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 those objects 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 sub-criptions 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 cannot 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

Speaking of the system of "throwing up" roads, which has been in vogue in Oregon for forty years, most of them look as though they had been thrown up by some man who had been on a bender of indefinite prolongation. (Wouldn't that jar you?)

There is just as much of an obligation resting upon the federal government to supply cheap and efficient land communication by a system of internal improvements from the general treasury, as there is in support of annual appropriations for assisting the rivers and harbors. And more.

Now that Secretary Taft has settled all difficulties at Panama, John Barrett is at his post and the local "army" is again on a peace basis, how would it do as a means of getting a little variety in the proceedings down there, to proceed to digging a little dirt—merely as a guarantee of good faith?

According to the report of the Secretary of State we will have the largest tax levy next year in the history of Oregon. Also, it should be remembered, we will have the largest state in its history. There is a Salem boy going up the street at this moment wearing a number seven shoe who was well fitted last year at this time with a number six. Beats all how boys (and states) do grow!

"The Portland Journal inquires what the Legislature is going to do about 'the shamefully excessive salaries of certain state officials?' Well, why don't you read the different state platforms and find out what will be done?—Salem Statesman. O, platforms be Dingleyed. Who ever knew your party or any other, for that matter, to perform according to platform?"—Portland Journal. Well, we didn't know anything about it. We had supposed that platforms were made to live up to, never having noticed what became of them. But take that particular platform by which the Journal proposes to be Dingleyed—hasn't the Republican party stood by it so persistently that it has resulted in this very case of open rebellion against the process. Of course, this is merely one case.

Speaking of Senator Mitchell's refusal to come to Oregon as a witness in the land fraud cases, the Astorian says: "It is a well-known fact that Senator Mitchell was opposed to the employment of the San Francisco attorney, alleging that he himself had been mixed up in land frauds and did not think he was a suitable person to represent the government." Now this is becoming interesting. Who knows but that Mr. Heney is the identical Geo. A. Howe, the ethereal and unlocated entryman who figured so prominently in 7-11? And maybe this accounts for his surprising decision to postpone the further consideration of the case at this time. Perhaps he became alarmed at possible disclosures during the forthcoming session of the grand jury and intends to abscond, in anticipation of which he should be placed under heavy bonds at once. No unnecessary risks should be taken in such an important exigency as this.

I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."
R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do. We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. You will say so, too, after you try it.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

You will like Ayer's Pills also, purely vegetable, gently laxative. Keep the bowels regular.

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

WORSE THAN BRUTES.

Still the reports come from Eastern Oregon recounting the details of another raid on a large flock of sheep by a band of cowardly ruffians, resulting in the killing of several thousand. The skulking malignity of the debased demons who will thus resort to the wholesale destruction of innocent animals in order to "get even" on their owners whom they dare not meet, cannot be properly characterized in ordinary language.

There is a lawful way to accomplish all lawful objects and by which unlawful indignities may be redressed. But these miscreants are too cowardly to meet the sheep owners, who alone are blamable for whatever complaint there is, and settle with them in a manly way, so recourse is had upon the helpless animals.

The uninterrupted continuance of this vendetta in animals is bringing disgrace upon the state and calls for prompt action on the part of the authorities. The Governor, realizing the responsibility resting upon him in the matter, proposes to resort to the employment of secret service men who may ferret out the guilty parties, but proposes to wait until the Legislature may place money at his disposal for the purpose.

This no doubt will be the best way to proceed, but the Statesman wishes to suggest to him that he should not wait one day for the granting of legislative authority to enforce the laws. The gravity of the situation calls for the shouldering of sufficient responsibility which rests upon the Governor as the chief executive, to proceed with this matter without waiting for the meeting of the Legislature. Let him assume that that body will provide the means for meeting the expense of such an emergency.

Indeed, the incurring of the expense is the surest way to insure its prompt payment by the law making power.

And it should be done without making any public sentiment about it. Let the unscrupulous murderers of innocent animals, no matter what kind are selected for the slaughter, sheep, horses or cattle, be brought up with a round turn without waiting for the question to be referred to legislative debates. The Governor should act upon his own responsibility, and at once. That is what he is there for!

THE GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

Nothing is more essential in the development of Oregon than the inauguration of some system which will bring into existence a net work of good roads that can be traveled with a degree of comfort the year around. No section of equal area in the United States has poorer roads for four months of the year than does Western Oregon. It is the result of combining good and deep soil with more or less, usually more, rain, the outcome being—mud.

It is a good country, or this would not be possible, but it for that reason requires a great amount of time and means to remedy such an unavoidable and undesirable condition. It is to discuss the best method that is feasible and within reach, and that will the most surely result in good roads in the shortest time, that the Good Roads Association of the state is now in session in Salem. It is composed of practical and experienced men, many of whom have been here and battled with Oregon mud for forty and fifty years. They know what Oregon mud is like from a prolonged personal experience and contact with it, and the great necessity for the adoption of some means of putting it permanently out of business.

The convention will discuss the question from every standpoint and recommend what it deems best and that is at the same time within reach. Agitation and discussion is what finally conquered slavery in the United States, though it required thirty years of uninterrupted assault. We have a job only second to it in magnitude when we tackle the old fashioned Oregon mud, but it will finally have to yield to the concentrated and incessant talk of a determined people. And there is no other way to proceed that is at the same time so pleasantly inexpensive.

GOOD ROADS—"SKILL AND MEANS."

Talk is cheap, but good roads will cost money—and lots of it. But talk is as necessary as it is cheap. Agitation will in the long run count in results. Consultation and comparison of views will eventually bear fruit of a good quality. Hence, the great benefit of such a gathering as the Good Roads Association now in session in Salem.

But, after all, money must be provided before we can build any great quantity of good roads. If only five miles of good road are built to a farm that is ten miles away, the load the farmer can haul to market must be adjusted to what his team can pull over the five miles of mud. The solution of the question to any given farmer means nothing short of a good road all the way! And yet, in the very nature of things, this great movement will take time for its comparative completion and must be accepted by piecemeal.

But how is the start to be made? Are we going to tax ourselves for the required amount of money to construct good roads on a scale that will do this generation any good? Hundreds of men who are enthusiastic in favor of the movement, balk at this proposition.

SKIN HUMORS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

ONE DOLLAR

Consisting of warm baths with Cuticura SOAP

to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA Pills to cool and cleanse the blood.

A Single Set, costing but One Dollar, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Torturing, Disfiguring Humors from Infancy to Age."

Then what shall we do? The Statesman hesitates to advocate a system of bonding adjacent property for the purpose of securing money to construct good roads, and yet, it is the best and most satisfactory solution of the matter—after we get past the hot air stage of enthusiasm.

Really good roads are not alone for today, this decade or this generation. They are a permanent improvement that will be used by our descendants, by those who will own our property. Then why should we build and pay altogether for improvements that are to be handed down to our successors as a part of their legacy? The interest on such bonds would be much less than the taxes which will be necessary to secure an equal amount of money, provided we really intend to do anything besides holding conventions that we can reach in the winter time only by rail.

The city of Portland is bonded for its water supply and its people never had cheaper or better water than now. Most of the great states of the Union have adopted the bonding system in one way and another as the best and fairest and cheapest way to get good roads, and to get them now.

After we have all gone to heaven, it will be a matter of mighty little moment as to what kind of a road leads from Salem to Silverton or from Eugene to the Siuslaw. If we really want to get roads in time to do most of us who are in middle life any good, the money must be raised in time to begin the work while we are yet in the flesh.

Skill is second in importance only to the means, but all the skill in Christendom will not build a mile of road in the Willamette valley until the money for bearing the expense is provided. This is the burning question that at present is wading waist deep in the quagmire of uncertainty.

THE CRISIS IN THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

Since the canning and exportation of Salmon from Oregon, and especially from the Columbia river, has been made a matter of record, say for thirty years, the income to the state from this source has been not far below $100,000,000. It has grown to immense proportions and is well worthy the careful attention and support of legislative guardianship.

And the great addition to our wealth-producing industries does not in any way encroach upon our landed resources. It does not compete wth our orchards or fields or mines or forests. It is confined to the water ways, to a comparatively small portion of our territorial area, and whatever we receive from its output is a clear gain.

But, as in many other cases, the "hoggishness" of men must be restrained by law. Men who derive their living from the salmon of the Columbia river must be watched with all the police power that is available to prevent them from catching every salmon that enters the river, for fear if one escapes, it will afterwards be caught by some other man!

There is a general idea that most fishermen and cannerymen understand that salmon must be permitted to ascend the rivers and spawn in order that the business may be perpetuated, but so great is the ungoverned greed lest the other man get one more fish than himself, that practically every fisherman will violate the state laws intended to provide for the perpetuation of the industry unless prevented by the actual interference of the officers of the law!

The Columbia river canners have recently had a meeting at Astoria for the purpose of considering the gravity of the situation, and decided that with the extension of the open season for a period of from five to ten days, the present laws were ample for every purpose of protection to the salmon industry, "if they are strictly enforced," but here is a continuation of the same old story—the lawbreakers.

It was also decided that a Sunday closing law would go far toward setting the existing difficulty, but, "the consensus of opinion was that such a measure would be advantageous in that, if strictly observed, it would permit more fish to reach the spawning grounds but the packers argued that to enforce the law would entail a cost greater than the expense of maintaining all the hatcheries on both sides of the river, and therefore it is impracticable."

It is a good law, would cure all the ills that threaten this great industry, but its enforcement would be so expensive as to be "impracticable." Then what? Why, abandon the law, though a good and needed one, and let the industry suffer in consequence!

There is nothing like surrendering a good law to the lawbreakers because its enforcement would be "expensive." And they are notified of their victory in advance! No wonder the crop of "juvenile offenders" appears to be on the increase.

A SUGGESTION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Without waiting for the further enhancement of property values in Salem, the Legislature at its next session should purchase the half block lying immediately east of the State House grounds. This should have been done twenty years ago, the buildings removed and the lawn extended to the railroad track.

The expense would be a mere bagatelle to the state, would add immeasurably to the scenic effect of the Capitol surroundings, would enlarge the grounds in a manner commensurate with the size of the building and change the perspective in such manner as would enable passengers through the city by rail to get something like a proper conception of its beautiful location.

And it would be good business sense to construct on one corner of the grounds so secured, a building in which to place the boilers and other appurtenances furnishing heat to the Capitol building, conducting it thither by underground pipes. There should be no fire near the Capitol for any purpose. The danger is constant and should be removed in the manner suggested by some provision at the coming session of the Legislature.

An explosion of the boilers now in use in the Capitol, (and boilers sometimes exulode), would blow the State Treasury, which is located immediately above them, into smithereens, not to mention other departments and officers who would thus certainly meet with an untimely demise.

The State Printing establishment should be taken out of the Capitol building, since the operation of the presses keeps the entire structure in a constant tremble. It is unsafe and injurious. It should be removed to a separate building, erected for that purpose on, say, the northeast corner of the half block mentioned, in connection with a boiler house which would supply its own steam and heat for the Capitol.

The expense to the state of doing all this would be small, it is a good business proposition, would add to the beauty of the Capitol grounds, and if the state, which is out of debt, feels itself too poor to make the investment, let the Legislature save enough by dispensing with unnecessary clerk hire to make the treasury whole.

WHERE GOOD ROADS ARE NEEDED MOST.

Among the many interesting papers read before the Good Roads Association just adjourned was one yesterday by Mr. James B. Meikle, secretary of the similar association in Washington. It was full of good suggestions, and practical, especially in his persistent insistence that the time to move in this important matter is now, but, in our judgment, his is a mistaken idea that the first thing to be done is to build a continuous road from California to British Columbia. On this subject Mr. Meikle says:

"At least one great trunk road should be built within the next three years extending from California to British Columbia, through the valleys of the Rogue, the Umpqua, the Willamette and the Cowlitz rivers, and through the Puget Sound basin. Such a road would open up the resources of a country which is an empire within itself."

But such a road should not be built until about 50,000 miles of other roads are built from the foothills (all the way from California to British Columbia), running to the line of railroad that already provides transportation through these great valleys. If such a road were built, the railroad would still do all the business in the direction in which it runs.

The trouble now, as was pointed out by several speakers in the earlier stages of the association, is in getting over our very poor roads to the different lines of transportation. And this difficulty would still remain if the great road projected by Mr. Meikle were built. Farmers could not get to it any better than they now get to the river or rail lines of transportation, and it would not be used if they could.

For the next fifty years all the resources of this country will be necessary in the construction of good roads at right angles with the lines of railroads in order that farmers can get their produrts to market.

Lateral roads are what we need most and we need them first. Such roads would help the farmers and would at once develop the entire country.

To choose time is to save time. BACON

To choose the ELGIN WATCH as your timekeeper is to save your reputation for punctuality.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

THE CHESTNUT

DEXTER FIELD SAYS IT IS A VALUABLE FRUIT TREE AND DOES WELL IN OREGON.

He Has Twenty Bearing Fruit, and Says There Is a Good Profit in Them —Were Never Grafted and So Bear Various Kinds of Nuts.

The growth of certain classes of nuts here in Oregon has been talked of for some time and there seems no reason at all to question the value such an industry would be to Oregon. The English walnut does remarkably well here and now it is a demonstrated fact that the chestnut will do equally as well. Mr. Dexter Field, of Chestnut farm, one-half mile east of the asylum, sends the following letter, giving his experience with the chestnut, and this will no doubt prove interesting reading to many subscribers of the Statesman. He says:

"Twenty years ago I planted about seventy-five chestnuts, which came up and grew nicely. I left them in the garden and cultivated them for two years, when I transplanted them in the place where I wanted them to grow. I had never seen any growing in Oregon and I planted them for shade trees along near the public road. I kept them cultivated for three or four years, when they became large enough, so the only attention I gave them was to pasture the ground where they were with my calves. When about ten years old they commenced bearing, and they have been in bearing every year since; that is those of them that do bear. I have now thirty-two trees, and this year twenty-one of them yielded fruit. Some of the trees had as much as fifty pounds of nuts to the tree, while some had only a few pounds on.

Raising the trees from the seed and not grafting I have a half dozen different kinds of nuts; some large, some small, some early, some late, but all of them very fine for food. When I set them out I put them twenty feet apart, and a part of them in two rows twenty feet apart. They should have been fifty feet apart, and seventy-five feet would be better still.

This year my crop was 750 pounds of nuts. The larger part of them retailed in the Salem market at 20 cents a pound. They are the most profitable fruit trees I have on the place. So far there has been no disease or insect of any kind attacked them, except the men, women and children who come along when they are ripe, and there is no known remedy that I know of to prevent their going off the trees and the ground.

I see no reason why the chestnut should not be grown here in Oregon until the market is fully supplied. The nuts I planted were the Italian variety, and if they had been grafted when one year old I should have a choice lot now.

DEXTER FIELD.

"Itching hemorrhoids were the plague of my life. Was almost wild. Doan's Ointment cured me quickly and permanently, after doctors had failed." C. F. Cornwell, Valley street, Saugerties, N. Y.

ARE IMPRESSIONISTS.

Men Come Here Looking for Location for Commercial and Agricultural Purposes Go Back.

Mr. John Meyer, late of Palo Alto, California, is in this city looking for a location, but says he is not very favorably impressed with Salem, if its streets are to be taken as a criterion of its progressiveness. After having traveled in twenty-seven different states he has seen nothing that pretended to call itself a city, much less a capital city, that was disgraced by such poor streets as Salem.

"Why, just think of it," says he; "there is not even one block of what can be called a decent street in the whole place."

Sad to relate, this gentleman, who comes from a state where all the towns are possessed of streets which are beautifully paved and cared for, tells the truth, and his impressions are the same as those of the average visitor to Salem on his first arrival. Many come and go through this cause, who do not remain long enough to find that there are many advantages to be found here despite the bad streets and roads.

Mr. J. C. Davis and wife and their son, J. J. Davis, who have been at Eola, left last evening for their old home in East Tennessee, as they could find nothing here to suit them.

A GOOD CHANCE.

New subscribers to give away about $700 worth of presents. There will be a $435 Piano, $85 Buggy, $75 Sewing Machine, $40 Bicycle, and $25, $10, $5, $5, $2.50 $2.50 in cash prizes.

FEVER RIDDEN

THIS IS WHAT SALEM MAN SAYS OF THE CITY OF HAVANA IN CUBA.

J. P. Rogers Returning From Havana, Reports a Great Number of Cases of Yellow Fever There Now, and That Authorities Are Not Stamping it Out.

J. P. Rogers, who left here some weeks ago for a trip throughout the East and South, returned here unexpectedly on Sunday night. When last heard from he was in Havana, Cuba, where it was presumed he would pass a portion of the winter. He learned from the Havana papers, however, that the city was full of "yellow jack," and as Mr. Rogers did not care to be buried there, he decided to take the next steamer to New Orleans. He therefore only saw three days of Havana.

He said that he was surprised that the press of the United States had not had more concerning the fever, but there seemed a disposition on the part of the American papers to keep still about it. Yet the English papers of Havana made no bones of talking of the fever. Mr. Rogers says that there is no question that the Spaniards of Cuba have relaxed their vigilance very materially, and that this accounts for the spread of the disease again. The Americans had the disease entirely eradicated when they were there, but the Cubans himself is incompetent to cope with such questions.

"Things are very different there from what we have been used to," said Mr. Rogers, "and I do not know whether I would get used to them, or not. We sailed from Havana for New Orleans, where we arrived in due season, and from there I returned to New York.

"We visited a number of important places throughout the East and South, including New York, Washington, Hampton Roads, Old Point Comfort, Saint Augustine, and Tampa, Florida. From Tampa we sailed for Cuba, and then we came back via New Orleans. We had a most delightful trip taken all in all, and I feel that we have profited by the trip."

Ordinary household accidents have no terrors when there's a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the medicine chest. Heals burns, cut bruises, sprains. Instant relief.

Mr. A. R. Kane, a prominent druggist of Baxter Springs, Kansas, says: "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are, in my judgment, the most superior preparation of anything in use today for constipation. They are sure in action and with no tendency to nauseate or gripe." For sale by all druggists.

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

THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES.

A Southern Pacific Railroad Engineer Joins the Long List of Patients Cured by Dr. Darrin.

Portland, Or., (to the Editor) Dear Sir: I hold it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to make known through the press, that which of all other things is most essential, viz.: the way to cure pain and sickness. I was confined to my room with sciatic rheumatism, kidney trouble, inflammation of the neck of the bladder, general indisposition. Could not sleep more than one hour at a time. All means I tried proved unavailing. I was prompted to visit Dr. Darrin through the advice of my friends, who had been cured by him, though I must say that I had little faith that electricity would cure me. I came to the doctor on crutches, and my other complaints have all disappeared, so I can take command of my engine. Will answer all questions by letter or in person at 490 Commercial street, East Portland. W. HAYS.

Mrs. Easton's Card.

Roseburg, Or.—Dr. Darrin: Please use my name as among the cured by you ten years ago. I had been afflicted with granulated eyelids all my life. The eyelashes were all gone, and grew back naturally after the cure of the eyes. I was almost totally blind, and had to be led to your office, I have been cured for ten years.

MRS. H. EASTON.

Discharging Ears Cured.

John A. Eggers, of Roseburg, Or., writes: "The discharge from my ears has stopped, and my catarrh is cured. Many cases are coming from our section."

A Dallas Man Happy.

To the Editor: For the good of the afflicted public I wish to say Dr. Darrin has about cured me of a troublesome cancer, liver complaint, dyspepsia and dizziness. I reside one mile east of Dallas and will converse with anyone on the results of Dr. Darrin's electric and medical treatment. I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Darrin now at Hotel Gail, Dallas.

L. PARRISH.

Dr. Darrin's Place of Business.

Dr. Darrin is located at the Hotel Gail until December 23d, and will give free examination to all, 10 to 5 or 7 to 8 daily. The poor free and those able to pay at the rate of $5 a week or in that proportion of time the case may require. All curable chronic diseases of men and women a specialty. Eyes tested free and glasses fitted at reasonable prices.

A Frightened Horse

Running like mad down the street dumping the occupnts, or a hundred-other accidents, are every-day occurrences. It behooves everybody to have a reliable salve handy, and there's none as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Burns, cuts, sores, eczema and piles disappear quickly under its soothing effect. 25c. at D. J. Fry's drug store.

STOP DRINKING!

STOP CHEWING TOBACCO!

STOP SMOKING!

These things are made easy if you really want to quit. If you have no desire to quit and abstain afterward, don't waste your money.

TRIB

the great liquor and tobacco remedy, will take away from you all desire for the use of intoxicants or tobacco. You need not go away from home to use it. No expensive board bills to pay. The cure is quick and permanent.

Remember TRIB will cure you if you are sincere in a desire to be cured. It is only $12.50 for a complete treatment. For sale by

J. C. Perry's Drug Store

Salem, Oregon

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root, Liver Pills.