

NEWS OF THE STATE.

The present term of court in Wasco county costs \$10,000.

The train normal has 270 students, and from twelve counties.

Willamette river boats have all resumed, and a lively season of steam-boating has set in.

Independence claims to be the only democratic city in Oregon, and wants the next state convention.

The Eugene gun factory is being placed in a fair way to be put in operation at an early date, it is said.

At the Dalles quite an amount of spurious coin has been found in circulation. It consists of both silver and gold, of various denominations.

Van B. DeLashmutt, of Portland, has been appointed by the governor a member of the state board of agriculture to succeed A. F. Miller, of Clackamas.

Col. J. A. Straight, of Eugene, has been arrested charged with criminal libel against the late H. C. Humphrey. Straight claims that Humphrey beat him out of \$14,000 all told.

Work is to be commenced on Newberg's new water works as soon as the boats can be placed. The water is to be brought from a large spring high up on the side of Chehalis mountain.

A committee of physicians are watching Lloyd Montgomery to determine as to his sanity. At times he acts in some respects as an insane person, and at other times is perfectly rational. He is subject to epileptic strokes.

The post office department is letting a contract to carry mail between Gold Beach and Ilwaco. An effort is now being made to have the route extended to the railroad. Such an arrangement it is claimed, will save two days over the present route.

Portland detectives have run down the gang of burglars who were connected with the recent burglaries at Vancouver and Oregon City. They were four in number and operating a scow on the Willamette, in which was found much of the stolen plunder.

Chas. E. Schlomberg, the 8-year-old son of Mrs. Schlomberg, a widow, living near Eugene, died last Monday from injuries received by falling on an umbrella. One of the steel ribs of the umbrella entered the boy's head just below the right eye, and penetrated the brain.

The date set by the state board of equalization for hearing representatives from different districts are as follows: Fifth district, December 16; second district, December 17; third, December 17; seventh, December 19; sixth, December 20; first, December 21; fourth, December 23.

The Shasta limited passed Roseburg last Thursday, and changed engines at Green's station, six miles south of there, the object being to prevent passengers from getting off. One man jumped off a mile south of town and went back in a dilapidated condition while other Roseburg passengers walked back from Green's.

The Roseburg Plasterer announces that to any couple who may desire it, the county clerk, P. W. Benson, will issue a license to wed free, and his honor, Judge Stearns, will tie the conjugal knot free at the masquerade ball to be given on Wednesday, December 15, 1895. Now here is a grand opportunity for some enterprising couple.

The closed game season began December 1, and it is not lawful to have any game on sale except ducks and geese. The game law says: "It shall be unlawful to sell, or offer for sale, or have in possession in cold storage, or otherwise, any elk, deer, trout, grouse, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, quail, duck or quail five days after the open season for killing the same closes."

The Salem consolidated street railway company has passed into the hands of a receiver for its failure to pay \$8712.50 worth of accommodation notes. F. B. Anson, the superintendent of the company's business, has been appointed receiver. The stockholders are Portland and eastern capitalists, and own besides the street railway an electric plant, both of which will continue in operation.

The Marion county commissioners and county assessor have clashed. The commissioners have issued an order that henceforth the assessor shall be allowed \$2.50 for deputy hire for office work and \$3.50 for field work. The per diem allowance has been \$4 and the assessor states that any future bills presented for deputy hire will be on the basis of \$4, as allowed by law and sanctioned by court, and if payment is refused, the legal phases of the matter will be tested.

The annual statement of the secretary of the Oregon state fair shows that from November 20, 1894, to this date the total amount of money received from all sources to have been \$15,771.80; the total expenditures \$15,875.70 an excess of \$114.10. The officers of the past two years were re-elected at the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture held at Salem. The salary of the secretary was reduced from \$500 to \$300. The pay of marshals and gatekeepers was cut down about 20 per cent.

Superintendent Irwin has decided that the next State Teachers' Association will be held in Portland, December 26, 27, and 28. The superintendent has addressed a circular to the teachers of the state, asking them to make known to the pupils of the state the conditions under which the latter may compete for the prizes offered by the Manufacturer's Association of the Northwest, for the best essay on "The Benefits of Patronizing Home Industry," and to urge pupils to make an effort for a prize.

The Klamath-Ager stage, east bound, was again robbed Wednesday night of last week about midnight at the foot of Topsy grade. The robber took all the mail and packages, making a complete clean-up of everything of probable value. There was only one passenger aboard, Mrs. W. A. Wright, of Klamath Falls, with Johnny Campbell as driver. The robber rode a horse and after looting the stage, he mounted and rode ahead of the stage to the top of the grade where he parted company. This is the sixth hold-up on this route.

A ruling was made last week by the United States supreme court, at Portland which will work a hardship on defendants in criminal cases whose witnesses live at remote parts of the state if they are too poor to pay the witness expenses. The point was raised by District Attorney Murphy, and is that

portion of the revised statutes which provides that no witnesses can be required to attend in behalf of the defense in any case at the expense of the government, who may be living more than 100 miles from the place of trial or outside of the district, providing that the person living in another district is more than 100 miles from where the trial is held. This is the first time the point has been raised in the United States court, and the law is a new "wrinkle" to most of the attorneys. Even Judge Bellinger had overlooked the existence of that provision of the statute.

The Oregon Telephone and Telegraph company is putting about a mile of its telephone system under ground. The wires are being thus placed to prevent induction from telegraph wires, which at times makes the use of phones difficult. The wires are to be placed in a trench five feet deep, and in this are laid ten terra-cotta ducts with four inches of concrete over the pipes and four inches on the sides. These ducts have a capacity of 7200 wires coming out of the telephone building leading east, and 4800 leading west. At the intersection of each street is placed a manhole seven feet square on the inside, built with 18-inch brick walls and fitted with a cast iron cover. After the terra-cotta ducts have all been laid, the wires or rather cables, are sent through the pipes from one manhole to another by means of a pointed rod. The joints in this rod are four feet long, the seven-foot manhole giving the men ample room to work in. Fastening the end of a cable to the rod it is pushed ahead through the duct as far as the joint will reach and another section screwed on. This is repeated until the end of the cable appears at the other manhole, where it is bent into a windlass manned by four men and the cable drawn taut. The operation is repeated until the company's building is reached, where the cables are deflected into a tunnel, thence up a shaft to the top story, where the wires are separated and connected with the different phones.

SCHOOL OF DECORUM.

Influence of the Fine Manners of the Olden Time.

In the days of our grandmothers, William of Wykeham's motto, "Manners maketh man," was held to apply to the making of woman. In those days the imperative law of a lady's inner life and outer habits was expressed by one word, "decorum." That musical word ruled every movement of her body, and dictated the training each girl must receive to qualify her for what Miss Cobbe calls "the great Art of Society."

It did not begot, says Youth's Companion, the abrupt-speaking, courtesy-neglecting, slouching, slangy young "damsel," who is never called "blessed." But it did produce women gifted with old-fashioned suavity, and with the tact which made everybody in a company, even the humblest, happy and at ease. Miss Cobbe, in her "Life," describes a trivial incident which illustrates the kind of influence exercised by women of the old school of "decorum."

A hale, genial young fellow, named Warburton, was a guest at the house of Miss Cobbe's father. One rainy day he was prompted by a silly young lady guest to sing several comic songs in the drawing-room, the point of the jokes being the advances of women to men.

Miss Cobbe's mother, old and feeble, after listening quietly for a time, slowly rose from her sofa, walked painfully across the room, and leaning over the piano said in her gentle way a few strong words of remonstrance.

She could not bear, she said, that men should ridicule women. Respect and chivalrous feeling for them, even when they were foolish and ill-advised, were the part, she thought, of a generous man. She would beg Mr. Warburton to choose some other songs for his fine voice.

All this was done so gently, with her sweet, kind smile, that no one could take offense. Mr. Warburton was far from doing so. He was touched with tender reverence for his aged mistress, and rising hastily from the piano made the frankest apologies, which were instantly accepted.

The incident illustrates the kind of influence exercised by the fine manners of women of the old school. But it is also an illustration of Emerson's aphoristic sentence: "Fine manners need the support of fine manners in others." If Mr. Warburton had been an ill-mannered "cad," he would have left the piano in a huff; but being a gentleman of the old school he received the merited rebuke with reverential humility.

FLESH REDUCTION.

How It Is Done by a Celebrated German Physician.

It is much easier to acquire flesh than to lose it. There is no royal road to beauty for those inclined to plumpness, and many are the things they are obliged to do to scare off fat, says the Philadelphia Record.

An Englishman reduced his weight in one year from two hundred and two to one hundred and fifty pounds, and kept it there. He lived on beef, mutton, fish, bacon, try toast, poultry, game, tea, coffee, claret and sherry.

Dr. Schweninger, the famous German physician, who has established his reputation as a flesh-reducer through his success in ridding Prince Bismarck of forty pounds avoirdupois in three months, without the slightest deleterious effect upon his patient's physical condition, restricts the consumption of liquids at all times, and deprives the patient entirely of fluids during or within an hour of meals, forbids starch and sugar, and advises most heroic physical exercise.

Physical exercise will, we all know, reduce flesh. The reason is that in unusual exercise, such as rapid walking, horseback riding, gymnastics or bicycling the blood is more rapidly oxygenated and the result is the destruction or burning out of the fat, and you may have noticed that great walkers are never fat, and that people who live in high altitudes and mountainous countries, where they walk a great deal and consume quantities of oxygen, are always slim.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Following is a digest of the salient points of President Cleveland's annual message to congress:

The message is very lengthy, containing over 20,000 words, which would fill about twenty ordinary columns if published verbatim.

The message opens with a reference to the importance of our foreign relations and exigencies of the national finances at this time and the consequent determination of the president to confine his message to those subjects.

The first subject of importance considered is the disordered condition of affairs in China, following upon the close of the war with Japan. The consequent weakening of the central authority of the government and the serious outbreaks of the old national spirit against foreigners are discussed. The demands of the United States and other powers for the punishment of the aggressors and the compliance of the Chinese government are related, as is the demand of the United States for a special commission to investigate the disturbances when they first broke out.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed with the exception of the Waller incident.

Our relations with Germany are influenced by the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation as promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which is undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world. The desire to retain trade in time-worn rules, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness to inviting a freer exchange of commodities, and by this means imperiling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries.

The vexatious points of the Bering Sea question are referred to and the failure of the arbitration tribunal to provide for a means of settlement pointed out.

An appropriation for the completion of the Alaska boundary survey is earnestly recommended. The importance of an international agreement as to the line of the 141st meridian, which forms the rest of the boundary, is dwelt upon.

On Venezuela the message simply says that a statement of the interest and policy of the United States regarding the boundary dispute was sent to Great Britain in July last. "The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional established policy of the government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that, as a consequence, the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration."

Hawaii is dismissed with a reference to the uprising last January, the demands made upon the Hawaiian government for the rights of American citizens concerned therein and the demand for the recall of Minister Thurston.

The padrone system is denounced as responsible for such manifestations against helpless aliens as the lynching of Italians in Colorado.

Congratulations are offered on our good relations with Japan in view of her vast gains in greatness. Unimportant references are made to our relations with Mexico, Nicaragua and Russia.

The recommendation for an abandonment of the Samoan agreement is renewed.

Of Cuba the president says this government must preserve international faith whatever the sympathy of our citizens with the insurgents.

The Armenian massacres are referred to and every effort is put forth to protect American citizens.

Fully half the message is devoted to a discussion of the financial situation.

"By command of the people a customs revenue system designed for the protection of and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which is based on a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according special advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industry and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism."

But this and the repeal of the silver purchase law fall far short of curing the financial evils from which we suffer.

A lengthy review of the growth of our currency follows, especially the United States notes and treasury notes, and the consequent endless drain on the gold reserve of the treasury.

The president states that "among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold; the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which

have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against, as a matter of speculation."

The history of the various bond transactions which have been resorted to in order to replenish the gold reserve is reviewed and the constant subsequent falling off pointed out.

"We are now nearly where we started and nearly all of the gold withdrawn has been paid out on United States notes, which still remain uncanceled. Therefore I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890."

The method he proposes is an exchange for bonds, small and large, and bearing a low rate of interest and for a long term.

The increase in the bonded debt can be compensated by renewed activity and enterprise and restored confidence. A troublesome indebtedness would be cancelled instead of the menace of unending bonds.

"The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1884 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund out of our surplus revenues."

"The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than \$486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks."

"I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on the circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent., which would undoubtedly meet all of the expense of the government incurred on their account. In addition, they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required for security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and the treasury notes."

It is estimated that this would increase the national bank circulation by nearly as much as the currency retired. Restrictions in the law on the location of national banks might be done away with and branch banks authorized.

"But there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by any new issues of bank circulation as at first glance is indicated."

"The silver left in the treasury might be gradually converted into fractional coin."

"The government receives no gold in payment of revenues, nor would it if the revenues were increased. The receipts are all in silver certificates, United States notes and treasury notes."

A lengthy argument follows on the impossibility of securing gold for the treasury from the present currency receipts. The withdrawals of gold are due to fright, and nothing will stop them but a cure of the fright. It is denied that bonds have been issued to supply insufficient revenue.

The president then takes up the free silver coinage question and says:

"Were there infinitely stronger reasons than can be adduced in hoping that such action would secure for us a bimetallic currency moving on lines of parity an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money."

"No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established by the markets of the world."

A lengthy argument against the theory of the government's power to maintain the value of silver follows and the establishment of a safe and stable currency is enlarged on in general terms.

The message closes as follows: "I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the coinage of silver so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly, but with zeal, submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us."

"In conclusion, I especially entreat the people's representatives in congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively conserve the ills of our critical financial plight."

"I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PASSING OF THE MULE.

Little Further Use for the Animal in the World.

At the Eureka colliery, Winderist, Pa., where eleven thousand tons of bituminous coal are turned out every month, there is not a single mule dragging out its gloomy life in the long underground works. Electricity has replaced animal power to good advantage to the mine operators and to the mules as well. At present, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, there are in the colliery nine thousand one hundred and thirty feet of track, having a gauge of thirty-six inches. The coal is collected in cars holding about a ton each, which are made up into trains of twenty-five to forty cars. Formerly the cars were connected together by chains and hooks, but since electricity was adopted they have been supplied with link and pin couplings. The grades, as a rule, are under two per cent., and the most of them are favorable to the loaded trains. Just at present one locomotive is in use. It is a little over ten feet long, five feet wide and exerts a pull of fifteen hundred pounds at a speed of eight miles an hour. The current is taken from a bare copper wire by a trolley and the locomotive can be operated when the trolley wire is only three feet above the rails. The whole car is protected by a strong covering from damage by falling rock. Three more locomotives have been ordered for the switching service inside the mine. They are somewhat smaller and are designed for a pull of about eight hundred pounds at the drawbar. The power-house is a little frame building containing a sixteen by five and a half-foot boiler, a one hundred-horse power engine and a ninety-kilowatt generator. The owners of the mine are so pleased with the operation of the electric haulage plant that they have been installing one at another of their collieries.

Dazzling Splendor.

The King of Dahomey is the proud possessor of a brass helmet with a flowing green plume which he considers of more consequence to his dignity than troops of guards or a park of artillery. When he mounts it on his massive brow and dons his court uniform—a paper collar and a pair of braces—his subjects look admiringly at him through smoked glasses.

Probably not many women know where the powder puffs with which alabaster brows and blushing cheeks are produced come from. There is a place in Chicago where some nimble fingered girls are engaged all the year round in making them. The material is the soft, fluffy down from cygnets or young swans, and it comes largely from the islands of the Baltic sea.

Congressman Hilborn of California has prepared a bill to be introduced in the house providing for the erection of a plant at the Benicia (Cal.) arsenal for assembling ordnance of the army and navy. The bill asks for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose.

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LOOK OUT
...Mackey is on the War Path

He proposes to fight "Cheap John" photographers again. I will make Cabinet Photos during the month of December at \$1, \$1.50 and \$3 per dozen. Get on your best smile and come at once....

H. C. MACKEY, Hamlin Studio Medford, Oregon...



Moments of Leisure

Making bread is hard work—so hard, in fact, that all bakers employ men to do it. Yet there are hundreds of women who perform all this labor themselves. They forego many pleasures and never have "a moment to sit down."

They have an idea that to bake their own bread means economy, but there never was a bigger mistake....

Housewives who buy bread of me not only save a little on each loaf, but they have moments of leisure like the lady in the above picture.

Wilson, The Baker

Butler, Barrett & Stewart.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between David, Daniel and Henry Francis Whetstone was by mutual consent, upon the sixth day of August 1895, dissolved. DANIEL WHETSTONE.

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