THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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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 object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, 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 $1.25 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

UNION LABEL

UNGOVERNED DIABOLISM.

The outrage committed upon several condemned negroes in Georgia by burning them at the stake, is one of the most heinous crimes ever perpetrated in that state. Nothing else can be said of it. There is no other way to properly characterize it. It was wholly indefensible, stamping, as it does, a large portion of the people of that state as being but little removed from the social and moral plane of the old-time Comanches of the Great Plains.

Its utter diabolism is displayed by the fact that among the common people of the South it meets with no censure. Almost any community in that section would do the same thing—and justify it. From claiming that there was no other way to prevent negroes from outraging helpless women save by prompt lynching, the practice grew to burning at the stake, and, having feasted upon the process until a further appetite for the indulgence of mere savagery was developed, the spirit of lynching has gone so far as to demand victims who have been regularly tried by the courts and found guilty. But even lynching was not enough. The regular machinery of the courts had done its duty. This was not enough. Even lynching would not satisfy these hungry demons. The victims must be burnt at the stake.

In a thousand years this proceeding cannot be justified. The annoying condition presented by the negroes in the South is freely admittel. The clearly unconstitutional means adopted by the Democrats of the South to suppress the colored vote has even been acquiesced in by those outside that section, upon the plea that it was best to leave the settlement of the irritating question to the Southern people themselves.

But since burning at the stake has become a common form of punishment in the South for not only rape but for any other ordinary crime, even when the law is doing its full duty, the question arises as to how long the better element of the "first government of the world" will permit it?

The senseless exaggeration of the Booker Washington incident and the subsequent attack on President Roosevelt for doing precisely what other Presidents have done, has much to do with this increasing barbarity in the Southern States. Its outcropping is found in the gathering of the bones of the burnt dead men for shipment to President Roosevelt, marked "you will never eat with these niggers." These people have been appealed to by such ranting demagogues as Sharp Williams in his rabid attacks on Roosevelt, by Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, in his virulently abusive "defense" of his reference to the President, and by Champ Clark, who declared before a Chautauqua assemblage that "the Republicans want to rule this country by assassination," that they have no sense of justice, mercy, or orderly restraint when dealing with a negro criminal.

The Democratic party should force such speakers as these to the rear. Few Democrats in the Northern States can be found who will defend the action of these uncivilized mobs, but there can be no doubt that the brutal attacks on President Roosevelt by a few Democratic leaders with more hatred than sense, and more partisanship than patriotism, are largely responsible for "firing the Southern heart" to the disgraceful point of burning convicted criminals at the stake merely for that gratification which comes to the uncontrollably depraved from being a participant in an atrocious crime of this character.

While these indefensible proceedings in the South will not be defended by the Democratic party in the North, the assumption that there is a "race question" to be discussed in the pending presidential election because Booker Washington dined two years ago at the White House, will weaken Judge Parker more than all other causes combined.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar 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.

STATESMANSHIP IN HIGH PLACES

The decision of the Interior Department to postpone the establishment of the forest reserve boundaries in Eastern Oregon, or the purpose of punishing Oregon for selling indemnity lands on base before it had been finally approved by that Department, is on a par with its statement that the McKinley land cases would be pursued with redoubled vigor because the cases of Hyde and Benson had failed in a New York court. It was twice as important to convict McKinley after the California men were acquitted, as it would have been had they been convicted!

In the case of the Oregon reserves it may be said again that in selling lands on base which had not finally been approved by the Department in Washington, the state land board only followed a custom which had been sanctioned by the law of the state for fifteen years, and that if the same rules had been recognized in the Interior Department that had decided the mineral character of land up to within a recent date, the applications would not have been rejected and all this unnecessary hold-up would have been avoided.

The Department had uniformly held that when the local U. S. land officials decided that the evidence before them was sufficient to prove the mineral character of land, it was sufficient proof for the Department. Largely, that was what local officials are for—to determine these local questions. So firmly had this been the rule that the Legislature many years ago passed a law making it the duty of the state land board to sell all lands applied for on base that had been approved by the local U. S. land officials. And all the lands sold by the state were disposed of under this regulation. The law and all the previous rules were complied with in every particular.

The cheap reputation Secretary Hitchcock has earned for technical caution in the right direction has carried with it a petty narrowness and suspicion of everybody who wants to do business in the land department, that should, and no doubt will, result in his dismissal from the cabinet during President Roosevelt's second term.

A decision to postpone an important official proceeding which is ready for immediate consummation for the spiteful reason given out by the Department, harmonizes beautifully with many others which have preceded it from the same spectacular fountain head.

LAUDS HIS PLEDGE.

The Baker City Democrat in its laudatory comment upon Judge Parker's declaration that if elected he would not again be a candidate for the presidency asserts that, excepting Bryan, Parker is the only aspirant for this high office who ever made such a pledge. This is a mistake as Cleveland during his first candidacy made a similar declaration but as everybody knows it was made simply for effect and not regarded resiously by the author of the pledge. Cleveland, after that was twice a candidate for the office and as recent events indicate he would not have been averse to being a candidate for a third term. Parker evidently made this statement in imitation of the Democratic ex-President and for purposes similar to those that in 1888 actuated the candidate of his party. No one expected Cleaveland to be bound by the promises made in his eagerness for the office. If by some hook or crook not now imaginable Parker should be elected history would repeat itself. This is an old trick and will catch few votes.

THE QUADRIENNIAL SPECTER.

While the Statesman is a Republican paper, for the reason that it believes the policies of the Republican party tend toward better industrial conditions among the people, a fact abundantly proven by that experience which the country has frequently had, it is not partisan to that point where it thinks less of a Democrat as a citizen than of a Republican.

It has the greatest respect for its political opponents and believes them to beas patriotic as every sense as members of any other party. It merely believes them to be mistaken in their judgment relating to public questions. It does not believe extreme partisanship is ever productive of any good but often of much harm. It thinks decidedly less of men like Champ Clark, for instance, who will declare to an intelligent American audience that "the Republicans want to rule this country by assassination," than of most any other public man in the country, unless it would be some Republican who would disgrace himself by making a similar remark about the Democrats.

As a sample of partisanship going the full length of stupid recklessness

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Take a dose of the Bitters before meals and you'll enjoy them. It restores the appetite and gives power to properly digest the food. Then it also cures. Sick Headache Torpid Liver Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Insomnia and Malaria

Try a bottle

we print a paragraph from the last issue of the Oregon City Courier. Of course, the Courier does not believe anything of the sort. Nobody does. It is merely a custom the Democratic party has gotten itself into which it finds it difficult, even impossible, to get rid of. It has had them every four years since it went out of power in 1861.

We print the paragraph from the Courier, followed by one taken from the national Democratic platform in 1868. A similar one could be found in any Democratic platform national or state, at any time during the past forty years—although the country grows and its people prosper as have no other country since the days of Adam.

"The action of Teddy the First in usurping legislative and judicial power would place him alongside Julius Caesar, in one respect at least, were it not a well-known fact that the politicians and the trusts constitute the 'power behind the throne.'" This places him alongside a puppet in a 'Punch and Judy show,' who bobs up and talks at the will of the showman."

"Under its repeated assaults," (speaking of the Republican party), "the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subject and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution."

Of course, no Democrat of today will read this reckless declaration of "the fathers" of thirty-six years ago, with any disposition to "point with pride" to such a wild expression of a frightful apprehension that is now evident was put forward for political effect solely.

And yet, it was precisely as sensible as the declaration taken from the Oregon City Courier, similar in its general tenor as others that are to be found in all Democratic papers at this particular time of this particular year. (And by the way, the Courier has never before been able to reach so high a type of excellence as during the administration of President Roosevelt—trusts or no trusts.)

ASPINWALL AND COLON.

In a recent issue of the Statesman it was said in the local columns that "the city of Panama lies ten minutes ride by rail from the mouth of the canal. At the north end is the town of Colon, a name which the French concessionaires tried to call Aspinwall, after the English engineer who made the first survey of the canal route. The Panama government refused to deliver mail unless addressed to Colon, however, and the foreign people interested had to return to the acceptation of the name of the great discoverer of America, and the name is yet and will remain 'Colon.'"

We refer to the matter to correct the statement that the town of Aspinwall was named after the engineer who surveyed the railway route. It was named after William H. Aspinwall, a prominent merchant of New York City in those days, and who was one of the largest stockholders in the Panama Railroad Company. Indeed, he was its president. He was born in New York City in 1807, was a clerk in a large mercantile establishment of that city for many years, became partner in 1832, formed the firm of "Howland & Aspinwall" in 1837, and retired from the firm in 1848. He died in New York City in 1875.

For the reasons given the name "Colon" was forced upon the people of the city and Aspinwall is seldom heard in later years. Although crossing the Isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific to reach the city of Panama, you are further east when in the Pacific city than when upon the Atlantic side, the Isthmus varying but little from running east and west.

IT IS NOT PLAGIARISM.

The following estimate of that speech of John Sharp Williams, made while notifying Usk' Gassaway that he had been nominated for Vice President, is made by the Boise City News, the leading Democratic paper of Idaho, and is so nearly like that of the Statesman the next morning, that it might seem like plagiarism but for the fact that there is no other conclusion to be drawn. If it is going to be considered impartially at all, that is all there is to say of it. The only attribute it proves Williams to possess is that of versatility, since it was not supposed he could make one less coherent and with more stupid frivolity than that delivered before the St. Louis convention. But he could and did. Here is what the News says of it:

"We are sorry for John Sharp Williams, a naturally bright, talented public man, that rapidly gained distinction seems to have turned his head. His speech of notification to Hon. H. G. Davis today is one of the rankest specimens of oratorical balderdash we have tried to read in a long time. And the occasion offered such a splendid opportunity for a sound, logical speech!"

DAVIS' NOMINATION A BLUNDER.

Those who were present at the notification ceremonies at White Sulpher Springs are now agreed that Elihu Root did not go too far in criticising the bad judgment of the Democrats in nominating so old a man as ex-Senator Davis for the Vice-Presidential office, says the San Francisco Chronicle. It is said that the exhibition of his infirmities in making his address in response to the notification was pathetic and discouraging in the extreme to the Democratic leaders who witnessed it. He departed from his written speech, his memory failed him, and he gave such other proofs of advanced age as to entirely discredit the reports of his vigor. It is quite safe to say he will not be allowed to take tthe stump, as his presence upon it would inevitably harm the cause of the Democracy.

The point made by Mr. Root in his strictures on the course of the Democrats in selecting so old a man as Mr. Davis was a sound one. The Constitution of the United States provides:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office; the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may provide by law for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shal l act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

It is not difficult to perceive that a contingency might arise under this provision of the Constitution which could easily plunge the country in turmoil should Davis, after his election, succeed to the Presidency. The onerous duties of the high position could not be performed by a man physically and mentally incapacitated, and it is highly probable that something in the nature of a break-down would produce that condition in Mr. Davis and compel Congress to enter upon the delicate matter of deciding whether the degree of his inabiliy was such as to demand the exercise of its function of deciding who should act in his place. As it might become necessary for Congress in that contingency to designate a Republican, the dissatisfaction, and perhaps worse, which might result may easily be foreseen.

This leaves out of consideration entirely the fact, which is too often overlooked, that the Vice-Presidential office has burdensome duties attached to it which need health and vigor for their proper performance. As President of the Senate the Vice-President is called upon daily while Congress is in session of performing the exacting work of presiding over the most important deliberative body in this country. To attempt to thrust into the position a man incapable of performing the duties is an act on the part of the Democracy which should not be tolerated, and ordinary caution demands that every effort be made to avert the probable consequences of the Democratic blunder.

A SUGGESTION AS IS.

While discussing the present forest fires, the Telegram, apparently in a serious mood, suggests that "there is one simple way to prevent the destruction by forest firss in Oregon. It is to burn the brush in the spring instead of summer. The slashings can be prepared in summer and will be ready for burning the following spring." All of which serves to illustrate how essential it is to understand your subject before you volunteer advice concerning it.

A piece of "slashing" is about as ready to burn in the spring when it has been "prepared" during the preceding summer and after it has had six months rain, as grain would be to thresh in February, because it is cool weather. If slashing were done in July it would prevent many a cold nose and chilblained foot. If the moon would only shine on dark nights it would do a "heap" more good than, as now, on light nights, when it is not needed.

The Telegram would better refer this question to its agricultural editor, with leave to report only after investigation.

HOW HE RESEMBLES GROVER.

An ardent admirer of Parker discussing the resemblence of the Democratic candidate to Grover Cleveland the other day declared "he would make just such a president as Cleveland". When the dismal period from 1892 to 1896 is considered such a declaration makes cold chills up and down the back of a voter who realizes his responsibility in the choice of a president.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Board of Equilization for Marion county, Oregon, will meet at the office of the county clerk, Monday, August 29, 1904, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will remain in session each successive day for one week.

All parties interested are requested to appear and examine their assessments for the year 1904, and have all errors corrected by said Board, if any there be, as no corrections can be made after the adjournment of the said Board.

CHARLES LEMBCKE.
Assessor of Marion County, Oregon.
Salem, Oregon August 6, 1904.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HABEAS CORPUS

PROCEEDINGS BEGUN IN JUDGE SCOTT'S COURT YESTERDAY FOR POSSESSION OF CHILD.

Edwin Jory Demands That Court Take Recognition of the Alleged Claim That His Three Year Old Child Is Unlawfully Held.

As County Judge Scott stepped from the train last night on his return from Porland he was requested to sign an order for a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by Edwin Jory, who demanded that his child, which he charged was being unlawfully kept by its grandmother, should be released and allowed to return to its father.

It seems that Edwin Jory was divorced from his wife some time ago, and while they were parents of Victor E. Jory, now three years old, the court in the decree did not award the child to either party. Mrs. Jory that was left Oregon for Alaska and it is said is now in the Klondike and the child is said to have been in the father's charge the most of the time, on the Jory farm, to the South of this city, but frequently the child was allowed to visit its grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Snyder, in this city. The story is told that the other day the child, as was their wont, was taken by its father to visit its grandmother for a few days, but when Mr. Jory called later for the child to take it home with him, Mrs. Snyder's brother, a Mr. Gillipin, refused to allow him to take the child, and insisted on the child remaining with its grandmother.

Mr. Jory saw that he could only secure possession of the child by a fight, proceeded to the office of his attorney, L. H. McMahon, and proceeded to prepare an action in habeas corpus and to file the same to require the grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Snyder and her brother, Mr. Gillipin to produce the child in court, and to show by what authority they held it in their possession.

The complaint recites that the child is restrained of his liberty by Sarah Snyder and — Gillipin, "not imprisoned or restrained by virtue of any order, judgment or decree of a competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, and that the petitioner is the only one in Oregon, entitled to the possession of the child."

It seems that there is or was intent on the part of the grandmoher and her brother to remove the child from this county, and it is presumed that this move was in the interest of the mother. The writ of habeas corpus is turnable before Judge Geo. H. Burnett in Department No. 1 of the Circuit Court for this caunty this morning.

WILL SEE INDEPENDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Ex-Congressman Wilson of Arizona, has promised Dr. O. D. Butler, president of the Independence Improvement League, that he will visit Independence before going East, with a view to looking over the territory for electric railroad connection. Mr. Wilson is connected with Wall street financiers, and is the principal figure in the incorporation of the Eugene-Corvallis electric system, whose capital stock is $1,000,000. He states that the new system started is not designed to parallel the Southern Pacific system, but that the intention is to build feeders from territory not furnished with railroad facilities, thus benefiting both systems. He expects to take enough time in the Willamette Valley to fmiliarize himself with local conditions. He is looking at the principal water power along the central part of the valley, and expects to be able to get power necessary to operate the entire system.

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Only Rhinoceros, Only Pair of Full Grown Giraffes, Only American-Born Baby Elephant and Many Other Exclusive Animal Features.

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Salem, Wednesday, Aug. 31

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