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CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY.

From Lewis and Clark Journal, August 14th, 1804. At fourteen miles we reached a creek on the south on which the Mahas reside, and at seventeen miles and a quarter, formed a camp on a sandbar, to the south of the river opposite the lower point of a large island.

THE OPEN SEASON FOR SALMON FISHING.

For some reason the annual runs of salmon into the mouth of the Columbia river are gradually growing later in the year until it appears necessary that the date for the closing of the season should be extended at least two weeks.

After all the investigations and persistent study of the characteristics of the salmon, there is a great deal relating to their habits that is yet in the realm of guess-work. It is thought that the young salmon, as a rule, put to sea when about six months old, and do not return to fresh water until they are four years old.

CARL SCHURZ, PARKER, BRYAN AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

During the great contest between the gold standard and free silver in 1896, Carl Schurz made one of the most effective arguments of that memorable campaign against the folly and danger of undertaking the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country at the rate of 16 to 1.

In the campaign of 1900 Schurz went so far as to address a letter to Secretary Gage in which he attempted to justify his support of Mr. Bryan upon the ground that, if elected, he would be unable to interfere with the gold standard which even then had been "irrevocably established."

How little even Bryan himself at that time thought that at the very next Presidential election he would be doing valiant service in the support of a candidate who had become such an enthusiastic advocate of the gold standard.

AN ESTIMATE OF BRYAN BY A PARKER SUPPORTER.

The Brooklyn Eagle is one of the most earnest supporters of Judge Parker in the present campaign, and is leaving nothing undone to strengthen his chances for success.

eratic paper, on the money issue alone. To show our readers the peculiar status in which the spectacle of a pronounced gold standard man, converted from free silver since nobody knows when, on a platform that ignores the question altogether, places the Democratic party, we quote the following paragraphs from the Eagle in one of its recent issues:

"A few years ago Bryan was taken seriously. That attention should be paid to what he said was one of the necessities of the situation. He went on saying and kept on saying and he is still at it, but circumstances after case, alienation has kept pace with almost every utterance. So much worse than his first has his last situation become that he is unqualified approval of the St. Louis candidates and platform by the Commoner would generate misgivings.

"Bryan has lost control. A third great defeat has been added to adverse balance on his political ledger. He was commander-in-chief. He is now among the stragglers. He never was indigent to Democratic soil, nor should he ever have been included among the assets of other than the Populists. Two of his reasons for 'regularity' this year is his hostility to imperialism and his antipathy to a large army—are not well chosen. He still wants free coinage and free riot. He still wants to exterminate all the big corporations, which means that he would if he could paralyze the industries of the country. And what makes his case absolutely hopeless is his estimate of himself. He constitutes himself the sole and infallible judge of the distinction between right and wrong. None can be right who differ from him, none wrong who agree with him. There is sincerity nowhere but at Lincoln, Neb., and only there when he happens to be at home, which is equally true of every other quality figuring in the list of virtues, political and otherwise. From high water mark as candidate for President, his tide has subsided—he is now skimming on the fringes of the party he controlled. It is a strange transformation. It has come to pass that nothing he can say is invested with moment, that nothing he can do is regarded as of consequence. His fate has no parallel in political history."

THE ABSURDITY OF IT ALL!

The high water mark has undoubtedly been reached in this country in two different lines of endeavor, to-wit, the undertaking of colossal exposition and the formally elaborate and conspicuously tiresome manner of notifying candidates of their nomination for President and Vice President.

When this delayed duty is performed, then the Republicans will begin it all anew and Roosevelt will write his letter of acceptance. Following that, Senator Fairbanks will issue a similar letter, when Judge Parker will appear on the stage and declare himself "more at length"—"God save the mark!" indeed, he has publicly said that he will do so "after he sees what Roosevelt has to say." Having the last say in this manner gives him a distinctive advantage over Roosevelt, which Republicans generally will regret to see the President permit, having, as he has, the governmental reins in his hands and an autocratic tendency in his mind.

By the time the ceremony has gone around the second time, including the Prohibitionists, the Populists, the Socialists and all the other 'ites and 'ists, election day will have arrived and the bewildered and mentally exhausted voter will be largely inclined to drift to the bespattered standard of Tom Watson, after all, for the sole reason that his first desire will be to discover where he is at!

MOUNTAINS OF HIDDEN WEALTH.

The extensive development work being continually done in the Bohemia mining district in Lane county, together with the encouraging reports from the Blue River mines in the region beyond the Calapooya river in both Lane and Linn counties, confirm the belief, generally held more than forty years ago, that there are vast quantities of gold hidden away in the Cascades which will yet make that section a heavy producer of the yellow metal.

As a continuation of these mines the Quartzville district in Linn and Marion counties is known to be rich with gold, though development work has never more than produced it in sufficient quantities to encourage mine owners to proceed for a time without the returns hoped for. But the further the work is pushed in the Bohemia and Blue River districts the better the returns and the more favorable the prospect for the de-

velopment of an extensive mining region, nominally at our very doors. It is gratifying to know that work is again to be started in the Quartzville district, for there is every reason to believe that these gold bearing ledges all belong to the same group and that persistent development and continued prospecting will yet prove the faith held by men who began to delve in that section more than forty years ago.

Judge Ryan, of Clackamas county, spent about \$4,000 in the Blue River district thirty years ago, but, like most pioneer miners, lost his investment but paved the way for others who began where he became discouraged and abandoned the attempt. But this is the history of gold mining. It requires the investment and loss of ten dollars for every one that is finally added to the world's volume of currency, but when once added, it becomes a permanent part of the circulating medium.

Though later in its mineral development, there is good reason for believing that the mineral belt which has for fifty years been a prominent factor in the aggregate wealth of Southern Oregon, extends as far north as the Santiam river and that at present it is only in the incipient stages of its development.

COST OF ATTENDING THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 9th inst. has an editorial devoted to a consideration of the cost of attending the Exposition in that city, which is well worth reading. It suggests that the true answer to the query as to the cost is, "as little as you like."

And this is correct. It is an unusually expensive place to go if you buy everything that is offered you, or if you do not look around to see where you may do better. Rooms are very high there, as well as meals, that is, some meals and some rooms. It is recalled that Secretary Hay and his party paid \$700 dollars for staying at the Southern Hotel for a week, or less. But this privilege is not confined to Secretary Hay. Any other American citizen can pay precisely as much, if he wants to—and is able. But the writer, who was at the Exposition during the same week, paid all of his expenses with \$30. And he had good meals and accommodations at the "Inside Inn."

Even this, however, is not the minimum cost of good meals and rooms. That rate can easily be reduced by one-half, depending upon the taste and purse of the visitor. The statement of the Globe-Democrat is literally true—"as little as you wish."

It is estimated that at this time there are 50,000 vacant guest rooms in St. Louis, and that the number of visitors at the Exposition has reached 6,000,000. We clip the following extract from the editorial referred to:

"We find in the Brookfield (Mo.) Gazette, which is one of the best and grandest expositions the world has yet produced; it is doubtless the greatest the world will ever produce; it is possibly the last world's fair that will be held for many years, possibly the last of its kind. It is a singular conglomeration of strange peoples, will hardly rise again within the twentieth century. Where would the \$50,000,000 to create it come from, in addition to the enormous labor, freely rendered for the common good and enjoyment? No, the counterpart of the Fair will never be seen. It will stand unique in history as first among international expositions and costly beyond any hope of coming financially even."

PRESTO, CHANGE!

When the anthracite coal strike had reached its acute stage two years ago, or thereabouts, and President Roosevelt offered his services as a mediator, every citizen of the United States loudly praised the courage and patriotism which prompted the generous act. Probably no greater crisis, involving the very foundation of government on the one hand and submission to it on the other, has confronted the people of this country since the electoral muddle in 1877. Something had to be done, and at once, but there seemed no one to do it. At that juncture, President Roosevelt, with that impulsiveness which makes him "dangerous," put himself into the breach, the parties were brought together, settlement of the difficulty was had and the crisis was passed.

Everybody applauded the act of the President, Democrats as well as Republicans. There was no campaign on at the time.

But opinions have changed. It is now necessary to find fault with Roosevelt. In this line and with this object in view, the following from Col. Watterston appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal of the 6th inst.: "The coal strike business merely illustrated the willingness of the President to assume extraordinary powers—powers not vested in a President—and to excuse the usurpation—the gentle usurpation—some people would call it—by the evasive pretext that he acted as a citizen, and not as a Magistrate." It is sufficient to remark, that perhaps nothing will be said during the entire campaign, by any speaker or writer in any party, so utterly devoid of sense, logic or fairness, as this. It illustrates the paucity of ammunition in the Democratic arsenal. It is only



Editorial Sidelights and Observations on Various People and Things, Picked Up and Scribbled Down at Odd Times.

having resided for twenty-seven years since in the Willamette valley, itself an earthy beauty spot, he has never become altogether weaned from his attachment to the home of his later boyhood and early manhood.

Partly for these reasons, though largely through a regard for the general welfare of all sections of this magnificent commonwealth, the Statesman desires to express its congratulations upon the prospect for a speedy construction of an electric line around that valley, traversing, in part, the tule lands where in the later '60s, Frank C. Baker and the writer, with other kids, used to hunt goose eggs both for profit and pleasure.

Gold and Silver.

The unexpected prominence which Judge Parker's telegram has given the money question in the pending campaign, recalls an incident which occurred in Salem in '94 when Governor Penney, in order to more fully impress on the people the paralyzing effect of the Crime of '73 was having on business in general, shut down his saw mill and refused to let a wheel turn. Other saw mills were running all over the state but Penney's was an object lesson to which he could point the inquiring wanderer in the realm of the money discussion as an eloquent testimonial to the ruinous effects of the gold standard.

While discussing the Governor's absurd position in a friendly manner one day, Mr. Bush remarked that if the Governor would run his mouth less and his mill more, he would find it profitable to himself, as well as to the public.

A mutual friend of them both, who was present, met the Governor a few days later and laughingly repeated what Mr. Bush had said, whereupon, Penney remarked that, as for Bush, he couldn't see what he wanted to apply himself so assiduously in adding to his great wealth, since he already had more money than he could ever use in this life, and after he goes hence, even if he could take his mountain of twenty dollar gold pieces with him, they would immediately melt.

Not long afterward the mutual friend related to Mr. Bush the suggestion of the Governor, when the veteran banker remarked that "under such circumstances, rabid free silver man though he is, Penney would be found vigorously manipulating the first ladle he could find in his effort to secure as much of the molten metal as possible!"

So far as is known this closed this good-natured tilt between these prominent pioneer Democrats, who were life-long friends, though differing of the money question in the great campaign between the yellow and white metals as to which should be supreme in this country.

The "Right of Privacy."

Not long ago Judge Parker became annoyed at the camera friends who insisted upon invading his premises with the purpose of catching snap shots of person and things to be seen, and issued an order that no further trespassing of that character would be permitted.

It was given out that Mrs. Parker was obliged to leave home in order to escape the annoyance of these insupportable photographers, and in narrat-

SOME OPINIONS BY EASTERN PAPERS.

The Republican state convention of Missouri deliberately sinned against the light when it made a party nomination for the governorship and refused to endorse Joseph W. Folk. It showed its indifference to a great moral issue and its ignorance of practical politics. What the convention should have done was to endorse Folk not as a Democrat, but as an anti-boodler, and to nominate men for the other state offices.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

It takes an uncommonly optimistic Democrat to discern at this stage of the Presidential campaign the signs of a landslide toward the Judge. Yet, according to some Southern papers, a veritable landslide is in sight. They find an agreeable summer occupation in comparing the present situation with that of 1892, when Mr. Cleveland was last elected. Don't disturb them. If the landslide comes they will be vindicated as prophets; if it never appears they

Advertisement for 'My Hair' by Ayer's Hair Vigor. Text: 'I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again.' W. D. Quinn, Marselles, 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 of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

ing the fact, Judge Parker said, "I reserve the right to put my hand in my pockets and assume comfortable attitudes without being everlastingly afraid that I shall be snipped by some fellow with a camera."

Upon this subject Miss Abigail Robertson, of Rochester, has addressed a letter to Judge Parker reminding him that last year she used a milling company for using her picture as an advertisement and that the Judge himself wrote the decision denying her the damages she asked for.

Miss Robertson proceeds to remind the Judge of his decision in a vein of sarcasm and ridicule that makes the very best of entertaining reading. She says, speaking of his claim to the right to assume comfortable attitudes with his hands in his pockets:

"I take this opportunity to remind you that you have no such right as that which you assert. I have very high authority for my statement, being nothing less than a decision of the court of appeals of this state, wherein you wrote the prevailing opinion. The action was one in which I was the plaintiff, and is reported in 171 New York, at page 538."

"You may recollect that the facts in the case were undisputed and that it was admitted that the defendants, without my knowledge or consent and knowing that they had no right or authority to do so, had secured my photograph, and having caused it to be enlarged and lithographed in life size, had circulated about 25,000 copies thereof as an advertisement of the commodities in which one of the defendants dealt; that the likeesses were posted conspicuously in stores, warehouses, saloons and other public places, and had been recognized by my friends and others; that my good name had been attacked. As a consequence, I desired an injunction against the defendants, restraining the further use thereof."

"The question arose upon demurrer and the special term held that the complaint entitled me to relief. The appellate division of the fourth department unanimously affirmed that decision, and upon the appeal to the court of appeals this latter court was divided, three of the judges deciding with you that the facts admitted furnished no ground for relief, and three dissenting."

"You referred to my cause of action as a 'so-called' right of privacy, and admitted that such publicity, which some find agreeable, is to plaintiff very distasteful and that I suffered mental distress when others would have appreciated the compliment to their beauty; and in an opinion six hundred pages long you arrived at the conclusion that I had no rights that could be protected by your tribunal."

"To be perfectly fair to you, I ought to say that you expressly excepted from the effect of your decision any publication under similar circumstances which was in its nature libelous. It necessarily follows, therefore, when you now say that you reserve the 'right' not to be photographed with your hands in your pockets or in other comfortable attitudes, either that you are asserting a right for yourself and family which you are unwilling to accord to litigants before your court, or else that there is something in the attitude suggested of such a nature that a reproduction of it with photographic exactness would be necessarily libelous."

"It is not apparent how your liberalism in the attitude suggested could be in any way different from that which you keep your hands in your own pockets. I am forced to the conclusion that this incident well illustrates the truth of the old saying that it makes a lot of difference whose ox is gored. I sympathize with Mrs. Parker in her anxiety, but I think it is reasonable why you or your family have any rights of the nature suggested which do not equally belong to me. Indeed, as between us, I submit that I was much more entitled to protection than you."

will still have had the fun of repeating the great joy of beating Roosevelt.—Springfield Republican (Ind.)

Roosevelt will probably have a larger majority in the electoral college of 1904 than McKinley got in 1900.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

Democratic editors should reserve their comments on Mr. Fairbanks' intension until later in the week. Just now he is decidedly attractive.—Kansas City Journal (Rep.)

SALEM'S HIGHER GRADES.

List of Studies That Will Be Taken Up Under the High School Curriculum.

The following studies have been placed in high school curriculum and classes will be organized for those who finished the eighth and ninth grades last year. There were thirty of the former class and about forty of the latter:

Algebra, three classes; geometry, two classes; Latin, three classes; English grammar, two classes; rhetoric, two classes; English classics, two classes; and one class in Greek history, English history, U. S. history, English literature bookkeeping, physical geography, spelling, German and vocal music.

The full four years' course of study provides five lines of work: English, four years; mathematics, four years; history, four years; science, two years; Latin, four years, and German, two years. Students that complete the full high school course will be admitted to the University department of any of our state or private institutions. The first class will graduate in 1906.

PROFIT IN BUTTER FAT.

A dairyman in Clatsop county, Oregon, received \$125 from the sale of butter-fat from 15 cows during the month of June, 1904, and in addition to this \$75 milk fed to the hogs was valued at \$10 at least.

GRAIN YIELD IN WESTERN OREGON. The wheat crop in the western part of Oregon is yielding from 21 to 35 bushels to the acre this season. Nearly every farmer takes a watermelon home with him these days.