The Oregonian

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION BATES. By Mail (postage prepaid) in Advance.

Daily, with Sunday, per month. \$1 for
Daily, Sunday screpted, per year ... 10 or
Daily, with Sunday, per year ... 12 or

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. ufly, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25c unity, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 20c DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 10.-8 P. M.-Maximur femperature, 49; minimum temperature, 49; height of river at 71 A. M., 8.4; change in the past 28 hours, --; precipitation today, 59; precipitation from September 1, 1894 (set meases, to date, 16.75; average, 22.78; deficiency, 6.63; number, of hours of aunshine Wednesday, 3:18; possible number, 9.62.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

No material advancement has been made I the storm, which was located 12 hours previous about Vancouver island. There have been box rains in Washington and light rain in the wes ern portions of Oregon. General snow is falling over, Northern and Eastern Montana and the storm of t Dakotas. Cloudy and threatening weather, will tght rain, will continue in Oregon and Was WEATHER PORECASTS.

Porceasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midflight January 11: Per Gregor, Washington and Northern Idaho-Nain and

Eain and slightly cooler, with fresh southerly winds; gales on the coast. For Southern Idaho—Fair weather and nearly etationary temperature, with light variable

For Portland-Rain and slightly cooler, with outherly winds. B. S. PAGUE, Local Porceast Official.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11.

THERE IS AMPLE EXPERIENCE. An organization that calls itself a bimetallic league, yet demands free colnage of silver, is not a bimetallic league. It is a silver monometallic league. Its

demand, if gained, would as surely make silver the only money of the country as any result in science can be foretold from a known and adequate

But we are told by politicians of Oregon who are endeavoring to ride the silver hobby into office, that the people do not believe this, and never will be-Heve it "ill silver is given a trial and they are convinced by experience." This is amusing to those who know that the whole history of money, since money came into use among men, is little else than a demonstration of the very fact that these persons tell is \$850,000,000 of gold. But we increase still to be learned from "experience." the burden of silver by purchases un The fundamental principle of money, has its expression or formula in modern what is called Gresham's law -the law that the money which has the less value always ousts from circulation that which has the greater. There has been no deviation from this in any country in any age, nor ever can be. It is as sure I law as any in the whole realm of science. Consequently, if we allow to silver free and unlimited coinage-at the mint value of \$1 29 an ounce, when its market value all over the world is but 60 cents an ounce-the silver dollar being worth but 50 centsgold will disappear, of course, and silver will be the only money. That is, there is no power that can set aside

We have the gold standard now. We silver standard; but we cannot have coinage to silver. The advocate of free isn't, at all. He is a silver monomet-

alist; he would oust and banish gold France, with about \$900,000,000 of gold about convict labor on the roads dis-and make \$0-cent silver dollars the and \$750,000,000 of silver. It then would placing free labor, and a demand be money of the country. It was because these facts were al- redemption through the treasury, if to prison and the roads be built by free ready amply known from "experience," provision were made for a constant that is, from the whole history of and adequate supply of gold. To semoney through all times, that both to republican and democratic parties put into their platforms of 1892-their latest national platforms-resolutions against Free colnage of silver. Both platforms to maintain the parity. declared for use of both gold and silver as money, and both gold and silver are so used now; but both expressly stated that limitations must be put upon silver coinage as a necessary means of maintaining the parity. The two platforms, Perhaps none is needed, as gold would in their resolutions on the subject, were not very differently worded, and their meaning was identical. The republican

platform pronounced for such "restrictions" of coinage, "to be determined by legislation, as will secure the mainten ance of the parity of the two metals" the democratic platform declared that "the dollar unit of colnage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by International agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals." It has, indeed, been denied that either platform declared against free coinage of silver; but no restrictions by legislation to secure maintenance of the parity" would b demanded by one platform, or "safeguards of legislation for maintenance of the parity" would be demanded by the other, but for the certainty that little light is thrown upon the present if silver should be admitted to fre colnage the parity would be lost, gold would take to flight, and silver would become the money of the country, resting on its bullion value. No one will suppose that the "restrictions" or the 'safeguards" were to be applied to gold. They could only refer to silver and to the pecessity of limiting its coinage

the disaster of debased money and sllver monometalism. It is tedious iteration to repeat thes facts so often, but the delusion about money is the most persistent of all the delusions that haunt the Americ mind, and, as the present condition most mischievous. Even yet there are those who say, "We shall never know what free coinage of silver will do till we try it and learn by experience." st as certain, however, what the result will be as It is certain that the summer will return with the advance of the sun on the path of the ecliptic,

Both parties, alternately in the ascend-

ency in congress, have adhered to the

policy that found this expression in

From the report of the superintenden of the Washington state insane asylum at Medical Lake, it appears that the proportion of melancholics is less and of manlacs greater in this hospital than in other institutions with which com-parisons have been instituted. Credit for this condition of affairs is given to the "clear, dry atmosphere" of the location. This statement is perplexing rather than reassuring, and may cause further misgivings as to the wisdom of

the establishment of the Eastern Oregon asylum for the insane. If we must have insanity-and it seems that we must-melancholia is certainly to be preferred to acute mania.

A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE.

The silver men are taking credit to themselves for defeat of the Carlisle banking bill, though they made up not nore than one-fourth of the negative side, and are hastening to propose terms on which they will consent to currency reform. The extremists will listen to nothing short of free coinage at the sixteen-one ratio, but Senator Vest is said to have in mind a compro ise out of which something practical might be worked.

The main features of this scheme are retirement of all the old legal tender notes by sale of long-time low-interest bonds and the purchase and coinage of silver bullion enough to increase our silver money to \$759,000,000. This would take the government out of the banking business so far as the issue of absolute credit money is concerned, though it would increase by \$150,000,000 amount of half-credit money to be held up to full value by maintaining exchangeability with gold. That is to say, the government would throw off responsibility for redemption of nearly \$350,000,000 of treasury notes, but it would assume responsibility for exchanging gold, on demand, for \$750,000, 600 of silver and silver paper, instead of the present \$500,000,000.

There is only one way to make it wise or even possible for the governnent to assume this responsibility. The total amount of gold in the country must be increased by a sum which will nake up for the losses of the last two ears and restore the proportion of the wo metals that existed before the drain by exportation began, and, besides, at least one dollar in gold must be added to our stock for every dollar of silver added to our coinage. Then ome means must be provided by which the treasury will receive a constant and ample supply of gold to exchange for silver on demand and so maintain

the parity of the metals. There was no danger in the silver in our circulation, so long as it was sup ported upon an adequate basis of gold It is perfectly safe to add silver, so long as we add enough gold to support it France carries about \$700,000,000 ver on about \$900,000,000 of gold and maintains the parity without difficulty Four years ago we had no difficulty in supporting \$450,000,000 of silver on about der the Sherman act, and the gold basis noted in all countries through all ages, was sapped by exportation until the volume of the two metals is about equal. This creates distrust of the per manence of the parity and causes a run on the treasury gold. Moreover, -and this is a vital point-the treasury has no way to keep up its supply of It would tread on less corns than gold to maintain parity except by sale of bonds. It has to bear all the drain finding some practicable plan of of redemption. Taxes are paid in silver, while gold has to be paid out.

How can we recoup our losses of gold and add enough more to support \$150, 000,000 more silver? There is one simple way, which should not be difficult, with our unexampled credit, with the glut of money in the capitals of the we shall have silver monometalism, and world, shunning ordinary investment, and with the marvelously increasing the operation and result of this priproduction of gold in all the mining countries. That is by sale of bonds abroad. The amount necessary to take may abandon it, if we choose, for the up the old legal tenders is about \$350,-000,000. If \$200,000,000 could be sold in this may be an investment Mariot gold and silver together, or bimetalism Europe, gold enough would be obtained in any shape or form, if we grant free to make up our losses by export in the last two years-about \$150,000,000-and coinage of silver therefore is not a bi- to supply \$150,000,000 more to support metalist. He may think he is, but he the same amount of new silver. That would put us nearly on the footing of be possible to maintain the parity, by cure this half the taxes due the govern ment, of whatever nature, would have to be made payable in gold. This is an absolutely vital feature of any plan

With these changes and additions probably something practical could be worked out of Vest's scheme. It does not appear whether his plan contains any provision for private banking. take the place of the legal tenders and \$150,000,000 of silver certificates would be added. If more credit currency should be needed, however, the amount will be small, and it will be a simple matter to modify the national banking law so that it can be supplied.

STREET RAILWAYS IN THREE

STATES. Poor's Manual of American Street Railways, recently issued, presents ome remarkable data, from the standpoints of growth, amount of capital invested, number of passengers carried etc., concerning enterprise in this line in the states of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The figures presented represent the year closing June 30, 1893, before the end of th 'horse-car" system, which completed the first era of street railways. Hence electric railway equipment of these states, except that furnished by their own dynamos. Still, the tables fur-nished serve to show the development of the idea embodied in street-railway enterprise, the basis of which is cheap fares and suburban accommodation. It is a matter of some surprise that up to that time Pennsylvania led New York in the number of street-railway companies and the extent of territory covered by their lines. their platforms of 1892, solely to avert however, came out first in the matter of dividends upon the money thus invested, several of its companies paying dividend of 24 per cent, while the highest rate of dividend paid by a Pennsylvania road was 20 per cent, and of a Massachusetts road 10 per cent. The railway which cost the most in construction and equipment in the three states is the New York & Harlem, at \$23,574,109; the West End road in Boston cost nearly half as much, while Pennsylvania's most expensive road, the Pittsburg & Birmingham, was constructed at a cost of about \$4,500,000 A curious feature of the showing is the excess of passengers carried by the Boston road over either of the others named, it having a total of 133,863,618 fares to its credit for the year, while the Brooklyn City Company, which led China and India. all others in New York state, for the same period transported \$3,196,302, and the Philadelphia Traction 97 .-928,297 passengers. It looks like walk

recorded in five years past.

One of the interesting features of the

exhibit is the extent to which horses were used on these roads a year ago, which proves that the cities of the West took much more quickly to the electric traction than those of the East. Boston had introduced electric motors somewhat extensively at the time covered by the report, but New York and admit the trolley system, but there have been extensions to the cable system there that have supplanted the of horses to a great extent. Both Boston and Philadelphia have forged ahead in this line, as have also most of the towns and cities in the three states

The extent to which the business of raising horses has been affected by coming into competition with electricity as a motive power is shown in the falling off not only of the domestic traffic, but of more than one-half in one year of the importation of horses from Great Britain. The growing use of the bicycle is a minor but not an inconsiderable factor in the abatement of the demand for horses. There were, at the time this was submitted, nearly 40,000 horses in the street-car service, of which it is safe to say two-thirds have since been supplanted by electric power.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

One of the questions the legislature will have to decide, is the employment of the men kept in the state penitentiary, for, notwithstanding Governor Pennoyer's activity, there are 359 of them still there.

The jute-mill scheme has neve met with popular approval, and some other plan involving a much smaller outlay of money must be devised. On this question the Industrial American says: "There is no row raised when the convicts are put to work on farms. The patient and everforbearing farmer is made to accept competition from every quarter. Tennessee and Mississippi have bought farms and will work the prisoners on them in producing the necessary food With this solution of the convict question all the trades will be satisfied, as the farmer carries this new burden of competition."

If the prison farms only grew the essary supplies for the state institutions, certainly the farmers should not complain, nor should the tradesme were every manufactured article used in the institutions manufactured there. The trouble is that such farm work gives employment to but few of the convicts, while it is impractical to manufacture on so small a scale the multitude of things used in a prison. Industrial American says: "The best solution of the convict problem is to work them on the wagon roads of the state, dividing the work so that every part will receive some of the benefit As an abstract theory, this is correct. any other. The difficulty lies doing the work that would not involve too much expense, too much insecurity of the prisoners, and too much of a public parade of criminals This subject has been pretty well discussed in Oregon, without any satis factory plan of road work being suggested that would apply to the whole state. The roads in the vicinity of the prison might be easily improved with convict labor, but as that would inure to the benefit of Marion county only, the other counties would naturally expect Marion to bear the expense, and county is not prepared to make. Ever if counties were ready to expend money upon road work in this way and con victs were employed upon a system of highways, it is almost certain that in a short time a howl would be raised made that the convicts be sent back

It must be accepted as a fundamental fact that convicts can not any work whatever, even sweeping out their own cells, without doing some thing that free labor might b ployed to do. This being true, and the necessity for employment of convicts being undisputed, it follows that their employment should, as far as practica ble, take the form of production o things used by the state, and, beyond that, should be governed by local conditions, so that there would be the least possible interference with the established industries outside the pris walls. Two years ago Oregon had her convicts as well employed in this re spect as she probably will ever have The problem of the legislature will b to find some employment as little ob isectionable as that was without involv ing the state in too much expense. In his report, the superintendent makes some practical recommendations along this line that should receive carefu

attention. The shie taken at justice some tw years ago, when a young woman of this city died under circumstances pointing to criminal malpractice, has failed utterly to hit the mark. The discharge a few days ago of one of the alleged principals from custody on trifling ball is the last act in what was undoubtedly a tragedy. Summing up, it is found that the only results of the effort made to detect crime and punish criminals in this case are in the publicity given to the facts-wholly necessary, as it has proved; the equally unnecessary disinterment of the body of the misguided and betrayed girl who hoped to hide the secret of her downfall from the public and shield her family name from disgrace in the silence of the grave; the bitterly intensified sorrow of her relatives; the proc lamation of a man's perfidy and a woman's dishenor to the world, and a heavy bill of expense to the county This man has indeed suffered imprisment for a number of months, but if half that was brought out in evidence at the trial was true, a like term of years would have been a penalty all too lenient for his part in the tragedy.

Eastern policy of Great Britain with great frankness and some shrewd-A writer in one of them says that Great Britain has now many rivals who are outdoing her, though she was at one time the greatest power in the East. Asia is not what it was in the days when England trampled upon China and India. The British, who look down on Orientals with a haughti-ness based on empty traditions, have become unpopular, "and if they do not beware just now, their downfall must be rapid." In Europe they are no ing is in danger of becoming a lost art onger supreme, and the defense of their in the great cities if the growth of longer supreme, and the defense of their Asiatic possessions requires a force letters of introduction to the presidents of Dwight, Judson H. Root and others, Mr. Asiatic possessions requires a force larger than they can afford to maintain. A general movement amongst which they expect will prove valuable in the large ratio of information process in Pompton, N. J., had scoured which they expect will prove valuable in the large ratio of information process in Pompton, N. J., had scoured as the large ratio of the presidents of the large ratio of the presidents of the street-car travel keeps up at the rate

Britain, and hence the first thing she should do is to shake off vanity so should do is to shake off vanity so as to be less annoying. The second thing is to befriend the most powerful of Eastern nations. "But if the British of Eastern nations are supremacy in Lord Wolseley has lately acknowledged that the British were whipped a smalle that the British were whipped a ish think they can enjoy supremacy in the East by remaining the firm friend Philadelphia had not. New York city of China and continue to behave arrohas, indeed, up to this time declined to gantly toward the really most powerful country, they will find, and are already finding, themselves sadly mistaken.

It is not improbable that the British, dmiral in Chinese waters has been ordered to resist by force Japanese asof the Yang-tse-Klang, at whose mouth lies the great treaty port of Shanghai and which is one of the outlets of Chinese trade with Great Britain. It is not probable, however, that the British admiral will have iny occasion to execute this order. The Japanese show no disposition to invade China south of the Yellow sea. The object of their attack seems to be the provinces about Peking, which is the eat of the Mantchu power and the political heart of the empire. They probably realize that conquest of these will destroy China as a political whole and give them all the territory it will be prudent for them to undertake to administer. They will be willing enough probably to see the British assume protectorate over the provinces on the Yang-tse-Klang, as this will make an useful precedent for their half-develped purpose of establishing a protecorate over Northern China.

vere afraid of the beer tax because they eared to offend the brewing interest, but now they have got to offend some oody. The doubling of the present tax of \$1 a barrel on beer, as proposed in the bill introduced by Money of Missssippi, would not raise the price of beer by the glass to the consumer, and would only reduce the present inordinate profits of the brewing industry, while it would add fully \$30,000,000 s year to the income from the internal revenue bureau, without requiring any new machinery for the purposes of colection. In no other way can revenue be raised so easily and so promptly The democrats will have to choose between this and a deficit.

If it is any comfort to Debs to swear at the court before going to fail, surely nobody will deny him the privilege Sympathy with him will not exceed this. His punishment is absurdly out of proportion to his offense, since his act cost many lives and the destructions of millions of property, besides the impoverishment of thousands of deluded workmen. No punishment possible under the law would be adequate. His imprisonment is not intended to punish, but to deter other ambitious labor leaders from following his fatal example. Probably it will have that effect.

When General Howard is to come be fore the public he needs no introduction or commendation; only a simple announcement. January 15 he will deliver a lecture on the battle of Chattanooga and the military operations that prereded and followed it, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Portland. As a military writer General Howard has an unusual power of distinguishing main events and their causes from things merely incidental or adventitious. A lecture by him on a

The state of South Dakota elected : popular and energetic young banker treasurer and he did a prosperous busi ness on the state funds till his term expired. Then the state and his bonds men found themselves \$350,000 poorer. They, at any rate, find the lesson of

Is Oregon to send a man to Washingon to proclaim in her name the cheap lie that silver, purchasable anywhere in he world for 60 cents an ounce, is to be worth \$1 29 an ounce in the United States? Are men of sense not to be

Stories of dissensions in the British cabinet are stale. The cabinet has n internal unity or external vigor. It will go to pieces the first time it has to neet any real question of domestic administration.

There is a political faction in Oregon who proclaim that there are no values except those made by act of congress.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. Professor O. C. Hill, who is to be the

private secretary of Governor-elect Mor-rill, of Kansas, was an intimate friend of President Garfield.

Mrs. Masenberg, president of the Plo-neer Club, London's "New Woman" or-ganization, is a blue-ribboner, and has forbidden alcohol in any of its alluring orms, but there is in the handsome club nouse a finely appointed smoking-room that is said to be enjoyed by most of the

Benjamin Van Tyle, of Hoosick Falls a colored man, has just co the lith anniversary of his birth. He was born a slave in New York state and was sold three times. At the age of 13 he shook George Washington's hand at Al-bany. He retains all his senses, and walks

without the aid of a cane. Lady Colin Campbell has succeeded passing all the other papers in London by ecuring as a contributor for her new pa per, the Realm, the sultan of Turkey. Al of the other papers are pitching into the Realm in a vigorous fashion for using the sultan as an advertisement, but the ring of jealousy is evident everywhere.

Senator Cameron used to be the insep arable companion of Senator Butler, South Carolina. They lanched together smoked together, and went home together at the end of the day in the same cale The protracted absence of Senator Butles rom Washington has interrupted this in-imacy, and Senator Cameron's chum at accsent is Senator Brice.

The Marchese Caprinica del Grille (so of the great actress Adelaide Ristori) was narried to Donna Maria di Luca Resta early in December. By special permission of King Humbert, the ceremony was per formed in the Church of S. Sudario, where, unless by exception, only royal narriages and baptisms take place. The hurch was beautifully adorned with flow

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, who is pushing Kipling as a writer of sketches and st ries of Indian life, is the youngest of a family of three sons and two daughters.

Mrs. Steel's husband is a retired Indian
civilian, and more than 20 years of her
married life were spent in India. She has
acquired five of the native Indian dialects, and can thus pursue studies in folk-lore which even learned philologists who know only the written languages could

not necomplish. G. Adadvoran, chief engineer of the trans-Siberian railway, and P. Sokolou, vice-president of its board of directors. have arrived in gan Francisco. They have

Orientals would be feared by Great the operation of the Siberian road. They are more interested in ferries than in railroads, however, for the establishment of a line of ferry steamers on the Amoor river is contemplated, and the visitors say

Waterloo and that the real victory was Napoleon's. Surely when such a surpris-ing confession emanates from London the time is ripe for a dispassionate judgment.

How Fixed for Beginning Congres sional and Presidential Terms. WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 9.-To the Editor)-Last Sunday your Washing-

ton city correspondent telegraphed: The provision of the constitution that congress shall adjourn sine die at noon, March 4, has occasionally compelled the en to close up their business on statesi

This statement is so far from the fact that it is difficult to understand how the error crept into your usually correct col-

The only provisions in the constitution in relation to the adjournment of congress are those which empower less than a quorum to adjourn from day to day; The only provisions in the constitution a quorum to adjourn from day to day; that neither house can adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place without the consent of the other; that when the houses cannot agree upon a time for adjournment, the president may djourn them, and that all questions requiring concurrence of both houses, except adjournment, shall be submitted to the president.

The word March does not occur in the onstitution. The only provision in the constitution relative to the time of meeting of congress is contained in the second sub-

livision of section 4, article 1, which reads: The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December,

nless they shall by law appoint a different day." The 4th of March was chosen as the

beginning of a congressional term in this

manner: On the 17th of September, 1787, the con titutional convention, having completed its labors, adopted resolutions submitting the constitution to "the United States in congress assembled" for its action. These esolutions provided "that it is the opinon of this convention that it (the constitution) should afterwards be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for heir assent and ratification," and they further provided "that it is the opinion of this convention, that, as soon as the inventions of nine states have ratified this constitution, the United States, in congress assembled, should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the president, and the time and place for commencing proeedings under this constitution. That fee such publication, the electors ifter such publication, the electors hould meet on the day fixed for the election of president, and * * * that the enators and representatives should one at the time and place assigned," after counting the votes for president and after he shall be chosen, the congress, ogether with the president, should, without delay, proceed to execute this onstitution.

These resolutions were transmitted by George Washington, president of the con-vention, to "his excellency, the president f congress," in a brief letter, urging the adoption of the constitution, on Sepember 17, 1787.
On September 28, 1787, "the United

States, in congress assembled," which was the title under the old "articles of onfederation and perpetual union be-ween the states," adopted the report of the constitutional convention and submitted it to the states.

On the 13th of September, 1788, eleven states having adopted the constitution, 'the United States, in congress assem bled," adopted a preamble and resolution in which it was provided that "the first Wednesday in January next be the day or appointing electors;" that "the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to vote for president," and "the first Wednesday in March next be the time," and New York "the place under the

"The first Wednesday in March next proved to be the 4th day of March, 1789. But a quorum of the house was not got-ten together until April 1, 1789. A quorum of the senate was obtained Monday, April 6, 1789. Washington was declared elected president that day, but he was not inaugurated until Thursday, April 13, 1789 Subsequent congresses have chacted that the president's term "shall commence on the 4th day of March next succeedling the day on which the votes of the electors have been given."

They have also provided for the elec-tion, "on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November" in the even years, esentatives to congress, con ng on the 4th day of March, next there-

SCOURING WOOL BY NAPHTHA. A New Process That Promises a Great Saving.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5 .- (To th Editor.)-I enclose a clipping from today's Hartford Courant, "Scouring Wool by Naphtha," which should be of interest to our Oregon woolgrowers.

To my mind, the saving of oil by this process ought to stimulate the business of wool-scouring in Oregon, utilizing the oil and saving on the scoured wool in freights eing in itself a profit.

General Dwight, a veteran in the woo usiness, tells me that he has had considerable Oregon wool, and could handle more. He says that the New England nanufacturers are already tired of free wool, and the sentiment, as I find it, i that there will be no organized effort t defeat a duty on wool by the manufaturers, should the republican administra-tion of 1857 proceed, as they certainly will to re-enact the wool clause of the McKin ley bill, with some such modifications re garding carpet wools as our experience

with that elusive article may call for.

MAX PRACHT. Hartford Courant, Jan. 5.

Several gentlemen prominent in the woo iness met in the board of trade room yesterday afternoon, on invitation of Will-liam T. Parks, of this city, to listen to the resentation of the new wool-scouring pro cess. The invention is that of Ernest Fahrig, of Germany, and William T. Cutler, of this state, and, it is claimed, is the successful application of naphtha by orcing it through and through the wool by pumping. This effectually extracts all the naturaloil, which is afterward obtained in a pure state from the naphtha. In this conition it is valuable as a medicinal agent, or for saponification into the purest soap.
The claim made was that the naphths did not injure the fiber, as does alkall cleansing, leaving the wool in better con-dition than by any other process, and that the fact that the oil product being wholls saved, would have a material influence of the price of wool, bringing all its con stituent elements to market in the best cossible condition. The process, it is saimed, would bring the fiber into the product of the loom absolutely perfect, and in as good condition as the best of English seasoned wool.

In reply to questions by General H. C. Dwight, Judson H. Root and others, Mr.

roduct of 20,806 pounds in pure wool oil The object of the meeting yesterday was to talk the new process over informally with those interested in the wool trade. with a view of introducing a scouring plaht in Connecticut, Mr. McDowell's par-ticular connection with the plant being to act in behalf of a corporation to market

the varied products of the wool oil.

It was the generally expressed opinion that if the Fahrig and Cutler process did actually save the oil, as stated, it was one of the greatest inventions of the day. Mr. McDowell was on his way to Boston where he expects, through Mr. Brown, of Hemingway & Brown, to introduce scouring plant into the Assabet woole nill. No action as to forming a company introducing a plant in this vicinity was taken, but the experiments elsewhere will be watched closely and the results noted.

DEMOCRATIC INCOMPETENCY.

Why the Party Has So Utterly Failed.

PORTLAND, Jan. 10 .- (To the Editor.)-That the democratic party has failed in the present administration is a fact so true that the democrats admit it themselves. The party came into power in the democratic party. This was the first time the party had full control since 18il, when the republican party, under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, took hold of the reins. In order to understand more fully the position of the democratic party at this time, let us compare the policy of the party when it went out of power in 1861 to its policy now. The main features of the democratic policy had been, before it had been dislodged by the re publicans in 1861:

.-Slavery for the negro.

2.-States' rights. Copposition to protective tariffs.
 Opposition to internal improvements.
 Opposition to national banks.

Now, how many of these principals have en put forward by the democratic party since it came into power in 1893? Slaver is gone, root and branch. You never hea the doctrine of states' rights mentioned It fell with slavery, and both have been washed away in blood. The doctrines of internal improvements and banks, which have been firmly planted by the republicans, are now sustained by the democrats. That of protective tariffs the party still opposes. But its conduct in the 53d congress shows the opposition to be more apparent than real. The Wilson-Gorman-Havemeyer bill is a protectiv measure, with all their free-trade work upon it. As a free-trade measure, it is disastrous, while its protective are most pernicious. It is a bill that suits nobody, not even those who framed it. The best use that can be made of it is to frame it in mourning, and then hang it in every democratic home in the country in memory of their deceased party It would have been far better for the democratic forms. ocrats to have been defeated in 1892. Th victory of the party has brought it to light. It has shown it to be merely an ignis fatuus. The defeat of the republican in 1892 was a victory in disguise. It has shown to the people of this country that the principles of the republican party are the principles by which this country is to It has shown the dem cratic party to exist in name only, except where it emerges on regulation grounds Is it any wonder that the democratic party has done nothing? It could do nothing more. The party still swears alnothing more. The party still swear legiance to Jefferson and Jackson, old leaders. But all is vanity, for their leaders are dead, and so are their prin-ciples. What has the present adminisration done with the financial question Nothing. The purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed, but not without the aid of republican votes, although the democrats had a majority in both ouses. Sound money is a republican rinciple, and repeal meant sound money; herefore the democrats could not muster could declare. a solid phalanx to support it. So with tariff and finance, the two most important questions affecting our people, the party has done nothing. The democration perty has failed because it has no in herent power, because its principles are dead, and cannot be revived. All that re mains is a hollow ball, which has ariser

M. R. S. LEE. Local Sentiment Warped. Philadelphia Ledger.

from the dead body, and has dropped into

the garden of republicanism

tion. There are not enough holidays in the year to furnish him with occasions to ventilate his peculiar views of men and things. Oregon is not a silver-producing state, but, as the Portland Oregonian re-marks, a mistaken view of local interests in the Rocky Mountain states where silver is produced warps public sentiment from its rational course, and this misguided opinion affects the contiguous states like Oregon and Washington. Governor Pennoyer may be regarded as a present cham-pion and spokesman of this warped local sentiment as to the free coinage of silver. He has made up his mind that there is to be thankful for in this world except a 50-cent dollar, and until he gets it we may expect further installments of lurid populistic rhetoric from him.

Altogether Too Effusive. Minneapolis Tribur

In discussing Carroll D. Wright's pro-posed national arbitration commission the St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls attention o the fact that it is possible, under existing laws, for parties to any controversy to call in arbitrators for its adjustment. All that is necessary for them to do is to agree upon such a method of settle-ment, and select the men to act as ar-bitrators. It is the simplest process in the world; no elaborate machinery is re quired. Why, then, should the govern-ment go to the expense of \$100,000 a year to maintain a commission for that purme? Such a body could have no more authority than a common board of ar-bitrators. Mr. Wright is altogether too effusive.

Gresham's Fallure.

St. Paul Morning Call. Secretary Gresham has signally failed of meeting public expectations in his present position. His miserable excuse for submitting to an injustice in the seal award is worse than none. We might have found some justification for his course if he had kept stient; none can be found now in view of the sordidness of his apology for an indefensible dereliction of

No Troublesome Surplus Now.

New York Sun, dem.

Perhaps the treasury deficit was arranged by the administration to emphasize Mr. Cleveland's former horror of a surplus. This is poor policy. Statesmen sually balance themselves on the happy line of common sense with greater

A Call on "Colonel Bob." Chicago Tribune. It is recalled that Colonel Bob Ingersol

once said he would believe in hell when Missouri went republican. Missouri has complied with the conditions, and a restatement of the colonel's creed is not order. Give the Advertisers Credit. The Oregonian issued its usual New

ear's souvenir edition, doing ample jus tice to the praiseworthy business energy of Portland and towns in that vicinity.

Making Rare Coins to Order. In London there is a manufactory

which every kind of rare or ancient coin are made and a collector need not go ou of the place if he wants to fill his cabi nets with numismatic treasures.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon. Astoria's disbursements for 1804 were

\$41,529 87,

Governor Whiteaker, who has been ill it Eugene, is now about again. Curry county figures up \$330 profit for six onths under the new salary system

The Baker City Commercial Club is scunsing the question of good county The old opera-house at Pendleton is be-

ng transfordem into a theater of modern A dozen cars of horses and mules were shipped from Ontario to the East last week from Harney and Lake counties. Miss Mary Foster, of Gold Beach, had her left arm broken near the wrist by

falling from a horse because of a turned A small portion of the dam at Eurene has been injured by high water and is being repaired. Otherwise the dam is in

good condition. The total cost of drainage work in the Lake Labish district will be about \$6000. Much land has been rendered fit for cul-tivation that was formerly too wet.

The La Grande Commercial Club has requested the representatives of Union county to endeavor to secure state aid for the improvement of Grand Ronde

A "goldbug chief" machine for saving ine gold will be put at work on Powder river, south of Telocaset, in the spring,

A, J. Hackett has gone from Union to Chicago, to secure an extension of the time within which the beet-sugar factory must be raised. The subsidy is nearly

Thomas Mulkey, an old ploneer, who resides a few miles north of Eugene, was examined Wednesday, before Medical Examiners Drs. T. W. Harris and W. M. Kuykendall and adjudged insane. This is his first attack and the cause is given by the physicans as being cerebral em-

E. Gilliam, stock inspector of Umatilla county, has inspected 268,000 sheep during the fall of 1894, and finds them n an excellent state of health, and, in his estimation, freer from disease and in-fection than the sheep of that county have been for 10 years. Only a small proportion are infected with scab, the improvement in the general condition having been brought about by the rigid enforcement of the law. In the spring the inspection included 285,000 sheep, ex-clusive of lambs, 25,000 of which were driven away during the summer. Since the fall inspection 10,000 sheep have been driven and shipped out of the county, eaving 218,300. The present average price

Washington.

A new saw and shingle mill is in prospect for Aberdeen. January 12, there will be a butter and

cheese factory meeting at Palouse A union Sunday school has been organized at Long Beach, with Mr. Linberger as superintendent.

A new wharf is being constructed at Port Angeles, 400 feet long, with 25 feet of water at the end.

The Ballard city council has rescinded e electric light contract made with G. Gund, by the old board. An amateur theatrical performance at therdeen Saturday last netted a hand-ome sum for the Congregational church.

Ed Faulkner, working in the Port Blake-by lath mill, lost three fingers by his hand coming in contact with the saw, The Seattle chamber of commerce discussing the advisability of cutting the

eparate county government. A motion has been made in the United States court, at Seattle, for foreclosure of a mortgage of \$50,000 on the estate of

the late Mrs. A. M. Cannon. A petition is being circulated and gencally signed in Chehalis county, asking he legislature to abolish fish-traps in the waters of Gray's harbor and tributaries.

A. B. Dorsey, populist county treasurer-elect, of Clailam county, wants to give \$30,000 bonds instead of \$50,000. Taxpayers representing \$120,000 of taxes, have filed

remonstrance. Judge M. S. Griswold, of Oysterville, returned to his home and family Satur-day last, from the asylum at Stellacoom, Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, found another opportunity to issue one of his remarkable deliverances in a Christmas months ago. He returns fully recovered nd in better health than ever.

At Snohomish an old man named Willams, between 50 and 60 years of age, Tues-lays, passed a raised bill on Gotlieb Roth, ior of Germania hall. Williams mode of work was coarse. He raised two tollar bills to tens by the use of comon ink and revenue stamps. Over \$40 of the spurious money was found on his per-son. Other merchants of the city had een victimized during the day by the old

The Townsend Railroad Bonus Com pany, incorporated at Port Townsend, with a view to securing transcontinental rail connections for that city, opened its us subscription books this afternoon and immediately begun the reception of donations. The first item to go on the roll was 600 lots, donated by the Eisenbeis syndicate, and located on the flat part of that famous addition, which, together with the water frontage and tide-lands, omprise some of the most valuable prop-

rty in the city.

Great interest is being taken in the coyote hunt to be held near Endloott Sat-urday. It has been well advertised and farmers and stockmen for miles around will turn out to assist in slaying the animals that have caused them so much loss. The north line will extend up and own Peble Flat creek, with Endicott as a base, and will be formed simultaneously, with the other lines at 11 o'clock. Captain of the chase, George Blanchett, has his officers well instructed and his forces well organized, and the success of the centure is assured without a doubt,

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

S. Q. Esem-I'm going to raise your cent. H. Ardup-Thanks, awfully. I've been wondering where it would come

Jinks-Say, your confounded fog h bitten a chunk out of my boy's leg! Blinks-There's an end to all my hopes. I've spent months training that dog up as a vegetarian.

What makes him wear that haggard look?

A kitchen fire.
His brave resolve to "fire" the cook
All must admire.

—New York Recorder.

Turned over: Maxwell-How are you getting on in your law practice? Skinnern—Splendid; although I have had only one client so far. Maxwell—is he wealthy? Skinnern—He was.—Puck.

Police judge-What! You here again, Rankin! This must be the 20th time ou've been up before me. Rankin-Weil, yer wortshipt, 'tis no fault of mine that ou don't get promotion.-Wonder, An advertising chandler at Liverpool modestly says that "without intending any disparagement to the sun, I may

confidently assert that my octagonal sparmaceti are the best lights ever invented."-Tid-Bits. The bachelor-Do you let your wife have the last word. The married man-Do I let her? The B.-Yes. The M. M.-Huh!

Young fellow, when you've been married a year or two you won't ask such a ques-tion as that.—New York Press. Litigant-You take nine-tenths of the judgment? Cutrageous! Lawyer-I fur-nish all the skill and eloquence and legal

learning for your cause. Litigant-But I furnish the cause. Lawyer-Oh, any-body could do that.-Detroit Free Press.