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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be $1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay $1.25 a year, in case they let the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000

UNION LABEL — PROGRESSIVE CAPITAL NO FAT

MARSALL FIELD'S VIEW.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, after a six weeks' visit to the Pacific Coast, has returned to his home and told his fellow citizens what he saw in the West and what promise it holds for the prosperity of the future. He did not expatiate on the climate, nor upon the beautiful scenery. He looked at us with the eye of a business man and formed his judgments accordingly. He announces that "all conditions throughout the West point unerringly to a continuance of prosperity, and all the symptoms of trade are healthful."

We did not need Mr. Field to tell us that, but in the East there have been of late a multitude of warning prophets Noting the slump of speculative stock in the market on Wall street, and recalling the superstition that a panic comes in ten-year cycles, the prophets have been predicting for 1903 a return of the panic of 1893. The statement of Mr. Field serves a valuable purpose in counteracting the effects of such utterances. The prosperity of the country is not an outcome of Wall Street. It has its origins in the farms the mines the orchards and the factories of the country at large. As Mr. Field put it "Crop failure could mar the prospect, but nothing else could have that effect. A stock panic might come without any disturbance in the legtitimate trade of the country."

Summing up his review of the situation Mr. Field said: "I see no danger anywhere. I believe and have believed for some time that the prices of securities were too high. They had been advanced by great market activity to points which did not represent proper values. There has been a large shrinkage as a result of the recent reaction, but this, I believe, is for good. It has operated beneficially, in my opinion."

That is perhaps as comprehensive a statement of the real situation as can be expressed in a single paragraph. There have been losses among the speculative buyers of inflated stocks, but the country has not lost anything. For several years past the output of mines and farms and factories has been abundant, and the producers have derived good revenues. Mortgages have been paid off and deposits in the banks have increased. Our prosperity, therefore, has a sound basis. A monetary stringency during the crop-moving season would unquestionably be disastrous in many ways, but the banks are taking steps to guard against such an occurrence. It seems, then, we may face the year with confidence, and put away any fear of the ten-year panic cycle of which the alarmists are so fond of talking.

MR. TYNER'S DISMISSAL.

A sad story is that laid before the country by the Associated Press of the summary dismissal from the Postoffice Department of James N. Tyner, its Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Tyner is 77 years old. For more than forty years he has been serving the country in one capacity or another. In the zenith of his mental activities he enjoyed the respect and friendship of many public men who have passed away. He was an intimate of General Grant, who in 1875 appointed him Second Assistant Postmaster General and from the time of the resignation of Marshall Jewell to the end of the Grant administration Tyner was Postmaster General.

Mr. Blaine, who did not get along well with some of Grant's friends liked Mr. Tyner thoroughly, and speaks handsomely of him in his "Twenty Years in Congress." Enumerating the leaders of the Forty-first Congress, Mr. Blaine says: "James N. Tyner of Indiana before entering the House had been an official in the Postoffice Department and possessed a thorough acquaintance with the details of the postal system of the United States. His knowledge gave him prominence at once in an important field of legislation, and aided him in promptly securing the attention and respect of the House." Again speaking of President Hayes' cabinet officers Mr. Blaine says that the new Postmaster General, Mr. Key, "was wise enough and fortunate enough to induce Hon. James N. Tyner, whom he succeeded as Postmaster General, to remain in the Department as First Assistant."

Similar tributes to the esteem in which Mr. Tyner was held at the time of his most vigorous manhood can be found in the reminiscences of the period written by other men eminent in Washington life. Mr. Tyner was not only an authority on postal affairs, he was regarded as a man of highest integrity and soundest judgment. Advancing years probably impaired his mental faculties and blunted his conscience. It is peculiarly unfortunate that so venerable a man should have to be dismissed for the good of the service. But the dismissal seems to have been amply justified. The Postoffice Department, as well as others, must be conducted on correct business principles, without fear or favor, or any considerations of sentiment.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Is entitled to the highest praise as a family medicine if you judge it by its merit and record of cures during the past **fifty years.** No other remedy can take its place because it is the best that science can produce as a cure for **Belching, Heartburn, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and Nervousness.** It is also an excellent tonic and blood purifier. **Don't fail to try it.** It has never been known to fail.

NO PRINCIPLES AT STAKE

At the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of James Monroe, which had been spoken of as a "harmony dinner," at New York, on Monday evening, April 27th, Charles A. Towne responded to the toast, "The Democracy of the West," saying in part:

"Speaking for myself, as a man who has advocated before hundreds of thousands of citizens in many states the principles of the Democratic platform of 1896 and 1900, and who believed in those principles then and believes in them now as applicable to the same conditions, I am very frank to declare my conviction that both justice and expediency demand that no greater test of a man's Democracy should be required today than his belief in and readiness to labor for the principles that are at stake today."

But the great trouble is that there are no "principles that are at stake today" for the Democratic organization or for individual Democrats. Mr. Towne and his kind are willing to leave Mr. Bryan and his kind, because, as they claim, the conditions have changed. But they have been changed under the direction of the Republican party, and the Democratic party has not found any new issues to take the place of the old ones that were made and advocated by Bryan, Towne and the other leaders of the party, as it was constituted in 1896 and 1900. The party leaders have taken up and tried a few new issues, and abandoned them, until they have absolutely no principles at stake now. Bryan and his kind stick to the old principles and issues that have been exploded. They are the only consistent ones, though their consistency renders them extremely lonesome.

HE WOULDN'T SURRENDER.

There was buried the other day in France a quaint hero of the Franco-Prussian war, Baron Prou, the last French mayor of Strasbourg—it has been Strasburg since the time of the war. Baron Prou was the one man in his city who did not surrender to the Prussians when they invaded his home. Stubbornly refusing to yield, he retreated before the advancing enemy from one stronghold to another.

When almost every house around him had been destroyed by Prussian shot and shell and when the city hall, his last place of refuge, was in flames, the defiant mayor fled to the subterranean vaults and slammed the heavy doors behind him. No one of his pursuers dared or cared to face the old hero in such a fortress. His city was captured but he did not surrender.

Not until Napoleon III was deposed and the empire overthrown did the brave old soldier abandon hope. He believed until then that the cause of France would triumph. After the coup d'etat he retired to private life and until his death never ceased to mourn the loss of his old city.

Health

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OUR GERMAN VISITORS.

When the delegation of expert farmers sent by the German Agricultural Society to study the rural industries of the United States arrive in this country they will have a great time. They have talked much among themselves in their homes about the "American invasion" and have persuaded themselves that the American farmer is an aggressive creature, riding a hay rake for sport and seeking to drive the machine rough shod over all Europe. They will find him a genial and quiet citizen, with a fondness for politics and hospitality. The visiting expert will not have to share the politics, but he will find the hospitality pressed upon him with a vigor that will make him think the reception given to Prince Henry a side show.

We have been told that the delegates left Germany with a book of information concerning the curious country they are coming to visit. The book informed them that they must expect to wear on ordinary occasions "light trousers, a leather belt and a short, light jacket"; that all business visits in America, even by "high persons," are made "in traveling suits," and that only at "festival dinners" are evening clothes worn. Finally, they have been advised to bring their cigars with them, as in this country they "cannot buy anything smokable under 10 cents."

Thus instructed and informed, and doubtless supplied with funds and cigars by the Agricultural Society, they are coming to spend two months with us, during which time they expect to study our farming systems from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts.

The capacity of the German for study is higher than that of any other kind of man, and it is but fair to assume that the men chosen to make this study have a higher capacity than the average of their countrymen. Consequently there will be no failure on our part to recognize their worth or their merit; but, nevertheless, it is a foregone conclusion that they will not make a scientific study of American farming in two months. They may be eager and they may be earnest, but they cannot accomplish the work in that time. It would take them more than two months to see what California and Oregon alone have to show them, and as for making a study in that time of American agriculture as a whole it is simply impossible.

It is safe to say that after the delegates have provided themselves with "American clothes," and duly paid the customs duty on their imported cigars, they will go to Washington, consult the Department of Agriculture, pack up an assorted lot of agricultural reports, and then start out on a junket. From that time on their journey will be the biggest thing in their lives. The United States will be theirs. They will find millions of people who can talk to them. Beer will flow freely and sausage will not be less familiar than it was in the fatherland. In fact, they will be feasted and made to feel at home. They may not learn all about our farming, but they will learn that the American farmer is a hospitable hayseed and has a hearty welcome for everyone who comes across the continent this summer in light trousers with a leather belt, smoking a German cigar and showing an appetite for festival dinners.

MORMON MISSIONARIES.

While all countries are denying to China the right to exclude missionaries, it is interesting that Germany claims the right to expel the Mormon missionaries who are working in that country. There are 235 American Mormon missionaries now working among the Germans and the Kaiser orders them all to leave, using the authorities of the kingdom of Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg as instruments of the expulsion.

The reason given is that the Mormons are propagating a faith that is incompatible with the laws of the state. But in this country the Mormons are citizens, and, except as to polygamy, there is no opposition to their creed except such as originates in the prejudice of all religious sects against each other. Their essential declaration of faith is not held to be inconsistent with good American citizenship. But Germany holds that public authority is endangered by permitting Mormonism to be preached.

China held the same position as to the German missionaries who penetrated the Middle Kingdom, but Germany was ready to follow them with an army and support their preaching by making war. Just why China has less rights in respect to missionaries than Germany has is not explained. There is every evidence that Christianity, as preached by the German and other missionaries, is destructive of the civil authority of the Chinese Government, and yet the Western nations deny to China the right to protect herself from strange doctrines.

There may be some interesting diplomatic exchanges and Congressional inquiries over this expulsion of American missionaries from Germany.

One of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon church is now a member of the Senate, and is not likely to be indifferent to the treatment of his coreligionists. When Apostle Smoot takes the matter up there will be a fine opportunity for a sensational discussion of the whole missionary business.—S. F. Call.

But Mr. Smoot will probably not be zealous to take advantage of this "fine opportunity." He will more likely be content to hold his seat with dignity and silence, in fear of losing it by attracting undue attention to his style of religion and religious practice or tolerance.

WOMEN'S SYMPATHY

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How much we owe to the sympathetic side of womankind. When others suffer they cheerfully lend a helping hand. They tell you the means which brought relief to them that you may profit by their experience. Read the testimony given here by a Salem woman:

Mrs. Needham, wife of W. S. Needham, painter, residing at the corner of Fourth street and Jefferson Avenue in North Salem, says: "Like almost all painters my husband has been troubled with his kidneys for years. The exposure, the reaching, the stooping, combined with the turpentine and materials in the paint, all tending to put the kidneys out of order. His back often ached badly at night when he came home from work and when he caught cold it always aggravated the trouble. He read an advertisement about Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box at Dr. Stone's drug store and used them. They did good work by helping him at once and he continued their use until relief was obtained."

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REAMES AND CHAMBERLAIN.

The Statesman cares nothing for Governor Chamberlain's refusal to help his friend Reames on the stump in his effort to be elected to Congress in return for the help he received himself last year from Reames, save for the ethical grounds upon which he bases his refusal—to-wit, that he is "the Governor of all the people!"

Upon what ground he justifies his claim that he is any more the Governor of all the people than any of his predecessors, is not stated. Certainly he received a smaller per cent of the popular vote than any of them, and by that test, is the Governor of but two hundred and fifty more than one-half the people. By any other test, he is no more the Governor of all the people than Mr. Tongue was the Representative of all the people, or than any other man who, while an officer of all the people, to be sure, is not supposed to become politically emasculated for fear something might be said in defence of his principles that would tend to interfere with his run of luck.

The Statesman is only interested in the incident because of the conclusion of the Governor that it would not be good policy for a Democratic official to make Democratic speeches in a Republican state for fear that Republican voters might discover his Democracy. Of course, no one will doubt the diplomacy of the Governor in withholding from the public the suspected fact that he is a Democrat.

Perhaps Mr. Reames might get a pointer here. Being a Democratic candidate for Congress in a heavily Republican district, and hoping to be the Representative of all the people, who can tell but the Governor's own luck might overtake him if he will stay at home and conceal his Democracy from the people? Really, there may be merit in the notion, after all.

THE MAFIA.

The recent murder of an Italian in New York City has revived in the metropolitan press grewsome talk of the Mafia. Whole pages have been devoted to the organization, its mysteries and butchers, and tales have been told about it whose lightest word was calculated, like the secrets the ghost didn't tell Hamlet to "harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood, make thy two eyes, like stars start from their spheres, thy knotted and combined locks to part and each particular hair to stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

An Italian lawyer of New York, a Mr. Speranza, writes to the New York Times an indignant letter on behalf of the Italians in America, informing the people that much that is said about the Mafia in this country is pure myth. Mr. Speranza denounces the statement that "Italians of all stations" fear to talk about the Mafia as untrue. He characterizes the police talk about the Mafia as arrant nonsense. He offers to give Inspector McClusky and his sleuths all that is known about the Mafia since the time of the Sicilian Vespers centuries ago And he assures the editor of the Times that there is not one Italian in one hundred thousand in this country who is either afraid of the Mafia or of talking about it. This is an age of disillusion, some of which is entirely agreeable.

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All the money for the payment of the $35,000 debt of Willamette University is pledged, with the exception of $4000. It is fully expected that this amount will be pledged by the first of June. So that in a little more than a month the institution will be free of debt, and then measures for the further upbuilding of the old school can be confidently taken up and pushed. There is a grand future opening up for Willamette. The lifting of the burden of debt was the most important matter, and the first naturally to be undertaken. It was the hardest task. Of course, the work of the future will not be easy. There will have to be long and faithful and persistent labors, but the end sought is worth the effort. The end is the building up here of one of the great educational institutions of the United States, one that will be an honor to the coast and the great supporting church of the Northwest.

Speculation in stocks in Wall street would be livelier if the bankers could spare the money. But the bankers are watching the reports, and they see a bumper crop coming on, so they will have to save up to meet the demand for money for moving the crops. The farmers have a call on the extra money that is stronger than the call of the speculators—and incidentally it is better for the country that the farmers should get it.

The matter of National aid for good roads is up before the National and International Good Roads Convention being held at St. Louis. The scheme is favored. It is one of the coming issues, and it is predicted by the writer that within a very few years Congress will be appropriating money to aid the states in constructing permanent highways as a matter of course. It will be a popular movement among the people.

The debt of Willamette University will be paid within a few weeks, and it is about time to begin to cast about for other projects for the building up of the institution. A greater endowment fund is one thing. It will always need to grow. The construction of new buildings is another. And there are many others, that will come along in due time in the process of growth and development.

The number of aspirants for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency next year is about equal to the number of factions in the party, but as yet only one man has a Vice Presidential boom. He is the Hon. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts and it is said his boom has a coupling that can be readily adjusted to any Presidential boom now in sight with the sole exception of Mr. Olney.

With the opening of the month of May the Congressional campaign in the First district will grow warmer, with the weather. The great danger to Republican success is the general lack of interest. But this may be overcome with the progress of the campaign.

To celebrate the dedication of the World's Fair grounds today, St Louis will let off $35,000 worth of fireworks. St. Louis is willing to go to considerable expense to blaze the trail thoroughly.

Not until the Democratic National Convention next year will the country know for sure whether it is Bryan or Cleveland that has excommunicated the other from the party.

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