THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1895

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the

fees as usual.

THE LEGISLATURE.

He Makes Many Practical Recommendations in the Direction of Economy and Good Government.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 15 .- Governor McGray delivered his message to the legislature today, before the joint session which con vened at 2 6'clock. Legislative hall was packed with legislators and spectators, there being a large number of ladies present. The governor consumed about one hour and a half in reading the message from manuscript, and was fre-quently interrupted by spplause. When he concluded he was tendered a fattering ovation, the members of all pollitical parties participating in the general ap-plause, which continued for some little

The proceedings in both houses today were limited, and the real business was pentponed until temorrow, in order to hear the message. The senate met at 1:37 o'clock and adepted a few resolutions on routine matters and then ad-



ourned to attend the joint session. The cened at 1º o'clock, and Milroy concurrent resolution which is precisely the same as that introduced is precisely the same as that introduced in the senate vesterday by Dorr, and provides for a joint committee of five to investigate the workings of the sinte land commission. The resolution was amended to make the committee number reven instead of five, and was adopted. After electing the republican caucus nominees for the different petty offices and clerkships, whore names were given in this morning's Oregenian, the house adjourned to hear the message.

The main feature of the senatorial con-est foday has been the failure of the then forces to secure sufficient signatures to the call for a caucus tonight, Only 2 members allowd their signatures to the call, and although it is still being circulated, it is certain that 2 will not consent to go into a caucus such as Wil-son wants. He insists upon an open vois, and the Ankeny men declare that it is unrepublican to prescribe rules for a cancels in the call. Ankeny's followers appear confident, and it is still the gen-eral impression that he leads to the rack. Moore arrived today to world for Ankony. Both are Walla Walla bankers and warm personal friends. Exnator Allen is doing much quiet work in his own interest, and is con he will develop strength that will give him the victory. John S. McMillan ar-rived tonight and is pressing his candidacy. It is certainly a free-for-all race, with Ankeny well in the lead. There is atrong probability that some kind of a caucus will be held by the last of the week

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE. What Governor McGraw Says and

Recommended. OLYMPIA, Jan. H.-Governor McGraw'

second biennial message to the legislature was a long one. On the more important opics he said: In discharging the duties prescribed by

1895. The latter estimate was \$1,470,000, the former \$40,000 additional. Therefore, constitutional mandate, I should first speak for an expectation uppermost in the public mind. When the star of Washwith present valuations prevailing, the sinte tax levy increased one-half mill, and beratio of collection remaining unchanged, ington rose in the constellation of the Union, retrogression seemed impossible to the nation's prosperity. Unchallenged the receipts for the period designated thould be \$1,500,000.

credit, clamorous investors and an en-viable reputation abroad; inestimable re-With the exception of appropriations un-expended October 31, 1895, roughly estiarces, profitable industries and boundmated at \$500,000, the final Habilities for ing valu lues at home constituted abundant for faith in our capacity for imme-

M'GRAW'S MESSAGE the lessons of comparison, whither a policy so generously sustained by the peo-ple in the past may lead if strentously pursued. In 1800 the national census ac-credited Washington with a population of 340,296, and in 1982 the assessors' census showed an increase of 46,199, making the total 356,589. The population for 1854 is

stimated at 416,000. The total valuation in 1500 was \$21,512. 57, and \$225,755,752 in 1994. A gain of 60,510 in population was attended by an increase

of 85,602,285 in valuation. Meanwhile, the assessment of 1892 had reached \$285,845,821. In remodeling the revenue laws it will become apparent that the deeper cause of the disproportionate subsidence of esti-Thus two years witnessed an expansion the di state valuation by 852,223,927, while during a similar period immediately subsequent \$50,001.612 evaporated from the assessment. ustrial reverses is traceable to the appli cation of the high-assessment, low-lev The state tax, levied at a z-mill rate for 1500, yielded \$727,887 75. In 1584 if had shrunk to 368,570 at a Fig-mill rate. The approximate collections for 1580-82 were 80 maintaining excessive local valuations have been seconded by the wholly deceptive no tion that taxes are rendered less burden-some when the levy is minimized on maxi-mum assessments. The false, yet common per cent; in 1995 they slumped to 65 per tent. Assessment, levy and collections all tendency has been to appraise real prop

decling, with a steadily increasing outlay in town, city, county and state. The disburg-ments of state, parafleling erty on the basis of cost or price-at with property exacted at speculative sale, he foregoing facts, ruise the audited out-tanding indebtedness of \$720,522 in 1890 to than to adjust assessment on the basis of actual worth, in money, as determined by utility and not by caprice. Once the latter plan were adopted, though the levy, fash-\$885,906 in 1892, and to \$1,007,022 04 in 1894.

County and city disbursements and re-ceipts relatively exceed those of state. It is not within the range of human foresight to estimate accurately the reverse and disburse-ments for the fiscal term succeeding

ribution of taxation, less perturbation of woperty values, a contraction of the de-inquent lists, and greater encouragement a legislative ression, because of the vari-ance between the restraining ideas of auditing officers, who are naturally on the o those processes of investment and deside of economy, and the lavish impulses of the legislature, which is influenced by lopment that are permanent and not eculative in character. From the county auditors' reports I have mbinutions of local interests and inclines to an excess of confidence in the public resources. Another and potent factor in accounted for the purpose of informing the egislature as to the trend of extrava-sence in government, it appears that the rendering estimates nugatory is the changeableness of values and the uncer-tainties of tax collections under altering nitual outlay for the assessment exceeds R06,000. Assessment of real property is noo frequent, and therefore too expensive 600.3072 commercial and industrial conditions. When the third Washington legislature convened, confidence in the capacity of the The public interest would be conserved by extending the period of this assessment from one to two years. In the line of curtailing cost, facilitating state to redeem its warrant debt speedily was unquestioned. It was estimated that at the beginning of the fiscal term of the llections and expanding the revenue, th atitude of indirect taxation should be ex-ended at once, in accordance with the suc-restful experiments of those states having present year the treasury would contain a cash balance of \$227,555 55. On the con-trary, when March II comes around, the shortage, exclusive of bond and interest

well-grounded fiscal policies, and the stout-est resistance should be made to the interlebt, will run over \$750,000. The receipts at the opening of the fiscal rence of lobbies inimical to this rel The tax most easily collected is the least erm beginning March 21, 1883, estimated at \$855,500, were in reality \$567,202.46, a Hiscrepancy of \$288,297.54. In the face of The transfer or inheritance tax system of Eastern states should be studied with stimated necessary expenditures amount

view to adoption. ing to \$1,440,444 G. the legislature appro-priated, in addition to \$308,140 ST deficiency appropriations, the sum of \$2,124,722 B for Temporary provision for semi-annua sollection of the tax levy on real property could meet with popular approval. the fiscal term now drawing to a close. Of this amount, items aggregating \$178,640 were vetoed. It will be seen that the ap-Remittance of the state apportio of tax collections, as at present provided or, it dilatory. Funds which should be propriations less the vetoed sums, in this

parilal extinction reased by \$240,662

and interest fund into the general fund

for the redemption of warrants in rola

sproportionate subsidence wealth underlying trade

theoretically, should bring if sold--rathe

oned to the revenue needs, became speci fically higher, the further and beneficia effects would be a more equitable dis-

applied promptly on receipt from the taxstance, exceed the estimated needs more suyers to the redemption of warrants and he cancellation of interest debt are with-The present legislature should closely crutinize all appropriation acts and de-end the taxpayers from a repetition of old too often by county treasurers to sull their own convenience. This abuse should e corrected by stringent regulations. Rigorous provisions to prevent the uch folly. It should be borne in mind, it providing for the forthcoming fiscal term that only one-fourth of the state tax for estration of personal property, a large

oporition of which eludes taxation 1880 had found its way to the treasury March 31, although the estimate of col-lection was 75 per cent. In view of all the circumstances, it is extremely doubtful A large part of the 10 per cent liquor-cense tax due the state is lost for want of regulations essential to its collection. The emergency clause should be omitted whether the estimated collections of delin-

irm tal. rom the revenue act. It is an open ques to the fiscal term beginning next March ion whether some of the provisions of a revenue law hastily put into operation will not prove retroactive. Certain delinquent The outstanding indebtedness and proective receipts should suggest the limita venues barely escaped forfeiture under a clause of the present act, and it would be wise to defer operation of the revised reve-nue laws, perhaps to the limit of a year, ons within which appropriations are to be made for the fiscal term of 186-7. Two nethods have been resorted to in order to to afford opportunity for the proper study and comprehension of them.

estimate as precisely as possible the reve-nues to be relied upon. One was to com-oute the receipts for 188-7 on the basis of the percentage of loss from the esti-To enforce collections 20 per cent interest and a 5 per cent penalty were imposed on ielinquents. Existing embarrassments had nated revenue collections of the closing mated revenue collections of the closing quarter in the 190-3 term (and/tor's re-port) and the first half of the 1805-5 term. The other was to compile the actual re-cepts between October 31, 1892, and Octo-ber 31, 1894, compare them with the audited estimated receipts dess the proportion of 12% per cost for collections coming within the closing quarter of the regular fiscal term and the here available Jarmare 1 not been foreseen. Remedial legislation n this particular is demanded. As ina-filly to pay, caused by circumstances aver which the citizen has no control, epities him to statutory relief, remis enalty and reduction of interest would be

Section 4 of the federal sundry civil act erm and the levy available January 1 of 1894 prescribes the manner in which 1,000,000 acres of desert land may pass under the ownership and control of those 1855, besides), and with this practical foot-ing, measure the revenue, at a levy of 3 mills, for the two years ending October 31. states desiring to avail themselves of the gift. The purpose of the law is to em-power the public land states to promote the reclamation, cultivation and settlement of the arid areas within their boundaries and thus augment with all possible dis-patch the permanently productive estate which the permanently productive estate of the commonwealth. In striking the ultimate balance of accounts the state will have been at no expense, since the pro-cesds from the sales of the reclaimed lands

the cases of the Cheney and Whatcom ormal schools. While it is not to be de-led that the normal training is essential by \$902,215 S0, the deposits unavailable for the partial extinction of the interest debi It will be observed that an unprodu the best educational equipment of the ate, and an admirable adjunct to the odern public shoul system of which to the bes ash deposit is made by law to increas teadily as receipts shrink, while the publi Americans are so justly proud, I was fully persuaded that the people were sufficiently taxed for the support of facilities to highebt is inflating conversely as the revenue ntract. Interest accretions could be les-ned and restricted to a minimum by uning the idle moneys from all save the effecation.

Whether the state will recover in full the amount of the defaication, the discovery of which was attended by the deplorable tragedy at the penitentiary, is not yet determined. In all probability the monetary loss will be inconsiderable. In recalling the melancholy explation of the warden, whose reputation for probity had been un-questioned, it should be sublithat his talent as an executive officer and his skill as a disciplinarian wrought in the institution changes for the better, the value of which to the state is not to be estimated lightly. The law respecting the sale of the prod-ucts of the jute mill should be reconstruct-

ed and its provisions so hedged with penal-ties that the bartering and manipulations of middlemen will be suppressed.

The financial stringency following so wiffly on the passage of the capitol build-ing not thwaried the purpose to put it into effect immediately. Funds anticipated were not available, owing to the spension of land investments and the hiraction of values, in the face of which would have been unwise to attempt the sale of the lands granted under sections II and 17 of the enabling act. Further delay was occusioned by internal differences arising unexpectedly in the cor the settlement of which in accordance with the dictates of duty compelled a reluctant and regrettable exercise of executive au-

hority. The basic work of the capitol is ow well under way. On behalf of the maximent of such legislation as will be thority. aducive to the prompt crection of the building, no more eloquent argument could be invoked than the protests of your own pride and dignity against the shabbiness nd meanness of your legislative surround-

An erroneous idea as to the nature of th ability to be incurred has taken posse ion of the public mind. The debt to be rented will not be a charge against the ax revenue. It will inflict no hardship ither present or future. The act provid-us for the location and crection of the apitol building established a "capitol uilding fund." against which all warthat must be drawn. It is declared they thall be redeemed out of none other. Pro-eeds from the sale of granted lands are

o form this fund. In a separate act the sale of the lands is provided for. Of the 122,000 acres included in the grants, 29,001 cres have been approved by the secretary of the interior, the total estimated valof which is \$300,046, or an average value per acre of \$12.40. The total of \$9,117.31 ac epted from the cruisers are appraised at \$1,065,825, an average of \$11 % per acre. It is safe, therefore, to anticipate that the grants will yield an average of at least \$10 an acre, or an aggregate fund of \$1,220,000. Plans for the construction limit the cost to \$1,000,000. It is recommended that a law e passed, under section 3, article 8 of the constitution, providing for the issuance of 10-year 4 per cent capitol-building fund sonds, payment of interest installments and final redemption to depend upon the receeds of the progressive land sales is scarcely to be doubted that the peo-le, if enlightened as to the actual scop-

and effect of such an act, would withhold their approval at the next general elec-tion. As the warrant rate of interest is 8 er cent, the saving to be made by the and issue is obvious.

bond issue is obvious. Our military establishment should be renovated. As iaw is the monarch of democracy, so a well-organized militia is the custodian of its citadel. Sedition or insurrection, the tyranny of mobs, conspiracies of violence to personal and property rights, call it to the defense of the commonwealth, and at the supreme moment, when ignorance and the evila-of selfish or misguided citizenship assail the granantees of the 'constitution, the militia should not be found wanting. I do not wish to be understood as intimat-ing even that the body of the National Guard of Washington is not ardent.

Ing even that the boay of the National Guard of Washington is not ardent, spirited, loyal and ever ready for imques-tioning service. On more than one occa-sion its valor, patriotism and efficiency have been fully tested and justly lauded. What I desire to criticize, with a view to recommending a revision of the meth-ods of organization, is the policy of elect-ing superior and commanding afficers og superior and commanding officers When the question of the organization and control of the militis was under de-bate in the federal constitutional conventhe utmost relief consistent with honesty and fair dealing, and make ample provition, no one contended for the exercise of the elective principle; on the contrary sion for its absolute enforcement. the right reserved to the states was explaint of evasion is now common and appressly the "appointment of the officers." It had been the experience of the trying are to be applied to the reimbursement o the state for moneys invested, the residutimes precedent to the convention that, as Madison put it, "elective officers conri-ed popularity too much to enforce disof the revenues derived from the million acres to create a fund for the reclamation of additional desert lands. The establish-We have witnessed in our own cipline. of the Irrigation plant, which must state and time the pernicious and demor-alizing influence of military, elections Substitution of the appointive for the elective plan of preferment, or promotion, precede settlement and sales, devolves upon the state, according to the terms of the act. For the present, however, the mly step essential to the eventual ac quirement of the grant is the passage of under surveillance of the commander-in-chief, would eradicate the partisanship, favorilism and politics so fatal to disa law providing for a reconnoissance of the sater-sheds of Eastern Washington, prepline and so corruptive of that single iess of feeling which should animate the oldiery of the state. Examination as to optitude and qualifications for command a now puerile and perfunctory. It should a specific and rigid. If the legislature indertakes to provide for a restricted or more thrifty management of the National nals The expenditures for legislative sessio ire out of all porportion to actual requir nents, and mask innumerable petty leak-Guard the fact should be kept consple-uously in mind that the members of the military household are at considerable personal sacrifice, and that both their zeal nd enthusiasm are measured by losse to themselves in purse and time. They comprise much of the brain and brawn of the best citizenship; and at no point n its expenditures for the maintenance of the military establishment does the state offer adequate compensation for the duties voluntarily assumed or the servces rendered by the citizens composing For the judges, clerks and messengers a single state election the people an taxed approximately \$40,000. When the ount is prolonged into the night, one nd one-half or two days' wages are paid. essengers are recompensed very much now paid for traveling. accordance with the whims of auditing officers. The most responsible citizens should serve as custodians and account-auts at the polls. Compensation should he neither expected nor voucheafed. Re-turns from remote precincts should be forwarded to the county auditor by reg-istered mail. All indemnity for individial election services should be expunged from the statutes and assignment to the several duties made, under severe pen-alty for avoidance or refusal, from lists of taxpaying citizens submitted on stated occasions by the county treasurer. Puri-fication of the franchise would be facili-tated by this reform. A repeal of the present compensatory provisions of the election laws should be contained in a measure designed to minimize aggregate precinct votes, with a view to insuring spontaneous and perfect inspection. The to guard against it. arger the number of voters at a polling-lace the wider the cover for illegalities and corrupting influences. By providing for the reconstitution of precincts on the basis of each preceding registration, so as to limit the voting capacity of each precinet to a maximum of 150 to 250 citiment and a dangerous contempt for one of the chief safeguards of the federal union. ens, such would be the natural nearnes The vicarious service as electors you are to perform on behalf of the people, imof public scrutiny, owing to the environ-ment of acquaintance, that few illegal, fraudulent or contaminated votes could plies a profound obligation you should dis-charge with dispatch and good will, and in e cast. Taxpayers might well afford the a spirit of loyalty to the constitution of your country. A speedy disposal of this deputed task will meet the reward of unilittle expenditure for temporary hire of the increased number of polling-places, in view of the saving for personal labor. versal approval, and relieve your proceed Carried into effect the design briefly out ins of a responsibility that should be in-cidental rather than paramount. Ined would enable cities, whose industrial and trade activities are to be considered, to cast their votes after midday. Brief The tone of public service is the test of the personal virtues out of which should be rabricated the happiness and glories of and gratuitous service on the part of the officers, a clean vote and a quick count, a great saving to the taxpayers and the improved integrity of the suffrage, would free institutions. Adherence to obedience to law, fidelity to the another tide of immigration and the re-newed prosperity attending it shall render the granted lands disposable. It was owgent and inefficient. It is essential to prodent legislation at this time to calculate in all candor and courage, and with a full appreciation for years, while the floating debt was swellen another fide of immigration and the re-agent saving to the taxpayers and the improved integrity of the suffage, would improved integrity of the suffage, would inte

ims of political science. The wise an notely any drain upon taxable resources Reports from 24 countles and estimates as to 10, together with sinfs costs, show that the amount expended during the list year for court and coroner jurors and withers fees and mileage will not fail far short of

The fee system in criminal jurispru ence demands radical reformation. No dence demands famical reformation. No mileage should be granted, and all fees should be wiped out. In lieu of existing statutory prescriptions covering this sub-ject, it should be provided that actual expenses for jurors and witnesses in at-tendance at court or serving at inquests, be paid under the certification of the table unsecuting atterney or counter as udge, prosecuting attorney or coroner, as he case may be. In civil jurisprudence, he litigants shall be required to pay the

The first function of modely is protec on: its chief organic assaliant, crite embers of civilized society are me. All bound ogether as prosecutors by an unwritten ompact. As witnesses or jurors they erform a duty which should be voluntary and without hire, rather than enforced for pay. No pecuniary sacrifice should be suffered; to personal profit required. Un-der taws limiting the costs of prosecutions against crime to reimbursement for actua outlay or loss, a healthier atmosphere would pervade criminal practice. The evils of the professional jurar and time-

terving witness would be suppressed Trials would be shortened, the presen cumbersome records abbreviated, and the active co-operation of the best classes of tizeus secured by the official proscout

The municipal courts are a merely of samental and extravagant encumbrance to our city governments. The law-which brought them into existence should be re-pealed. Recourse should be had to the former and cheaper plan, the justices to be allowed a salary not to exceed \$50 a

Poverty should not be suffered to serv any longer in Washington as a badge for exclusion from the administration of jus-tice. It is time a law were enacted graniing to impoverished citizens, upon prope showing of indigence, the right to sue in forma pauperls, ministerial officers to per-form all pertinent services without cost or unnecessary delay. Neither appeal bond or printed briefs should be pre-requisite to hearing in the supreme court. Neither appeal Congress has passed such a measure, and its principles are embodied in the statites of many states. Lawsdefensive of debtor classes, inspired

y a discriminating sense of the equities involved, are an elementary ingredient of wise government. When property sold on foreclasure or execution is redeemed by the debtor or designated agent within the legal annual term of redemption, it is gross and manifest injustice to impose on he debtor the entire judgment debt and nterest, while at the same time no means afforded of recovering from the pur-naser or satisfied creditor the income and profits of which the owner or debtor has deprived during the redemption

The legislature should address itself resolutely to the enactment of such a law as will render the word "bank," when in-seribed on a public depository, the positive ynonym of security.

Our railroad legislation has been tenta-ive and trifling, owing to the prevalence of the idea that the adoption of any measureattacking transportation revenues might cause losses on operation and in-vestment, which would injure the best incrests of the state in discouraging the nstruction of new lines or the extension of existing ones. So long as the question of the regulation of railroad and general transportation charges is approached in a spirit of moderation and with the purpose to do exact justice between the corporate owers and their patrons, it is not to be apprehended that the public will be aced of any narrow-visioned hestility of judice to the organized capital repretillty of sented in transportation companies. The genius of Yanderbill long ago taught us primarily what the Hungarian zone sys-tem has fully demonstrated in later years: that minimum charges, enlarging the horinon of freedom in exchange and commer-cial intercourse, lead to such increase in the volume of traffic as makes the sum of the small profits greater than the net ncome from the higher rates which serve really to restrict internal commerce and lepress the values of communities made arer by the waste of products they can selther use nor send to market. The leg-slature should amend and improve the present rate law so as to afford the public

conscientious labors of lawgivers and icaricanly upright deeds of executive eer and th administrative servants are the conten of the noblest primer of de

of the nothest primer of democratic gov-erament. In your delegated powers you revreant the whole people of Washington. The equation of the potential trust conferred, upon you is a soleting duty which it meed not be predicted you will failed with zeal and courage, according to the light of con-stience. Lows of justice, devotion to the public welfare, indifference to the inside ous pleadings of class interests, resistance to the appeals of sectional sentiment, should inclose the exalted ground upon which your delinering each will be perwhich your deliberative acts will be p-formed. Here the randor of politics shot be a merely instructive reminiscence, teaching the reason and morid of the higher aspirations of civil life. Here fu-

tion should have no voice; into advocates; partisanship no countenance Here the hopes of a common destin-should unite all in singleness of effort and fisarm every prejudice, to the end that volume of laws favorable to all and favor ng none shall constitute the achieve of the most important legislative asset bly known to the history of the state.

J. H. M'GRAW.

TORPEDO BOATS - FINANCE Subjects Before the San Francis Chamber of Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15 .-- The annua neeting of the chamber of complete was lefd this afternoon. Among the communi-ations read was one from Secretary Her-

ert, of the navy department, in which te writes: "In reference that part of the resolu-

tions of the chamber of commerce of San Francisco which recommends that four of the torpedu boats which may be authorized should be built on the Pacific past. I would say that the same meet with my approval, provided the difference in the cost is within the proper limits." Resolutions were adopted asking the California delegation in congress to urbe the enactment of such legislation as will effect the transfer of the quarantime service throughout the country to the trol and management of the federal gov-ernment; requesting the California delegation in congress to urge upon the se retary of the navy that it is absolutely pecessary that American intercats in Ha-wall should be strengthened by the con-tinuous presence of at least one ship of

war in and about the harbor of Honolulu; also, the following: "Resolved, That in the present unsettied andition of the finances and currency of

the United States, special investigations and recommendations in accord therewith are advisable. The chamber of comi of San Francisco respectfully urges upon the honorable senate and house of repro-sentatives the appointment of a specia ommission on finance and currency. be composed of equal representation the financial, mercantile, manufacturi and producing interests of the republ

said commission to meet at Washington s soon as practicable, reporting the re-sit of its deliberations to the liminos ommittees of the senate and house of presentative as the basis for prompt gislation. "Resolved, That attested copies of this

solution he forwarded to the honorable ecretary of the treasury, and to the Cali-ornia delegation in congress, urging the ecessary legislation to secure the prompt appointment of such commission and pro viding the necessary funds to pay the ex-penses thereof."

To Work the Tramps.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 1%-Mayor Au-en brought the matter of working ten brought the matter of working the many transpand vagrants now in the city and county jalls before the common council. The city is infested with va-grants, and the prisons are scarly full. The board of supervisors therefore directed the shere? to turn over to the city officials any prisoners in the county jail confined for petty offenses, to be worked on the streets of the city. The council arranged has night to put a large force of prisoners at work on the streets

Indicted the Cashier.

OMAHA, Jan. 15.-The federal grand ury, at 2:59 this afternoon, returned an indictment against R. Contcalt, cashier of the broken Capitol National bank, of Lincoin, churging him with falsitying the books of the bank. This in the bank in which the state lost \$256,000. President Mashie is now serving a five years' sentence for the looting of the bank. Com-

Two Killed, One Injured.

Too Rapid Growth or Too Absorbing Study. Causes That Waxy, Bloodless Look of Failing Health.

MOTHERS OF GIRLS

Try Paine's Celery Compound for a Few Weeks.

The Daughter's Health Will Soon Return.

Laughor Will Disappear, and Nervousness Go.

Mothers with daughters that are yet ing often ask themselves

"How can my girls be saved from rvousness and Bfelong wenkness? It falls to the mother with her clear, houghtful eyes, to see that the health

and future happiness of her daughters is not sacrificed to excessive study or to any unreasonable excitement. The signa of fulling health and weakness; pale cheeks; languid behavior, coloriess lips, growing thinness, britability-all these ing alarm in her mind, for they point: each with its separate finger, to but one cause; thin, watery blood, and an already immined nervous system

Parents should begin at the first sympom of such tendency to change this un fortunate habit of the body. The real nerve food, Paine's celery compound, if and with the attention to regularity that any able physician's prescription requires (this remarkably effective bloodmaker and herve food is the formula of no less eminent a scientist than Professor ETward E. Phelps, M. D., LL D., of the Dartmouth Medical School), if taken as Professor Phelps urgently advises, is sure to cause forthwith a clearly observed change in the tired, badly nourished body. A single week will show that the "run down" system is appropriating more of the food that is taken into the body, and rapidly building up the weakened parts. Languor will disappear; the spirits will be raised; the nervous affections - dys-percia, neuralgia, and depression that went with the former exhausted condition-will no longer atflict the nerves. For overwrought, worried parents, for hin, pale children, for the ag-d, who are nost upt to be afflicted with rheumatism nd deeplessness, and for any who lack trength, there is nothing that progra-ice physicians rely on no invariably as juine's celery compound. It makes new blood, it stores the nervous fishers new all over the body with fresh material. It builds up the brain. It cleaness every bit of harming humor from the blood and sends it briskly through the arteries ladon with food for the despest, most vital

There's returning health and an active, ull-fed state of the blond in Paine's cel-

Reliable,

Available, Invaluable. That is what thousands of people have found Allcock's

than \$508,000.

will fructifs.

uent tax and the levy for 1894, appli

date liquidation. Richly endowed under the enabling sci, the cost of establishing and maintaining our institutions was guaranteed. Public opinion supported an immediate assumption of the dignities, equipment and responsibilities of mature statehood. Responsively, the autonomy statchood Responsively, the autonomy provided for municipalities and counties imposed burdens in excess of meeds. The severe trials of the two years past, consequent upon the reversal of the fed-

eral tariff system, the intense controversy over irreconcliable monetary dogmas, and the task of liquidation throat upon the country inopportunely by foreign security holders, causing suspension of credits, stagnation of industry and shrinkage of physical as well as productive values, have awakened every taxpayer to the tm

perative necessity of public economy. In passing, it is gratifying to reflect that throughout a reactionary period prothis of grave disorder in other sections of the country the people of Washington endured the inevitable with fortitude, and preserved on the whole a loyal, patient, law-shiding citizenship. No whitnested or sentimental interest in the specious pro-tests of forenals lawbreakers was suffered to militude against the house reaces and March 21, 1895, was \$1,000,805 25 The resources on March 3i, will be repre-ented approximately as follows: to millitate against the honor, peace and security of the state. The few instances of overt nets and violation of law were quickly condemned on every side and com-

mensurately punished.

The sound common sense and patriotism of the people, which have kept Washington in the column of same and conserva tive states, now dicinte a readjustment of fiscal policy, founded on conditions of revenue rather than theories of redemp-December 21, 1882, and the quarter ending March 21, 1893, were \$402,564 %; while the tion; such a redemption, in short, as will relieve the taxpayers of present increas-ing obligations, lessen future charges March 31, 1994, fell to \$197,167 62. Granting that the receipts between Ocagainst the public funds, and place the public credit on the most substantial basis. The problem of revision and reequal those of the same period two years ago, which would be a concession to the trenchment, arising thus at a time when the bousehold of state is deficient in many requirements essential to better government, and including, as it does, the ad-ministration of affairs in towns, cities and counties, is complex in the extreme. In-

vestigation will disclose on every hand an outgo in excess of income, a graded at-tenuation of revenue, and a perilous disregard of duty on the part of auditing agents. Extending inquiry from the state into local governments, the experiences of disparity between disbursements and recelpts will be comparable to an expansio of circles from a point of radiation. Step by step the state has been relaxing its governing relation to the fiscal conduct of counties without setting up requisite safeguards for hovest and conomic manage-ment. The widening latitude of county legislation, unprovided with adequate su-pervision and check, is developing expen-sive abuses of discretionary power. Under the numerous laws devoid of necessary restraining clauses, the interaction of local interests is favored to the constitulocal interests is favored to the prejudice of the common welfare. Insufficiency of penalty for malfeasance for negligence, and for contempt of responsibility, en-courages infirm and faithless officials, in

whom the people repose their trusts, Shamelees impositions mar the record of costs in criminal jurisprudence. The assessment system is unstable, extrava- \$275,880 17, and the audited debt was \$1,207,-

185-7 fiscal term would be deficiencies legislative expenses for the session of 1997. For the purposes of careful estimation as to positive resources the last named expenditures may be excluded as factors, protected as they fairly will be by the levy for 1896 and the collectible delin queecies available in January, 1997. How far below this \$1,500,000 limitation of re-celpts for the next fiscal term the appropriations are to be kept, should be deter-mined by consideration of the outstanding indebtedness. Omission of interest account from th

ure still has to face the dilemma of a

Strict business maxims sh

ients.

liminary survey and such other prepara tory work as would be comprehended in stimates and status of the public debt is requent oversight of computation. a study of the irrigable possibilities of the reparting from the customary methods of analyses and review the purpose will be o impress upon your benorable body the neidlous nature of a fiscal policy which Columbia river desert basin. In consider-ing the urgency of this matter it should be remembered that the arid belt comrises nearly one-fifth of the total area of is not devised on sound business princi-ples. Approximately, the state was obli-gated on October 20, 1894, \$1,550,619 56. Inthe state, and that every township therein contains 1250 acres of School land now valueless

STATE INSTITUTIONS. fuding interest account, the state debt or The cost of maintaining the state justi

ations has increased \$128,031 29 during the two years ending October 21, 1894. The otal cost of maintenance since statehood Cash of October 31, 1891. 5 25,523 75 Estimate delinquent taxes 1901-2-3, collectible at indefinite date... (57,690 65 Fifty per cent of levy for 1894 25,000 60 Other revenues. 30,341 50 s \$1,375,869 G2, a sum \$123,683 87 in excess of the outlay for all construction and im-provement during that period. About \$55,-00 was expended the last two years in per em and mileage for the several boards \$842,051 (4 That is to say, if all the revenue re-

This branch of the public service is an sources are available on March 21, only half of the current indebtedness can be extinguished. Opposed to such presump-tive collection is the fact that the total pen field for corrective and more compre ensive legislation. The laws pertaining o it are diverse, diffuse and unsymmetri cal. A many-headed system of manage-ment, trregular methods of disbursement, celpts for the fractional quarter ending extraordinary independence of control, and a growing inclination to regard the insti-tutions as means of concessions to localiotal receipts for the full quarter ending becember 31, 1893, and the quarter ending lies rather than auxiliaries of government re among the consequences. Certain oards draw warrants for quarterly main ober 31, 1894, and March 31, 1895, should tenance sums, for the use of which in detall they are not accountable to the state anditing authority. These warrants are cashed, often at a premium, and while an cest sanguine expectations, the legislaive current debt of approximately \$1.200, 60. With a repetition of the experience interest debt is thus made to pile up against the taxpayers, the funds obtained lie in banks awaiting an indefinite neces-sity for employment. The manner and of the two quarters ending March 31, 1894 the current liabilities at the outset of the next fiscal term would be nearly \$1,500.000 It will be seen, therefore, that the auticiunts of compensation for the directory officers are as varied as could have been levised. Some receive mileage; others are pated revenues for two years, collected in

advance, could scarcely redeem the cur-rent debt of March 31, 1995. Does this state of affairs not demand the most rigorous reimbursed for actual expense. Per diem a dissimilar throughout A sweeping reform as to this subject in precaution and imply the severest re-ponsibility in the law-making power? When redemption as to date is not under recommended. The management of the state institutions should be provided for in one general act, all commissions, directors, contract imperative and obligatory it is senseless to maintain permanent funds for future use while interest charges are acboards and administrative officers to be placed under the supervision of an exam-incr, who shall act under the instructions amulating on increasing promissory payof the governor in scrutinizing contracts. nvestigating methods and discipline, and govern the administration of public finan-ces. The practice of storing moneys for in making up disbursements. The foods and all supplies should be purchased under emote and indefinite expenditures when contract let to the lowest bidder, after nterest account could be reduced by their onversion is not rational. Particularly in publication of notice in leading news-papers of the trade centers of the state. this true of the state whose credit is su-Mileage should be abolished; only actual sreme and whose pledge of ultimate Houlexpenses repaid; per diem made uniform, and the authority to draw quarterly allowdation is beyond distrust, secored as it is by positive yet immeasurable resources.

ances revoked. Our public institutions, though endowed With the audited outstanding indebtedness, \$25,181.90, on October 21, 1852, the treasury contained \$145,600 MD in cash. Oc-taber 51, 1854, the treasury balance was handsomely, are as yet a charge against the revenues resulting from direct taxaion, and they must so continue to be until

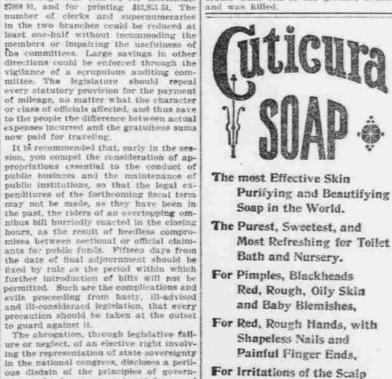
that the excessive sleeping-car rates in this state be scaled down, and that the

PITTSHURG, Jan. 15.--A strong wind oday blew over the falsework near the midge being crected over the Monongaabsurd rules of the Pullman Palace Car Company receive your attention. One of the first in importance among tela river, at Homestead, and a numbe of workmen were dashed to the ground, a distance of 30 feet. Chris Rogers was killed, Lewis Cash fatally crunhed, and the directory clauses of the constitution creative of auxiliary offices of state gov-ernment relates to the establishment of a bureau of statistics, agriculture and immi-Mike McLaughlin had his arm crushed.

Fell Down a Flight of Stales. gration. This bureau should be created SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 .-- J. J. Owen, ounder of the San Jose Mercury, who without further delay, and; either as agent rattache thereof, an expert grain inspecto should be provided for to protect wheat shipments against the forced deductions of had come to San Francisco to take a po-sition on the Call, was taken with apo value inflicted on the farming communities by unjust classification at railroad termiplexy this morning and fell down a flight

of stairs. When picked up the venerable journalist was dead. Fell From the Firth Wheel. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.-James Bai

ments, and mass innumerable petty leak-ages from the treasury. The last assem-bly carried 107 employes, who cost the state \$19,801 for salaries alone. The outhay for mileage was \$7239.60; for incidentals \$7008.0; and for printing \$12,552.51. The number of cierks and supernumeraries in the two backs and supernumeraries who assisted in creeting the immense Firth wheel at the Misiwinter fair, was taking the wheel apart today when a cro broke. Hain fell to the ground, 60 feet



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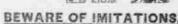
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