

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 who have read it for a generation. Some of these objects 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 subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying for their subscriptions, 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. Should 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 it in 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



REPUBLICAN TICKET

STATE.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
F. A. MOORE.
For State Food and Dairy Commissioner,
J. W. BAILEY.For Presidential Electors,
J. N. HART.JAS. A. FEE,
GRANT B. DIMICK,
A. C. HOUGH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Member Congress—First District,
BINGER HERMANN.Second District,
J. N. WILLIAMSON.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

For Judge,
GEO. H. BURNETT, of Marion.

Recorder—John C. Siegmund.

School Supt.—E. T. Moore.

Commissioner—L. C. Needham.

Surveyor—B. B. Herrick.

Coroner—A. M. Clough.

Representatives—Jos. Calvert, Hubbard; J. G. Graham and T. B. Kay, Salem; John Ritchie, Seaside; Jesse H. Settlemire, Woodburn.

COMMITTEES.

Chairman State Central Committee—Frank C. Baker, Portland.

Chairman Congressional Central Committee—Walter L. Toole, Woodburn.

Member State Central Committee—Hal D. Patton, Salem.

Chairman County Central Committee—Chas. A. Murphy, Salem.

For Justice of the Peace,
H. H. TURNER.For Constable,
ROBT. O. DONALDSON.

CERTAINLY IN DISFAVOR.

There are reasons for believing that Grover Cleveland is not looked upon with favor by some of the members of his own party. The dislike which many of them feel for him comes to the surface occasionally and is clothed with language that should be provided with a covering of asbestos. Representative Cochran, of Missouri, is one of the brethren who has no love for the former Democratic President. During a speech in Congress on Thursday of last week he said Cleveland had given a most notable instance of usurpation of power when he "forced his financial opinions upon the people of this country."

While under the influence of his own oratory, Cochran said Cleveland was a man whose "friendship meant destruction, whose touch meant paralysis, and whose support meant dishonor." He added that Mr. Cleveland had "been put into exile, never again to be reinstated in the confidence of the country."

These are rather bitter words to come from a Democrat, applied to the only candidate of his party who has been able to reach the presidency for fifty years. But Cleveland did not force his financial opinions upon the country. He failed Congress together to enact financial legislation and this was the deliberate act of the representatives of the people. Further, these principles have been endorsed by the American people at two successive elections since, and

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon a new man." John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried and true Sarsaparilla.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied.

If you are bilious or constipated, use the old, tested, tried and true Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

are so deeply ingrained into our financial system by direction of the people, that even the Democrats are constantly saying their former declarations are "dead issues" and should be buried.

The leading Oregon Democrats have but recently said so. Why should Cleveland be so bitterly denounced for taking the initiative in the funeral ceremony over a corpse which now that it is "sure enough" dead, all its old time friends, even, say it should have been buried when Cleveland was trying to preach its funeral?

There is not a prominent Democrat in Oregon who will publicly say he thinks his party should make a declaration in its national platform for the immediate free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. The slogan has gone forth that the silver question is a dead issue and should be buried. That was all Cleveland did and said during his administration, brethren. He could merely see things in 1893 that it has taken you ten years longer to discern. That is all. Cleveland is a statesman.

COL. WATTERSON IN OREGON.

Col. Henry Watterson is a man who is quite apt to see things as they are and his powers for observation are almost abnormally developed. While in Oregon last week he declared that if he were but 20 years of age he would come to Oregon and locate permanently. He sees a great future for this coast and believes that within 50 years there will be 50,000,000 living in the United States west of the summit of the Rocky mountains.

And this is a safe prediction. The possibilities of this part of the United States are not at all understood by eastern people, and not very well by many of our own. If it had not been for the fact that the emigration of the human family took a westerly direction when Adam abandoned the Garden of Eden, perhaps the western half of the American continent would have been settled first, in which event we would now have the population of the Atlantic coast and that section of the country would be calling for more people as we have been doing for fifty years, and are still doing.

The natural advantages which the western half of the continent have over the eastern are innumerable, including a much more prolific soil and salubrious—and decent—climate, both in summer and winter. The great electrical age, into the beginning of which we are just entering, will find the possibilities of its development on this coast practically unlimited. Electric power for manufacturing purposes will perhaps supersede all others in the future, and on this coast, water power for this purpose can be had sufficient to turn all the wheels in Christendom.

There can be no doubt that within 50 years, as Watterson says, this will be the scene of the world's greatest activity and that at that time the Pacific coast will be as far ahead of the Atlantic as the latter is ahead of us today.

MINERAL LANDS.

The ruling of Secretary Hitchcock relating to lieu-land selections upon mineral base will work a hardship on many people in Oregon without affording any corresponding benefit. Every acre of school land that has been used for base for lieu-land selections has been adjudicated and approved by local United States land officers according to the regulations promulgated in the general land office at Washington at the time the adjudications and selections were made. These regulations were formulated by the land department for the government of such adjudications, they have been followed strictly, the proof has been deemed sufficient by the officers intrusted with the duty of deciding the question, only to be met by the Secretary of the Interior with the information that he has changed his mind as to what should constitute sufficient proof and that proceedings had under his own established rules, or of his predecessors, will be held void.

It is but a mild expression to say that this decision is an injustice to all those who have proceeded under the supposition that it has been safe to do business according to the rules established by the land department. Under these rules and in good faith, men have invested their money and employed their time in adjudicating mineral lands according to established rules, some of which have been accepted while others are rejected, though the same rules have been followed in all cases.

This is not only unjust but the injustice has been brought about by an arbitrary method of procedure. It will result in a loss to the school fund without benefitting anybody, since quite all these school sections are practically worthless except for mineral purposes. There are a few exceptions, but the rest body of them are in mountainous sections of the state, not covered even with desirable timber, steep and rocky, and, in fact, worth but little, or ever will be, save for the mineral that abounds in all that region.

It is a favorite boast of Eastern Oregon papers that valuable minerals are to be found in all the mountains of that section, and those who are familiar with conditions there can testify to the correctness of the claim. Many school sections in that mountainous country are worth more as mineral lands than for any other purpose, and should be used by the state for lieu-land selections.

With the great demand for public lands which has been raging for several years, these sections would not now be vacant if they had any value that could be utilized. The fact that there has been no demand for them is a presumptive proof that they are mineral, aside from the testimony secured in evidence and which was deemed sufficient by the U. S. land officials.

The general public will uphold the Secretary in his efforts to prevent crooked proceedings under the various land laws but there is little justification for the reversal, or rather sweeping modification of the former rulings on the question of mineral adjudications. It really amounts to the voiding of a specific contract and works an injustice to the state and to many purchasers of lieu lands under the former rulings of the general land department.

THE CAMPAIGN IS OPENED.

The first symptoms of the campaign are here. Like the frog whose croak announces the approach of spring, the husky voice of the political exhorter on the corner of Commercial and State has night awoke the dormant echoes of '96, and the wrongs of the masses were portrayed with all the fervor of auld lang syne. One of the downtowners was detailing to a patient gathering of a score of curiosity seekers how the newspapers of the country from the great metropolitan dailies to the diminutive cross roads sheet are subsidized by the corporations and working hand in hand for the overthrow of the rights of an erstwhile free people. The unfortunate orator a few years ago paid "his good money" for the New York Evening Post, under the mistaken belief that at least William Cullen Bryant, "the greatest of the American poets," who was at that time its editor, was free from the domination of the grasping octopuses of a Dying Republic.

But imagine the disgust of the speaker, who, by some occult power, is able to see just how things should be, when he discovered that Henry Villard, "the enemy of Oregon's interests," was the chief owner of the Post and all his dreams of confidence in Bryant went aglimmering. "This is one of the reasons why the common people of the country should be aroused from that seductive lethargy which is creeping over their senses through the influence of that sweet music which the great corporations are dispensing for the delatation of the unsuspecting masses."

Hence, the mission of the orator, who, curiously enough, has been called from his regular business, drawn into the whirlpool of Pressing Duty in the interest of Suffering Humanity—and evidently proposes to add to whatever burdens are already weighing heavily on the shoulders of a patient public. But there seems no doubt of the man's sincerity. He certainly thinks he has lost some cherished privilege. He surely is exercising one which illustrates that we are enjoying the blessings of free speech in all its ramifications, although a Free Press is but a recollection of former and better days.

RATS.

The Portland Journal says "Oregon is - asperous, and if any part of the country is, will be, in spite of the danged Dingley tariff."

The country, all parts of it, is always more prosperous under a protective tariff law than under any other sort of revenue regulation. There has been no exception to this rule. It is usually acknowledged, even by those opposed to protection, but with a perverseness or obtuseness that is indefinable and not to be classified, at the same time it is claimed that the prosperity admitted in "in spite of the law."

The country was unusually prosperous in 1892 when the "change" so loudly prayed for was ordered, but it

war said to be "in spite of the McKinley law." As the result of the change and a Democratic administration, an unparalleled industrial depression followed, but our Democratic friends insisted that the new law was all right—being Democratic—but that hard times had come "in spite of the Democratic regime."

The Democratic national platform of 1892 declared that "we denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We denounce the McKinley tariff law as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts of the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption, and"—listen to this—"we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party."

The Democratic party succeeded, the repeal of the McKinley bill followed as "a beneficent result," and manufactured goods got so cheap, in consequence, that few people could afford to buy them! Some "beneficent results" come extremely high. A Democratic national administration is one of them. In the meantime, the country will continue to prosper under the "danged Dingley law," in spite of—Democratic opposition.

WHAT WILL BE DONE ABOUT IT?

The young man who was the companion of Keady most of the time preceding the double murder in Corvallis Sunday night, has been sentenced to jail for fifty days with an accompanying fine of \$10. A report from Corvallis says "a strong sentiment is developing against the carrying of concealed weapons and the sale of intoxicants to minors."

But what a striking commentary is this. We already have a state law against both these misdemeanors and have had for years, but little attention is paid to them. They are both violated every day in the year in nearly every town in Oregon. Everybody knows it, but little is said, and nothing whatever is done. Not a town but has its quota of young bloods who do not propose to be deprived of their inalienable rights. They are no Sunday school nonentities that they must be hedged about by the hand of the law which interferes with their individual rights. They prefer to appear sporty, and, living in a free country, are going to be free.

So, one of their number carries a concealed weapon, buys whiskey, though a minor, of somebody who violates a state law in doing so, and who knows it, and two deaths occur. It is then that "a strong sentiment develops against selling intoxicants to minors!"

But why wait for a death or a murder? Are these very requisite laws enacted for any good purpose? Are they not necessary? Upon what grounds do officers find justification for not strictly enforcing them? Is it not possible to discover the man who sold the intoxicants to Keady in so small a place as Corvallis, and to apply some of that newly-arrived "sentiment" to his case? Why wait for another murder? They come high, besides, the parties who violate the law in Keady's case are as guilty and as much in need of punishment as some other parties who may in the future trample under foot this very wholesome regulation. A stitch taken now will likely prevent the necessity of taking nine others later on. What will this newly-developed sentiment do about it? Why not put it to work on the case in hand?

CASTORIA.

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