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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 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 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 non-paying persons who order it, though they may not send the money with the order, and that they are to pay \$1.25 a year, in cash, 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



A REMINISCENCE IN OREGON POLITICS.

The overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party in Oregon Monday recalls the fact that "at the beginning," Oregon was entirely under the domination of that organization and continued to be until the slavery question and the Civil War split it wide in two, and in 1862 the Republicans gained control of the state by the election of Addison C. Gibbs as Governor, together with a Republican Legislature, since which time, with the exception of a few years in the '70s, Republican ascendancy has been unbroken, save in a few instances where local conditions have changed results.

With the organization of the Territorial Government in 1849, Gen. Joseph Lane became Governor of Oregon by the appointment of President Polk at the very end of his term of office, and he served as such until the next summer when he was superseded by Governor Gaines, a Whig appointed by President Taylor. But Oregon was strongly Democratic and the supremacy of Gen. Lane in local politics for several years was unquestioned.

In March, 1851, the Oregon Statesman was established by Asahel Bush, who had brought the material for its publication from New York, and as it became the recognized organ for the Democratic party of the Territory, and as Mr. Bush was an unusually trenchant writer and perfectly fearless man, the paper at once became a power that has been seldom equalled in any state or territory. Until the approach of the Civil War period, Mr. Bush was a strong supporter of Gen. Lane, who could obtain any position in the Territory he wanted, and he was continually in some official position, but he was a Southern sympathizer of the most pronounced type, and Mr. Bush was at all times, while a Democrat, an unflinching supporter of the Union cause. This brought about the crisis in the affairs of the Democratic party in Oregon, split it into two factions, and finally destroyed its power in the state.

The campaign in Oregon 44 years ago this month was one of the most important in its history. The Republican party had been organized, but was too feeble in numbers to hope for any sort of success while the Democratic party was so powerful that the dominant wing was still the strongest organization in the state. The crisis came when the state convention was held at Eugene on the 18th of November, 1859, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic National Convention which was to meet at Charleston the next year. The delegates met for trouble and had it in plenty. Mr. W. S. Brock, of Lane county, was chairman of the Democratic state committee and called the convention to order by nominating W. W. Chapman as temporary chairman. Mr. Bristow nominated Hon. H. N. V. Holmes, of Polk county, when the usual question of a committee on credentials being appointed to determine who were delegates was raised, in order that it might be known who were delegates, but this was decided unnecessary by the chair, as "those who are delegates can take a seat near the

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia. It makes life miserable. Its sufferers eat not because they want to, but simply because they must. They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise. They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffiness, headache, heartburn and what not. The official remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic.

chairman and those who are not can take back seats." With this original method of determining so important a question, the vote was taken on the chairmanship "with the result that after a squabble in the counting between Judge Kelsay and the chair, it was decided that the vote stood 31 for Chapman to 22 for Holmes. In the counting Brock made it 32 for Chapman while Kelsay insisted that it was but 28. Kelsay said he would count again and stated that he made it "29 this time, with yourself." "And with yourself, 30," said the chair. "Oh, yes, yes, yes," said Kelsay. "I forgot myself; I didn't think that I was up, too." At this point Stevens, of Marion, said, "I don't see how 'yourself' makes 31," when a member suggested that "29 and 2 make 31," which appeared to settle the difficulty.

But to make certain, Kelsay was counting again, when a member shouted, "there's Bill Bristow, he ain't a delegate," when Bristow arose and said, "Bristow is a delegate," which retort is said in the report to have created a "sensation."

This, however, was all done in a good-natured manner. The real fight began upon the resolution to appoint a committee on credentials for the call for the convention had been based as to members on the vote for Governor Whitaker, to which there had been objection at the time in many counties, since there had even in 1858 been two Democratic tickets in some counties, and this basis for the state convention was not satisfactory to many delegates. For this reason the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on credentials which instructed it to "return delegates upon the basis of the vote for Governor Whitaker," was the test question of membership. The rapid fire debate which followed immediately, engaged in by many of the old Democratic wheel horses, makes spicing reading, but it is too long for repetition here. Only a sample will be given.

Mr. Woodside, of Marion, said: "A part of us here, Mr. President, differ as to the propriety or legality of the call that was made. A part of the state central committee was opposed to the basis of representation upon which that call was made and issued another call upon what they deemed a just basis. Now, a part of us are here in obedience to a call of the minority, and if that resolution is not passed and its instructions adhered to, a large minority of us will be merely idle spectators of the proceedings of this convention."

On the same resolution, Mr. Holmes, of Polk county, said: "Mr. President, if you please, I would like to tell a story. I recollect the circumstance—the time when Daniel Webster was engaged by an old Quaker to attend to a lawsuit for him, and the Quaker had to give him a very large fee, but now, said he, 'Thee will attend to all the cases that I have in court?' 'Oh, yes,' says Daniel, and so the Quaker went down with him and went around and engaged all the cases he could for Mr. Webster to attend to. Old Daniel said to him, 'Now, you have got the bridge on, you can ride just as far as you want to.' Now, sir, I am not going to have the bridge put upon me. I come here as a free man to represent a free constituency, and instructed to have things done fairly. Now, sir, this is a test question, and I think we might just as well take the vote now as at any other time."

The chair decided the resolution out of order, but Mr. Woodside managed to say, amid cries of "question," that "there seems to be considerable feeling on this question; why undertake to put it off? Let us hear from you, gentlemen; let us confer. There is enough bitterness existing in the Democratic ranks; there is enough crimination and recrimination. We are hurrying on now to defeat as rapidly as any party ever did. We think many of you are good, honest Democrats. We do not desire to do or say anything unnecessarily. We don't desire to press our kindness upon you—" but that was as far as he got. After an appeal from the decision of the chair which was voted down, the resolution was adopted.

After the committee on credentials was appointed and reported according to the resolution of instruction, Mr. Grover, of Marion, arose and said:

"Gentlemen, I am authorized by eight counties here to say to the convention on behalf of those counties that they retire from this convention upon that decision. I wish to say that they do not do so from any feeling. They are sent here without authority to sit longer in the convention."

Mr. Mosher here called Mr. Grover to order, but the speaker said "the gentleman is too late. I am done."

The retiring delegates met immediately in the court house and organized

by the election of John H. Stevens, of Marion, as chairman, and Lucien Heath, of Polk, as secretary. A "corresponding and advisory committee" was appointed and a resolution by Mr. Grover was adopted which declared "that this convention do not elect delegates to the Charleston convention—the delegates present do not represent a majority of the counties in this state—but we pledge the Democracy of the several counties represented to a cordial support of the National Democratic nominee."

On motion of Mr. Holmes a committee was appointed to draft an address "setting forth the reasons for the withdrawal of the delegates here assembled," consisting of Mr. Grover, of Marion, Mr. Wilcox, of Washington, and Mr. Jeffreys, of Wasco.

And this was the beginning of the fight within the Democratic party of Oregon on the slavery question, primarily involving allegiance to the Union and which resulted in an alliance between the Union Democrats and the Republicans which finally culminated in the election of Col. E. D. Baker, a Republican, and Col. James W. Nesmith, a Democrat, to the United States Senate on the 2d of October, 1860.

COUNT ONE FOR SILVERTON.

While Marion county has done magnificently in the way of maintaining its reputation as a reliable Republican county, and while every precinct has made a good record, Silverton is entitled to special mention.

That historic old town is never carried off its feet by the appearance of the crank or the shouting of the kicker who thinks he has a grievance. Silverton has always been noted for its local investigators. It began its life that way fifty years ago. At the commencement of its existence there were such men as A. Coolidge, Warren Cranton, E. F. Colby, Trenton and King Hibbard, R. C. Goer, Matt Small, Matt Brown, A. P. McClane, T. W. Davenport, Rice Dunbar, C. W. Scriber and a dozen others of equal mental caliber who would meet often in the little town and were men who always took an interest in all public questions and discussed them from every standpoint. And it was not a one-sided discussion, either. These pioneers never agreed on any topic and any phase of a question worth considering at all had its able champion around the postoffice stove or on the street corner.

The result of this was that when the time came for a decision at the polls, if it was a question to be decided there, the occasion found a community that understood itself and was able to vote intelligently and independently. Most of these old-time wheel horses have gone to the beyond, but some of the younger ones are left, while the custom of investigation, always peculiar to Silverton, has been handed down to the present generation, and the man who goes there on a campaign of instruction, while always received with a royal welcome, will find an audience well informed and ready for the tilt.

These thoughts are recalled by one who from boyhood has known these Silverton people, upon reading what they did to Judge Scott and Tom Kay when an effort was made to cause a popular stampede against them. Silverton simply stood as a stone wall, because it had looked into the matter and saw the whole movement was unfounded on any apparent fact. This being its judgment, it decided to rebuke the effort and did it well.

And most other precincts had a touch of the same complaint.

JUDGE REUBEN P. BOISE.

In all sincerity the Statesman desires to say that Judge R. P. Boise is today one of the most remarkable men, intellectually and physically, in Oregon. It has been more than fifty years since he entered public life here, and has been almost continuously in the service of the people since. In 1853 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature from Polk county, served a term as prosecuting attorney for this district and has been a member of either the circuit or supreme bench nearly ever since.

Judge Boise has made a record as a jurist second to none in the state. His opinions have been regarded as sound

A TEXAS WONDER

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.
One small bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment. Dr. Ernest W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. box, 929, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists and Dr. S. C. Stone's Drug Store.

READ THIS.

To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that I was down for nine months with kidney and bladder trouble, and tried all known remedies to no avail until a neighbor induced me to get a bottle of Texas Wonder, one half of which cured me sound and well; this I would cheerfully swear to, and for the benefit of those who are afflicted and wishing to be permanently cured, they can obtain a bottle at my home located on West 11th street. Yours truly,

J. J. SEALE, Medford, Or.

HEAD SOLID SORE

Awful Suffering of Baby and Sleepless Nights of Mother.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Skin Fair as a Lily with no Scar to Recall Awful Sore Writes Mother.

"I herewith write out in full the beginning and end of that terrible disease, eczema, which caused my babe untold suffering and myself many sleepless nights.

"My babe was born seemingly a fair, healthy child, but when she was three weeks old a swelling appeared on the back of her head, and in course of time broke. It did not heal but grew worse, and the sore spread from the size of a dime to that of a dollar. I used all kinds of remedies that I could think of, but nothing seemed to help; in fact, it grew worse. Her hair fell out where the sore was, and I feared it would never grow again. It continued until my aged father came on a visit, and when he saw the baby he told me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment right away.

"To please him I did so, and to my surprise by their use the sore began to heal over; the hair grew over it, and to-day she has a nice head of hair, her skin is as fair as a lily, and she has no scar left to recall that awful sore, and it is over eight months and no sign of its returning."

Mrs. Wm. Byer, Elk River, Minn.

"Cure permanent." So writes Mrs. Byer, Feb. 26, 1903, six years later: "Your letter of the 19th last, received, asking in regard to the cure of my baby some six years ago. Well, the disease has never returned to her head which at that time was a solid sore on top and down the back. Once or twice since then a patch has come on her hand near the wrist, but it finally disappeared after proper treatment with Cuticura."

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per box of 50.) Cuticura Ointment, 25c. per box of 50. Cuticura Soap, 25c. per box of 50. Cuticura Ointment, 25c. per box of 50. Cuticura Soap, 25c. per box of 50. Cuticura Ointment, 25c. per box of 50.

expositions of the law and have stood the tests of the higher courts probably as well as those of any others of our circuit judges. His honesty has always been conceded and his courtesy has at all times been a marked characteristic. Politically, he has for twenty years been so independent that no party has claimed him long at a time, but no matter where he professed allegiance at the close of a term of office, nor what party nominated him for a reelection, the people have given him the certificate of election.

We believe his defeat on Monday was the first time he has ever failed of endorsement by the people, but this was not the result of lack of confidence other than as advancing age makes it necessary for trusted servants to give way for younger blood and this is always happening in the natural course of events.

Judge Boise retires from a half century's honorable service in the interests of the people, with the respect of everybody and the general wish that he may live many years in the land he has done so much to develop and dignify by his distinguished career.

IRRIGATION IN EASTERN OREGON

The reports from the eastern part of the state that the different companies now engaged in providing water for the reclamation of large portions of arid land in that section are proceeding in earnest and with a certainty of success, are very gratifying. There has never been any doubt that much of the sage brush land there will be of the most productive character if water can be put on it in sufficient quantity and at the right time. The only doubtful consideration has been as to the ability to spread the water over the land and whether the adjacent streams would furnish a sufficient supply at the time of year when it is needed most.

These doubtful features of the problem seem to have been solved and the success of the undertaking is a mere matter of time and money. There is no safer investment than in these sage brush lands where there is a certainty that water can be had, as good alfalfa land, under water, is worth anywhere from \$75 to \$100 per acre. Where water can be had in abundance, as will be the case when these irrigation projects are perfected, a certain crop can be depended upon, and of a character that will always be marketable at a good figure. Land in reach of the Des Chutes river will be especially valuable, since it is a stream heading in the Cascade mountains, the melting snows of which furnish the greatest amount of water at the season of the year when the crops are most in need of it.

The writer, during a recent trip through Idaho, travelled several hours in the company of a man who for two years has been in the employ of the general government, and whose entire time is given to looking for the best sites to be found for large reservoirs for storing the surplus waters in the arid regions west of the Rocky Mountains. This work is being done elaborately by the government and every place in the mountains or plains where a natural site for a reservoir exists is being located, surveyed, described and

reported to the department at Washington.

This scientific undertaking will result in the reclamation of millions of productive land, of the best character, which now, and for a thousand years, has only yielded a scanty support to the coyote and jackrabbit. In southern Idaho alone, it is estimated that 1,500,000 acres can be easily reclaimed, while another million is of the best quality, but for which no water can ever be obtained. There are good reservoir sites but not sufficient water falls during the year, if it was all stored, to irrigate the land. It is the decision of the government officers that the amount of good land, if watered, is larger than the amount of rainfall during the year with which to reclaim it. The solution of this situation, if it ever comes, will be the procurement of water from "the bowels of the earth."

STALE, AND ESPECIALLY UN-PROFITABLE.

The most tiresome reading that one runs across as he scans the miscellaneous tabularis of the newspapers present to its readers, is the occasional contribution to the chaff of the age by such old frauds as Russell Sage and—we were going to say Andrew Carnegie, but the latter has, in a way, done some good in his day and generation, though his sporadic advice, dished out occasionally in an effort to educate men how to die poor is a sort of senile garrulity that becomes tiresome. Carnegie, however, has been a highly successful business man, has developed wonderful executive ability, has been an extensive employer of workmen and his record is altogether creditable.

But when it comes to Russell Sage entering the educational department of practical affairs and volunteering information and advice as to how to succeed, one's admiration is confined to that view of the man which seems to confirm him in the belief that he has actually been successful.

By leading a life of social seclusion and business paralytic, Mr. Sage has amassed a fortune of perhaps \$100,000,000 which he worships as he does no other object on earth or in heaven, and it requires no more of it to answer his wants than the ordinary income of the average daily laborer. He has never established a manufacturing industry of any kind nor engaged in any other business that gave employment to men who needed it; has never developed a mine, cleared an acre of land, built a railroad, steamboat or telephone line, endowed a college or attempted to do anything that would lessen by a dollar or for a day, the growing pile of gold that is the very idol of his existence.

Sage, thinking he has been a successful man, sometimes ventures to tell the public how it happened, but if all men were like him and had always been, there would not be a steamboat or railway line in the world; there would never have been any development of the West, no Louisiana Purchase, no Lewis and Clark Expedition, no telephones, telegraph lines or any other thing that required an outlay of brains and effort involving years of poverty and risky investment of capital which so often attend the efforts of those who "do things."

Russell Sage has never done anything for his country or for humanity that will be remembered for a day after his death. To be sure, he will leave a hundred million dollars behind, but that is all. Thomas Jefferson died practically a pauper, but was one of the wealthiest men, in the best sense of the term, this country has ever produced. Russell Sage would be better employed explaining to the country how it comes he is the most unsuccessful prominent man this nation has produced during its entire history.

It has been thirty-two years since Binger Hermann got his tract of brush land in Southern Oregon and it has just become available for campaign material, though he has served the people of Oregon in Washington City for twenty years continuously since. It will manifestly be impossible to go much further back in Hermann's record, so, if he should be a candidate, two years hence, no doubt some shortcoming of his father's in the last century will be disinterred and polished up for the occasion. The party whose only national asset is the blessed memory of Thomas Jefferson would naturally delight in exploiting some toothsome delinquency of the elder Hermann. Binger is thus early admonished to look up his family genealogy for several decades back, at least.

And Clackamas was barely saved for Hermann while even Lane failed to reach that 1000 mark, but they will both probably do better next time.

IN EVERY HOME

There should always be found a bottle of the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is good for every member of the family and if taken at the start may counteract a long sick spell. No other is just as good nor so safe and reliable. It puts the stomach in a normal condition and cures Bilemness, Constipated Bowels, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Liver Troubles and Malaria. Doctors and druggists recommend it. Try one bottle.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

HE DID IT RIGHT

THE MAN WHOSE ATTENTIVE LABORS AIDED IN PRODUCING THE GENERAL RESULT.

The Republican Party of the First Congressional District Appreciative of the Work of Its Party Managers in the Campaign Just Closed in Glorious Victory.

Among the happiest men in Oregon yesterday, judging by the thrill in his voice as it came to this office over the



Hon. Walter L. Toozee, Chairman Republican Congressional Committee.

'phone when he spoke of the wonderful victory just achieved, was Hon. Walter L. Toozee, chairman of the Congressional committee for this district.

He was so proud of his own precinct that he could hardly contain himself, and yet his pride extended to every precinct in the county and district. Just to think that his weary hours of attentive care, his nights of wakeful study of the situation, and his labor physical in this campaign should receive so just and complete a reward as to see the Republican ticket elected by so handsome a general vote, was certainly



Capt. Chas. A. Murphy, Chairman Republican County Committee.

enough to make him exceedingly contented. Verily Mr. Toozee has earned his moments of joyfulness, and his able lieutenants have helped him hold his Congressional district up to the very highest pitch of Republicanism.

Mr. Toozee worked hard and intelligently, and Republicans of the First Congressional district were expressing great satisfaction yesterday with the manner in which Mr. Toozee has directed the campaign.

THE COUNTY MANAGERS.

No one of the candidates of the Republican party in Marion county fails



Hal D. Patton, Member State Republican Committee.

today to admit that his campaign has been carefully and ably managed by the chairman of the county central committee, Capt. Chas. A. Murphy was selected for that position and that he was doing everything, all the time allotted to the campaign, with the intent of electing his ticket from top to bottom no one doubted. That his work has been successful is greatly to his credit as a manager.

He had the assistance of a good man, and an effective campaigner, in Frank R. Meredith, his secretary, and both deserve the thanks of their party and of each and every one of the elected candidates.

Another who has given great assistance to the county and Congressional chairman, is State Committeeman Hal D. Patton, who has worked indefatigably for Republican success in this campaign.

They are all congratulated on the great and glorious victory!

PAY UP

The taxes and interest, and we will give a term of years to pay for this farm.

80 acres of good land, 14 acres in cultivation, and 25 ready for the plow; house, barn and outbuildings. Young orchard, good water, fenced. Located 8 miles from railroad town, 1 mile from school, near rural mail route, price \$10 per acre. Let us show this. Will exchange.

5 acres of good unimproved fruit land near Salem. Make your own terms.

We have good farms in all parts of the county. A large list of city property. See us before you buy. Have you any thing for sale or trade? Call, we may have the kind of property you want.

H. S. RADCLIFF

Room 11, over Red Front Drug Store.

Corner of Commercial and State

Why Not Visit This Home?

And see how much better it is for an invalid or a convalescent

So few homes are prepared to give either proper care or comfort necessary for recovery. This sanatorium is expressly fitted up for the comfort and attention required by the invalid. The very conditions exist here that is needed to bring back to health the worn out or fretful sick one. The sanatorium is so perfectly arranged that patients receive the best of attention. Separate rooms properly ventilated and all hygienic conditions perfect. All the comforts of the most elegant home; combined with skillful nurses and constant attention. Every convenience for all surgical cases. Address or visit

The Florence Sanatorium

Corner Winter and Ferry Streets SALEM - OREGON

New Friction Feed

Does away with steam feed. Just as good and a whole lot cheaper. All saw mills especially should use it. We are making

Hop Stoves

from the "Kurtz" pattern, the most successful stove ever used in hop houses.

Salem Iron Works

Marcus, Daley & Shand, Proprietors. Front and State. Phone 2343 Black SALEM, OREGON.

Capital National Bank

Of Salem Transacts a General Banking Business.

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Pays three per cent interest on Savings accounts. Compounded semi-annually. Deposits of one dollar or more received at any time. Pass book issued to each depositor.

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send an order and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.