

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Published every Tuesday and Friday by the STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Subscription rates: One year in advance \$1.00, Six months in advance .50, Three months in advance .25, Single copies, on time, 1 cent.

The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have read it for a generation.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000.



THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

"Possibly we shall have use for an executive mansion when we have a Governor who lives, or desires to live, at Salem."

The Oregonian's memory is short. The gentleman who so efficiently filled the position of Governor of this state from 1883 to 1887, still an interesting figure on the streets of the Capital City, Z. F. Moody, of The Dalles, immediately on his election to that position made this his home, so far as having here his establishment and family.

Visitors from abroad ever found Governor Moody at his desk during the days, and with his doors open in his elegant residence during the evenings. His home was the veritable executive mansion, where every honest citizen of the state was welcomed by the genial Governor and his delightful family.

During his term as Governor social life at the capital was at its highest and many good citizens of Portland as well as Salem and other parts of the state have reason to remember pleasant evenings in Salem as the guests of Governor and Mrs. Moody.

When the nation's great men visited the state, as they often did in those days, the people of the Capital City and of other parts of the state were invited freely to meet these men under the Governor's roof.

In 1887 Portland sent a Governor to the capital. Sylvester Pennoyer was met with the social hand extended on the part of Salem's citizens. A grand inauguration ball marked the opening of his reign, the general supposition being that he would follow the path outlined by his predecessor, and come here to make his home during his term of office.

He came, it is true. But his lodge was a side room in the Capitol building, and his meals were taken with the excellent people who served as waiters of the building, in the basement thereof. His travels in the city were from the depot to the Capitol and return!

Following Pennoyer Salem gave two Governors to the state, W. P. Lord and T. J. Geer, who maintained their residence in this city, although both being men of limited capital, their homes were modest. Yet these homes were ever open to visitors to the Capital City, and they did much to maintain the social life and standing of the seat of state government.

But Salem again has another Portland man as Governor, and a genial social gentleman, but as there is no gubernatorial mansion, the salary of the chief executive seems to him hardly sufficient to warrant his opening a private establishment here.

Pennoyer was a wealthy man and could make no such excuse as that made by Governor Chamberlain. He did not want to come to Salem to reside during his term. With all his wealth, his effort was to live within his salary, and rumor hath it that he did!

The purchase of a suitable property for an executive mansion would have the effect of bringing the Governor to the Capital City where he is supposed to be during his term as Governor.

Legal Blanks at Statesman Job Office

Hair Splits advertisement: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends." J. A. Gruenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

CONVICT EMPLOYMENT.

This paper has at various times defined its position on the question of employment of convict labor and must now state again that it is unalterably opposed to any measure that would attempt the placing of inmates of that institution in idleness.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Miller, of Linn county, which bears the motto "by request," which, while apparently providing for the employment of convicts, would confine that employment to work in and for public institutions alone, and would prohibit their employment in any sort of work where the product of their labor would be offered for sale in competition with other labor.

So far as the work for public institutions is concerned there is very little of this character that could be done by them that is not being done by convicts now. This feature of the bill is very misleading, as it indicates that there is a great deal of work required for the public institutions that could be done by convict labor.

In the first place the general hypothesis of the bill is wrong, in the writer's opinion. The question of "competition" is one of men competing with men. If these men were free, were at large, they, if honest workers in the world, would be competing with other labor. They do no more in their present work. Without letting private capital utilize their time and talents there is no work for them, except they be put to work on the roads, and there are many objections to this.

Oregon's executive has stated his objections to the employment of convicts in a general way on the roads and his objections are sound. He, like many others, thought at first they could be utilized in this way, but experience and a deeper knowledge of the subject has satisfied him that it is an impracticable proposition.

The present practice at the state penitentiary is, perhaps, as good as any that could well be devised for their employment. Utilize them on the public roads where those roads are in near juxtaposition to the state penitentiary and where the state is interested because of the hauling of state material over the roads. The rest employ under contract with private capital. Under this system the convicts are self-sustaining, and perhaps come in competition with a few free laborers in the manufacture of stoves as in anything else in which they might be employed.

Wisdom on the part of the state legislators will be shown if they try few experiments.

WILL THEY BE PAVED.

The matter of paving some of the streets of this city in the business part seems to have been allowed to sleep in a way for the present. This is certainly to be regretted, for the matter should be still under consideration. It is not so much the class of pavement to be laid as that some should be laid in order that the mud which makes the streets so uncomfortable should pass away.

There have been a number of suggestions and some of them are more or less good, and worthy of consideration. If it is considered impracticable to lay asphalt or bitulithic, then lay wood blocks or macadam. The thing is to do something in the matter. It seems the delay has been occasioned by the failure of a sufficient number of property holders to sign the petition to the city council to do the work.

The writer suggests that a meeting of business men interested in property along Commercial, State and Court streets might be called to meet at the city hall and the subject discussed in a way that might lead to some results.

Mayor Waters and the members of the council are all in favor of some sort of paving, and are apparently willing to agree to whatever the property holders are willing to petition for.

While asphalt is unquestionably the best pavement for this country yet known, it is rather expensive and many object to it on this account. Wood blocks are good and would last a long time in a town like Salem. Vitrified brick, like cobble stones, is very noisy, and not to be thought of. Macadam is only a fair substitute for some good pavement, yet it is far ahead of the present condition and laying it would entail no loss, if any other pavement is desired later. The coming year will see the city of Salem crowded with visitors, and if the work is not done before, it would be a good advertisement to have the work under way during the summer. If people who come here to see us cannot go away and say that Salem has well paved streets, let it be possible for them to say that Salem is paving.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Albany Herald spreads itself over a column against holding a state fair this year and gives as its argument against the fair in 1905 that at the end of that time the present president will have "expired by limitation."

This paper shows due deference to the late would-be head of the state fair who edits the excellent daily published at Albany when it remarks that had Mr. Westgate been elected president of that institution at a certain time yet remembered, no doubt the state fair would have been perfection last year. At any rate there would have been

SCRATCHED DAY AND NIGHT

Lady Suffered Tortures with Itching Scalp Humor—One Box of Cuticura Ointment and One Cake of Cuticura Soap Cured Her.

WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT CUTICURA

"My scalp was covered with little pimples and I suffered tortures from the itching. I was scratching all day and night, and I could get no rest. I washed my head with hot water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment and a One Box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap cured me. Now my head is entirely clear and my hair is growing splendidly. I have used Cuticura Soap ever since, and shall never be without it. (signed) Ada C. Smith, 309 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J."

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR

Crusted Scalps Cleaned and Purified by Cuticura Soap. Assisted by light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Complete external and internal treatment for every humor, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all druggists for one dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., 312 Columbus Ave., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

See "How to Cure Every Humor," and "How to Have Beautiful Hair."

NO REASON FOR NOT HOLDING A FAIR THIS YEAR.

There may be some reasons why it would be wise to omit the fair this year, and the fact that the Lewis and Clark Fair will be an immense thing for and in Oregon is not the least of them; yet there are a great many more why the fair should not be omitted. Salem is not alone in wishing for a fair this year. The state fair board is from all over the state, and they all voted to have a fair. They represent the agricultural element of the state and the stock element, and all appreciated the danger of omitting this great school for farmers even one year, the difficulty of reorganizing a thing allowed once to lapse. Linn county farmers may some of them oppose the fair, but they do not all oppose it.

NEGATIVE VOTES DON'T COUNT.

Votes against a bill when on its final passage in the Oregon Legislature are of no consequence according to the state constitution. There is only one way a bill can be defeated in either house of the Legislature when it comes up on final roll call, and that is by failure of thirty-one in the House and twenty-one in the Senate to vote "aye" on the passage of the bill.

In the final disposition of the bill regulating the fee for marriage licenses, the bill failed to pass by the lack of three votes in its favor, and not by the vote of some one who voted the twenty-ninth ballot against it. The vote was cast and counted twenty-eight to twenty-nine against the bill, but in reality the vote was thirty-two against the bill and those absent voted against it as much as though they had been present and said "nay" when their names were called.

TO IMPROVE NAVIGATION.

Cornett's bill to "slack water" the Willamette river between Salem and Corvallis at the expense of the state is a good measure and merits the careful consideration of the two houses of the Legislative Assembly. This is really work that should be done by the general government, but the government is mighty uncertain and if the people who are entitled to the benefits of that waterway wait action by Congress for the movement of their crops, they will have to take chances on a long wait. The amount of money proposed to be appropriated by Mr. Cornett's bill is not very great and yet it would, if properly expended, be sufficient to keep the river open during the months of July, August and September. This would be a great help to the people living along the river between here and Corvallis.

SMITH AND HIS GOOD TIME.

Perhaps the only member who is getting the full worth of his money as one of the Legislature is the Democratic Representative from Josephine county called Smith. He has introduced more bills, more resolutions, made more speeches, and raised more Texas staple product than any other member of the entire body, including the third house. His resolution to investigate the "pass evil" as he terms the nuisance of free rides by the railroads was

introduced yesterday and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The writer asked one of the gentlemen who was present when the resolution was introduced what the members did when it came up. The reply was characteristic of this sort of attempts at legislation.

"They only laughed," said he. EXPECT TO WIN.

Russia will soon have various governments, if there is anything in signs. The question is whether the revolution will not prove as autocratic as was the czar. If the revolutionists forget the past and forget the adage "vengeance is mine" it will be a wonderful reorganization of a government. The Jacobins have already given notice to the world that they intend organization of a provisional government and that they will recognize Russian traditions and Russian debts, made and contracted up to the present time, but warning is given to the nations of the world that they will recognize no contracts made by the czar's government from now on. They talk as though they expected to win the fight against the despot.

Japan pays her Mikado \$3,000,000 a year, but he has to board himself, says an exchange. Just like a newspaper editor!

Do you see those two prosperous looking individuals of Oppertian outline exchanging congratulatory winks? They are the coal man and the plumber man.—Atlanta Constitution. They were in Salem, but their corpulency and broad smiles were of short duration.

At the opening of the Kansas Legislature the members recited the Lord's prayer in chorus. A Kansas Legislature as a chorus ought to make the hair of the bald-headed row stand on end.—Atlanta Constitution. Some of the Oregon Senators may have repeated parts of it the first two days.

Now China says "she did not do it." In point of fact from the present outlook, it will matter very little to Russia whether China was guilty or not. It looks very much like Russia would be willing to keep still about it if China is. Russia has about all she wants to do now, without trying to whip China for butting in.

The oratorical contest at the Methodist church tonight will no doubt demonstrate that oratory is far from a lost art. The two young men and two young ladies who will take part in this contest do so for the purpose of selecting by supremacy as demonstrated in their work one to represent Willamette University at the intercollegiate contest which will be held at Newberg on February 10. Much interest is being taken in this, and the societies are said to have selected their best speakers to fight it out at the church tonight.

LOCAL ENTHUSIASM.

On One Subject Salem People Grow Enthusiastic.

The increase of popular enthusiasm on the following subject is almost daily manifested by public expression and local endorsement. Read what this citizen says and discover the cause for the constant showering of praise which follows in the wake of Doan's Kidney Pills. Jacob Morelock, a farmer residing on Rural avenue, between Hazel and Laurel streets, in Nob Hill addition, South Salem, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Dr. Stone's drug store did me good. I had been bothered off and on for quite a long time with pain through my back and kidneys. I have always worked hard at farming and think the trouble was originally caused by a strain. The secretions from the kidneys were annoying at times and caused me considerable inconvenience. Before I had taken one box of Doan's Kidney Pills the pain in my back and other symptoms of kidney trouble had passed away. I am pleased to recommend this remedy to others."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

HOLD SECRET SESSION.

Traffic Men and Jobbers Meet to Discuss Distributive Railroad Rates to Interior.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26.—An important meeting of the most prominent traffic men connected with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Harborman lines and of the representatives of the North Pacific Jobbers' Association was held today. The meeting was secret, and nothing is known except in a general way as to what transpired. The main subject for discussion was the distributive rates from the coast back to the interior. At the conclusion of the session the railroad men took the questions raised under advisement.

A meeting between themselves will be held tomorrow, the result of which may be announced at the close of the meeting. Representatives of the jobbers of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland were present.

SENATE BILL NO. 124, BY SENATOR PIERCE, IS A MEASURE ALLOWING THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION TO CALL AN ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS. It is a very important measure and one in which the school people are very much interested. In his annual report Superintendent Acton recommended the passage of such a law, and if the bill becomes a law, the interests and efficiency of the schools will be greatly promoted by a more systematic arrangement of educational matters.

The Senators evidently are taking as much interest in the proposed amendments of the game statutes as their

Ferry's Seeds advertisement: "are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard of excellence for all seed raisers. 1905 Seed Annual free to all applicants." D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

SOME COMMENT

BRIEF MENTION OF MATTERS AND PEOPLE CONNECTED WITH OREGON'S LEGISLATURE.

Several Important Bills Introduced in Which General Public is Interested—President Kuykendall Desires to Protect Eastern Oysters.

One of the most important of the bills introduced before the Legislature during the present session is the one introduced before the House Thursday relative to husbands who connive at the prostitution of their wives. This bill also applies to persons who live off or accept the earnings of prostitutes or who solicit persons to go to houses of ill-fame for immoral purposes. It also provides against the admittance of females under the age of eighteen years of age into houses of ill-fame. For the violation of the law, if enacted, the transgressor would be arrested on the charge of felony and if convicted, sentenced to a term in the state penitentiary of not less than one year or more than five.

This bill is for the direct purpose of driving out of the state the most disreputable and objectionable class of men known as "maquers." If such a bill was passed these degenerated creatures would be compelled to face the alternative of supporting themselves by going to work or getting out of the state. The Salem authorities are now waging a persistent and unremitting warfare against these leeches of society, but they are unable to do anything more than to convict them on the charge of vagrancy. A number of them are working on the streets under charge of the authorities, having been convicted on the charge of vagrancy.

The members of this Legislature, besides enacting numerous laws will have to act as arbitrators and judges for different counties which are working equally hard for and against the slashing off and adding to certain sections of Oregon counties. It seems as though all counties have adopted the plea of being opposed to the relinquishment of the slightest section or part of their district. When a county division was raised both sides advanced so many seemingly practical arguments that the poor Representative or Senator is at loss which side to take.

One of the latest county wars promised is between Lane and Douglas counties. Lane county wants to annex a portion of two townships of Douglas county. Part of the territory they desire to annex is known as the Bohemian mining district. It is claimed by the Lane county delegation that the inhabitants of the mining district have to travel thirty miles further to their county seat than they would if they were annexed to Lane county. The outcome is uncertain.

Senator Croisan's bill to reduce the recorder's fees for canceling mortgages and recording deeds, when put on its final passage, brought forth a very lively discussion. Senators Croisan, Miller and Smith made strong pleas for the bill on the ground that the office of recorder should be made self-sustaining and no more. It was shown that the fees were much more than was necessary to support the office and that the additional fees now charged came out of the pockets of the poorer people.

Senator Pierce led the discussion for the opposition to the bill, and his argument was that the reduction was too trivial. The bill passed, the following Senators voting "aye": Avery, Booth, Coe, Croisan, Coke, Farrar, Haines, Hobson, Holman, Malarkey, Miles, Siebel, Smith, Wheelton, Wright and Mr. President. Those voting "no" were: Brownell, Carter, Coshaw, Hottson, Howe, Laycock, McDonald, Nottingham, Pierce, Rand and Tuttle, Mays and Bowerman were absent.

Senator Croisan makes himself felt in the Senate, and has managed to get several very important bills through in the face of strong opposition. He makes his special effort to introduce measures that are in the interest of the common people. Senate Bill 101, which was introduced by him Wednesday, seeks to reduce the tax on a bale of hops from seven pounds to five pounds, which will be a nice little item in favor of the growers. In the states of Washington and California the tax now is only five pounds, and Senator Croisan thinks it should be no more in Oregon.

Senator Coe has presented a bill for the consideration of the Senate that is something outside of the well-trodden pathway usually followed by introducers of bills. Senator Coe wants the passage of an act making it unlawful for any street railway company or other corporation operating in cities of Oregon, to operate any "open car" upon its lines between November 15 and March 15. The violation of such an act would constitute a misdemeanor.

SENATE BILL NO. 124, BY SENATOR PIERCE, IS A MEASURE ALLOWING THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION TO CALL AN ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS. It is a very important measure and one in which the school people are very much interested. In his annual report Superintendent Acton recommended the passage of such a law, and if the bill becomes a law, the interests and efficiency of the schools will be greatly promoted by a more systematic arrangement of educational matters.

The Senators evidently are taking as much interest in the proposed amendments of the game statutes as their

The Right Hand of the Busy Man is the minute hand on an ELGIN WATCH. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free on request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

STANDING FIRM

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN WILL NOT YIELD IN EMERGENCY CLAUSE ATTITUDE.

Still Avers He Will Exercise Veto Power Upon All Bills to Which Clause Is Unduly Attached—Incident Arises in Which He Declares Himself.

Governor Chamberlain has taken a strong and determined stand upon his attitude in relation to the use of the emergency clause when the bills to which they are attached do not directly concern the public health, peace and safety within the true meaning of the constitution. This fact is evidenced almost daily and especially so yesterday when some members of the Legislature came to him and explained that they were about to introduce a bill of purely local effect and that, on account of the urgency of the case, they desired to attach an emergency clause, hoping that he would not send it back with his veto on that ground.

After learning that the measure proposed to provide for a fire and water commission in a certain town and for authority to bond the city for the purpose of installing a water works system, told the delegation frankly that he failed to see wherein there existed such an extreme emergency in that case and that, unless convinced otherwise, he would feel impelled to veto the bill should it come before him in that form.

Unless there was a water famine in the town and it was absolutely necessary for a pipe line to be laid in order to allay the sufferings of the people, he could see no reason why the bill could not take the regular course and become effective ninety days after its approval. He knew nothing about the conditions surrounding the effect of the proposed bill and, in case there was a divergence of opinion among the populace which was directly affected, he thought the dissenting ones should be given an opportunity to vote according to their convictions and let the majority rule. It is not probable this bill will be supplied with an emergency clause.

In speaking about the matter later the Governor stated that he had no doubt there would be several bills to come before him upon which he would feel it his duty to exercise his power of veto and he had no doubt but that they would be passed over his veto. "But," said he, "that is their privilege and, in doing so, they assume all of the responsibility." It appears that the legislators, as a rule, are giving more heed and respect to the Governor's recent threat that he would veto all bills to which the emergency clause was unduly attached.

ONE OF MANY. Letter From a Man Who Wants to Know More About Salem.

The Statesman is constantly in receipt of requests for sample and extra copies and information concerning Salem and Oregon. So are the other papers published from the Statesman building. These requests are always complied with. They are more numerous of late than ever before. The cost of the sample copies sent out, to this office, is considerable. But it is cheerfully borne. In these days of newspapers few people go to a new country without investigating, and the best way is by studying the newspaper columns.

The following, received Thursday, is a fair sample of the letters mentioned: Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 17, 1905. Statesman Publishing Co., Salem, Oregon.

Dear Sirs: I write saying we are Eastern people recently from Eastern Nebraska; have been here a few months; are quite undecided whether to go on down into the southern part of California or to visit Oregon. We are much interested in the statements of some who have been up there, and have written to a friend, an acquaintance who lives near Monmouth.

Yesterday I met a Mr. Zinn of this city, who said he had a friend living in Salem who had lately sent him a copy of the Daily Statesman, in which, he said, I would find a great amount of very good and valuable information in reference to climate, soil, dairying, farming, stock raising, etc., and advised me to write you for a copy, which I believe will be of great interest to me and highly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am, sincerely yours, A. J. SMITH, No. 1502 O street, Sacramento, Cal.

RECEIVED SEVERE SHOCK. Pendleton Lineman's Life Saved Because He Stood on a Dry Floor.

PENDLETON, Jan. 25.—Alexander Smith, a lineman, received a shock of 25,000 volts of electricity this morning and will recover. He was repairing an arc lamp for the Northwestern Gas & Electric Company. The mesh was burned from the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet. He did not lose consciousness from the shock, but if he had not been standing on a dry floor, would have been killed.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Croup in Two Days. on every box. 25c. This signature, E. W. Brown.