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## DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 2 - 8 P. M. - Maximus temperature, 35; minimum temperature, 29; height of river at 11 A. M., 3,9; change in the past 24 hours, 0.9; total precipitation today, 2,64; total precipitation from September 1, 1596 twet season, to date, 12,75; average, 20,52; de-Reiener, 2,07 Elciency, 8.07. WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

A heavy snow storm occurred in Oregon towhen method, made 1.63 of precipitation. It is showing at Portland, Walta Walta, Baker City, and Idaho Falls. The snow-fall in as follows:

Justine. Jischen. Jischen.

Fortland 1.5.6 Baker City 4.3

Walla Walta. 2.0

A heavy rain occurred at Eoschurg, where the temperature is 52 degrees, against 28 de-grees at Portland. Since the storm is central at Roseburg and moving in the direction of Sait Jake, it is apparent that an area of high pressure is following, which will likely produce fair weather for a portion of Thursday. WEATHER FORECASTS.

Porecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours reding at midnight January 2: For Washington-Fair weather and elightly cooler, with fresh northerly winds. For Oregon-Light snow, followed by fair weather and cooler, with fresh northerly winds. For loans - Heavy snew in the southern por-tions, and light snow in the nurthern portions stationary temperature, with fresh variable

for Portland-Snow, followed by fair and coo er weather, with fresh northerly winds.

B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

## WORDS MAY BE JUGGLED WITH; VALUES CANNOT.

The doctrine of flat creation of wealth was never more representatively set out than in an article recently published by the San Francisco Chronicle, framed as a reply to a statement by The Oregonian. We quote a passage or two, beginning with the following

The Oregonian says "silver is worth cents an ounce, and can be bought any place on earth at that price," and sneers at any one so shallow and absurd as to think that it ought to command \$129 an ounce. The Oregoinan makes the mistake of confounding terms. It uses the word worth" when it really means price.

Men may amuse or deceive them selves by juggling with words in this Yashion, but they can't juggle with values. Silver has the place in the world to which the judgment of the world has assigned it; its value is the same the world over, and if we change the terms in which its value is expressed we do not change the value. The ratio of silver to gold in our colnage is 16 to 1. and this formenly was near the world's market ratio. But during twenty-five years the world's market ratio has been changing, till now the ratio is 32 to 1. That is, one ounce of gold will buy 32 ounces of silver anywhere in the world, and we can no more reverse this relution by an act of congress than we can double by an act of congress the market value of wheat. To say that silver 'ought to command \$1 29 an ounce" as futile as to say that wheat ought to command \$1 a bushel. The world's market value will rule in every case. nor can we change it by altering the terms in which the measure of value, or s. is expressed. The Chronicle says further of silver:

The government has prohibited its as money, and the price has fallen in consequence, but silver possesses its oldtime ptility, and would, if its use were permitted, be worth as much as it ever was for monstary purposes. The en-forced diminution of the demand has retiuced the price, but has not impaired the

The government has not prohibited the use of silver as money. On the contrary, there is an immense amount of silver in use as money, full money fifty times as many sliver dollars having been issued during the last fifteen years as during the preceding eighty-But we carnot allow further coinage of silver at present because the world's market ratio has drawn far away our mint ratio. It is the same in all countries, except those petty. half-civilized states, whose sole money is silver, worth in the terms of our money 50 cents on the dollar, and in the terms of the world's market 60 cents an ounce. Not only have we not prohibited the use of silver as money, but, on the contrary, we have coined more than we can use. Much of it remains in the government's vaults; every effort to force it into circulation falls, because it is distrusted; every man to whom it is paid puts it off as soon as he can; the merchant and the banker Who get it throw it back on the government, knowing that it is worth actually only one-half what it purports to be worth, and fearing exhaustion of the gold reserve, which would reduce this silver and the paper based on it to the actual bullion value of silver-that is, to 60 cents an ounce, or less than 50 cents on the dollar of our money.

The assumption that the price of silver has fallen to 60 cents an ounce in consequence of the discontinuance of its colnage by the United States is another phase of this persistent error. We do not control the market of the world, but are controlled by it. The fall of silver is not a consequence of the discontinuance of its columne by the United States; we have been compelled to discontinue Its coinage, to repeal the Bland act, and then the Sherman act, in consequence of the fall of silver, or go to the silver basis. It is extremely irrational or shallow to suppose that the United States could make a value of silver for the world. There is nothing else in men of ordinary intelligence would make so absurd a mistake. It takes now thirty-two ounces of silver to equal one ounce of gold. This is the ratio the world over. Are they reason able, are they really cane on this subject, who profess to believe that by an act of congress we can change this ratio, this relative value, to 16 to 17 we could and should do by making the attempt would be the substitution of the silver standard Francis carned his nickname by bom-for the gold standard, the debase-barding both Messina and Palermo, in

The Oregonian the silver market, the complete expulsion of gold, and the institution of netalism as the monetary policy of the country. There are enough who know this to prevent so disastrous a blunder. We make still one more extract from the Chronicle:

Some people imagine that a thing is only worth as much as it will sell for, but that is a narrow view to take of the matter. If the government would issue an effective edict prohibiting the use of wheat by the people of the United States the price of that cereal would undoubted-ly fall, but wheat would still be worth as much as ever as an article of foo The same may be said of silver.

There are many persons at all times who find it hard to realize the truth that a thing is worth and only worth what it will bring. The facts of experience upon which this economic principle is based are hard sometimes to learn, as many a luckless holder of property can testify; but he has always found that, whatever his own conception of his property's worth, the real and only true test of its worth is to put it up for sale and find out. Political economy teaches the student this and until he can learn it, there is not much purpose in what he says about values. values. Yet those who have never learned this elementary fact are setting themselves up as financial guides and censor. That is one reason why fluancidl fallacles are so rife. The cold facts as "narrow views."

If the government were to issue an edict prohibiting the use of wheat by the people of the United States, the price of that cereal would be practically unchanged, because the edict would not e worth the paper it was written on, any more than a flat dollar with no ntrinsic value in sight for its redemp tion. An edict forbidding the use of wheat would be of equal force and effect with an edict establishing the price of silver at \$1.29 an ounce. Purchase of silver by the government would affect the price of that commodity only as any demand operates in the face o the existing supply. The government can get all the silver it wants or may want at present prices. Any slight in crease in demand would be promptly met and annihilated by an increase in supply from silver mines now closed. A few miners might be temporarily enefited; but the whole country's industries would be put in renewed jeop-ardy and paralysis. Government edicts annot make things worth more than they are worth; neither can they abro gate the law of supply and demand Is it possible that the people do no see this plainly? Is it possible that they are blind to the fraudulent claims and assertions of charlatans and dema-

Though prompted doubtless by the highest and most womanly motives, the effort made by the members of the "Daughters of the Revolution," Memphis, to establish a boycott against W. C. P. Breckinridge, when he visited that city recently for the purpose of delivering a lecture, will fail to ac

complish the purpose indicated. These good women have, it seems taken up the cudgel of righteous indig nation and attempted to wield it is emory of the late wife of Breckinridge a faithful, gentle and much-wronge voman, whose death, according to Madeline Pollard, was impatiently awaited for a number of years, both by her husband and his mistress. The appea made to decent women to discounte the end that "the dienity and purity of American womanhood may be upheld," commends the women who make it as womanly women, strong in the fort in behalf of the late Mrs. Breckinridge is, however, futile; first, because it comes too late to be of any possible solace to her, and, second, because there is no evidence that she po the spirit or determination to herself "discountenance" in the way suggested by these good women-that of the boyott-her recreant husband.

No effort is more utterly wasted that that which seeks to help or vindicate in any way a spiritless, cringing wo man, who cannot, or will not, rise o speak in her own defense. Sympathy is without avail in such a case, since it is powerless to console; and even the white heat of righteous indignation : chilled in the bootless attempt t awaken an answering spark upon the nature of the passive creature whose capacity is bounded by slient, inert

There is but one refuge for a woma I this nature, outraged as was she whose bitter wrongs the good women of Memphis seek to avenge, and to that efuge this long-suffering woman has etreated. Since she did not boycott man whose daily life was a gross insult to her wifehood, a standing indignity to her womanhoood, her loyal friends have no particular call to do so, though decent women everywhere may, with credit to themselves and honor to their sex, "discountenance" him upon general principles, when oc casion presents itself.

There is said to be a movement in the ity of Washington for restoration of voting privilege to its citizens. It is safe to say that no enlightened tax-payer or intelligent upholder of good city government supports this movement. Popular suffrage was tried in Washington twenty-five years ago, and the experiment culminated in such extravagance, corruption and misrule under Boss Shepherd that congress went to the rescue of the taxpayers and abolished the system of elections. Since then the District of Columbia has been ruled by a board of commissioners oppointed by the president, and there is no municipal administration in the United States which has given the pecple of a city better government than Washington has enjoyed. There is n good deal of latent political activity in Washington, of all types and colors. which has chafed under from the excitement and profits of inleipal politics. The only outlet this fermenting element has is in choi fe of delegates to national conventions, which is contested much after the fashion of ward elections hi New York, or congressional elections in the South in reconstruction times. If congress is wise, it will not re-establish popular suffrage in Washington.

The ex-king of Naples, who died the ther day, was a son of the worst of the than his father, though he reigned only two years. He was called Bombalino, the diminutive of the title of Bomba. given to his execrated father, Ferdinand, for his cruel bombardment of Messina, in the insurrection of 1848.

Napoleon III entered Italy in 1829. He en rather a decent Be When he succeeded to the throng in 1858, being then 22 years old, his first act was to liberate all the Neapolitan patriots, who for 10 years had been imprisoned. But the approach of the French and the insurrection in Sicily frightened him into revolting cruelties. Garibaldi's campaign in Sicily soon freed the island, and moving over the straits to Naples the revolutionists occupied that city, drove the king and queen to the fortness of Gaeta, where they capitulated to the troops of Victor nanuel in February, 1861. Francis took refuge in Rome, where, under the protection of the pope, he endeavored to organize opposition to the new kingdom of Italy until the people of Italy captured Rome also, and made it their capital. Since that time the ex-king of rope, living on the royal plunder of his

### PURE MOONSHINE.

Mr. Edward Atkinson is credited by the Springfield Republican with financial proposition so amazing that unless he has lost his senses, it must concluded that the newspaper has misunderstood or inadvertently misrepresented his project. If congress refuses at this session to authorize the issue of 3 per cent bonds for gold, in of political economy are characterized which to redeem the greenbacks and silver notes, he would advise the people to proceed to force the funding of this oney in bonds in the following way Let the holders of greenbacks present them for redemption in gold as fast as the notes come into their hands; as the government is committed to the po of gold redemption and will sell bonds in unlimited quantity to get the necessary gold, the upshot of this course would be that the whole issue of \$850. 000,000 of greenbacks, treasury notes and silver certificates would finally be deemed in gold and held locked up in the treasury.

But what possible good would this do, even if such concert of action among noteholders could be brought about! Under the present law, none of these notes could be retired. The treasury would be obliged to pay them out as fast as redeemed. The Republican thinks this plan "would give a shock to the financial structure of the coun try worse than could come from the opening of the mints to stiver," by bringing about sudden and violent contraction of the currency, causing a disastrous fall of prices. It would not contract the currency in the least, beause the treasury would pay out the notes as fast as they came in; where-upon they would come in again, compelling sale of new bonds to get gold to redeem them. The only effect of this project would be rapid increase of our bonded debt and annual interest charge, without reducing in the least the volume of our demand notes or topping the drain of treasury gold.

The policy recommended by Mr. Atkinson is precisely that now pursued by New York bankers with the accumu lated surplus of treasury notes they are able to control. They draw gold out of the treasury till the government is compelled to sell bonds to replenish The treasury reissues the notes with which the gold is drawn out. The panks gather them up and draw out the ery gold paid in for the bonds, leaving the treasury in the same case as before except that it must pay interest on the bonds sold. This absurd game has een going on for a year. The debt has been increased \$100,000,000 and the annual interest charge \$5,000,000, without ncreasing the gold reserve or diminishing in the least the drain upon it. If all the noteholders in the country were to imitate these bond speculators, the nly effect would be to increase bonded debt more rapidly, if, indeed, the treasury were not made bankrupt by failure to sell bonds. But sale o \$1,000,000,000 of bonds, if it could be made, would not improve our condition in the least, if treasury notes redeemed with them were constantly reissued. would only compel us to pay \$50,000,000

ore interest for nothing. Mr. Atkinson's scheme cheme-is pure moonshine. No step can be taken to reform our currency without legislation by congress. Th president and the secretary of the reasury have done their best. The banking interest has done its best. Not a step has been gained, though the debt has been increased \$100,000,000 in futile attempts to maintain the gold reserve Nothing can be done, except to appeal to congress to permit retirement of treasury notes when redeemed, and thus stop the drain of gold from the treasury. When that is done, bonds nay be sold to some purpose. A law for a new bond issue at a low rate of interest, and a law for retirement o the surplus treasury notes should go together. This congress never will pass uch a law. The next may have more sense. That is the only hope.

The daughter of Elbridge Gerry, who died a few days ago in New Haven, at the age of 92 years, was a woman of a type that forms a connecting link be ween the gentle memory women of the past and the more aggressive, ac tive, real women of the present. Of finntellectual fiber and sturdy revolution ary stock, she came closely upon a cenury of life dominated to the last by patriotic and philanthropic purpose Her father was one of the immorta signers of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the early vice presidents of the republic. Forced from her great age and the physical feeble ners that attended her later years, to a life of retirement, Miss Gerry was still one of the honored residents of New Haven, where her home had been for half a century. Although for obvious reasons her death left no void in the community, her memory is revered as that of one who, during her long day of life, registered her endeavor, and threw the influence of her name and osition for humanity

The New York Journal of Commercial ncludes that the depression in busness has affected the incomes of the ich much more than those of poores scople. It finds that stores which cater to the trade of people of moderate neans and the poor have been baving a better holiday business than last year, even in the concededly prosperous year of 1892, while the stores which look to the wealthy people for their patronage admit a marked decline in holiday activity. There is no such differentiation of custom in provincial stores as in those of the metrorolis, but tradesmen here undoubtediwould confirm the judgment that per sons in moderate circumstances are spending more money in proportion to their means than those of greater wealth. The heaviest burden of the de-

omes from invested money and upo commercial enterprises, and by the very poor, dependent upon the rich and upon these same enterprises for Persons of moderate employment. means and ambition content with the humdrum employments and enterprises of the ordinary trades, which supply the necessaries of life, felt the depres sion least of all, and were the first to recover from it. These persons bought about as many holiday presents as

ever this year. The first of the state official reports is the report of the board of railroad ers. It is a bulky pamphlet of nearly 400 pages, filled chiefly with information that the public could do very well without. That the commissioners have performed diligently all Naples has been loafing around Eu- the work they had to do, we cannot Nevertheless, the report is usa ful chiefly for the reason that its appearance adds emphasis to the demand that the commission be abolished, and a big bill of expense saved to the state.

Mr. E. Teesdale expresses himself o the effect that ir construction of the water works extravagance ran rampant, and that the works are practically a failure; and he says, pathetically: "I belong to that class of men who eventually will have to pay for all this ignorance and stupidity." Ah, no, Mr. Teesdale; cheer up! The class of men to whom you belong-those who make their living with their mouthswill have just as easy a time as ever

The story that New York bankers tave made a formal demand upon the resident for removal of Secretary Carlisle is ludicrously imprebable. If Mr. Carlisle has established a literary bureau to advance his claims to the democratic nomination in 1896, it is not earning its money by such silly fiction as this.

Senator Dolph will be re-elected, virtually without opposition. A lot of cheap, shallow people will be talking oyerisms to beat him; but by making this issue they will surely re-elect im. Oregon tolerates a lot of cranks with their vapidities and stupidities and fatuities, but is no fool herself.

Mr. Thomas H. Tongue says The Ore gonian has misrepresented him on silver, possibly because it has misunderstood him. If Mr. Tongue wishes to be understood positively as opposing free colnage of silver it would be an easy thing for him to say so, and then there would be no misunderstanding.

This, from the Milwaukee Sentine s a judicious remark, towit: "We ask unanimous consent to have it considred as settled that whatever is is wrong so far as ex-Gevernor Pennoyer is con-cerned, in order that the public may proceed with the regular order of bus-

John W. Thurston, whose election a enator from Nebraska is assured by the republican caucus nomination, is well known in Oregon as the general counsel of the Union Pacific railroad.

The man who shall stand in the way of reduction of public expenditures and consequently of taxation at the coming session of the legislature should have very few friends.

Madeline Posard is around after Willie Breckinridge, attaching the box receipts; but his audiences are so small that it is going to take her a long time to get her \$15,006

Portland is a town that just sits down r lies down when it snows; yet it may be hoped there will be energy enough to get the snow off the sidewalks,

No office of any kind should be cre

ated by the legislature this session, but a good many should be abolished and the pay of many others reduced. ry port in Europe now is cl

our cattle and beef products as a result of the discriminating duty for ben efit of Mr. Havemeyer.

## PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Jonas Lie, a fascinating figure in Norwegian literature, is 61 years old. He has just been honored in the capital with a

Palmer Cox produced the first of his quaint "Brownie" pictures about 15 years ago, when Arthur Gilman, dean of the Harvard Annex, asked him for drawings to illustrate a humorous manuscript about the alphabet. The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. will

give a reception and banquet to Lady Henry Somerset in Music hall, Boston, today. There will be after-dinner speeches by Miss Willard, Mrs. Livermore, Dr Little and others. Mackenzie Bowell, who is now prim

minister of Canada, is about 71 years of age. He is a native of England, but has been in Canada since he was 19 years old. He is an extreme Protestant, and has been grand master of the Orangemen in Ontario and president of the Triennial Council of the World.

Queen Victoria can walk only a few teps and cannot raise her feet from the ground without pain, so it is necessary to provide an inclined gangway when she eaves or enters any kind of a carriage where there are steps, and when this can-not be arranged her majesty is carried up or down in a chair, which has been constructed for the purpose,

"Prince Kung," rays a Japanese resident of New York, "Is indeed a forforn hope for China. He has been for years almost a wreck from overindulging in opium-smoking. When the efforts of his enemies resulted in his overthrow some years ago he took to hitting the pipe for comfort and forestfulness and I doubt. comfort and forgetfulness, and I doubt great crisis placed in his care John G. Whittier was greatly loved by strangers, who not only called on him but thriftly insisted on putting up with him all night. "Thee has no idea," said his sister, "how much time Greenleaf spends trying to lose these people in the streets. Sometimes he comes home and says: 'Well, sister, I had hard work to lose him, but I have lost him. But I can never lose a her. The women are more pertinacious than the men; don't thee find them so, Maria?""

"College students of 20 years ago," says the Springfield Union, "remember with delight the historical lectures delivered by Dr. John Lord, whose death has just been announced. Before his time history had been a dull study, but he threw the glamor of romance over it. As a speaker he was uncouth, his voice was raucous and his gestures ludicrous, but the lis tener son forgot the lecturer in his lec-ture. He dealt with all the great epochs in history, and his portrayals of famous characters was so clear and lifelike that the past was transferred to the present, and the listener became a spectator of history as of current events."

The manuscripts of the 16th and 17th enturies in the possession of Lord Ken on have just been calendered by th historical manuscripts commissioner in London. In these days there was no substitution of the silver standard. Francis carned his nickname by bomfor the gold standard, the debaseharding both Messina and Palermo, 'n
ment of our money to the level of the insurrection which broke out when by the very rich, dependent upon in-

es anxiety at the growing length of the sittings of parliament, of which her husband was a member. "Pray thee," she says, "keep warm as thou can, and take something in thy pocket to the house to sup off; thy age and weakness require it." This is probably the first mention of a pocket flask.

#### THE LATE JAMES G. FAIR. of the Five Bonanza Kings Only One Mackay, Is Left.

San Francisco Call.

Of the five bonanza kings, only one survives—John W. Mackay—and he is domi-ified on the other side of the continent O'Brien died in 1878, Sharon in 1885, Flood in 1889, and now Fair has joined the list. The first named can hardly be said to have enjoyed his wealth; he died before he had settled on the throne of the bo-nanza king. The other four had a lease of wealth which averaged about 15 years. To all of them riches came late, after a long course of years of toll. Mr. Mackay lately said that he worked for 20 years as a miner before he had saved anything worth mentioning. Flood and O'Brie kept a saloon in the sixtles. Fair was mining superintendent 25 years ago, and even later. They all made money when they struck it rich, but the money took wings when they struck it poor, and one extreme of fortune followed the other with monotonous regularity. The great for-tunes which they finally realized were, of course, due in part to luck. But they may also be traced to the dogged perse-verence with which they pursued their aim, to the fortitude which enabled them to bear up sgainst disappointment after disappointment, and to the skill and knowledge which they acquired in the ourse of their long apprenticeship to

Mackay and Fair were only two am

a multitude of fortune-seekers when they went to Mount Davidson. The camp was no new discovery, Several years before 1881 outcrop had been observed and had been traced along the surface of the ground. Scores of locations had been staked out. Men who had made money in Nevada county and Eldorado county ook their savings to Virginia City, bought a few feet on a vein, spent all they had in inking shafts and driving levels, and deserted the camp penniless and despairing.
The late Senator Hearst used to tell a story of his first visit to Mount Davidson, He was a pretty good judge of a mine and was keen at a trade; he made a few deals in locations and feet, and when he had realized \$60,000 or \$70,000 he came down to the bay," content that some one else might have the rest. Mackay and Fair were not mining for any trifling stake. They stuck to the camp, in good fortune and in evil fortune, and, as it often happens to men of pertinacity, they finally won their reward. It is a nice question, though, whether they would ever have figured as very rich men if the Con. Virginia had petered two years before it did. Mr. Fair was a born money-maker. His mind was surprisingly active. With the large capital which he acquired at the mines he embarked in all sorts of lu-crative enterprise, built railroads, cultivated ranches, laid out vineyards, estab-

lished stock farms, studded San Fran-cisco with factories and big hotels and ousiness buildings. His foresight was reliable and he rarely incurred losses. Whenever he planted his money it took root and bore fruit. He shunned corporations and partnerships. His great undertakings were planned and carried out by himself alone; he had a remarka-

ble capacity for the management of de tails. He was as careful of minutae when he was administering a fortune of millions as when he was directing his miners to follow a stringer of ore. He possessed the qualities characteristic of the Scotch-Irish stock from which he sprang; indomitable energy, untiring industry, un-quenchable vigor in the pursuit of the purpose he had set before him.

His later years were clouded by family troubles, which turned his thoughts upon business as an occupation for his mind. He had undertaken one voyage on the sea of politics and desired no more. To him the conduct of public affairs was not satisfying. He was an adherent of the doctrine that the citizen best fulfills his duty to the commonwealth who in-dulges a spirit of enterprise with a comnon-sense view to emolument; but he was

liberal giver to objects of charity. nates of his wealth. No one lives who can truthfully appraise the various pieces of property which go to make up his estate. The conjectures which are floatne round are predicated upon haphazard rds uttered by the dead millionaire, peralready filed for probate, throws no light on the question. It simply provides for a number of legacles to relatives, friends and employes, divides \$125,000 among the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish noman Cathone, Protestant and Jewish orphan asylums of San Francisco, and puts the rest of the property, however much it may be, in the hands of trustees for the benefit of his children, brothers, isters and their descendants

## AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

#### A Massachusetts Newspaper Man Pays A Debt Incurred in Corvallis.

About thirty years ago, says the Cor-vallis Times, a man named Houghton, re-cently arrived from Massachusetts, conducted a tannery on the ground now oc ipled by the Corvallis Water Company's pumps and engines. For some time Mr. Houghton was in poor health, and before his death Horace N. Hastings, a brother-in-law, came out from Massachu-setts, and after his death was appointed administrator of the estate, which was insolvent. N. P. Briggs had a claim igninst the estate for \$118, and Mr. Hastings stated that he would probably ward the amount of the bill at some ure time, as the deceased's father had

Briggs had almost forgotten his leam of 3118 after a lapse of 2914 years and was most agreeably surprised on last Wednesday to receive a check for \$220 on the First National bank of Boston, from Mr. Hastings, Mr. Hastings stated he was not legally bound to pay the debt, but sent the principal with interest computed at 5 per cent, the legal rate in Massachusetts, and trusted the settlement would be satisfactory.

In these days of panic-stricken, burst orporations and unsatisfied creditors, it is refreshing to hear of men of Mr. Hast-ings' caliber, and color is lent to the state-ment that the world is growing better. Mr. Hastings has been engaged in the newspaper business for many years, and, with his sons, publishes of the Daily and Weekly Items, at Lynn, Massachusetts, Mr. Hastings, during his stay in Oregon, was, for a short time, foreman in The Oregonian's composing room. This was about 28 years ago.

## "BARBARIC" JAPAN.

DRAIN, Or., Jan. I .- (To the Editor.)-This matter of reports of Creelman & Co., orrespondents, and the remarks of metro-olitan (American) papers themselves, ment recent massacres, with reference to the late evolution of the Japanese from barbarism, is enough to make an old resident of Japan, and one who heard their history from previous resident ("civilized" and white) foreigners, simply tired. I lived in Japan in 1878, and for three years thereafter, and there met English and American foreigners who had lived in that country for 20 years previously Before we go any further, we would bet-ter hunt a definition of the word "barbar-

ism." I never saw any of it, commonly so-called. I never saw murder, arson, rape, adultery, embezziement, robbery, etc., and general rescality half as com-mon as I have seen those attributes of civilization in so-called civilized countries.

man and critics to judge. I have n oubt about what the Germans a rench and Russians (all civilized) wor do: and history tells what Cromwell's British troops did without such an in centive, about Drogheda and other places

ome two centuries ago. To make a long story short, the less moralizing correspondents of sensational newspapers have to say about involution or evolution of civilization, so far as their very limited experience is concerned, the "Comparisons are edious," Lord Byron, but if they were not, it would be mighty easy to make some com-parisons which would not be "odious" to the Japanese. As for European pro-fessed civilizations, let them always re-member, "Let him who is without spot cast the first stone." MICHAEL LIBER.

#### THE CITY OF SPOKANE. n Excellent Showing, Notwithstand

ing the Hard Times. Spokane Spokesman-Review. past six years Spokane has never cease past six years spoane has never ceased to expand. At times her progress has been furious like a battle charge, but at no time has she lost ground or atood still for a moment. Each month and year has seen new homes erected, new places of business completed, more children in the public schools, more voters at the polis. It may be questioned if Spokane's own It may be questioned if Spokane's own people realize the full extent of this progress. Substantial growth is never ap preciable to one who sees it day by day Only by reflection and consultation the records of the past can the mind the resident grasp the full extent of h

city's progress.

We have before us a copy of the Morn ing Review of January 1, 1889, six years ago this morning. At that time Spokans was in full surge of her so-called "boom. It was the year of the great fire, of ex-traordinary building of homes and busi-ness blocks, of inflation in real estate values. Many entertain a vague belle that the city was as large at that time as now, and some in the outside world even have an impression that Spokane has gone backward since that exciting year The records of then and now tell a differ ent story.

The Review of January 1, 1889, mated the city's population at 13,000, and Major E. A. Routhe ventured upon the prediction that "a decade hence we shall have fully 50,000 inhabitants." The city has today ensily 30,000 people, and we have until 1899 to reach the 50,000 mark to fulfill Mr. Routhe's prophecy.

A real estate advertisement declared to the world that within five years Spokane would have four transcontinental railroads. They are here. It was estimated in the same pape

that 1200 pupils were in the city schools Today the enrollment is 4703. There were 15 teachers then in the schools. The last report of the city board of education gave a list of 73. The assessed valuation of all p

in the county at that time was \$7,217,874 It is now \$22,166,755. The assessed valuation of all property in the city was the \$3,692,230. It is now \$15,180,033. The pres ent assessment is based upon real value. The city then had three railroads i operation. It now has nine. It then had one transcontinental railroad. It now Canadian Pacific.

These comparisons might be made to fill columns of this paper, for every other line of industry has kept pace with the increase. Business, industry, learning churches, newspapers, street railway transportation, electrical development-all have gone forward in safe proportion. Of course all this progress is merely reflex of the general advancement of the surrounding country. Railroads have opened up new regions, thousands of homes have been built in the forests and upon the prairies, orchards have been planted and brought into bearing, pros erous mining camps have sprung up in

the wilderness. In the light of these facts, in view of such progress in such times, no doubt or fear need be entertained respecting the future. When the sunshine of pros-perity shall again flood every portion of our common country, and hard times become a memory of other days, Spokanwill spring forward like a fleet young

# an easy pace.

### Even the Fire Horse Doomed. Electric Review

The electric railway has been put to many novel uses for the pleasure, profit and convenience of humanity, but the most novel use of all was one at Newirgh, N. Y. A hosecart being drawn to a fire by men happened to pass the elec-tric railway carbarn. The roads were tric railway carbarn. The roads were heavy, and, as the superintendent instantly observed, the hosecart would not be of much service at the fire unless it go Without more ado, he ran a trolley doing. car out of the barn, hitched the draggin rope of the hosecart to the rear platform, bundled the tired firemen into the car and towed the whole outfit off to the fire in rapid order. The day may soon be here with regular fire-engine pumps-and then the poor fire-department horse will be forced to join his brother, the car horse.

## Not That Kind of a Party.

New York Press The republican party does not apor retreat. It never passed a fugitive slave law. It never proclaimed that the that the federal government was power less to maintain the unity of the American republic. It never pronounced the war for the Union a failure. It never asserted that the national debt could not be paid. It never declared that protection to the industries of American citizens was unconstitutional. Each of these positions has been assumed by the democratic party. It has formally retreated from every one of them except the last, and it is now getting ready to run away from that.

#### Hebrew, Israelite and Jew. Rochester Tidings.

Jew refers to the religion which the Jews profess. Hebrew refers to a guage which they no longer speak, has consequently no meaning at the pres Israelite refers to a nation which they all one time formed, and it has at present no significance except when reference is made to the ancient nation. The Jews are a religious community, and that is all that separates them, or rather distinguishes them, from their fellow citibetter may call themselves so, but they are wrong. Those who know what is right call themselves Jews, and that is the only correct name.

#### South Carolina's Sins. Boston Journal.

It was South Carolina which first forced the tariff as a party issue into American politics by the famous declaration of the nullification convention in 182, that pro-tective duties were unconstitutional. Nor did the evil consequences of this great wrong end with the war of the rebell The resurrection of this old South Care-lina dogma in the democratic national platform of 1892 helped to precipitate the severest industrial disaster of our history —a disaster which, in the opinion of competent authorities, cost the productive inerests of the country more than the war

## A Hard Row to Hoe.

Sprague Mail. This is the last issue of the Mail until the first Wednesday in January. We have had a hard row to hoe since turning the Mail into a populist paper, but have been able to stay with it by living on wind and and expectations. However, the Mail will be reorganized on January 1 and many new wouldn't have taken off anything.—Bosteau the first Wednesday in January 1 and many new couldn't have taken off anything.—Bosteau the first Wednesday in January 1 and many new couldn't have taken off anything.—Bosteau the first Wednesday in January 1 and many new couldn't have taken off anything.—Bosteau the first Wednesday in January was me that:—Burato Budget.

Wife—The price of the clock was only 190, but 1 got a discount, so it cost me only 200.

## NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Orega A. Fetsch, a Medford tailor, drew \$50 "Uncle Billy" Gilliam is circulating an initiative and referendum petition in Mor-row county; also one for a new state

pleasant family reunion was ne residence of J. P. Humphreys, In the Waldo Hills, near Macleay, on Christman day. There were present seven children and 28 grandchildren.

Ten years ago the thermometer at Baker City fell to 40 degrees below zero. and 60 degrees below at North Powder. Weather prophets predict a regular Da-kota winter during the next few weeks. A visitor at Pendleton, from Haines, reports nine degrees below zero at that place a day or two ago.

J. W. Hockersmith will ship six or eight cars of cattle out of Southern Oregon to the San Francisco markets this week, probably today. Half a dozen carloads, mostly gathered from the Applegate stockmen, will be loaded at Medford. G. W. Dunn, of Ashland, will send one load of fat beef with the shipment.

Will Lee, while attempting to separate a couple of dogs engaged in a fight at Long Creek, last Sunday, accidentally stabbed himself in the left leg with a knife he had in his hand at the time, cutting an artery. A doctor was at once summoned and stopped the flow of blood, but it will be some time before Will will be able to be about.

Lizzie J. Anderson arrived at Lakeview with her witnesses from Bowden, Or., last Saturday, to prove up on her land in that section. Bowden is about 200 miles east of Lakeview, in the extreme southeast corner of the state, and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and

way, they traveled over we miles and were more than a week on the road. A year ago Uncle Billy Wright, of Salem, attended the Congregational Sun-day school in Albany, and offered \$1 to every member of the school who attended every Sunday in the year. Last Sunday he was present at the school to keep his word. It only cost him \$1. He has made that promise several times and the most it ever cost him at one time was \$L The 13-year-old son of W. E. Finney met with an accident at Medford which will disuble him for some time. He was playing on one of the numerous icecovered ponds about town when he slip-ped and fell, seriously fracturing the right thigh bone. He was assisted home and Dr. Geary called to reduce the frac-ture. The boy will likely be disabled for several weeks by the misfortune.

Lane county farmers are not well pleased with the weather of the past week. Four or five nights in succession the ground froze, several times to a depth of two or three inches, and then next day would thaw out. This is the worst thing that could happen to fall-sown wheat, and the farmers either want now or warmer weather. large acreage of fall wheat in the county During the past week several valuable dogs have been poisoned and killed at Silverton. The large mastiff belonging to Charles Webb, was killed. A valuable dog belonging to Julius Ohm, dled Tues-day from the effect of what was sup-posed to be strychnine. Mr. Ohm brought the dog from Dakota, and feels very bad over the loss. It is the supposition that some person of little principle is doing the cowardly work for spite.

## Wshington.

Spokane built 400 houses in 1854, at a at of something like \$750,000. Fred Harford, of Pataha, is experimenting with a new current wheel, for which he has secured a patent. It is for irrigation purposes.

Colfax school district, at first errors ously reported to have voted repudiation of school warrants, voted to validate them, by an overwhelming majority.

The Press-cut tunnel at the Claveland mine near Springdale was completed through to the ore on Sunday. The large body of ore was found intact, and of a higher grade than on the surface. Mining men are jubilant, as they believe this decides that the mines in the Huckleberry range are valuable.

The Lumber Manufacturers' Association will probably hold a meeting in Olympia some time this month and dis-cuss the lien laws of the state with a view of having them amended at the coming session of the legislature. It is claimed that the present law protects neither the buyer nor seller of logs, and is a dead letter. On account of the expense attendant upon litigation, a great number of loggers will accept almost any compromise before resorting to liens. The handsome new residence of Dr. W. P. Grubb, with its entire contents, was

totally destroyed by fire at Rockford Mrs. Grubb was having the fires bullt early for the purpose of getting everything ready for a happy new year, and when the fire was discovered it was too far advanced to extinguish. It burned with such rapidity as to barely give time for the father and mother to arouse their three little children and get them to a place of safety. Mrs. Grubb, bareheaded and thinly clad, was found later on by her husband, in the snow in an insens ble condition, and for a short time fears were entertained of a severe sickness. Loss about \$2500, with \$1000 insurance.

On Christmas day the Coulee City News man met the wife of a prominent stockman. After the usual salutation she was asked for news, and replied; 'I have no particular news. I have seen a white woman since last August until yesterday. My husband has been away most of the summer." "How do you pass the time alone?" "My two little boys are good company, and we kill rattlesnakes." "Are there many rattle-snakes?" "I killed & last summer myself, and my youngest child killed one with a piece of sage brush. Then ducks are plentiful and I am a pretty good shot; I have killed sevgood shot; I have killed sev-eral on the wing." Her looks indicated nothing but perfect satisfaction with her lot; and health was pictured in every line of her smiling countenance.

## PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

"When does Miss Ansoforth make her debut in society?" "Just as soon as soci-ety will give its consent."-Chicago Rec-Operator-How do you wish to be taken,

madam-bust or full length? Miss Prim-ley-No, sir; I'll stand up.-New York No matter how others of his race may

have to live, the colored sleeping-car por-ter always insists upon good quarters for himself.—Buffalo Courier. South Streeter-Jakey, how you spells fife? Jakey-Vot you dinkin' of, dot leedle flute or de mark on dem tree-tollar pants?-Philadelphia Record.

Conductor-How old are you, little girl. Little Girl-If the company doesn't object. I prefer to pay my fare, and keep ny own statistics.-Vogu Among the things that indicate

A winter mild, we note hat every man has bought a great Big, heavy overcoat.

—Chicago Tribune.

Fifthly-I believe in the moving spirit, Do you know that sometimes I select my text after I get in the pulpit? "No, I didn't know it, but I've thought so many times,"—Atlanta Journal. She (daughter of a millionaire)-Really, Mr. Price, I don't understand what you find attractive in me. He (with emotion) -Ah, can it be your father's daughter who asks me that?-Buffalo Budget.

ton Transcript,