one man!

And yet, we want the state developed, and that, too, while we are here ourselves, if possible. We even want the Lewis and Clark Fair for that purpose.

PENSIONS BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Says a California exchange: "The Southern Pacific Railway Company has brought sunshine and hope into thousands of homes by its recent determination to pension its employees. Men who have spent their best energies in building up the great corporation will be rewarded after twenty years continuous service with an annuity approximating some \$325, while others in positions of larger responsibility will be provided for in proportion to the salaries they now receive."

"The fact that other railway companies have enjoyed the privilege of establishing this beneficent precedent is no detraction from the commendable step taken by the Southern Pacific. The company was not obliged to emulate the system of philanthropy inaugurated by others, nor do the labor unions require such stipulation from large employers of labor."

The value of this generous act on the part of the company will soon become manifest in various directions. The men will perform their duties with lighter hearts, and a respect and confidence will spring up between employer and employee that cannot be other than mutually beneficial. It was George W. Childs, for many years owner of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, who declared in his life that no employer had the right to accept the brawn and brain of those who had spent their lives in building up his fortune without providing for them in old age. Mr. Childs so provided for his employees, and his example was soon followed by such papers as the New York Sun, New York Tribune and the New York Journal of Commerce. The Pennsylvania was one of the first railway companies to inaugurate the pension system, and with such gratifying results that others soon followed. Now it has reached California, and the Southern Pacific has fallen into line.

"If the larger factories and mills and shops of the country all adopted the generous policy, how few would be the grievances of labor, and how soon would the disastrous friction between labor and capital find a pleasing solution. It is surely an augury of a warmer relationship between employer and employee."

That last \$15,000 to wipe out the debt of Willamette University ought to be provided, AND IT OUGHT BY ALL MEANS TO BE PROVIDED BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT YEAR. That was what the friends of the institution started out to do, January 1st was the date set. It would pay the people of Salem and surrounding country to see to it that the \$15,000 is subscribed. They can afford to put up \$10,000 of it if necessary. Indeed, they can afford to put up all of it. Clear off the debt. Put the institution in condition to go ahead and add to its endowment fund, provide for new buildings and apparatus, and generally to go forward as it should in order to

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be in position to accommodate the great and growing field from which it seeks and draws patronage. Wipe out the debt! That is the all important thing now.

The authorities at Washington are getting entirely too meddlesome as regards the private affairs of Government employees, and the first thing some of them know they will get their hair pulled out and their faces frescoed with feminine finger nails. Recently the Postmaster General issued an order dismissing all female clerks in the postoffice who marry on or after December 1st. Now the General Superintendent of the rural free delivery system has issued an order requiring each woman clerk to send him a written statement setting forth the name of her husband, if she has one, and his occupation, if not in the Government at service. It is interpreted as a move preliminary to the dismissal of either husband or wife where it is found that both are in the Government service.

It is announced that the Standard Oil Company is buying up the crude oil interests of the state, and will be able to lower the price with up-to-date apparatus and lower railroad rates. Very likely the Standard will be able, but will be willing, when it has the whole business in its hands?—San Jose Mercury.

Prunes have jumped in price, since the growers sold out. Moral for next year. Hold your prunes till the jump comes.—San Jose Mercury.

Good advice for this year. But not so good some other years. The jump is not always upwards.

There are no Populists in the new Congressional Directory. Nor are there any Silver Republicans. They are going to whichever of the two great parties they properly belong with. The side shows are closing down.

Every man in Salem and surrounding country who has not subscribed to the fund to pay off Willamette University's debt ought to be asked and urged to do so, and right now, before the beginning of a new year. Clear off the debt!!

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. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists, and at DR. E. C. STONE'S drug store, Salem, Oregon.

READ THIS.

Bandon, Ore., Dec. 3, 1901.
Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.—Dear Sir:—I have used your Texas Wonder for kidney and rheumatic trouble. Its effects are wonderful. It has no equal, and I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours truly, HARVEY HOWE.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

The road supervisor of the East Salem district says the people of his bailiwick are getting desperate, and something is going to happen, if certain persons in Salem do not quit hauling rubbish out into that district and dumping it onto or near the public roads. They haul out and dump old tin cans, junk of all kinds, dead cats and dogs and various other ill-smelling things. The supervisor wants the Statesman to notify these persons that if they do not desist they will be arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law, if there is any law on the subject, and if there is not, the residents of that district will meet in occasional session, pass one and proceed to enforce it with the posse comitatus or something else equally as effective.

A Million Voices.

Could hardly express the thanks of Homer Hall, of West Point, Ia. Listen why: A severe cold had settled on his lungs, causing a most obstinate cough. Several physicians said he had consumption, but could not help him. When all thought he was doomed he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and writes—"It completely cured me and saved my life. I now weigh 227 lbs." It's positively guaranteed for coughs, colds and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Dr. Stone's Drug Store,