

THE WEEKLY OREGON 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
more who have read it for generations. Some
of the oldest subscribers have been dissemi-
nated at the time of its publication. It is the
only paper of its kind in the state, and it is
the only one that is read by all classes of
people. It is the only one that is read by
all classes of people. It is the only one that
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CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000

WAS HE ANY GOOD TO THE WORLD?
Talk about eccentricity! How is this?
George T. Cline died recently in Chi-
cago and he was thought to have been
wealthy, but since the executor of his
will has begun to examine into the es-
tate it is found that Cline was very
rich, his property going well up
towards six millions. He was 80
years old and lived in Chicago sixty-
three years of that time. He held
property in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri,
Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, New York,
Maryland and Virginia, it consisting
principally of large tracts of farm land,
one part of which is 2500 acres, worth
\$2,000,000, situated in Indiana.
Despite Cline's wealth, he was known
to few persons in Chicago. He lived
entirely alone, rooming at cheap board-
ing houses and eating at still cheaper
restaurants. Lodging house life
ceased, however, to have attractions
for Cline in 1893, when he bought a
hotel at Englewood, a frame structure
put up for the World's Fair and con-
taining seventy-five rooms. Here he
lived until his death, absolutely alone
and inhabiting one room only.
The door was doubly padlocked and
never left open. One man of much
daring, however, did obtain a view of
the interior. This is what he saw:
Two plain chairs, a table, washstand
and bed. Underneath the bed were
ranged eight violins, side by side,
each in a leather case and each covered
by a white silk handkerchief. Here
Cline's passion was concentrated. For
ten years he passed most of his time
in that room, rarely got out, except
to infrequent meals, and playing the
violin through his waking hours.
What a life he led! Just reflect a
little concerning this case. Here was
an individual favored with plenty of
this world's goods, and practically un-
known to the public, barricading him-
self in a lonely building in a remote
part of a big city, his only friends and
amusement being violins; his vast es-
tate now to be distributed among a
few relatives, some of whom are past
the three-score-and-ten mile post in
life's pathway and can do little if any
good with their fortunes. Nothing is
said whether or not his real property
is improved or in its natural state,
however, it is to be supposed that the
latter condition exists with most of it.
Presumably, his is but one of many
similar instances. He is dead, and the
world is the gainer, perhaps.
FACTS ABOUT THE CRUDE OIL INDUSTRY.
There is no danger of exhaustion of
the supply of oil.
Production is now greater than ever
before.
Consumption at present exceeds pro-
duction and stocks above ground are
diminished.
An increase of price is indicated.
Such increase will lead to the work-
ing of Western fields and improve-
ments in refining.
Present American methods of re-
fining are unscientific.
Alaska can be counted on as a source
of supply.
Such is the opinion of Dr. David T.

UNION LABEL
MADE IN U.S.A.

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My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness
that took off all my hair. I pur-
chased a bottle of Ayer's Hair
Vigor and it brought all my hair
back again."
W. D. Quinn, Marietta, Ill.
One thing is certain,—
Ayer's Hair Vigor makes
the hair grow. This is
because it is a hair food.
It feeds the hair and the
hair grows, that's all there
is to it. It stops falling
out of the hair, too, and al-
ways restores color to
gray hair.
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.
If your druggist cannot supply you,
send us one dollar and we will express
it to your nearest druggist. Address,
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Day, chief of the Division of Mineral
Resources of the United States Geo-
logical Survey, as expressed in an in-
terview in the New York Herald, con-
cerning the question of a possible di-
minution or exhaustion of the petro-
leum supply of the United States.
Dr. Day does not share in the pes-
simism which aided the circulation of
rumors which have disturbed many
persons. He shows that production is
greater now than ever before, but that
recently consumption has exceeded it.
This forebodes an increase in price,
which will permit the less advantage-
ously situated fields to be worked and
lower grade oils to be refined at a profit.
Singularly enough, Dr. Day criticizes
the methods of refining used by the
Standard Oil Company as "rule-of-
thumb methods which are a reproach to
the scientific and inventive reputation
of the United States."

Dr. Day believes that Texas oil fields
not yet developed will yield well, and
that supplies in Kansas, Indian Terri-
tory, Wyoming and Colorado will help
to equalize the shortage in the Eastern
regions, while he points to the possi-
bility of Alaska producing a quantity
equal to that of Pennsylvania. He also
remarks that the discovery of new
pools in the southwestern part of the
latter state, West Virginia and Ohio
has more than offset the decline from
abandoned pools.
Where is the man who will discover
the first oil well in Oregon.

BUY OREGON PRODUCTS.

A new use has been found for red
paint, and, if the truth must be told,
the new use is no more creditable either
to the paint or the painters than the old.
The food commissioner of Philadel-
phia reports that certain retail gro-
cers of that city of brotherly love
and political graft have in stock green
tomatoes painted red, so as to give
them the appearance of ripe tomatoes.
The grocers deny that they are the
painters and decorators, affirming that
they bought the tomatoes in good faith
of middlemen, who in turn wash their
hands of the paint and say it must
have been laid on by the farmers.
Whether the tomatoes have matured
or not, the question of Philadelphia's
vegetable supply seems to be ripe for
investigation. For generations Con-
necticut's wooden nutmegs have popu-
larly been supposed to be the acme of
screwed and ingenious flimflamming.
For the last few years California's "new
potatoes" have been competing with
Connecticut's wooden nutmegs for su-
premacies in guile, and in the opinion
of some critical judges, have a shade
the best of it. Montana, by the way,
is the favorite dumping ground for
California's "new potatoes," which are
in reality potatoes grown in the fall
of the year, dug up, buried in heaps
over winter, re-dug in April or May,
and treated to a chemical solution
which partially peels the skin up, af-
ter the manner of genuine new spuds.
Then these base imitations are shipped
to us Montanans, who pay big
prices for them and wonder why they
taste so little like the new potatoes of
our childhood back East.
But this growing California industry
must really be accounted small pota-
toes in comparison with the latest
development of agricultural guile in
Pennsylvania. In all seriousness,
painting the tomato red is going alto-
gether too far. In some respects it is
a more reprehensible practice than
painting the town red, for it carries the
paint into innocent, unsuspecting
homes and stomachs. There is some
excuse for the gentleman who, in his
determination to keep his wife's grave
green, decided to paint 't that color,
but a man who would paint a green
tomato red—him no words can paint
black enough. Some things may not
be as bad as they're painted, but to-
matoes are worse. There can be no
possible condonation of this sort of
green goods game.—Anaconda Stand-
ard.

If Montana has been disappointed in
her vegetable supplies from California,
she should stick closer to Oregon.
Her people cannot complain that the
strawberries they have had from this
state have been held over; the Oregon
apples sold in that market have
needed no paint; the Oregon prunes
used in her mining camps are what
they appear to be. There is no Oregon
fruit or vegetable that needs any paint
other than the kind nature furnishes
and applies with the brush of sunshine
and rain and rich soil.

THE PIONEER INSTITUTION OF LEARNING.

The first of a series of quarterly
bulletins to be published by William-
ette University, of Salem, was recently
printed by the Statesman Job Office,
and is now being distributed in order
to further set forth the superior ad-
vantages of this famous pioneer edu-
cational institution.
The new publication was prepared
under the direction of John Hamline
Coleman, D. D., the president, and in
the introductory he says: "This, the first
bulletin of the University Bulletin,
contains such information as is neces-
sary to an understanding of the out-
lines of the various courses of the
College of Liberal Arts, the Prepara-
tory School, and the Normal School,

and also presents the usual details of
general information and announce-
ments of the various schools and col-
leges of the University. Recent
changes of the curricula make neces-
sary a recasting of the Catalogue
form, thus delaying that issue.
"The University comprises the fol-
lowing schools and colleges, all located
at Salem: College of Liberal Arts,
Preparatory School, Normal School,
College of Oratory, College of Music,
College of Art, College of Law, College
of Medicine, College of Theology."

"The grouping of all the schools and
colleges in Salem makes it possible for
men and women desiring professional
training to prepare to meet the grow-
ing requirements of the day for higher
college education combined with the
professional.
"The new courses of the College of
Liberal Arts allow some work from
other colleges of the University to be
offered as part of the requirement for
a degree from that college. Many will
find this arrangement especially help-
ful and satisfactory.
"For some time an indebtedness,
which finally amounted to \$35,000, bur-
dened the University. Relief has come
in the form of pledges aggregating
\$35,588, not including the gift of 24 lots
situated in Salem. There has been an
increase of \$11,500 in the Endowment
Fund, making the total Endowment
more than \$50,000.
"After long consideration and care-
ful inquiry, the opening date of the
College year has been changed to the
last Tuesday in September. For the
year 1903-4 the first semester will open
September 29, 1903; second semester
will open February 16, 1904; com-
mencement will occur June 23, 1904.
"The University was founded in 1844
by the early pioneers of Oregon, both
those who came across the great plains
and those who came around Cape
Horn co-operating in its establish-
ment. The purpose was to provide
educational facilities for white chil-
dren of both sexes in the Oregon Terri-
tory, and teachers were engaged by
the pioneers to come to Oregon and
to take charge of the work.
"The institution, after nine years of
work, was chartered by the Territorial
Legislature of Oregon on January 12,
1853. Founded when white men were
few in numbers in this country, and
when savage tribes of Indians were
numerous, the University has wit-
nessed the gradual growth of the arts
and purposes of civilization and the
decay and departure of savagery.
During these early stirring years, it
taught the youth of the Territory the
valuable lessons of government,
science, morality, and industry, which
have greatly contributed to the forma-
tion, and aided in the advancement,
of all the interests of our State.
"As the institution founded earliest
in the Northwest, and commanding the
confidence of the people, it has exer-
cised a beneficent influence over a
very large number of young men and
women, and its numbers on its records
of more than half a century thousands
of students and hundreds of gradu-
ates, and has exercised a great and
permanent influence upon the develop-
ment of the Northwest."

The faculty of the College of Liberal
Arts is as follows: John Hamline
Coleman, D. D., president; Willis C.
Hawley, A. M., LL. B., Dean, Profes-
sor of History, Economics and Consti-
tutional Law; Charles Addison Daw-
son, A. M., Professor of English and
English Literature; William H. Mc-
Call, A. B., Professor of Modern Lan-
guages; William Prentiss Drew, A. B.,
B. D., Professor of Greek and Latin;
James Thomas Matthews, A. M., Pro-
fessor of Mathematics; J. B. T. Tut-
till, Professor of Chemistry; Mrs. Sara
N. Brown-Savage, Professor of Oratory
and Dramatic Expression; Mary
Emma Reynolds, B. S., Professor of
Pedagogy; Katharine McDonald, Dean
of Young Ladies' Hall.
President Coleman is of the opinion
that the coming school year will be
the best one in the history of the Uni-
versity, especially in the size of the
enrollment, and there is every indica-
tion that there will be more students
than ever was known in a single year
before. The faculty are thoroughly
prepared for the work before them,
and in many other respects the insti-
tution will make greater advancement
than heretofore.

THE SALEM HOSPITAL.

It seems hardly necessary to state
that every citizen of Salem is inter-
ested in the welfare and progress of the
Salem Hospital, but how many of
them are aware that this institution
is numbered among the principal ones
within the borders of Greater Salem
in so far as the power of doing good
and the disbursement of finances are
concerned.
This fact will be apparent to every
one upon a perusal of the report of
the Hospital covering the year 1902,
which is in press and will soon be
issued, it having been delayed until
now by reason of the vast amount of
work devolving upon the board of
management and other officers of the
institution.
Before touching the report above
mentioned it will be well to refer to
the Hospital on matters of more re-
cent date than last January. All ar-
rangements having been completed
for a general renovation of the Hos-
pital, the painting of the exterior of
that structure was begun yesterday
(Monday) and will be pushed just as
fast as competent wielders of the
brush can do it, and under its new
coat the building will present a very
handsome appearance. Several im-
provements were recently made to the
interior of the structure, among which
was the changing of two rooms so
that now there are three instead, one
of which affords what is known as a
first-floor surgery. The water system
has been arranged so that, by the
addition of a new improved pump,
water is distributed over the entire
building, the water coming from a

THE SALEM HOSPITAL.

well of sufficient depth that makes it
the very purest obtainable.
The first week in August, 1903, was
the largest one in the Hospital's seven
years of existence in the number of
patients, during that time 27 sufferers
having been enrolled for treatment or
three more than any previous week.
Another important fact is that the
reputation of the Hospital is such as
to bring it business from many out-
side counties of the State, patients
having been brought from as far away
as east of the Cascade Mountains and
the extreme limit of Southern Oregon.
This adds to the financial showing of
the Hospital, and nearly, if not all of
the receipts is expended right here in
Salem in ways so numerous that every
business feels the effect.
In her report as superintendent of
the Hospital, Miss Lillian McNary
presents some facts, a few of which
are as follows:
"January, 1903, began the seventh
year of the Hospital. So steadily has
it grown in popularity that it is now
recognized as an important factor in
the community, and it has outgrown
for the second time what three years
ago was considered ample room for
the coming five years. The board of
managers have now under way the
addition of a number of private rooms,
a first-floor surgery, dressing room
and an elevator, and expect soon to
erect new kitchens and dining rooms.
Through the careful management of
the board, no indebtedness has been
incurred by these improvements. The
great desire of the institution's friends
is to see it self-endowed that it may
always remain free from debt and that
its charity may be extended to the
needy without price.
"Few changes have occurred in the
management. Mrs. J. J. Murphy, who
has so ably served as president of the
board of managers since the establish-
ment of the Hospital, tendered her
resignation at the annual meeting. It
was very reluctantly accepted. The
vacancy was filled by the election of
Mr. G. P. Litchfield, also a charter
member. A new system of recording
the Hospital accounts has been adopt-
ed, and several improvements in the
keeping of records are contemplated.
"The Hospital has been kindly re-
membered by its friends, in the dona-
tion of literature, fruits and other
needed articles. But I wish to make
special mention of the valuable as-
sistance rendered us by the officers
and employees of the State Insane
Asylum, Mrs. W. H. Odell, and the
public school children of Jefferson."
The financial statement for 1902 is as
follows: Receipts—Patients care, \$7-
302.66; nurses—\$130; total, \$7,432.66.
Disbursements—Paid current expenses
of Hospital, \$3,487.08; paid salaries, \$1-
986.05; paid repairs and improvements,
\$726.42; balance on hand, \$1,233.11; total
\$7,432.66.
The medical and surgical report of
the Hospital for the year ending Janu-
ary 1, 1903, as made by Richard De-
Armand, resident physician, is as fol-
lows: Number of cases treated, 446;
cases recovered, 324; cases improved,
80; cases died, 26; cases discharged,
324; cases remaining, 16; days care
rendered patients, 6,978; days care ren-
dered free, 364. Mortality List—
Emergency cases lived but short time
after entering Hospital, 5; general de-
bility and senility, 5; burns, 1; pneu-
monia, 3; gastritis of liver, 2; peri-
tonitis, 2; typhoid fever (intestinal
perforations), 3; paralysis, 3; tubercu-
lar meningitis, 1; carcinoma of the
uterus, 1.
THE INDIAN BALL PLAYER.
"Ladlin' to Sam Morris, it is foolish
to say that Americans are becoming
Indians; it is the Indians that are be-
coming Americans.—Portland Oreg-
onian.
You're wrong. The "rooters" are
Americans, are they not? And they
are certainly worse than Indians. There
are several baseball cranks on the
Statesman force who are ready to in-
sist that when it comes to cool-headed-
ness and good, solid, thorough work
as a baseballist, Sam Morris is far
ahead of any "white man" they ever
saw.

PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS IN 1902

The production of asbestos in the
United States in 1902, according to
the report of Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt
to the United States Geological Sur-
vey, now in the press, was 1005 short
tons, valued at \$16,200, chiefly from
the mines at Sall Mountain, Waite
county, Georgia. The production of
asbestos in the United States has
never been over 1200 tons per annum,
and when these figures are compared

A TEXAS WONDER

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

One small bottle of the Texas Won-
der, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all
kidney and bladder troubles, removes
stones, cures diabetes, seminal emis-
sions, and all irregularities of the kid-
neys and bladder in both men and wo-
men, regulates bladder trouble in chil-
dren. If not sold by your druggist,
will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.
One small bottle is two months' treat-
ment. Dr. Ernest W. Hall, sole manu-
facturer, P. O. box 629, St. Louis Mo.
Send for testimonials. Sold by all
druggists and Dr. S. C. Stone's Drug
Stores.
READ THIS.
TO Whom It May Concern,
This is to certify that I was down
for nine months with kidney and blad-
der trouble, and tried all known reme-
dies to no avail until a neighbor in-
duced me to get a bottle of Texas
Wonder, and half of which cured me
sound and well; this I would unhesi-
tantly swear to, and for the benefit of those
who are afflicted and wishing to be per-
manently cured, they can obtain a bot-
tle at my house, located on West 11th
street. Yours truly, J. J. SEALE.
Medford, Oregon.

with the amount of asbestos imported,
which is almost entirely of the chrysotile
variety, it will be appreciated how
large is the demand for this variety.
The total value of the imports of
asbestos in 1902 was \$762,432 as com-
pared with \$691,828 in 1901, with
\$355,951 in 1900, and with \$312,068 in
1899—an increase of over 100 per cent
in the four years. Nearly all the
asbestos imported in the United States
is obtained from the Province of
Quebec, Canada. The value of the
Canadian production in 1902 was
\$1,145,319, as compared with \$1,196,434
in 1901, with \$733,431 in 1900 and with
\$485,849 in 1899, an increase of about
240 per cent in the four years.

Says the Mobile, Alabama, Register:
"Negroes are feeling Southward in great
numbers from Ohio, Indiana and Illi-
nois, and doing so notwithstanding the
general report of the Northern press
that they will be worse of when they
get here, for this is the land of lynching—the original, the mother of lynching."
However, on: refugee from Ohio
tells an Atlanta newspaper man: "I
have had all kinds of abuse heaped
upon me. I am a bricklayer by trade,
and, although I am considered a good
workman, I was ostracized by the uni-
ons and was discharged on several oc-
casions because white men would not
work with me. And yet these are the
same people who make such a howl
when a negro is lynched in the South.
All this talk of eating at a white
man's table and sitting in the same
pew with him at church is 'hot air.' In
small towns, where there are only two
or three negroes, this might possibly
occur, but in those places the negro is
considered the same as a wild man
from Borneo in 10-cent sideshows. It
would seem, therefore, that even if
there is lynching in prospect the negro
prefers to have it done in a country
where he has at least some fair treat-
ment before the fun begins."

A friend of the Statesman wants to
register a complaint concerning the
manner in which the poor of the coun-
ty are buried. This friend says the
dead at the county poor farm are taken
to a point near the pest house and
laid away in a open field or pasture,
with the graves unmarked, or nearly
so, and where the cattle and the other
stock can tramp and feed over their
resting places, obliterating all marks.
If any at all are made at the time of
interment. This friend believes that
even the poor of the county, when they
come to die, ought to be treated with
the respect due to common humanity,
derelict and abandoned though they
may have been. It is related by this
friend that an aged woman died at the
poor farm recently and was buried in
an open pasture as usual, though she
had near relatives in Woodburn or vi-
cinity who were amply able to give her
decent and respectful interment.

Portland is poking fun at Salem bar-
bers, on account of their extra charge
of 5 cents for a neck shave, and a writer
on the Oregonian suggests that the
tonorial artists here divide the human
mug divine into sections, and charge
so much for each section, and the cus-
tomer can have as many sections
scraped as he wants to pay for. But
the Portland barbers have for some
time been charging 5 cents extra for a
neck shave. We presume the theory is
that such reactions go as a matter of
course in that city of hold-ups.

Clatsop and Tillamook counties are to
be connected by a wagon road, a work
that should have been under-
taken and completed years ago. In time
this will be followed by a railroad con-
necting the two counties, and it is pre-
dicted that it will not be a very long
time.

Four or five of the hottest days the
Willamette Valley can produce would
be worth a lot of money to the hop
growers who have not sprayed. The
lice would be killed off, and if this is
not done soon they will be in the burr
and ready to do immense damage.

The Chicago preacher who says the
Creator never intended the air to be
navigated must be almost as familiar
with the Creator's plans and purposes
as Mr. Baer of Pennsylvania.—Ana-
conda Standard.

A Portland man is trying to get up
a company to establish a linen mill in
that city. It would be a good thing,
but a better thing in Salem. This is
the place for the mill, near the raw
material.

We trust that the members of the
State Health Board will not consider
themselves called upon to wage war
upon the Osteopaths. There is much
more important work to do.

The first of the new wheat has come
to Salem, and soon there will be a
steady stream of wagons from the
farms loaded with the precious stuff.

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The house cleaning seems to be about
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In the death of Frederick Steiwer
Salem loses one of her best and most
highly respected citizens.

which is almost entirely of the chrysotile
variety, it will be appreciated how
large is the demand for this variety.
The total value of the imports of
asbestos in 1902 was \$762,432 as com-
pared with \$691,828 in 1901, with
\$355,951 in 1900, and with \$312,068 in
1899—an increase of over 100 per cent
in the four years. Nearly all the
asbestos imported in the United States
is obtained from the Province of
Quebec, Canada. The value of the
Canadian production in 1902 was
\$1,145,319, as compared with \$1,196,434
in 1901, with \$733,431 in 1900 and with
\$485,849 in 1899, an increase of about
240 per cent in the four years.

Says the Mobile, Alabama, Register:
"Negroes are feeling Southward in great
numbers from Ohio, Indiana and Illi-
nois, and doing so notwithstanding the
general report of the Northern press
that they will be worse of when they
get here, for this is the land of lynching—the original, the mother of lynching."
However, on: refugee from Ohio
tells an Atlanta newspaper man: "I
have had all kinds of abuse heaped
upon me. I am a bricklayer by trade,
and, although I am considered a good
workman, I was ostracized by the uni-
ons and was discharged on several oc-
casions because white men would not
work with me. And yet these are the
same people who make such a howl
when a negro is lynched in the South.
All this talk of eating at a white
man's table and sitting in the same
pew with him at church is 'hot air.' In
small towns, where there are only two
or three negroes, this might possibly
occur, but in those places the negro is
considered the same as a wild man
from Borneo in 10-cent sideshows. It
would seem, therefore, that even if
there is lynching in prospect the negro
prefers to have it done in a country
where he has at least some fair treat-
ment before the fun begins."

A friend of the Statesman wants to
register a complaint concerning the
manner in which the poor of the coun-
ty are buried. This friend says the
dead at the county poor farm are taken
to a point near the pest house and
laid away in a open field or pasture,
with the graves unmarked, or nearly
so, and where the cattle and the other
stock can tramp and feed over their
resting places, obliterating all marks.
If any at all are made at the time of
interment. This friend believes that
even the poor of the county, when they
come to die, ought to be treated with
the respect due to common humanity,
derelict and abandoned though they
may have been. It is related by this
friend that an aged woman died at the
poor farm recently and was buried in
an open pasture as usual, though she
had near relatives in Woodburn or vi-
cinity who were amply able to give her
decent and respectful interment.

Portland is poking fun at Salem bar-
bers, on account of their extra charge
of 5 cents for a neck shave, and a writer
on the Oregonian suggests that the
tonorial artists here divide the human
mug divine into sections, and charge
so much for each section, and the cus-
tomer can have as many sections
scraped as he wants to pay for. But
the Portland barbers have for some
time been charging 5 cents extra for a
neck shave. We presume the theory is
that such reactions go as a matter of
course in that city of hold-ups.

Clatsop and Tillamook counties are to
be connected by a wagon road, a work
that should have been under-
taken and completed years ago. In time
this will be followed by a railroad con-
necting the two counties, and it is pre-
dicted that it will not be a very long
time.

Four or five of the hottest days the
Willamette Valley can produce would
be worth a lot of money to the hop
growers who have not sprayed. The
lice would be killed off, and if this is
not done soon they will be in the burr
and ready to do immense damage.

The Chicago preacher who says the
Creator never intended the air to be
navigated must be almost as familiar
with the Creator's plans and purposes
as Mr. Baer of Pennsylvania.—Ana-
conda Standard.

A Portland man is trying to get up
a company to establish a linen mill in
that city. It would be a good thing,
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WHAT BEECHER SAID
This Eminent Divine Upholds
The Advertising Doctor
Whose Work Be-
comes Known.

(Albany Herald.)
That most eminent divine, the late
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, publicly
advocated the advertising doctor, as he
once stated in the following words:
"I am glad that the doctor cured
him. I am glad that the doctor put it
into the paper that he could cure him.
And if any doctor is certain that he
can cure such diseases and don't put it
into the paper, I am sorry. What a
pity it would have been had this doc-
tor come to town with his wealth of
science and experience, and gone away
leaving him uncured! What a pity it
would have been if he had been so
prejudiced against advertising as to
read the responsible certificates of the
doctor and give him the go-by as a
quack! What are newspapers for if
not to circulate information? What
more valuable information could a
newspaper give than to tell a sick man
where he can be cured? If a man has
devoted his life and labor to the study
of a special class of diseases, the neces-
sity of his saying so becomes all the
more pressing. His duty to advertise
becomes imperative. A really able
man, whatever his gifts, makes a great
mistake if he fails to use those gifts
through want of advertising."
The above extract from an able ar-
ticle of the Rev. Mr. Beecher embodies
a sound view on this subject of advertis-
ing. Suppose Dr. Darrin had come to
the city and not advertised, who
would know of his presence? Since
Dr. Darrin has been in Albany he has
relieved more agony and suffering
than tongue can tell. His testimonials
have substantiated his cures. The fact
that his offices at the Revere Hotel are
crowded the greater part of the time
and that few go away dissatisfied, is
pretty good evidence of his success.
The editor of this paper is personally
acquainted with many of the people
named as cured by Dr. Darrin.

NAMES WHO CAN BE REFERRED TO.
J. W. Pate, Jefferson, Ore., rheuma-
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