

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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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 subscription. 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 responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay it 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



"GOVERNMENT WITHOUT CONSENT."

In all the realm of political platforms nothing more absurd can be found than the periodical declaration by modern Democrats that they are opposed to any kind of government without the consent of the governed. And the absurdity of it need not be confined to modern Democrats, for Jefferson himself, though the reputed author of that part of the Declaration of Independence which sets out this idea, did not believe in it nor practice it.

It is a theory that never has been followed in the strict construction which our friends, the Democrats, apply to it.

"We swear anew our devotion to the principles of Democracy and denounce as pernicious to our Republic that doctrine which fosters any form of government which does not recognize all the people under our jurisdiction as citizens of a common country. Such a system of government can only be based upon class distinction and special privileges and maintained for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; and against the perpetuity of such a political dynasty the power of the Democratic party is pledged."

And the West Virginia Democratic platform becomes indignant in the same direction and spectacularly declares that

"We are in favor of a government which attends to its own business at home and does not terrorize weak republics with the swagger of a bully abroad."

The preposterous aspect of all this grandiloquent declaration for "the consent of the governed" is especially illuminated by the facts as they exist in the Southern states relating to the government of the negroes, by men, many of whom drew their youthful sustenance from the breasts of the colored "mammies."

To what extent does the Democratic party in those states consult the 1,000,000 negro voters there as to their "consent" to any of the laws that govern them? Doesn't everybody know that the Democrats of the South make no effort to conceal the fact that they not only do not consult the negro citizens as to their government, but that they boast of it?

And yet, the Mobile Register, one of the leading Democratic papers of the South assumes to be very much outraged over the Republican policy in the Philippines because the Islanders there have not been given the fullest rein in the matter of local government. Surrounded as it is by negroes who are not permitted to vote and who are kept away from the polls by the free use of the shot gun, if necessary, and it has frequently been so found, that oracle of the "consent of the governed" is horrified because the distant Filipinos, savages yet, in some respects, are not clothed with all the rights of the voting citizen!

The Indiana Democrats "denounce as pernicious to our Republic that doctrine which fosters any form of government which does not rest on the consent of the governed," while nearly all the Democratic electoral votes come from states where the daily boast is that the negroes, citizens of the United

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States, shall have no voice in that government which governs them.

In a speech delivered in the United States Senate on March 23, 1900, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, said:

"I propose to briefly recapitulate, and in the best way I can, the conditions which brought about the necessity for stuffing ballot boxes, for shooting negroes and in using violence and fraud in taking charge of our government in South Carolina. We made up our minds that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution were null and void, that the acts of Congress under them were null and void, that the oaths required by such laws were null and void, and we resolved that the wealth, intelligence and patriotism belong only to the white people of the state should seize the government, etc."

The fact that the negroes of the South have no part in the government there has become so notorious that even the voice of protest booms of it, contemplates the poor Filipino, being educated by the United States and turned toward a life of civilization, though not permitted to govern himself, an outcry is made against the tendency toward "imperialism" by the Republican that is amusing to the student of current political history.

SUPERB CLIMATE OF OREGON.

Once again the outcome of the harvest yield has proven the superiority of the climatic peculiarities of Oregon in general, but of the Willamette valley in particular. The yield of all kinds of grain in the eastern part of the state is fully up to the average, though the season has been sufficiently favorable there to afford no particular test of what can be realized under adverse conditions, but the unusual absence of rain in the Willamette valley during the months of May, June and July promised to result in almost a total failure of the crop of cereals, as well as a great shortage in the yield of potatoes and hops.

Such a protracted dry season, especially during the months of May and June, has perhaps never been known since the first settlement of the Willamette valley, and it hardly seemed possible on the first of July that any great part of the grain would justify the expense of cutting, but the outcome has been surprising in the amount and quality of the yield, though that a shortage exists is not to be denied.

The cool nights which always prevail here in the summer months are no doubt a great factor in offsetting the effects of a protracted dry season, such as has visited us this year and enabled much grain to mature and make a fairly good yield when the same conditions in almost any other country would have practically killed the plants which were making such a heroic effort to arrive at a satisfactory degree of maturity.

Under the circumstances, and considering the discouraging prospect which confronted them six weeks before harvest, the farmers of the Willamette valley are very well satisfied with the yield of grain which has been realized, trusting that not for another forty years will the weather conditions of the past summer be repeated. The yield of wheat per acre has been about two-thirds of the average amount, though oats have not done as well as this.

Ten or twelve years ago such a shortage in the grain yield as this would

have been a calamity which would have affected all kinds of business, but with changed conditions resulting from more attention given to diversified agriculture, including hops, fruit, all kinds of livestock and other productions of the farm, the shortage in the grain crop is but an incident, an unpleasant one, to be sure, but carrying with it a much less loss than would have formerly been the case.

While the present unfavorable season in this valley will probably not be repeated in the near future, it has served to emphasize the importance of devoting the farm to the production of as many kinds of salable articles as may be found possible. It makes more prominent the wisdom of not carrying all your eggs to market in one basket.

DEMONS PUNISHING SAVAGES

The affair at Statesboro, Georgia, where a mob of infuriated white men broke into a jail by overpowering the state militia and took two negroes from their cells and burnt them to a stake, is one of the most disgraceful events that has ever transpired in this country. The diabolism of it suggests the query whether we are even yet a civilized people.

This was a revolting circumstance where there was no semblance of a palliating feature. It was wholly uncalled for from any point of view that might anticipate a miscarriage of justice by the courts. The men had already been found guilty. Indeed, the mob appears to have kept hands off until the result of the trial might be known. The dominating motive which spurred the murderers on was merely the savage desire to experience what over of satisfaction might come from the knowledge that each participant had had his share in taking the lives of the worthless miscreants.

There was never any doubt as to the outcome of the trial nor of the infliction of the death penalty. But these crazed half-savages could not be satisfied with the knowledge that the sheriff of the county had hanged the convicted criminals. They must have a hand in it themselves and the manner of their death must not be in accordance with the established lawful method. They must be burned to the stake.

Something of savagery on the part of the "civilized" portion of the community must be shared and exhibited in the infliction of punishment on still other savages.

It is possible to understand the feeling of people who, being outraged by the commission of some horrible crime, and in doubt as to whether the courts will do their duty faithfully and promptly, resort to lynch law as the most certain way of insuring the punishment which the law contemplates, but this recourse to burning at the stake is the outcropping of that remnant of savagery which appears to be covered by the very thinnest of veneering of our boasted civilization, after all.

The man who will take part in wresting a convicted criminal from the custody of an officer, especially after the machinery of the law has done its whole duty, for the purpose of unlawfully taking his life, is no better than the criminal so taken; but the man who will do this in order that he may indulge in an exhibition of that kind of punishment that no law ever permits in any case, places himself wholly outside the pale of human consideration and takes his proper place by the side of the lowest of brute creation.

As long as a mob of 500 people in a community that we had supposed was civilized can be found to commit the species of brutality that has again disgraced the state of Georgia, the doctrine of "the consent of the governed" should be allowed to remain as one of the "issues" for whose discussion, or rather, for whose exploitation, we should proclaim ourselves wholly incompetent.

The crust of civilization upon which we stand is evidently too thin to justify any extraordinary exertions along the line of self-glorification. We are not so much in need of the consent of others in the matter of government as we are short on the ability to govern ourselves.

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, 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists and Dr. S. C. Stone's Drug Store.

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J. J. SEALE, Medford, Or.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

FISH IN CRATER LAKE.

So far as is known there were never any fish in Crater Lake until a few trout were deposited there in 1887, and for a number of years after it was not certain that they lived any length of time. The first evidence that they could live in that lake, which has neither inlet nor outlet that is visible, was the sight of several dead fish three years ago, thus proving that they had lived at least for a few years. But last year several live trout were discovered and this year it is reported that great numbers have been seen, especially in the vicinity of "Wizard Island."

The fact that the water in Crater Lake is unusually clear and cold, is indirect evidence that it is fed by a subterranean river and has an outlet in the same manner, or, if not by a river, then by numerous springs. It is one of the great unsolvable mysteries of this mysterious earth, having a depth of 2,000 feet of water, and whose surface is 2,000 feet below the walls which surround it. A railroad with an easy grade can be built from Medford to the very edge of this mountain wonder, and when that is accomplished, which will no doubt be within the near future, it will be one of the most popular resorts on the Pacific Coast.

BLIND TO THE FACT.

Several Democratic papers are printing the two following statements by President Roosevelt with the apparent belief that they have discovered something that contradicts something else. Following is the discovery:

"Here is one on the President: In a message to Congress he said: 'There has been more official corruption developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history.'"

"In his letter of acceptance: 'Never has the administration of the government been on a cleaner and higher level; never has the public work of the nation been done more honestly and efficiently.'"

But a ten year old school boy can see that the last statement is true because the first one is. The government is "on a cleaner and higher level" for the reason that there "has been more official corruption developed and brought to light than ever before." "Discovering and bringing corruption to light" is what makes a government "clean." The brothers are indeed hard pressed to find something about which to abuse Roosevelt, and this is a fair sample.

LOCATING THE BLAME.

What the Statesman said was, "will the interlocutor enunciate a few such crafts, or one that some prominent Democrat has not supported by his voice and vote?"—Statesman.

The graft referred to is the huge one running in the office of Secretary of State. The bill before the late Legislature providing for its material reduction may have been voted against by some Democrat—one or more, but not many. The great majority of votes against it were cast by Republicans. The Legislature was overwhelmingly Republican, and that party is justly held responsible for the failure of the bill. Its state convention resolved in favor of "flat salaries," and its Legislature voted down a bill establishing such salaries. The party is responsible for its non-enactment.

ANTI-GRAFT.

The yawping of a great many Northern Democrats about the "great Jeffersonian principle of the consent of the governed" and the "danger" of Roosevelt, is enjoying a respite as the yawpers are studying events at and around Statesboro, Georgia.

An apprehensive public is anxiously waiting to hear what Champ Clark has done to that man's throat—whether he carved it actually from ear to ear, or merely made a slit as wide as Champ's mouth. In either case it would be death.

The attention of the Board of Home Missions is respectfully directed to a town called Statesboro, in the Empire state of the South, where a promising field of operations is yearning for occupancy.

And it is likely humiliating for the Russians to be subjected to such an ultimatum by the little Japs, but they have earned their spurs.

Much is said about the admirable diplomacy of Mr. Hay but its excellence consists in never failing to make it while the sun shines.

Although regrettable, it is natural that Commissioner Miller should have

received little encouragement in his effort to secure more exhibits for the St. Louis Fair. The farms themselves are not making very good exhibits this year, though the local markets are supplied with garden products that seem to be up to the average. The extra showy samples, however, which alone are acceptable to send East as exhibits, are scarce this year, while the fact is that they are really no more serviceable for practical use than those of smaller growth. But good, and better exhibits, are needed at St. Louis. If they are to be had they should be secured and forwarded at once.

A sense of sorrow is naturally felt for the poor fellow who lost his life while looping the loop at Salt Lake, but since it is the fate awaiting every foolhardy rattlebrain who pursues such a means of livelihood, perhaps the sooner the lesson is impressed upon those who are left, the better. Is there not a point in these unnatural exhibitions of idiotic physical risks beyond which the law should say men should not publicly go? The writer never fails to witness the performances of such freaks but thinks they should be prohibited—in the interest of the fellow who doesn't know enough to not do it!

The New York Sun says after reading Parker's speech of acceptance, "Nothing has come from his lips to indicate he possesses a single political idea." Of course, this was plain to everybody who read his speech, but the Sun and other unkind critics should remember Hill and Belmont, are behind him and that they are chock-full of "political ideas"—that one, for instance, that was telegraphed to St. Louis announcing that, after all, the Republicans were right on the "paramount issue" in both of the "Great Battles." Give credit where credit is due.

A party of the St. Louis Igorrotes is visiting the President in Washington, dressed in their "every day clothes," which consists of a strip of cloth four inches wide and four feet long. All their bodies that can not be hidden with this is not hidden at all. But the editor of this paper attended a White House reception in 1897 when some of the first ladies of the land were attired but a single degree less scantily than this. The appearance of the Igorrotes in Washington will cause very little comment, so far as the amount of their raiment is concerned.

One good result to the Democratic campaign from that speech of Sharp William's will be the degree of increased public admiration for Judge Parker's by contrast. The childish frivolity which characterized it makes the searcher for actual information, turn to see the barren husks of Parker's speech with a feeling of decided trust and hope.

The Mikado's order to proceed and capture Port Arthur at any cost will probably be enforced. Every effort of the Empire should now be applied to that consummation. Almost any sacrifice of men would be justifiable in accomplishing that end at once, since it would tend to save many such sacrifices in the future.

If the trusts dislike Roosevelt and his attitude so much as is represented in that cartoon in the Portland Journal where Cortelyou is receiving no response to his appeal for help, certainly the "trust campaign" by the Democrats, provided they ever begin it, will be the tamest sort of a lifeless affair. It was a good cartoon.

A large amount of whiskey was recently smuggled into one of the military camps of California in watermelons whose "innards" had been subjected to a prior confiscation. The man who would thus desecrate the hallowed precincts of a hallowed watermelon should be tossed on a blanket as a probable means of insuring his much-needed regeneration.

The San Jose Mercury has a very interesting editorial calling attention to the duty of California in the matter of lending tangible assistance in making a success of the Lewis and Clark Fair. That state should not only make a large exhibit here next year but should furnish a large share of the attendance—and no doubt will.

The Governor of Montana refused to interfere with the bull fight at Butte last Sunday, though requested to do so by the ministers of that city, saying it was the business of the county authorities. But the Governor should have put the executive quito on the barbarous affair, just the same.

Henry Gassaway didn't refer to the matter in his response, of course, but it is safe to guess that, considering he is past 80 years of age, he was nervously counting the days as they went by while that speech of John Sharp's went on—and continuously on.

There was never any accounting for tastes. Here is the Czar rejoicing over the prospect of perpetuating that dynasty of his! Poor, little Alexis, who has never done anything to deserve the fate that awaits him!

"Don't go to hear Fairbanks speak without your overcoat,"—Portland Journal. And don't go to hear Champ Clark speak without your shot gun—or your razor.

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Presenting with characteristic fidelity of costume and accessories the Civilized Nations and Barbaric Tribes of the Earth, together with the national music and the swelling tones of an enormous 68-Stop Pipe Organ, the largest portable organ ever built.

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Salem, Wednesday, Aug. 31

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