

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postpaid) in Advance.

NEWS OF DISCUSSION Intended for publication in the Oregonian should be addressed invariably to "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising subscription or to any business matter should be addressed to the Oregonian.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—5 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 32; minimum temperature, 28; height of river at 11 A. M., 3.9; change in the past 24 hours, 0.9; total precipitation, 0.04; barometer, 30.1; wind, light S. W. breeze; sea, 1/4 to 1/2 S. W. breeze; visibility, 6.00.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS. Owing to the heavy fall of snow, no reports have been received from Washington, only one from Oregon and two in California. It is raining from Central California northward to Roseburg. Five inches of soft sleet at Portland during the past 12 hours. From the reading of the barometer to the Southwest, it is evident that only slight progress was made by the storm, so that a continuation may be expected.

WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland on the 24th hour ending at midnight January 4: For Washington, Eastern Oregon and Idaho—Snow and colder, with fresh southerly winds; rain on the coast. For Western Oregon—Rain or snow, and warmer, with fresh southerly winds. For Portland—Rain or snow, and slightly warmer, with fresh southerly winds.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

President Cleveland's relations to his party are such that it is hardly possible to call him a democrat. His party's estimate of him, in equal parts, bids such designation. Yet he has a certain power over his party because he is in accord with its most intelligent and therefore most powerful element. Its masses do not like him, its politicians are unfriendly to him, but its business element, its men of knowledge and affairs, are with him.

The great obstacle to issue of bank notes now is the scarcity and high price of the redemption of treasury notes. It will be slight, like reduction of the tax on circulation, which yields less than a million of revenue now, and extension of the circulation privilege to the face of the bonds deposited, instead of to only 90 per cent. This would sacrifice neither revenue nor security.

On the tariff question republicans never can be in accord with him, nor be with them. In his foreign policy likewise there has been much to criticize. But on money, currency, general questions of financial administration and enforcement of measures necessary for preservation of order and property and protection of business, he has pursued an excellent course, and republicans find fault with him. Here, just here is the ground on which his party, in the mass, has been alienated from him. That enormous element of his party which is tainted with dangerous financial notions, or with socialist tendencies, is at war with the president that it votes elected.

The Rural New Yorker of December 29, 1894, has a letter from a man in Oregon who had bought a piece of land and set out fruits, etc., but now has lost his home and cannot find profitable work. He says: "That we had crops here, but no market, was the year's trouble with us. No circumstances. The strike stopped shipment of fruits from California, and the canneries there did an extraordinary amount of work to try to save something for many growers; and in view of this fact, and tightness of money market, the Oregon canneries did not run, except two, at East Portland and Forest Grove, and they were overstocked. My fruit, that was in an ordinary year would have found no market and saved my home, found absolutely no market. I did not get 1 per cent for my fruit. My crop of 35 acres, for which two years ago I received \$2500 cash, can now be bought for nearly \$1000 less. Our Oregon lands need an amendment in the law that gives my equity in the place in the event of making default of payment."

The Rural New Yorker, commenting on this letter, says: "Let us hear no more complaints unless you can match that. How would you like to live in a country so drained of cash that farmers must bid for it in increased quantities of their products? This did the railroad strikes of last year, made professedly in the interest of railroad labor, crush other labor, while they failed utterly to protect their own. The fruit product of Oregon and Washington last year was virtually lost through the railroad strikes."

The Salem Statesman is continually attacking the Portland committee of One Hundred, on the assumption that this committee wants to create a lot of new offices and enact a big batch of new and expensive legislation. Nothing could be more erroneous than this assumption. The Portland Committee of One Hundred is composed of persons who are not so fond of paying taxes. The whole work of this committee has been devoted to retrenchment and reform. It has suggested but a single additional office—that of bank examiner—and it was moved to this by the appeals of many persons in Portland and elsewhere, who have lost money during the past two years by bank failures. But even the incumbent of this office, if such office be created, is to be paid by assessment levied upon

on the banks, in proportion to their business; so there would be no charge upon the taxpayers. The Portland Committee of One Hundred will do all in its power to reduce public expenditures. It has recommended the abolition of many offices and reduction of salaries in many more.

TWO NECESSARY THINGS.

EX-Senator Farwell of Illinois puts the case very tersely when he says these things are necessary to put our currency on a sound basis, restore confidence in business and re-establish industrial prosperity. But the case may be put still more tersely. Here are Senator Farwell's three things: First—Let the government fund its floating debt and refund its bonded debt in 5-per cent, 50-year bonds, and retire from the currency business altogether.

Second—Allow the national banks to use these bonds at par as a basis for the circulation of currency, excepting from all federal taxation, except just enough to pay for printing the notes.

Third—Repeat the subsidiary act and let the revenues of the nation be deposited in the banks, where collected. Only two of these are vital. The subsidiary is a mere convenience. The deposit of the revenues in the banks is a mere convenience. It matters little which method is employed. In point of fact, large part of the money of the government now lies in bank depositories in interval between collection of taxes and payment of government expenses. The law need not be changed in this respect. The large accumulation of money in government depositories, especially in New York, is due to the necessity of keeping a reserve to redeem treasury notes, and of having it always convenient to pay out for these notes on demand. So long as the government maintains a great bank issue, it must keep a large coin reserve, and must keep the circulation of government notes, which is the key to the present large issue of the subsidiary is a mere incident of the vicious policy of keeping out a mass of treasury notes. If these notes were called in and the reserve released, there would be little government money to be permanently in the treasury. The regular revenues would pass into the depository banks as they do now, and be checked out for expenses.

The two things really vital are that the government should get out of the banking business, and that it should make it possible for the banks to issue notes upon the present perfectly sound and safe basis, without actual loss of interest. It is probable that these two objects can be accomplished by the single act of substituting long-time low-interest bonds for the present large volume of demand treasury notes. If any farther removal of the restrictions upon national banking is necessary, it will be slight, like reduction of the tax on circulation, which yields less than a million of revenue now, and extension of the circulation privilege to the face of the bonds deposited, instead of to only 90 per cent. This would sacrifice neither revenue nor security.

The great obstacle to issue of bank notes now is the scarcity and high price of the redemption of treasury notes. It will be slight, like reduction of the tax on circulation, which yields less than a million of revenue now, and extension of the circulation privilege to the face of the bonds deposited, instead of to only 90 per cent. This would sacrifice neither revenue nor security.

On the tariff question republicans never can be in accord with him, nor be with them. In his foreign policy likewise there has been much to criticize. But on money, currency, general questions of financial administration and enforcement of measures necessary for preservation of order and property and protection of business, he has pursued an excellent course, and republicans find fault with him. Here, just here is the ground on which his party, in the mass, has been alienated from him. That enormous element of his party which is tainted with dangerous financial notions, or with socialist tendencies, is at war with the president that it votes elected.

The Rural New Yorker of December 29, 1894, has a letter from a man in Oregon who had bought a piece of land and set out fruits, etc., but now has lost his home and cannot find profitable work. He says: "That we had crops here, but no market, was the year's trouble with us. No circumstances. The strike stopped shipment of fruits from California, and the canneries there did an extraordinary amount of work to try to save something for many growers; and in view of this fact, and tightness of money market, the Oregon canneries did not run, except two, at East Portland and Forest Grove, and they were overstocked. My fruit, that was in an ordinary year would have found no market and saved my home, found absolutely no market. I did not get 1 per cent for my fruit. My crop of 35 acres, for which two years ago I received \$2500 cash, can now be bought for nearly \$1000 less. Our Oregon lands need an amendment in the law that gives my equity in the place in the event of making default of payment."

The Rural New Yorker, commenting on this letter, says: "Let us hear no more complaints unless you can match that. How would you like to live in a country so drained of cash that farmers must bid for it in increased quantities of their products? This did the railroad strikes of last year, made professedly in the interest of railroad labor, crush other labor, while they failed utterly to protect their own. The fruit product of Oregon and Washington last year was virtually lost through the railroad strikes."

The Salem Statesman is continually attacking the Portland committee of One Hundred, on the assumption that this committee wants to create a lot of new offices and enact a big batch of new and expensive legislation. Nothing could be more erroneous than this assumption. The Portland Committee of One Hundred is composed of persons who are not so fond of paying taxes. The whole work of this committee has been devoted to retrenchment and reform. It has suggested but a single additional office—that of bank examiner—and it was moved to this by the appeals of many persons in Portland and elsewhere, who have lost money during the past two years by bank failures. But even the incumbent of this office, if such office be created, is to be paid by assessment levied upon

on the banks, in proportion to their business; so there would be no charge upon the taxpayers. The Portland Committee of One Hundred will do all in its power to reduce public expenditures. It has recommended the abolition of many offices and reduction of salaries in many more.

EX-Senator Farwell of Illinois puts the case very tersely when he says these things are necessary to put our currency on a sound basis, restore confidence in business and re-establish industrial prosperity. But the case may be put still more tersely. Here are Senator Farwell's three things: First—Let the government fund its floating debt and refund its bonded debt in 5-per cent, 50-year bonds, and retire from the currency business altogether.

Second—Allow the national banks to use these bonds at par as a basis for the circulation of currency, excepting from all federal taxation, except just enough to pay for printing the notes.

of unprotected women and kitchen maids into assault and murder for plunder. There has been a reign of terror in the city, marked by the bold robberies, brutal assaults and two or three horrid murders. The authorities seem powerless, but a citizens' committee has been formed for public protection, which is trying to get its courage up to the point of breaking up the tramp camps and driving the sturdy vagrants out of the city. The murders in jail are said to be in terror of lynching, but probably they need fear nothing—from the people of Sacramento.

In an old school reader we had a story of a man who was a victim of a peculiar hallucination. His mental disorder found expression in the continual utterance of the words, "Once one is two." No matter what the subject of conversation or discussion might be, he always brought it to the conclusion, "Once one is two." This man seems to have been the true prototype of our silver lunatics. The world's ratio of silver to gold is 22 to 1. They say the ratio is 16 to 1. In other words, their hallucination is that of the old man who was everlastingly muttering, "Once one is two."

A LESSON IN MARINE HISTORY.

The intelligent friends of the American marine are rapidly being brought to the fact that a very necessary and important element in solving the problem of restoring our flag to the seas is the education of the general mind. Our people have been so busy with their own private affairs that interest in and knowledge of public concerns have lapsed. This is true of finance and in a pre-eminent degree of maritime matters. The maritime journals have long bewailed the lack of knowledge congressmen show in these matters. Their readers are, however, comparatively few, and recourse is being had, therefore, to the wide distribution of pamphlets and to articles in trade journals and newspapers.

One of the first steps in a clear understanding of the condition and needs of our marine interests is the treaty of this government with Great Britain, which is frequently referred to in the press dispatches bearing on the ship question. The American Economist prints a timely resume of the history of our merchant vessels, with special reference to this treaty. The first congress of the United States, in 1789, enacted that goods imported in American-built ships paid 10 per cent less duty than goods imported in foreign ships. But this resulted in such a remarkable increase in the number of American ships that the revenue from the government fell off, and it was found necessary to change the law so that goods imported in American ships paid the regular rate of duty, but the goods imported in foreign ships paid an additional 10 per cent of customs tariff. This had the same effect, namely, to maintain the American merchant marine, and also to restore the revenue to the requirements of the government.

One of the results of the war of 1812 was, however, that we agreed by treaty to discontinue this discrimination. This treaty was binding for four years. It was continued for another ten years by the convention of October 20, 1818, and it was again continued indefinitely by the convention and renewal of August 6, 1827. The second article of this convention, however, provides that either of the contracting parties can, at the expiration of the term, or at any time after October 20, 1828, annul the convention by giving twelve months' notice.

This, therefore, is meant by the talk of abrogating the treaty: That congress at once give notice to annul; the annulment which would take effect in 1836, to be followed by the levy, as before, of a 10 per cent additional customs duty on goods imported in foreign bottoms. It is urged from the record of history that such an act would again build up our merchant marine. The fact should be pointed out upon every possible occasion, that it is simply impossible to build up the American marine by spread-eagle talk of our energy, resources and genius. We are grievously handicapped by the difference in wages paid Americans and those paid foreigners, and by the great aid extended to foreign shipping owners by their governments. The American must do something to overcome these odds, or it will continue to be impossible, just as it is today, for American shipping to compete with that of Great Britain.

Reports of the gold production of the world for 1894 are not all made up yet, but the director of the mint thinks it will be not less than \$175,000,000, or a gain of nearly \$28,000,000 over the figures of 1893. The principal gains have been in the United States, the Witwatersrand region of South Africa, Australia and Russia. It was evident last summer that mining activity in Colorado and other Western states would carry the product of this country for the year from \$35,955,000 to \$42,000,000. This year looks as though the total would reach \$45,000,000. Carefully revised estimates show an increase of \$7,750,000 in Colorado, \$2,000,000 in California, \$1,000,000 in Montana, and \$800,000 in Idaho. Large gains are also reported in other states for which exact figures have not yet been received at the mint. South African returns indicate a production of 2,500,000 ounces, against less than 1,500,000 in 1893. The value of this product was about \$26,000,000 in 1893, and will be about \$38,000,000 in 1894. Australia, which showed a production in 1893 of \$5,688,000, is credited with an increase of \$3,000,000 in 1894. The government employ was credited in the last mint report with the same production in 1893 as in 1892, which was \$34,896,200. Official figures since received show an increase in 1893 of about \$1,500,000, and it is thought that this will rise to \$2,000,000 for the present year. These gains alone will swell the world's production by \$35,000,000, and would make an aggregate of more than \$181,000,000 if no losses were indicated in other countries. It is expected that such a loss may occur in China, where the reported product of 1893 was \$8,426,000, on account of the war with Japan. The most liberal allowance for this loss makes the mint estimate of \$175,000,000 conservative. This is about \$20,000,000 more than the largest year's production of gold in the history of the world.

CHURCH TAXATION.

One Who Doesn't Believe in Churches and Wants Them Taxed.

PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with a great deal of interest the communication of Mr. McCamant, in The Oregonian of the 21st instant, upon the question of the taxation of church property. The Oregonian pronounces Mr. McCamant's views "un-American." This may all be so, but whether un-American or American, it is sound doctrine, and I for my part will not relax my offensive activity.

No wonder the prices of Oregon salmon are depressed. The Charleston News and Courier brags on the fact that "the sturgeon of Georgetown, S. C., is converted into the best salmon sold in the Northern markets."

The democratic administration which was to lead unexpended property to the nation, and \$13,000,000 farther into debt last month.

Mr. Sperry, of the house banking committee, understands what is needed, and has courage to act up to his knowledge. He has prepared a substitute for the Carlisle bill, providing for refunding all the treasury notes in a 5-per cent bond issue. This has been laid before the president, who certainly will approve it, though he may not think it worth while to urge it upon congress. But the next will have sense enough to pass it.

of unprotected women and kitchen maids into assault and murder for plunder. There has been a reign of terror in the city, marked by the bold robberies, brutal assaults and two or three horrid murders. The authorities seem powerless, but a citizens' committee has been formed for public protection, which is trying to get its courage up to the point of breaking up the tramp camps and driving the sturdy vagrants out of the city. The murders in jail are said to be in terror of lynching, but probably they need fear nothing—from the people of Sacramento.

In an old school reader we had a story of a man who was a victim of a peculiar hallucination. His mental disorder found expression in the continual utterance of the words, "Once one is two." No matter what the subject of conversation or discussion might be, he always brought it to the conclusion, "Once one is two." This man seems to have been the true prototype of our silver lunatics. The world's ratio of silver to gold is 22 to 1. They say the ratio is 16 to 1. In other words, their hallucination is that of the old man who was everlastingly muttering, "Once one is two."

A LESSON IN MARINE HISTORY.

The intelligent friends of the American marine are rapidly being brought to the fact that a very necessary and important element in solving the problem of restoring our flag to the seas is the education of the general mind. Our people have been so busy with their own private affairs that interest in and knowledge of public concerns have lapsed. This is true of finance and in a pre-eminent degree of maritime matters. The maritime journals have long bewailed the lack of knowledge congressmen show in these matters. Their readers are, however, comparatively few, and recourse is being had, therefore, to the wide distribution of pamphlets and to articles in trade journals and newspapers.

One of the first steps in a clear understanding of the condition and needs of our marine interests is the treaty of this government with Great Britain, which is frequently referred to in the press dispatches bearing on the ship question. The American Economist prints a timely resume of the history of our merchant vessels, with special reference to this treaty. The first congress of the United States, in 1789, enacted that goods imported in American-built ships paid 10 per cent less duty than goods imported in foreign ships. But this resulted in such a remarkable increase in the number of American ships that the revenue from the government fell off, and it was found necessary to change the law so that goods imported in American ships paid the regular rate of duty, but the goods imported in foreign ships paid an additional 10 per cent of customs tariff. This had the same effect, namely, to maintain the American merchant marine, and also to restore the revenue to the requirements of the government.

One of the results of the war of 1812 was, however, that we agreed by treaty to discontinue this discrimination. This treaty was binding for four years. It was continued for another ten years by the convention of October 20, 1818, and it was again continued indefinitely by the convention and renewal of August 6, 1827. The second article of this convention, however, provides that either of the contracting parties can, at the expiration of the term, or at any time after October 20, 1828, annul the convention by giving twelve months' notice.

This, therefore, is meant by the talk of abrogating the treaty: That congress at once give notice to annul; the annulment which would take effect in 1836, to be followed by the levy, as before, of a 10 per cent additional customs duty on goods imported in foreign bottoms. It is urged from the record of history that such an act would again build up our merchant marine. The fact should be pointed out upon every possible occasion, that it is simply impossible to build up the American marine by spread-eagle talk of our energy, resources and genius. We are grievously handicapped by the difference in wages paid Americans and those paid foreigners, and by the great aid extended to foreign shipping owners by their governments. The American must do something to overcome these odds, or it will continue to be impossible, just as it is today, for American shipping to compete with that of Great Britain.

Reports of the gold production of the world for 1894 are not all made up yet, but the director of the mint thinks it will be not less than \$175,000,000, or a gain of nearly \$28,000,000 over the figures of 1893. The principal gains have been in the United States, the Witwatersrand region of South Africa, Australia and Russia. It was evident last summer that mining activity in Colorado and other Western states would carry the product of this country for the year from \$35,955,000 to \$42,000,000. This year looks as though the total would reach \$45,000,000. Carefully revised estimates show an increase of \$7,750,000 in Colorado, \$2,000,000 in California, \$1,000,000 in Montana, and \$800,000 in Idaho. Large gains are also reported in other states for which exact figures have not yet been received at the mint. South African returns indicate a production of 2,500,000 ounces, against less than 1,500,000 in 1893. The value of this product was about \$26,000,000 in 1893, and will be about \$38,000,000 in 1894. Australia, which showed a production in 1893 of \$5,688,000, is credited with an increase of \$3,000,000 in 1894. The government employ was credited in the last mint report with the same production in 1893 as in 1892, which was \$34,896,200. Official figures since received show an increase in 1893 of about \$1,500,000, and it is thought that this will rise to \$2,000,000 for the present year. These gains alone will swell the world's production by \$35,000,000, and would make an aggregate of more than \$181,000,000 if no losses were indicated in other countries. It is expected that such a loss may occur in China, where the reported product of 1893 was \$8,426,000, on account of the war with Japan. The most liberal allowance for this loss makes the mint estimate of \$175,000,000 conservative. This is about \$20,000,000 more than the largest year's production of gold in the history of the world.

CHURCH TAXATION.

One Who Doesn't Believe in Churches and Wants Them Taxed.

PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with a great deal of interest the communication of Mr. McCamant, in The Oregonian of the 21st instant, upon the question of the taxation of church property. The Oregonian pronounces Mr. McCamant's views "un-American." This may all be so, but whether un-American or American, it is sound doctrine, and I for my part will not relax my offensive activity.

No wonder the prices of Oregon salmon are depressed. The Charleston News and Courier brags on the fact that "the sturgeon of Georgetown, S. C., is converted into the best salmon sold in the Northern markets."

The democratic administration which was to lead unexpended property to the nation, and \$13,000,000 farther into debt last month.

Mr. Sperry, of the house banking committee, understands what is needed, and has courage to act up to his knowledge. He has prepared a substitute for the Carlisle bill, providing for refunding all the treasury notes in a 5-per cent bond issue. This has been laid before the president, who certainly will approve it, though he may not think it worth while to urge it upon congress. But the next will have sense enough to pass it.

world. Man is a religious creature, or he is nothing. Every branch of art, in all ages of the world, owes its development to his religious nature. The controlling influence over the whole nature of man, of the imagination that has produced the great art of the world, is summed up in the history of civilization. Where is the person who is not subdued at once by the beauty of Milton's lines that describe "Storied windows richly dight, Casting a dim religious light?" Every person of true sensibility must regret that the argument for taxation of houses of worship runs always into an assertion that churches are needless. They are not needless unless man feels that he possesses nothing at present and hopes for nothing hereafter!

The Oregonian will say further that it did not pronounce Mr. McCamant's views "un-American." That was a headline that summed up what he said in his article. Further, The Oregonian will take this occasion to say that the argument that property should not be taxed because it is unproductive is not applicable to private property as to churches, because such private property, though for the time unproductive, is expected to have a productive value presently, or its owner wouldn't pay the taxes, and, in fact, would not be property at all. So, in this sense, churches are not property and never will be property.

SENSE ABOUT MONEY.

Oregon Wants No Debasement of the Currency.

The real goldbugs are the bowlers who are demanding that an ounce of silver be called a dollar (\$1.29), which would result in the fact of the only money worth its present face value being only money each dollar of which would pay a dollar's worth of previously contracted debt—the only money each dollar of which would pay a full dollar's worth of any article of commerce. Every intelligent man must admit that this would be the result of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Every intelligent man does admit it. No one but a fool will contend that the government can make 50 cents worth of silver worth a dollar by simply stamping it as such, any more than it can make a piece of paper worth a dollar by printing upon its face that it is a dollar, without some promise to redeem it. In order to make 50 cents worth of silver worth a dollar, or to make a piece of printed paper a dollar, the government must not only call it as such when offered, but it must show its intention of continuing to do so, and, besides this, its ability to carry out its intention.

The government stamp does not help gold. It adds not a shade to its value. The gold coin of every country is put upon the scales in the London market and weighed, and the stamp of any government on earth leads no sort of value to the gold coin thereof, from the royal effigy of the czar to the likeness of the American eagle.

There is not a country on the face of the globe which has the free coinage of gold and silver, where the standard is not silver, and the silver coins pass as money only at the commercial value of the bullion they contain; there is not a country under the sun where silver circulates by the side of gold where there are not legal provisions for the redemption of the silver coin in gold (or maintaining exchangeability), thus giving the silver coins more value than they naturally possess, by reason of their being convertible into that which is of more value than themselves.

The people of Oregon want more money, but they want good money. Their vote would be cast at a popular election with an overwhelming majority against the debasement of the currency.

THREE DAYS' GRACE.

Bankers Will Present a Bill to the Illinois Legislature to Abolish It.

The executive committee of the State Bankers' Association met at the Sherman house yesterday. The subject of abolition of the three days' grace was first considered and in accordance with the recommendation of the state board, it was decided to present a bill to the coming session of the legislature for the abolition of the three days' grace. A bill to the same committee, which will have charge of the redemption of the silver coin in gold (or maintaining exchangeability), thus giving the silver coins more value than they naturally possess, by reason of their being convertible into that which is of more value than themselves.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Miss Emily Davies, who laid the foundation of Girton college in Cambridge, is still living. Miss Redlich, who gave the first endowment to Gilton (\$5000), is dead. Dr. L. Moody, who is holding a revival at Lowell, Mass., has been obliged to shut all Christians out of the meetings in order to make room for those who are not Christians.

Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria, is said to own the smallest dog in the world. It weighs about half a pound and is seven inches long and six inches high. Few persons know that Huntington, Pa., was named in honor of the Countess of Huntington, an 18th century great lady, who did much for the university of Pennsylvania. Provost William Smith, of the university, founded the little city in 1771 and gratefully honored the university's patron in naming the new settlement.

Henry R. Pomeroy, who died recently at the city hospital in Indianapolis, was the personal friend of three presidents. He was a neighbor of Lincoln, a companion of Grant, and a close acquaintance of Arthur. He had been a newspaper writer and an inventor, but hard times and ill-luck sent both himself and his wife to the poorhouse.

Abbe Theure, of Loigny, has been given the chief prize of \$250 by the French academy for his bravery. The abbe, on December 2, 1870, under a heavy fire, saved more than 500 wounded French and German, who, in the confusion of a night combat, would otherwise have been massacred. On the following day he attended more than 1000 wounded in his paragon and church.

Mr. Whitehead Reid, who sailed for the Mediterranean early in December, is, according to latest advices, spending a few days in Morocco. At Tangiers, the American consul-general presented him to the young sultan, Mohammed V. He is also the sultan himself being at Fez, and also to the Moorish governor of the provinces. Mr. Reid was received with some show by the sultan. The next day both these officers called upon him. He is reported to be in good health and spirits. Mr. Reid has already been benefited by his short stay in the Mediterranean, and is gaining in health and strength.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

John Craig, the Eugene forger, was held in \$500 bonds to the grand jury. He gave bonds.

Jim Ansell, the Pitkin river duelist, has been put under \$1000 bonds to answer to the Curry county grand jury.

Secretary of State Kincaid will refuse to grant the use of the state house for an inaugural ball, he having written to 28 members of the legislature, who object to its being used for that purpose.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Eugene Loan & Savings bank, the paid-up capital was increased from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and the following named directors elected to serve the ensuing year: J. C. Church, J. R. Harris, W. E. Brown, B. D. Paine and F. W. Osburn. At the directors' meeting, which immediately followed, J. C. Church was re-elected president and F. W. Osburn, vice president.

John Sexton was arrested at Eugene Wednesday, charged with adultery committed with Eliza J. Smith, wife of C. C. Smith, prosecuting attorney. The woman is about 18 years of age and is expected to be arrested also. The Smiths have a family grown and have been married about 20 years. Sexton is single and about 35 years old. The case has created considerable excitement in the legislative precinct, Lane county, where they reside.

Grandma Townsend died in Dallas December 30, at the residence of Hon. W. C. Brown, her son-in-law, with whom she had made her home for the past 32 years. Harriet Townsend was born near Nashville, Tenn., October 28, 1803, and was, therefore, 85 years, 2 months and 2 days old. In 1821 she removed with her parents to Missouri, and in 1828 was married to James Townsend, who died in that state in 1835. She came to Oregon in 1847.

At the Coquille dairymen's convention, held at Coquille city last week, a permanent organization was effected: J. J. Lamb, president; R. C. Dement, vice-president; S. D. Sauer, secretary. W. C. Baird, secretary. The sense of the meeting was taken and found to favor a plan of co-operation, and it was decided to either purchase or lease one of the creameries on the Coquille. The committee has the matter in hand and will report at a subsequent meeting.

Some dispute has arisen in and about Lyons over the refusal of the M. C. church for funeral purposes, a statement to which the pastor, J. E. Spence, had refused. Since then one of J. G. Boulin's (from whom it is said came the report of the refusal of the church) sons was said to have been cruelly deprived of his father, and the pastor, J. E. Spence, is reported as attributing the deed to the Methodists. This led to a wordy war between Mr. J. H. Barlow and Boulin, the latter drawing a revolver to emphasize his charges. The pastor intervened and quieted the dispute.

WASHINGTON.

The Douglas county commissioners are again being urged to buy strychnine for the farmers to use to poison squirrels. The pests are very bad in certain districts.

A Minneapolis seed firm is negotiating contracts for seed-growing on 500 acres of Big Bend farms. If the first year's work is satisfactory, the area used will be increased to 2000 acres.

Tom Cannon and a couple of companions killed 18 muskrats in two or three days' hunt up the Entiat recently. Fourteen of the dead animals decorated a Waterville butcher-shop Saturday.

The Seattle News estimates the losses of the Daily Telegraph during the three days of the fire at \$150,000. The loss of Burke and Gilman, at \$150,000; subsequent losses under the Collins-Sanier syndicate and John Collins, probably \$100,000.

A memorial, prepared by the county commissioners of Okanogan, has been sent to congress for the appropriation of \$25,000 for the opening of the Okanogan river from its confluence with the Columbia to Osoyoos lake, on the British border.

Dr. J. C. Causten, James W. Jones and D. H. Kenaga have been appointed by the treasury department as an examining board for the Puget sound customs district. This puts the district one step nearer the division of the revenue recently announced for the customs service.

Ellery Rogers has leased the boom of the Bellingham Bay Boom Company, at the mouth of the Nooksack river, and the river is open no steamers can reach Fernand. Mr. Rogers has taken 250000 feet of logs out of the river. The company claims to have spent \$30,000 on the boom, and to have done more to keep the river open than the government.

The burning of the famous Cliff House, near San Francisco, can hardly be called a calamity, since the antiquated structure is to be replaced by one more in keeping with the demands of the times. To a Philadelphia architect has been awarded the contract to build a new building, with its lunch-counters, prominent but shabby surroundings and general air of dilapidation, was strongly suggestive of Gloucester. It was not the kind of thing he expected to see in a building of the grandly beautiful scenery to be viewed from that point the Cliff House was an eyesore. It could not have been burned at a better time, and San Francisco should be expected to get a new and better building, now, for a handsome hotel as the chief ornament of what is beginning to be the city's great pleasure resort, although, as yet, San Franciscans themselves care less for the beauties of the Golden Gate than do visitors from the East.

Grant's Pass Courier. The manner in which Governor Pennoyer has been parking his revenue fund moneys and other felons has disgusted many decent people who were otherwise kindly disposed toward him. There is absolutely no excuse for many of the parties who have been so unscrupulously dealing with the state's money. The governor has evidently turned these outlaws out on the community in revenge for the manner in which the state refused to vote for him last June. There can be no other excuse for his unreasonable actions.

Or Words to That Effect. Marshall News. Among the distinguished visitors at Marshall on Monday was Indian Jackson, hyas tree of the Coos bay swishes, whose wigwam is located at Dewey's rock. The great war chief was accompanied by his favorite Klaskan and daughter Lottie, and the object of their visit was to purchase Christmas goods for a hyas skookum fandango, to be held during the holidays.

Another Chance for Royalty. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The story to the effect that "Lord Randolph Churchill's happiness was wrecked by a liberal's son," some years ago, presents another opportunity for the Prince of Wales to "perjure himself like a gentleman."

His Whiskers Too Expensive. Gold Beach Gazette.