The Oregonian

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milecription or to any insiness mat be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or s from individuals, and cannot undertake to re ny manuscript sent to it without solici-No tsamps should be inclosed for this

PORTLAND, Dec. 31. - S P. M. - Maxim Seight of river at 11 A. M., 25; change in the past 24 hours, 0.3; total precipitation today 67; total precipitation from September 1, 1854 .67; foral precipitation from response.

Wet season), to date, 11.11; average, 20.32; deficiency, 5.21; number hours of sunshine Sunctar, 5:13; possible number, 8:48.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Since the barometer has risen over Washing tun and Oregon, and the tendency of the wind have from the north, it is evident that the storn which has been on the coast for the past week has moved outside of the runge of the report Indications point to fair weather, with possibly exoler temperature. Light mow fell in many sections of the three states, and it is snowing

WEATHER PORECASTS

Porecasts made at Portland for the 24 hour ending at midnight January 1: For Western Washington and Western Oregon -Pair weather and slightly cooler, with fresh

For Sastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Idaho-Occasional light snow, followed by fair weather, and stationary temperature, with light variable winds For Portland-Pair weather and slightly coo-

er, with light northerly winds.

B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official. PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1895.

THIS NUMBER OF "THE ORE-GONIAN."

In the preparation of this number of The Oregonian the primary object has been to set forth the present condition of Oregon, the status of its business, industries and improvements, some account of its principal towns and more particularly the leading features of the modern industrial development of the state. From this point of view the subject has never hitherto been treated in a New Year's number of The Oregonian. Attention is concentrated less upon Portland than in previous issues of this kind, while the other towns, the country at large, and the interests upon which general growth and development depend, receive larger consider ation.

It is unnecessary here to make an index of the contents of this number There has been an effort to give a fair exhibit of existing conditions and to point out the course of future develor ment. There has been careful avoidance of everything like extravagan description or exaggeration of facts. The reader, turning over the ample pages of this issue, will find the various subjects plainly treated and amply illustrated. The modern method rentment requires pictorial illustration with the printed text, and in this par ticular the present number of The Oregonian has never been equaled by any iblication here.

This issue of The Oregonian, sent road, will give an idea what Oregon what stage of development it has ched, what its resources are, and that may be expected of its future hreads of history run through the orincipal articles, weaving the warp uch attention has been given to our principal towns, as Astoria, Salem and Eugene; to the development of the great power plant at Oregon City and o its promise of results in manufacturing industry; to general description and illustration of other towns, not forgetting Vancouver, in Washington. For the first time the Bull Run water works are amply described and illustrated, and the new era awaiting Astoria through railway connection is foreshadowed in an ample article on that lown. The lumber, fenit mintag agricultural and educational interests of the state, and to an extent of the Northwest generally, are dealt with in various descriptive articles.

It is a number useful for preservation and useful for transmission abroad. It rixes in a form for the future many in portant features in the life and conditions of our state today, and therefore if preserved, will have a value beyond that of the present time.

THE CAMERA AS A DETECTIVE.

Recent developments in the science art of photography seem likely to oper ate to the discomfiture and discovery of criminals. While it is prudent to re-ceive with many grains of allowance stories regarding the discovery, upon the retina of the eye of a murdered person, of the likeness of the man who presumably committed the nurder there is evidence in other lines of the value of the camera as a detective agent. The latest example of stories of the clars indicated comes Jamestown, N. Y. According to the recital a microscopic examination of the eyes of a woman who had been mured disclosed the burly form of a man clad in a long overcoat. The face did not appear, the assumption being that the victim did not see more than the form of her deadly assallant. The microscope enlarged the object viewed 400 times; and if the face had b caught by the retina of the eye, the

murderer would have stood revealed. This is not the only way in which camera has been pressed into detective service. It is a side issue men ly, which may or may not be supported future experiment. The agents of the league for the enforcement of law in Brooklyn have pressed into this subtle service a number of hand cameras, with which "snap shots" car readily be taken of criminals and crim inal acts. The disclosures made b these agents have been in some in stances startling, and in many most embarrassing. Pictures made into lan tern slides and thrown upon screens have shown uniformed policemen stand ing idly around the doors of sulcons while children with beer cans were entering side doors or coming out with foaming pitchers. In many cases the number on the policeman's star was eaught by these silent, but tell-tale

It may readily be seen that witnesse of this type may be made exceedingly

catch a snap shot which will discredit the studied testimony of the most wily witness, while skill in handling the camera will produce results proportion

ately valuable. Whether the camera may be able to reproduce from the retina of the eye of murdered persons the last impres sion that fright or horror stamped thereon, can only be determined by careful experiment, but enough has been developed in other lines to prove that it may be made a strong ally of the law in securing the apprehension of criminals and the punishment of crime.

PAST AND FUTURE.

In accordance with a popular fiction ce a year Time stops for a moment to get his bearings and make a fresh start. When the planet draws near a certain arbitrary point in its ceaseless Journey around the sun, the civilized world pauses to reflect. At this one point are gathered up, as it were, all the diverging rays of the receding past, while the future stretches away in dim perspective. Reflection and promise of achievement units. The death of the old year and the new face at the door are always linked in the essay and the poem. Experience and ambition comtogether, the one to impart and the other to learn.

In this new country it is the re flection we need more to cultivate than the ambition. The latter we have in abundance, but we turn from -the soberer counsel of contemplation. We reach hopefully and boastfully out for the future, while the past, like an old and faithful friend, stands unheeded at our side. Nobody has ever disproved the worn criticism on us as a people that we live too hurriedly. We are impatient of those who would bid us see the light which history sheds upon the questions of the hour. Above all we are unwilling to profit by that light If we have any leaning toward reflection, we seek more to evolve new solu-tions for old problems, than to possess ourselves of those that have been worked out and proved over and over again by the ages lying asleep in their graves.

Efforts have been freely made to provide short cuts to learning and character. Some have thought to make knowledge so pleasant and easy of access by lectures, fiction, and what not, that the inestimable value of the struggle of acquisition would be eliminated. Some have thought that economic laws, slowly and painfully discovered and proved by successive gen erations as eager and arrogant as our own, can be superseded or ignored by a more pretentious age. Men have built up great organizations of tyranny, fraud and corruption, thinking they might endure; that honor and rectitude were dead among the people and that vice and ignorance might perchance come into a perpetual inheritance. All have come to grief; and even now w are learning to our cost and embarrassment that if we will not heed the ssons of the past, they will force themselves upon us to our undoing The question is, whether we are strong enough to bear the treatment and reover from the remedy.

Yet though there is a past with its essons, there is a future with its promise. Ambition died in many nations of history, but it is the informing spirit of the young republic today; and of this coming year, and of the coming years, we may expect great things for American achievement. Not forgetting altogether those things that are behind, but remembering to profit by the ship wrecks with which the shore of time is strewn, the busy life of this lusty young nation should take courage and look forward to great things; great things in government-the superstructure of enduring institutions upon th ground-work of civil and religious lib rty; great things in art, when we shall have begun to ornament our permanent mes as we are now triumphing in the art of building their walls and floors; great things in literature, when the seed planted by such lives as those of Washington, Franklin, Marshall and Lincoln shall have come to the full sion, varied at times by a Punch-andflower of its beauty; great things the acquisition and the bestowal of when our merchant princes shall have laid the world under tribute to their commercial genius, and shall have learned that not for themselves alone are riches good, but in their highest usefulness for the culture o heart and mind.

There is no occasion to give credi exaggerated reports about damages to the Bull Run reservoirs. Two reservoirs. voirs of the four need repairs. Reser voir No. 2, on the East Side, can b put in order easily, at small cost. For servoir No. 2, on the West Side-the high reservoir in the City Park-a waiting policy probably will be adopted, to ascertain just what it does need, or what may be thought best to do. Meantime Bull Run water will be supplied to the city through reservoirs Nos 1 and 4, which are in good order. A disposition to exaggerate the damages to the other reservoirs may be expected, but they will also be put in working orde without unnecessary loss of time. It is expected, however, that there will be plenty of wise people who will know much more about the works than those who have been and still are giving the subject the most careful and close

Gladstone has just passed his 85th birthday, amid cordial congratulation on his excellent health, restored eye sight and the reasonable prospect of further multiplication of his years and blessings. Bismarck, at nearly 80, finds his political star emerging from eclipse of four years, while Leo XIII. but a few months younger than Gladstone, is still the ecclesiastical lawgiver of millions. Length of years omes to men of this sturdy type, but not age, in the usual sense of sentility and decrepitude. If gracious nature opcludes her kind offices for them by dering a sudden and painless close of life when their allotted time runs out she will set the seal of mercy upon be

If anything could be more indecen than the original behavior of Breckin ridge, it is his shameless attempt to turn his infamous notoriety to profit in the lecture field. Miss Pollard begins to shine by contrast with the man who posed as her victim. She is willing to let the nastlness they stirred up together sink into obscurity. It is he who persists in throwing it in the face of the public. There is apparently no way to repress or punish a creatur so lost to shame.

Formerly the naval regulations for bade war vessels to employ pilots, the theory being that an officer of the navy

inquiry into a number of accidents to warships when in charge of pilots seems to show a disposition on part remain unchanged. It will be safe to of officers to rely too much upon these depend on the world's ratio against the irresponsible functionaries for navigation of their ships. Perhaps the old rule was a good one, after all.

THE IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION MOVEMENT.

Right in the midst of the holiday eason the immigration restriction league is sending out a broadside of literature, bristling with statistics, glowingly rhetorical, eloquent of its own high purposes and the desirability of co-operation, including membership fees, on the part of all to whom its presents and greating come. There are some good names on the roster. John Fiske is president, and among the vicepresidents are Senator Edmunds, Henry Parkman and N. S. Shaler. The league points out that in the year ending Jun-30, 1894, under the present law, 14 per cent of the immigrants could not read, and 19 per cent could not write their own language; that only 2389 out of 288,020 were debarred from entrance that the proportion of immigration from undesirable countries increases. that even in the panic year of 1893-94 there was an average of 789 immigrants per day; that as regards the distribution of our foreign-born population, 44 per cent live in the 124 principal cities of the United States; that as bearing on their assimilation, of the total foreignborn males over 21 years of age. per cent are not naturalized, and that 32.6 per cent of the allens do not speak English; that a foreign-born population of the United States, which is 14.77 per cent of the total, furnishes one-third of all the insane, and nearly one-half of all the paupers. The league believes that the rapid increase of late years in the immigration of the illiterate, criminal, pauper and undesirable classes demands action.

Nobody has been saying or printing nuch about the immigration question of late, but it is interesting to see that for this evil, as for all others, some tireless iconoclast is at work, regardless of trade ups and downs or holiday sea ons. It is well in a way that this agitation still goes on, for nothing is ever settled, as has often been said, till it is settled right. Yet it is also that these things have a way of adjusting themselves to existing and changing needs. The league says, for ex ample, that the restriction of immigration is of moral, rather than economic importance. The fact is, however, that labor troubles seem the only thing which arouses the interest of the people generally. In a time of high wages and plenty of work, the immigration restriction people would not have much frantic rushing for membership. This adjustment is not a nere surface indication. We have seen that when times are hard here foreign labor hurries back across the water. So it is with the moral aspect of the question. When the exponents of socialist and anarchist sentiments foreign to our soil become too biatant and ac tive, they encounter the law, get themselves in the way of gatling guns or in noose of some executioner's rope. and there's an end of them and a lesson to their genus. Yet the league is an aid to good government. It helps along as all such movements do, not as a moving force, but as an incident

of progress. The last effort of the most m ental legislative failure in the history of the country, the 53d congress, will low be resumed, to last until March 4 During the two months remaining little will be accomplished, though a vast amount of talk will be indulged. Democrats will have scores to settle each other, and the opportunity to square up will be pressed to the utmost pimetalists; moderate protectionists Silver men will taunt and twit the will fall upon and rend free-traders, and the opponents of the income tax will gird at the income-taxers. short, a genuine democratic ghost dance is billed for the remainder of the sesudy performance that would be amus ing were not the aggregation so expensive. The only consolation the coun try can extract from the situation is found in the fact that the "overwhelm ing majority" that went to Washington two years ago intent on mischief be too busy calling each other names and pointing out each other's delin quencles to pass any more dangerou.

The office of "superintendent of edscation," an expensive state office is ne which, as a correspondent today well says, might very properly be abelished. It is an office not necessary; the public schools of the state could be carried on just as well without it, and a very large saving could be effected. This office in one way or another costs the state not less than \$20,000 a year and the schools would be just as wel without it. These times no office not absolutely necessary should be permitted to exist.

The story by mail from Tokio, that lapan will demand cession of Formosa and the peninsula on which Port Ar thur is situated, is not official, but it is very plausible. No pledge of war in demnity will be good for anything unless territory shall be occupied to guarantee payment. The Japanese have the sula now, and are not likely to give it up. It is known that they have coveted Formosa for a long time.

If it is true that Li Hung Chang has been divested of all power in China, the Mantchu dynasty is inviting ruin by depriving itself of its strongest and wisest statesman. Li Hung Chang has falled because no one could make an army or navy or an honest civil service out of such wretched material as the Chinese nation. But it will be nfinitely worse in any other hands than

All the police officials of New York are making haste to resign before Mayor Strong comes into office, though he has no power to remove them. The complete destruction of the system will remove a few good with a great many bad men.

Today the Seattle Post-Intelligence vill issue a special souvenir edition, as a supplement to its regular news issu-This extra issue will consist of forty pages, and the charge for it will be 10 cents.

The ruin of the Florida orange crop will be a national calamity, if it shall result in disseminating acid dyspensia through the agency of the California yellow bag of sawdust and vinegar.

Pennoverism will not prevail in the

if it should prevail the ratio of silve to gold throughout the world would Fulton-Bourne ratio. BASE MONEY NOT WANTED.

Oregon Will Uphold in Principle and Practice, the Best Standard of

Money. Prineville Review Divers newspapers throughout the state of Oregon are at the present time analyzing the qualifications of different aspirants who desire to succeed Mr. Dolph in the United State of the Control of of t the United States senate. As usual ther are a number of very good men who fee the call. The only reason given by the friends of these divers would-be senators for preference, being the fact that Mr. Dolph has had the courage to take em-phatic ground in favor of what is regard ed as the "best money" the world over and has taken, too, extreme groun against the "cheap money" fallacies of the age in all their various forms. It that as it may, a return to first princi-ples, as in the expenditure of publi-money, will surely enable our incoming egislature to see their way clearly this matter. If each legislator should as himself, "To what political principles above all others do I owe my election?" What could his only answer be? Could he say truly that in the contest in which he cam off the victorious exponent it was de cided to coin all the silver in the work at a ratio of 16 to 1, whether it was worth it or not? The bold assertion freely indulged in by those who hold opposite views from Mr

Dolph on matters of currency, that "if left to a popular vote Dolph would not be the choice of the voters of this state," is but an assertion and nothing more. In times of adversity Mr. Dolph has been tried and found to possess that firmness of purpose and decision of character that has made him many warm friends among thinking republicans. It was he who threw himself into the breach when all was disorder and confusion in the republicant. can camp in the year 1852, and agains no less counsel than President Harrison who advised partial retreat from its pro tective policy, and shouted in tones clear and distinct: "Stand by your guns, if protection is right stand by it and live; if wrong, go down with it." A few such brave souls were all that kept life in the republican organization for a time. As before stated, thinking republicans have oticed this and others of Mr. Dolph' efforts in behalf of this state and this nation, and were his election to hinge upon a popular vote his banner would be willing shoulders in man places not thought of by these assumer J. N. Dolph is a strong man, strong eve to boldness, tried in many an emergence and found to be worthy the trust impose in him. Our incoming legislature will see to it that he succeeds himself, and in doing so, will make so mistake. Salem Statesman.

The free silver men in Oregon are mak ing the noise now. This is all they ever will make, and this is their expiring yell. The average intelligent people of Oregon lo not want our circulating medium de based for the benefit of a few silver min wners. Possibly some people think the could then pay their debts with mone worth about 50 cents on the dollar. Bu these debts are now all payable in gold, and they would still have to be paid in it, or else \$2 in silver would have to be paid for each dollar of gold debt. Cor gress can make no ex-post facto law. The common people of Oregon would not re-ceive any benefit whatever from the free olnage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 They have no silver bullion to market They know they would suffer in common with all other citizens of the Unite States excepting those directly interested in silver mining, by the debasement of our money. These free silver howlers do not speak for the people of Oregon, b any manner of means. Upon a popular rote the issue of free silver would be moved under in Oregon by an overwhelm-ing majority. The people of Oregon want the largest possible circulation of both gold and silver, but they want every dollar to be worth 100 cents, and they want a financial system respected by every other nation on earth. They do not want this country to take its place by the side of hina and Mexico.

The Pacific Banker and Investor of ertland will say in its January number

which will be out tomorrow: It is reassuring to find that our repre ntative from Oregon, Mr. Dolph, is strongly in favor of a sound and equita ble money policy. The financial question is one of the most sensitive and important that is connected with the political economy of our government, and it must, licacy and the utmost financial skill A single mistake would be felt through out the length and breadth of the cou try, and would tend to cause an impair ment of confidence in its integrity that rould prove ruinous to the nation

As a representative of the party favor of a sound financial policy, the Pa ffic Banker and Investor urges upon the nembers of the legislature the necessity of harmony and unity in their choice of a senator. The United States senator from Oregon should not merely be accept able to the majority of its members; h should stand so pre-eminently in favor o wise legislation that he will be virtually the unanimous choice of the entire house With the re-election of Mr. Joseph Dolph a man of unquestioned ability and integrity, the people of Oregon may rest se in their wishes for judicio

A NEEDLESS OFFICE.

That of "Superintendent of Educa tion"-It Should Be Abolished.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31 .- (To the Editor.) The necessity for the utmost vigilance on the part of everyone to economize at this time is conceded by all, but it is doubtful if our legislature which mee in a few days at Salem will fully under stand where many things may be done to bring about a saving of the money rais by taxation for the expenses of the state. There are many leaks in our state finances which can be stopped. I will, however, call attention to one that has be some from year to year one of the wor, and that is the office of state superinter ent of education. This office, not create by the constitution, but by legislative en-actment, has from year to year, by per-sistent work on the part of the official who has from time to time held the office ecome one of the most expensive of the uperfluous offices created by successive legislatures (not excepting the railroad ommission). The salary of the office, ne way and another, has been increas intil it far exceeds the legitimate salary of the governor or secretary of state but this is not where the waste comes in If you will observe the report of the sec retary of state, in which that official gives the items of expenses of the superintenden of education, you will observe the print ing of documents alone by the state print er costs the state many thousands of dol-lars, and of the amount of matter "set up and printed," a very large portion are extracts from reports made by supertendents who, like our own, copy again from old reports or from sources that are ent out by the various superintendents who have an ambition to see their nam ce with examination of state account and know the expense of supporting the uperintendent of education in the matter f salary, clerical assistance, printing stc., and this is one that should attract the attention of this session of the legi-

The cost of this office, in my opinion, far exceeds its usefulness and it might well he abolished. It will be argued by the "educational machine" that we must not bolish an office until the term of the

time it has been demonstrated that it costs more than it is found to be worth. Should this office be abolished, there would not be so much talk through the papers and among the people about the monopoly of the various "book trusts" as there is at present.

Abolish the office of "superintendent of education" and save the taxpayers a useless expense of tens of thousands of dollars per annum, in salary, clerical assistance, printing reports, the latter item alone costing many dollars TAXPAYER.

A PARDON FOR SAUNDERS, Executive Clemency for the Slayer

of Chartes Campbell.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 3L.—Captain William Wirt Saunders, a life-timer, was pardoned from the penitentlary today by Governor Pennoyer, on condition that he leave the state and not return. He immediately took the train for Spokane, where, it is said, he will be married and proceed to Texas, where his mother resides. Sauners was convicted of murder in the sec ond degree at Salem, June 22, 1887, for killing Charles Campbell at Albany in November, 1885, over a girl named Mat-tie Allison. Some of the most influential men in Oregon signed the petition for

The state board of equalization practically completed its labors today, finishing the equalization of class 1, town lots and improvements thereon, and class II, lands improvements thereon, and deeded of all kinds, improvements on deeded lands, railroads and telegraph lines. There are six separate divisions in the latter class. The board adjourned to meet Wednesday morning. In the matter of town lots and improvements thereon, the following action was taken: Benton, Coos, Curry, Crook, Gilliam,

Grant, Harney, Josephine, Klamath, Lane Lincoln, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Wallowa, Wasco and Yamhill were allowed stand as returned; 10 per cent was added in Baker, Lake, Multnomah, Tillmcok, Union and Washington; 12½ per ent added in Linn; 15 per cent in Marion, and 5 per cent in Umatilla. A reduction of 5 per cent was made in Clatsop and Douglas; 10 per cent in Clackamas, Co-lumbia, Jackson and Polk.

In lands, improvements, railroad and telegraph lines, the following action was

Benton, Clackamas, Curry Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Curry, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Maiheur, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Walicwa, and Wasco were allowed to stand; a reduction of 20 per cent was made in Clatsop and Columbia; 15 per cent in Coos; 10 per cent in Morrow and Polk; 5 per cent in Douglas and Yamhill; a raise of 5 per cent was made in Linn and Multnomah; 10 per made in Linn and Multnomah; 10 per made in Linn and Multnomah; 10 per cent in Washington; 1212 per cent in

The following proceedings were had in the supreme court today:
John Kernan, appellant, vs. Joseph
Terry, respondent, appeal from Multnomah county; judgment reversed and a
new trual ordered. Opinion by Wolver-

ton, J.

State of Oregon ex rel., Charles Booth, appellant, vs. E. L. Bryan, county school superintendent of Benton county, respondent; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Volverton, J. H. D. Fast, respondent, vs. Standard

Life & Accident Insurance Company, ap-pellant, appeal from Multnomah county-judgment reversed, and a new trial orlered. Opinion by Moore, J.

dered. Opinion by Moore, J.

Lewis & Dryden Printing Company, appellant, vs. Sophia Reaves, respondent, appeal from Marion county; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Moore, J.

A. K. Washburn, respondent, vs. Interstate Investment Company, appellant, appeal from Multnomah county; judgment reversed. Opinion by Bean, C. J.

J. C. Muhlenberg, respondent, vs. Northwest Loan & Trust Company, and J. L.

west Loan & Trust Company, and J. L.

vest Loan & Trust Company, and J. L. Hartman, as its receiver, appellants; ition for a rehearing denied. Opinio Bean, C. J.

Motion to dismiss the appeal was al lowed in the case of M. R. S. R. Darrin; appeal from Multnomal

as for rehearing were denied in he following cases: H. Grubb vs. G. W. Grubb; George

Mison, administrator, vs. Mary Jane Wilson; Willamette iron works, vs. Ore-gon Railway & Navigation Company, and William Dench, appellant, vs. Scaside lodge, No. 12. A. O. U. W.

In the case of John Meyer, respondent rs. J. R. Meyer, appellant, the motion to dismiss the appeal was argued and In Hanford Fowle vs. Temperance

House, upon a motion to excuse default and for leave to file abstract, the retaken under advisement.

A young man, registering as J. Curt. awson, of Portland, was arrested here tonight for issuing forged checks and passing them. He was captured as he was boarding the overland southbound train. Eighty-five dollars in money, two bottles containing medicine, supposed to be for drugging, were among his effects also copies of the signatures of six prominent Salem clergymen, which he evi dently intended to use. Six checks, ranging from \$6 to \$18, have been found since his arrest, which he passed during th day, four in saloons, one in a jewelr store, and one in a dry goods store. All were signed with the name of W. E. Copeland, a Unitarian minister.

NO PROFIT IN A SAWMILL.

Referee in a Complicated Suit Finds Agninst E. E. Squires.

The report of G. W. Allen, referee in the suit of Edward E. Squires vs. Ed nund McLaughlin, was filed yesterday. In January, 1885, Squires disposed of the nill of the Portland Lumbering Company in McMillan's addition, to Edmund Mc Laughlin, on an agreement that Mc Laughlin should put \$5000 into the bus ness. Squires was to be employed by Mc Laughlin as agent to manage the busi ness, and was to receive \$100 per month and a share of the profits, and was no to run the mill into debt in excess of \$10,000, to include the aforesaid \$5000. This agreement was for three years, and rithin this time, under certain condi tions. Squires was to have an option of the repurchase of the mill on paying Mc-Laughlin his \$5000 and other expenditures he might have made. McLaughlin was guaranteed that his share of the profit would not be less than \$100 a month. If Squires did not fully live up to his agree-nent, he was to be permitted to discharge

In May, 1890, McLaughlin asserts that the occasion to remove Squires arrived The business had been mismanaged by him, and McLaughlin says that, instead of receiving \$100 monthly, as profit, he received from January 39 until May but \$100 in total. Squires, on being made to yacate, alleged that McLaughlin had proken the contract, and sued in the state drouit court to recover the business its value, placed at \$12,146 40. In answer, McLaughlin denied violating the burgain between them, and claimed loss on his part of \$7500. The referee was appointed to ascertain if the business pros pered under Squires' management and re alized a profit, as alleged by him. In hi report, the referee finds that there was no profit, but instead a loss of \$233 69. luring this time.

The Snow Melts Ensily.

After the snow storm Sunday, the air esterday was balmy and pleasant, and ittle trace of the snow was left, except on the hilltops. In the business street he snow had entirely disappeared, and in the residence districts but patches only were discernible here and there. The storm area, which has been central off the coast of California, has moved north-ward off the coast of Washington. The temperature yesterday ranged from 34 valuable adjuncts of the law. The ought to be able to navigate his ship election of a senator in Oregon. Yet reason why the office should be continued. The office is one created by the act of a like plants, but in many gardens serve, \$55,50,145.

roses are still to be found, and of the various florists flowers of many varietic are still to be had at the nominal price.

LICENSES FOR THE YEAR.

The City's Receipts During 1894 Were About \$130,000. In maing up the estimate of the city's noome ofr 1894, the amount to be derived from licenses was put down at \$150,000. As will be seen by the following figures for the last quarter the estimate was very nearly correct, although the hard times

caused a falling off in the number of li-283 saloons... 12 wholesale liquors... malt liquor...... 50 00 416 67 GENERAL LICENSES

tioneers .. employment agencies.
express companies...
grading teams...
hacks...
housemovers 2 housemovers. 42 hawkers, 1st class. 18 hawkers, 2d class. 56 insurance agents. 5 laundries (steam) 60 laundries (washho s (exhibitions) 5 oil wagons. omnibuses
1 peddler (1 horse)
5 peddlers (foot)
11 powder (storage)
1 pawn broker
6 plumbers
14 runners
1 swimming bath
4 scavengers cavengers ... shooting gallery street-car lines theaters 32 woodsaws (steam)

Total general licenses ... \$36,884 65 .\$36,887 15 Total receipts, 4th quarter. Number licenses issued during the Total receipts during year\$149,283 75

Inspired to Murder. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. - Eugene L. Swingle, of Dillon, O., has been filling the putent office and the office of his attor-neys here with letters about some crank invention which he wanted patented. A

few days ago he visited his attorneys and the patent office in person, and became convinced that he was being defrauded of his rights, and decided he must kill some one. He left a note for a Mr. Johnson, of the patent office, declaring his intentions, and was soon found and arrested. A re volver and two boxes of cartridges were found on his person. Swingle says he went into a church yesterday morning, and while there the inspiration came to him to kill some one of the same name as the building. Considering the fact that his attorneys' firm name is Church & Church, it is very possible he would have killed one or both of them had he not been arrested.

The Boycott Against Breckinridge MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 31.-W. C. P. Breckinridge is booked to lecture in Memphis this week, and social and club circles are aroused to an extraordinary de gree. Yesterday the two local chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution promulgated the following: In the name of the late Mrs. Isaiah Breckin-ridge, charter member of our so-ciety and a greatly wronged woman, we appeal to you to discountenance in any degree or form any courtesy or attention extended to W. C. P. Breckinridge, her husband, thereby upholding the dignity, honor and purity of our society and Amer-

Notwithstanding this, a leading society lady yesterday issued 50 invitations to a reception to be extended Mrs. Breckin-

ridge, who accompanies her husband. National Municipal League PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Secretary Woodruff, of the National Municipal League, announces that the Citizens' League of Los Angeles, the Good Govern ment Club of San Francisco, the Citizens Association of Chicago; the Ballot Reform League of Louislana, the Civic Federa tion of Chicago, the Good Government Association No. 1, of Jersey City, and Bal-timore Union for the Public Good, have been admitted to the Ntaional Municipal League. George Burnham, of Philadelphia, has

Municipal League. Relie of Revolutionary Days HOOSIC FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 31.-Ber amin Vantyle, colored, for 59 years resident of Hoosic Falls, and the oldest resident of this section of the country, will celebrate his 114th anniversary New Year's The old man has been sold as slave in the North three times, and at th age of 13 had the honor of shaking th hand of General George Washington at Albany. He has spent all of his life : Rensselaer and Washington counties, Desperate Situation in Lima.

been elected treasurer of the Nutional

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 31.—The government s unable to suppress the rioting here which is of daily occurrence. People are starving and desperate. Some shops on the outskirts of town have been looted. Some of the soldiers threaten to go over to General Peirola, the rebel leader, un less they get something to eat soon,

All Running for Shelter. BILBOA, Spain, Dec. 31.-A heavy gale has prevailed over the southern part of for two days, interrupting tele graphic communication. heavy seas have been running, and num

bers of vessels have been seeking shelter in port. Movement of American Cruisers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The cruise Concord is voyaging down the Yang Ts toward Shanghai. Sh ported at Chin Kinng today. The Machian arrived at Port Said today on her way

He Owed a Million Marks. BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Director Seck the Commercial Exchange, committee cide today by shooting himself. He had contracted debts on the bourse amounting o over 1,000,000 marks

Hawalian Consul in Italy. ROME, Dec. 31.-Mr. J. C. Hooker, con ul-general from Hawaii to Italy, died to day, aged 10 years. Hooker was an American, and was well known in the American colony.

Must Be Confined for Life. PARIS. Dec. 31 .- The council of revision has confirmed the sentence of confinemen in a fortress for life which was imposed upon Captain Dreyfus by a court-martial

An Ex-Auditor Dead. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.-Benton Coulter, sixth auditor treasury during ex-President Harrison's administration, is dead at Unionport, O.

The Novellst's Daughter. HOOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, died today of apoplexy in her Sid year.

Brazil's ex-President Very III. MONTEVIDEO, Dec. II.—Peixoto is ported to be very sick. Some say his ness was brought on by an accident, but others believe he has been poisoned.

Cash in the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Dec. II-The cash balance in the treasury at the close of

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon Mrs. Susie Talmage, the only heir-at-law, has begun a contest of the will of J. C. Richardson, in Lane county.

One of the proposed amendments to Baker City's charter is that the mayor shall hold office two years, instead of one. Today the Engene Register begins the New Year by publishing a morning daily. May it prosper with 355 issues every year. P. D. Linton, of Eugene, has gone to Salt Lake city, Utah, to bring back A. C. Brown, wanted for larceny by ballee and for whom regulsition papers have been

Mr. Hull, of Grant's Pass, was drowned at the head of Louse creek last Thursday. The young man had gone up to the res-ervoir, and in some unknown way fell in and was drowned.

Christmas eve was the coldest night of the year at Lakeview, 6 deg. below zero, so that the cold must have been fearful at Silver Lake, north of Lakeview, where

so many lost their lives.

E. Gilliam, stock inspector of Umatilla county, has inspected \$85,000 sheep during the fall of 1894, and found them in excellent condition. He thinks the sheep of Umatilla county freer from disease than they have been for 10 years.

The little description of E. E. Coff at Al-

The little daughter of E. E. Goff, at Al-bany, nearly choked to death last Satur-day. She put a marble in her mouth and day. She put a marble in her mouth and it stuck in her throat. After much excitement and hurried efforts, the marble was removed, and the little girl is all right

A little son of John Sims, at Kiamath Falls, was kicked in the forehead by a victous horse last week. Had it not been glancing blow, it would doubtless have proved fatal. The little fellow was badly hort as it was, but is recovering and will soon be on his feet again as well as ever. Levi Philips had a very exciting and dangerous experience Saturday last while crossing Upper Klamath lake on the ice to Modoc Point in company with his son. While on their way the ice was so rotten it constantly broke under their feet at in. it constantly broke under their feet at in-tervals during the entire journey. It was thought, that the ice was perfectly secure after the recent cold wave.

E. J. Garrett was bound over in Justice Bayley's court at Lakeview last Saturday, to await the action of the next grand ury, in the sum of \$350, for killing a heifer calf in Warner valley, having the MC brand and belonging to the Warner Val-ley Stock Company. In default of bonds he went to jail. He is already under \$150 onds fur burning hay in Warner

The cost to Klamath county of the last rille will be between \$1500 and \$2000. The county had already expended about that much in trying cases against Howe in Klamath courts. Judgment has already been rendered against Howe's bondsmen. although the case has been appealed to the supreme court. The payment of their share may mean financial ruin to one or two of the bondsmen.

The Medford Monitor says: "A Santlam coodchopper recently went to visit an old hum, who had become rich at Salem. When he went to retire, he was given a lamp and told to go up stairs and turn to amp and told to go up stairs and turn to the right. He turned to the left and slept in the bathtub all night, with a lowel under his head for a pillow. He has since confided to an intimate friend that he would rather sleep at home on a straw dick than on one of those new-fangled body in the city." ick than on on peds in the city."

The steamer South Coast had a narrow escape at Yaquina bay recently. Since the storm the tides have been running strong, and while moored at her the steamer broke away and drifted down the bay. Before steam could be raised he vessel drifted on a spit near the jetty and there stuck fast. In the meant Captain Driscoll got steam up, and, after a little trouble, the vessel was liberated from her dangerous position. All of New-

Michael Parry, a Franklin inliner, tried to carry a keg of beer down a steep hill at Dayton. Farry slipped and fell, and the keg of beer struck him on the neck, dislocating the vertebra and causing his teath. The majority of schools throughout

Thurston county closed last week. The inancial depression has necessarily shortened the terms, with a decrease of salaies for teachers. Schools will reopen in Dayton's school district recently voted

lown the proposition to issue \$17,000 worth of bonds. The directors tried to economize by abolishing some of the schools and shortening the term from eight to six months, and now the teachers are suing for the full eight mouths' salary. A reunion of the Secrest family was held

at the home of Thomas Secrest, in Oakes-dale, Christmas. Twenty-eight children and grandchildren took part in the joyous ffair, and the day was passed pleasantly or all. There hasn't been a death in the crest family or its descendants for over years. Mrs. Mabel Burnside, with her 4-yearold daughter, was taken to the police sta-tion in Seattle recently for the purpose

of inquiring into the mother's sanity. It was found that mother and child were eally starving to death, the mother hav-ng pawned all of her valuables for food, hey will be cared for. Ex-Deputy Collector James Dorsey, who, it was thought, would be sent to Dlympia to fill the place made vacant by the removal of Frank Smalley, as customs

inspector, has been assigned to Tacoma. Captain Richard Roediger, one of the former proprietors of the Tacoma News, will succeed Mr. Smalley in Olympia. The board of commissioners of Spokane ounty is very much exercised over the nsinuation that the present investigation of the affairs of county officials is to be a whitewashing affair. The members say the investigation will be thorough, and that if any irregularities are found to exist, the official in whose office they occur will be bound to make full restitut

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT,

Edison's great-grandfather died at 192, his grandfather at 163, and one of his a at 108, while his father is alive at 20. The largest family in the world is that of the king of Slam. His majesty has two official wives, 88 wives of minor order, and 22 children.

The report that Rev. Samuel S. Smith uther of "America," is in want in Boston s authoritatively denied. He has an inne sufficient for all his wants. Miss Rhoda Broughton, the novelist,

whose books have lost something of their early vogue, is described in an Oxford let-ter as 'the snippy lady with the girlish figure who was drinking tea upstairs." The Duke of Athol has 23 titles, the Duke of Argyll and Buccleugh each 16, the Marquis of Abercorn 12. The Duke of Richmond has only nine, but three of hem are dukedoms in Great Britain and

The queen of Greece has the distinction of being the only woman admiral in Eu-rope. She was made admiral of the Rus-sian fleet by the late czar. She was always a lover of the sea, being a daughter f a grand admiral.

Edward H. Strobel, of New York, the newly appointed minister to Chill, is at present minister to Ecuador. He was rec-retary of legation at Madrid during Mr. leveland's first administration, and beore going to Ecuador was third assistant stary of state, a position which he re

A shepherd who can tell from seeing a patient's hair what his disease is, and whose cures are miraculous, attracts hun-freds of people daily to the village of Radbruch, near Harburg, in Germany. To protect his own health, he refuses to see more than a fixed number daily, who must hold tickets which were distributed by the ocal constable, till a firm of speculators bought them all and sold them for high The police authorities are investi