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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 subscription. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue our subscription 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 at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000.



INSTRUCT THE SENATOR.

The Oregon Legislature should declare again, as it is wont, in favor of direct popular election of United States Senators, and it should follow up this perfunctory declaration by a joint resolution, separate or combined with the other, calling upon the Senator to be elected at this session to vote for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to that end. This is the only way in which this reform can be reached. The Senate is opposed to the change now. The states can change the favoring minority into a majority by instructing the Senators. This instruction has been given this winter in the case of Colorado and Illinois. The Pacific coast states, where the change is popular, should follow suit.

Local government is more important than National government. It touches the individual more and more vital points. It involves direct taxation, it affects the peace and order, honesty and decency of the community in which he lives, works and raises his family. It is a monstrous injustice that local government, state, county and municipal, should be paralyzed, as it often is, while the energies of the Legislature are absorbed in a vain attempt to settle a contest for a single seat in the Congress of the United States. Perhaps this is the most compelling argument for all the popular election of Senators. It is uncertain to what extent the reform will take Senatorial elections out of control of bosses, who dominate state conventions as much as they do Legislatures. It is uncertain whether our present school of mere money-bags will not be replaced by equally regrettable demagogues. But there is no possible doubt that escape of the Legislatures from the malign influence of Senatorial campaigns will release those bodies for the exercise of normal functions. To this end alone the reform will be worth the trouble of the change.

To us another attractive view of the subject has always been that we should in this amendment to the Constitution fall into step with the evolution of representative government which puts more power with the people as time goes on and leaves less in the hands of intermediary features and checks which had some justification in the epoch of the French Revolution, but which our American history has powerfully discredited. Just as the judiciary is more and more elective and less and less appointive; just as the people instead of the electoral college elect the President; just as the Australian ballot and registry law strengthens the political resources of the populace and weakens coercive powers of the bosses; while they improve the quality of electorate; just as direct primaries and declarations of political convictions widen the scope of popular opinion and leave less latitude to individuals, however forceful—just so the popular election of Senators will circumscribe the rule of the machine and facilitate the advance of public sentiment to supreme control.

Time has set the seal of unmistakable disapproval upon the distrust in which the common people have held the Legislature and justified the hopes of Jefferson. The answer to Lord Macaulay's gloomy picture of American socialism is in Herbert Spencer's faith in education. Time has shown us that our institutions are in greater danger from the classes than from the masses; from the abuses of corporate wealth and arrogance than from the rabble that was once our greatest fear. Scholarship has shown us that the causes of bloody revolutions lie not in the unreason of the mob, but in the provocations of unwise and unrighteous rulers. To give the people their say in the government is better than to deny them, and thus to raise up a mutiny that will destroy the Government.

On high grounds of principle, therefore, as well as on considerations of expediency near at hand, may Legislatures everywhere be asked to further this additional step in enlargement of popular power. To reach this result it

Disfigured Skin

Wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc! Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammation in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is necessary and only necessary to convert the United States Senate from a hostile to a friendly camp. It will not take long if Senators elected this winter and next are positively instructed to favor the desired Constitutional amendment.—Oregonian, Tuesday.

The above is from the Oregonian of yesterday. The principle it advocates is the correct and just one.

But it is very far-fetched. The members of the Legislature have been instructed by 78,000 Oregon voters, under the provisions of a law now on the statute books, to put this principle into actual practice in this state. Let them act upon their instructions and there will be no question concerning this matter in Oregon in the future. There will be no more disgraceful scenes enacted in Salem over the election of United States Senators. And the more this principle can be enforced by actual practice, according to the present duty, the more likely will it spread to other states, and the sooner will the United States Constitution provide for the election of members of the upper house of Congress by direct vote.

This is not the time for theorizing. It is the time for action.

Not words, words, words, gentlemen. They have become stale and unprofitable, and disgusting to the people. Stop all the talk and all the writing about how to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Begin to elect them in that way, or to make their election in that way binding. Not next time or the time after that, or some time in the distant future, but NOW.

A FEW WORDS AS TO PARTY FEALTY.

With an unbroken party record of thirty years, during which he has voted for every Republican candidate for every office, there are few women who are opposing the ratification of Mr. Geer's election to the United States Senate by the people, because his party loyalty is not up to their required standard.

Passing for the moment the fact that these questions were passed upon by the people last June it is to be remarked that some of these men now supporting Fulton, to begin with, in 1895 declared for the silver standard along with Bryan, and lent their influence to the bolt which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Dolph, who was the regular party nominee. Mr. Fulton himself finally became a candidate against Dolph and was voted for. Dolph was defeated, and Fulton's opposition to him was openly declared to be because he was not in accord with Bryan's silver policy. Dolph was right on the money question, was honest enough to say so, and must, therefore, be defeated.

In 1899 Mr. Corbett was the candidate who should have been elected United States Senator but for the opposition, headed by Mr. Fulton, who finally agreed to go into a caucus and abide by the result, provided also that Mr. Corbett should withdraw. Anybody but Corbett was the ultimatum. Any other man in the Republican party would do, but Corbett must be tabooed. Senator Simon was elected.

In 1901 Mr. Corbett at all times had a majority of the Republican members voting for him, but Fulton led the refusal to go into a caucus, for the avowed purpose of defeating him which, for the second time, was successful.

These are facts known to every citizen of Oregon, and one could not find a more sublime example of assurance, both child-like and bland, than that of the member of the Legislature who points to Fulton as the shining example of party steadfastness.

Why, Governor Geer is the man who converted Fulton from his Bryan silver fallacies in his campaign of 1896. It had to be done.

ASTORIA'S CANDIDATE.

There is but one sentiment which actuates every Astorian. They are good people down there, but they will sacrifice everything else within the bounds of reason to whatever will further the interests of their town. No one blames them for this, but when the growth of Astoria involves the shoaling of the Columbia river, from the town of Portland in order that it may become the support of Oregon, Astoria's interests must be made subservient to those of the rest of the state.

If the Columbia river were allowed to shoal from Portland to Astoria so that no deep sea vessel could come this side of that city, and a forty foot channel were maintained across the bar, it would necessitate the sending of all the immense business of the entire country by rail. The material effect this would have on Astoria's growth is too well known to need more than a mere mention. And to do this is the dream of every Astorian. And why shouldn't it be? In every controversy between Portland and the Sound

on the question of commercial interests, the Astoria papers universally take sides against Portland. The reason is plain.

At this time every Astorian, even those who for ages have fought Mr. Fulton bitterly, is shouting for his election. The Astoria people are a unit against the improvement of the river above Astoria. The sentiment there is universal in the belief that Astoria is the natural seaport for the state and that the effort to maintain Portland's supremacy in that regard is an arbitrary distortion of natural conditions. Everybody knows this, and no one knows it better than the people of Portland.

In answer to all this Mr. Fulton says: "Have I not repeatedly declared my belief that the Columbia river should be opened to the sea?"

This is true, but how are we to know? There are Astoria's interests, which all point the other way, and so do all of Astoria's people. There is not an exception. Besides, we are not sure. Mr. Fulton, in 1895, when the country was going all wrong on the money question, and when a few Republican leaders were making herculean efforts to keep their party straight, and when it seemed the popular thing to shout with Bryan for free silver, was himself shouting for sixteen-tones, and he afterwards changed. In 1899 and again in 1901, he was opposed to a caucus for choosing a candidate for United States Senator, because as he then said and now says, he was opposed to the man he knew would be selected. That was and is a sufficient reason. Personal interests, personal preferences and personal prospects are sufficient reason for personal changes.

If free silver in 1895 was a good economic doctrine which should be adopted by the United States, to be abandoned in 1896, and if party caucuses are not to be considered in 1899 and in 1901, but are the proper agencies for finding out party preferences in 1903, then the policy of an open river to the sea might be all right this year, but a ruinous one (to Astoria) to be pursued in the future.

We can't tell about these things. Just the same, however, a forty foot channel across the bar that would easily admit the largest sea going vessels that could come no further up the river would transfer Astoria to the head of the list as our commercial city. No mistake about that.

FAIR PLAY, GOOD FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE, AND GOOD POLITICS.

The Statesman is supporting Mr. Geer for United States Senator first of all because he complied with the Mays law and has the vote of 45,000 people of Oregon behind him. This is a sufficient reason without any other. It is a reason that should bring to his support every Republican member of the Legislature.

The Statesman supports him because, also, he is the best equipped man in the state at this time for the position. Especially during the past ten years his ability to discuss before the people of the state the great questions confronting the country for settlement, has been recognized by men of all parties. Not a Republican in the state can be found who has not many times made this declaration.

His judgment in deciding what stand to take on public matters of great concern has never gone wrong, neither has he waited to see where the public drift might be. He has never taken a mistaken stand on great public questions, directly affecting important interests, thereby leading the masses of his party astray, and then been compelled to retrace and retract while those who remained steadfast were using every effort to repair the damage done. In a contest like this now pending this counts for everything.

Mr. Geer would enter the United States Senate able to present the interests of Oregon and to maintain its standing before that great body intelligently and forcibly. His effectiveness to be considered in 1898 and in 1901, sized during his campaign in Ohio, where he worked side by side with such men as Foraker, Hanna, Governor Nash and Governor Shaw of Iowa. Mr. Geer was the only speaker not a citizen of Ohio, who remained during the entire campaign.

Mr. Geer is a man of unquestioned



MRS. MAY STENOCK

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PUBLIC WOMEN

And public Speakers everywhere are very often troubled with a cough or some throat irritation which may lead to graver complications later on. A cough neglected may pave the way for the germs of consumption to enter the weakened system. There is no better preventive against this dread disease nor more certain medicine to cure a cough and at the same time to act as a sustaining tonic to build up the entire system than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which purifies and enriches the blood. It increases the activity of the blood-making process, so that the body is abundantly supplied with the red corpuscles of health.

A prominent woman, who is very favorably known as an elocutionist, gives the following testimony:

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had a swollen gland in my neck which the doctor called Goitre. I had an operation performed which destroyed the goitre but left me with a cough and throat trouble. I have taken several bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery," and find that it has helped me wonderfully. Doctors told me that I had consumption, but I have no trace of that horrible disease to-day, and owe my present health to your valuable medicine.

Mrs. MAY STENOCK, Elocutionist,

176 Warren Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLS.

ability, of sound judgment, who came directly from the farm and took charge of the state government as its chief executive, and its present excellent condition attests his administrative ability as a public officer.

No political party ever committed a greater blunder than was perpetrated last April when the Republican State Convention was organized against Mr. Geer and in favor of all his colleagues in the state government. Results speak for themselves.

The question now is, will the Legislature comply with the expressed will of the people in the case of Mr. Geer's candidacy for the Senatorship or shall the miscarriage of last spring be repeated? If the vote in June shall be complied with there will be no excuse of examinations or apologies to be made by the members who ratify the expression of their people, but if otherwise—

THE DEADLY COFFEE BERRY.

The world is just learning from the perusal of artistically designed and happily worded advertisements, e. o. d. i. f., n. t. p. r. m., that coffee, pure or adulterated—inclusive of the kind that mortar used to make—is the bane of human existence, and the basis of all ills, remarks a writer in the Anaconda Standard. While a discovery of this kind is valuable, insuring as it does a greater degree of longevity, it is impossible for people entirely to separate themselves from a feeling of sadness which steals over them as they reflect upon what might have been had the deleterious effects of coffee upon the human system been discovered and properly exploited a quarter of a century ago.

The oldest inhabitant! You can imagine him saying as he ejaculated so often in the past: "Now, that reminds me; it was just fifty-five years ago comin' next Thursday," etc. But he now sleeps in the quiet of the churchyard—a victim of the deadly effects of coffee. For years he drank of this poisonous concoction: morning, noon and night he was wont to insert into his system three or four cupfuls of the vile compound; day after day, and year after year, wotting not of the terrible consequences, he was introducing an enemy into his mouth which was insidiously stealing away his life. What was the consequence? In the heyday of his youth the little brown berry accomplished its heinous work. At the tender age of 35, or thereabouts, he was cut off—a sacrifice to the aromatic brew; for in the end it biteth like a sandbag and stingeth like a left hook on the jaw. Had he but known—but then he didn't—and it is useless to pursue the subject further, except to express the hope that others, seeing his fatal mistake, will go and do otherwise.

A FEW COMPARISONS.

It ought to be of interest to the members of the Legislature to study the vote of the various counties of the

state as cast for the members who are now opposing Mr. Geer for United States Senator in their home counties, and also the votes cast in the same counties for Mr. Geer. It is found by a canvass of the official returns that in nearly all instances Mr. Geer received a higher vote than the members received who are opposing him, and it is also discovered that the large majority of members who received a higher number of votes at home than Mr. Geer received are supporting him for Senator.

Below will be found the vote in a few prominent cases:

Columbia, Both, 763; Geer, 783.
Chickamas, Huntley, 2,912; Geer, 2,337.
Chickamas, Paulsen, 1,851; Geer, 2,237.
Chickamas, Webster, 1,722; Geer, 2,337.
Coos, Hermana, 1,132; Geer, 1,177.
Josephine, Hale, 841; Geer, 876.
Lane, Shelley, 2,477; Geer, 2,138.
Washington, Gault, 1,489; Geer, 1,572.
Washington, Hines, 1,563; Geer, 1,572.
Washington, Purdy, 1,544; Geer, 1,572.
Yamhill, Miles, 1,381; Geer, 1,496.
Yamhill, Eddy, 1,364; Geer, 1,496.
Tillamook, Eddy, 605; Geer, 656.
Morrow, Phelps, 559; Geer, 611.
Tumalla, Phelps, 1,991; Geer, 1,994.
Lane, Booth, 2,248; Geer, 2,498.
Lane, Kuykendall, 2,408; Geer, 2,498.
Jackson, Carter, 1,333; Geer, 1,631.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GRAFT.

The allowance of twelve hundred dollars a year to each member of the National House of Representatives for clerk hire must be considered in the nature of a great graft. If all be true the Washington correspondents say about it. Some of the members, it is claimed, perform all their own clerical work and pocket the allowance, while others appoint some relative to the position of clerk and thus keep the money in the family. Others, it is alleged, work on the co-operative plan—that is, two or three or even more pool their issues and engage one clerk to act for all. Thus they can afford to pay the clerk a good salary and still have some of the twelve hundred left. Very recently four members from one of the Eastern States, three of them millionaires, were charged with this piece of thrift and economy. They denied the story, of course, but in looking up the case the fact was developed that even if they hadn't been doing so there were many others who did.

This joint secretary business may be all right legally, and from a money-making standpoint, which seems to be the main standpoint by which actions are regulated these days. But the question is as to whether it is right morally for a Congressman to pocket all or even a part of the allowance that is made him for clerical service. Some might be disposed to question his legal right even. The allowance is made for a specific purpose—that of paying for "necessary" clerk hire. And if the Congressman doesn't need the services of a clerk then to some it would seem there is no occasion for any such expenditure.

Again—and this is the member's own funeral, so to speak—there is the mat-

ter of his constituency to consider. Now, in any number of country districts—twelve hundred dollars judiciously distributed, might give one or two of a member's young constituency the chance to earn a living off from the farm and at the same time see something of life in the Nation's capital, as well as learn a few things that would be useful later on in life.

So even if the co-operative or personal system be both legally and morally right, it looks kind of selfish for a member to be "hogging" everything in sight and cutting so many others out of the chance to make a living. Perhaps the members who practice either of these systems know that—and perhaps also they are like the hotel man who, at a guest's complaint of the size of the bill, remarked that he "knew it was wrong" but he "needed the money."

So far as is known, Mr. Geer has not endeavored to influence the vote of a single member by making any kind of a promise as to the bestowal of future patronage. He is relying altogether on the compliance of the Legislature with the popular vote. Reliance upon the people may not win this time, but in the long run it will triumph. The people always win when they become aroused.

The House of Representatives is proving itself a very good working body. The Senate, too, is getting ahead with its business expeditiously. The House being the larger body, a better working regime is necessary for it to accomplish as much business as the smaller branch numerically.

Perhaps the Federal push would not be so enthusiastic if its members understood that their jobs were being peremptorily away, several deep, to members of the Legislature in exchange for their votes for Mr. Fulton. But the promises will prove more empty than a last year's bird's nest.

The situation for Mr. Fulton is growing desperate. All kinds of threats and promises were made yesterday, and a goodly portion of the Federal push was in the city last night, laboring for Mr. Fulton.

The Willamette river and Mr. Fulton reached their high water mark yesterday.

Croup.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by Stone's Drug Store.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappears."—J. E. Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

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.

The first law of health—"Keep the bowels regular." Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. One is a dose. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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