

The Democrat.

STITES & NUTTING. Editors and Proprietors.

One woman succeeded in voting in Chicago in the last election, and the result is that the vote of the entire district has been challenged.

Taking the officers holding honorary rank into account there are 205 generals in the British army, or nearly one general for every 10 soldiers.

Springer was made chairman of the committee on ways and means, Mills that of commerce, and Hermann was given a place on rivers and harbor committee.

The biggest orange tree in America is claimed to be in Tennessee. It is 15 feet in circumference and 40 feet high. The yield this year is expected to reach 10,000 oranges.

In St. Louis recently a large building in one of the best business streets of the city was torn down, simply because it was "hoodooed," which shows that superstition still has a strong hold on some people.

Of the 2000,000,000 persons who were carried last year on steam vessels but 65 were killed. This shows that this means of travel is the safest in the world.

When all the facts are brought to light it will be found that Minister Eggn, by his indelicacy and impulsiveness, has created much of the bad blood existing between the United States and Chile.

Astronomers recently observed by photography a solar disturbance lasting 15 minutes, in which vapors ascended to a distance of 80,000 miles. The compass needle was sensibly affected, and the effect was presumed to have been caused by a meteor striking the sun.

A dispatch from London says: The importance of Swansea as a point of export for tin plate to the United States by the crown is remarkable in recent years. During the three months ending June 30, this year's figures reach the phenomenal total of 1,077,323 boxes.

All which shows that the claim that tin in commercial quantities is being manufactured in the United States is not true.

The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the lower court, declaring the provision in the New York law providing for solitary confinement of persons condemned to death, and other features, unconstitutional. The legality of punishment decreed by means of electricity was not attacked.

The attempts to produce rain in the presidency of Madras, India, have proved a failure. Several attempts have been made, by exploding dynamite and rockets at high elevations, to compel the clouds to yield their moisture in the form of rain, but only one was successful, and scoffers say it would have rained anyway.

UNRECIPROCIETY. The simile of the jag handle still describes accurately the administration's so-called reciprocity treaties. So far as benefits to the people are concerned they are all on the side of the foreigners.

The Blaine-McKinley style of reciprocity untaxes foreigners only. The new arrangement, with Germany, if ratified by the reichstag, will reduce the taxes paid by Germans on a variety of American food products, but it will not take one penny of taxation from any German products consumed by Americans.

German beet sugar is already on the free list. The promise that the duty would be restored by the president if Germany did not make the concessions demanded in her tariff schedules is too transparent to deceive any except those who want to be deceived. If it were carried out it would simply restore a tax on our own people.

And if it is carried out it would enable the sugar producers of other countries to raise their price on account of the shortened supply in this market.

To reimpose arbitrarily a tax upon sugar, coffee, tea or hides, in the interest of reciprocity or anything else, would throw away the presidential election in advance. And Mr. Harrison is not likely to do that—least not until Mr. Blaine is made the nominee of his party!

Reciprocity has taught the voters of this country that the tariff is a tax paid by consumers. And they are likely to wax with new emphasis, why the people of the United States are not as deserving of relief from taxes on their necessities as are the people of foreign lands.—New York World.

One of the amusing things that has come to the notice of Oregon people lately is the remarkable assiduity and zeal with which the Washington correspondent of the Oregonian has labored to create the impression that there was a great split in the democratic party in congress. About a week ago this sprightly spirit began enlarging upon this fatal division. One day he would tell of it and the next day he would reiterate his statement of the previous day and this he kept up until he has now had overdone the credulity of the readers of even the Oregonian. But wonderful to relate, he now says that the split will be healed up so far as congress is concerned, but that the split will spread to the rank and file of the party and ruin it. There are evidences that the correspondent received instructions from headquarters to change his tactics and lay the scene of his story where its untruthfulness could not be so easily proven.

AD TO SMALLER. The Albany Democrat declines an item we copied from that paper because we made a typographical error of one letter in one word. The Democrat is not showing a large degree of smallness in not pointing out the error so as to make itself understood. Democracy in action the republicanism in Marion is beginning to show signs of the belly-ache, anyhow.—Reform Journal.

Some time ago the Democrat said: President Livingston, of the Georgia alliance declares that between democracy and the alliance, he will adhere to the former under all circumstances. The purpose was to show that this great alliance leader could not afford to stray away after a third party when the democratic party was about to succeed to power. The Journal took the item and published it but changed the letter "n" in the word "former" to "th" thus making it to mean the exact opposite of what we said. On a former occasion the Journal in cold type misrepresented the Democrat about a matter which the Democrat had nothing to say. It was asked in the most friendly and journalistic way to correct and set the Democrat right before its readers. This it refused and neglected to do. Then because the Democrat protests against such treatment the Journal calls us "small." We never object to being called "small" because we have no intention of making the Democrat say things it had never said, and then refusing to make the amendment, however.

HARRISON AND ARTHUR.

The following tables, showing the totals of receipts and expenditures of the year of Arthur, are worth thoughtful study: THE HARRISON YEAR.

1890-91. Ordinary expenditures.....\$431,304.47 Extraordinary expenditures.....134,947.63

Total expenditures.....\$566,252.10 Total receipts.....438,554.33 Excess of expenditures.....\$127,697.77

1883-84. Ordinary expenditures.....\$265,408.37 Extraordinary expenditures.....134,178.75

Total expenditures.....\$399,587.12 Total receipts.....308,287.51

Excess of expenditures.....\$91,299.61

It will be noticed first, that the "extraordinary expenditures" are in round numbers the same (\$134,947.63 in both years.) These are for the sinking fund and bond purchases for the redemption of the national debt. The excess of the total expenditures over total receipts in Mr. Arthur's year is only \$1,990.00, while he kept the current expenses of government \$113,000,000 inside the current receipts for the year. The year before a surplus had remained over all expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, and he applied \$1,990,000 of this to the payment of the national debt. After making the obligatory purchases for the sinking fund, he would have still a surplus of nearly \$100,000,000 for the year, after paying all expenses of his year's administration outside of that connected with the redemption of the national debt.

In the Harrison year, with the same amount applied as debt expenditures as in the Arthur year and with receipts much larger, the total expenditures exceed the total receipts by over \$7,000,000. The ordinary expenditures, exclusive of payments on debt account, are within \$27,000,000 of the total receipts, and this without the aid of the sinking fund and the deficit from appearing, the administration used \$63,000,000 of the trust fund for the redemption of national bank notes, which the Reed congress turned into the general fund of the treasury for use to hide the expected deficit.

This is in no sense a part of the surplus that Mr. Arthur simply drew on his surplus to make a larger debt payment than was obligatory for the year. Mr. Harrison spent the whole of the year's income, exhausted all the surplus of available cash, and was still short of the amount required for the sinking fund, that he was obliged to use the National Bank-Note Redemption fund to meet the emergency created by extravagance.

Republicans did not think much of Arthur. They would not nominate him. But what do they think of him now, when they compare the cold figures of a year of his administration with a year of Harrison? Harrison cost the country \$400,000,000, or 38 per cent more than Arthur did. Do they think he is worth it to the party or to the country.—St. Louis Republic.

TO THE POINT. So it seems that we are not to have even the best boasted of free sugar after the first of the year. If the president reimposes the duty it will be doubly true, first by the tariff imposed, and also by the honesty to be paid to sugar manufacturers. Our foreign governors obligate their people to pay taxes on food imports, we are to tax our own people on sugar and other things we have to import. This has not even. It appears that the reciprocity treaties that we have heard so much about after all only proposed treaties not yet ratified. We suspect there is a good deal of hypocrisy in the whole matter, but considering its ostensible source this was to be expected.—Tribune.

This calls to mind again what scores of people all over the country seemed to have lost sight of, that the free list of reciprocity clauses in the McKinley bill. What is that clause? It applies only to sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides. It provides that when in the opinion of the president the government of any country producing and exporting any or all of the above named articles imposes duties or other exactions upon the application of other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States may be deemed to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend by proclamation that effect the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just and in such case and under such restrictions as he shall see fit to impose, and he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend by proclamation that effect the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just and in such case and under such restrictions as he shall see fit to impose, and he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend by proclamation that effect the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just and in such case and under such restrictions as he shall see fit to impose.

WE AFFIRM. Some days ago the Democrat, in speaking of the report that the reason for Crisp's election to the speakership was to be found in the fact that he and his lieutenant were in favor of changing the attitude of the democrats with reference to the tariff question, said that no greater mistake could be made and closed up the article by saying: "But if a Democrat would expect and hope for a defeat of the party if it should now desert its tariff views."

For this an esteemed democrat who says he has been a close reader of this paper for twenty years asks us to task and asks if the editor of the Democrat is now going to turn his back on the work of a life time devoted to building up the democratic party. No, verily, the Democrat does not propose to turn its back on the great and disinterested work done by the democratic party. It is that very thing which we protest the party has not done. For years democrats with an selfish, patriotic devotion have labored in aid of reason to enlighten the people up to a comprehension of the very wickedness of the tariff, to establish a protection scheme by which they may be able to stand on their own feet, and to show the people that the tariff is a tax on the people, and that the tariff is a tax on the people, and that the tariff is a tax on the people.

At the recent election in Boston the democratic electors elected the mayor by 15,086 majority. This majority is larger than was given Governor Russell last month though the vote was nearly as large as in the gubernatorial election. Massachusetts is destined to soon become permanently democratic. It is a matter of surprise to republicans that the republican state whose people are the most intelligent should be the first to become converted to the true faith. But it is just what democrats look for.

WASHINGTON. (From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1891.

Speaker Crisp may have made some promises before his election as speaker—some men ever occupied the position who had not done so in their canvass for votes, but he has made few, if any, promises since his election. He lets the other fellows do the talking while he does double duty as a thinker; he knows that it will be impossible to so arrange the committee assignments that all the democratic members of the House will be pleased, and if those who enjoy his confidence may be selected he will devote himself principally to the task of making an equitable distribution of the chairmanships and places upon the important committees between the various sections of the country; believing that no representative will allow his personal disappointment to make him angry when he sees that his section is fully represented. It is now almost certain that the lists of committees will not be announced until after the Christmas recess, and it is expected that Speaker Crisp will, after all the members have been given a chance to be heard, retire to his home in Georgia, or to some other place, where he can devote his time during the recess to making up the committees.

All sorts of gossip about the chairmanships and the making up of the important committees may be heard, but about the only thing that everybody seems to be agreed upon is that the Ways and Means committee, which deals with tariff matters, will be dominated by northern and western members, whoever its chairman may be. The general opinion is that Mr. Mills can have the chairmanship of this committee in the McKinley bill, but some of the close friends say that he will not take the place, several reasons being given why he will not; one of them being that if there is an extra session of the Texas legislature in the Spring he will be a candidate for the unexpired term in the senate of ex-senator Reagan—now temporarily being filled by Senator Chilton—and that if he is elected he will resign his place in the House. But there are those who think that that is just the reason why he should take the chairmanship. They argue that for Crisp to tender this important place to Mr. Mills and for him to accept it would show that no bad blood was left by the hot fight of the nomination, and that the committee could from the first take up the business of the House without any delay.

The Salem Statesman gets off a good joke on Salem's live and popular mayor, Peter D'Arcy. It publishes the pictures of the mayors of London, New York and Salem, under the head: "Which is the best looking?"

Mrs. Frances Zintek has sued the Stinson Mill company, of Ballard, Wash., for \$30,000 damages, for the death of her husband, who was killed by a falling log last May. It is alleged that the lumber was piled loosely and without cross-pieces, and that the negligence of the part of the company precipitated the accident. Men are very valuable after they are dead.

Here is a view taken of our heavy rains that is worth considering: "The excessive rainfall, the special feature of Oregon weather, has a demoralizing effect upon the Colorado and the rainmaker, a hungry for rain and the rainmaker, a tree of the land. The peculiar forest tree of Oregon is the hemlock, and when we destroy it we will cut as much as the timber produced and more to build canals and bridges."

Representative Callahan, of Indiana, will be offered in the House by Representatives Cooper, of Indiana, and Knies, of Tennessee. The latter gentleman says that his resolution will be for an investigation of the method used and is intended to avenge some of the tax payers money that now goes through leaks which he thinks are in the machine. Mr. Cooper is particularly interested in going for Gen. Raum, he being of the opinion that the investigation by the last congress was not as impartial as it might have been. Both resolutions will not be adopted, but the probability will be acceptable to both gentlemen.

Gen. Forney, of Alabama, who was the senior democratic member of the House Committee on Appropriations in the last congress, has, on account of his age and somewhat failing health, declined the chairmanship of that committee, which was tendered him by Speaker Crisp. It is believed here that Representative Hadden, of Indiana, will, in the interest of general retrenchment in the appropriations, be put at the head of that committee.

Speaker Crisp pleased those members who wished to get the cash for their mileage before Christmas by announcing at the short session of the House held on Saturday, previous to the adjournment until Wednesday, the membership of committees on accounts and on mileage, as follows: Accounts—Rusk (Md), Cooper (Ind.), Dickerson, (Ky.), Moses, (S. C.), Seerley, (Iowa), Pearson, (Ohio), Quackenbush, (N. Y.), Griswold, (Pa.), and Cutting, (Cal). Mileage—Castle, (Minn.), Crawford, (N. C.), and Kendall, (Ky.) Caldwell, (Ohio), and Fells, (Iowa).

Representative Callahan, of Texas, one of the best fitted men in public life for the position, has decided to accept the democratic vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission, which Mr. Harrison tendered to him some time ago. His nomination will go to the senate at once, and he will forward his resignation of the seat in the House to the governor of Texas.

It was rumored that some of the regulars, some of the proposed taking steps to have treacherous declare Senator Hill's seat vacant, because of his not having appeared to be sworn in and of his retaining the office of governor of New York, but the most diligent inquiry failed to confirm the story.

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NEW YORK, Dec 21.—Russell Sage, whom the bomb-thrower, Norcross, tried to kill with dynamite, has again been threatened in a similar way. Saturday night a wild looking man rang the bell to his house and forced his way in. He had a pistol in his hand and threatened to kill Sage. Mrs. Sage heard the man and came down. He told her he had written a letter demanding \$500, and must have it at once or he would blow the house up. The man had scarcely said this when Mrs. Sage, fragile as she is, rushed forward. She made one quick dash at the scoundrel, and, fastener her fingers into his neck, held him for a moment with such a grip that his pale face became almost black. Then she broke him out of the door. The house is now guarded day and night.

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MEMOIRS. WHEAT, 60 CENTS.

The following from the Salem Journal is a new phase of the matter, and probably a correct one. The statement that a company should be compelled to pay license just like any other saloon-keeper, and it should pay taxes just like any other company.

"The tailor said he'd mend my clothes as soon as he could do them up for me, and I urged him to send them to me. And so he did; but I, alas, must dress as you see me, because, forsooth, by some mistake he sent them to me."

A terrible warning comes from Pendleton. It should prove a lesson to all young men. "A Pendleton young man, in a moment of great generosity, gave a young lady a ring. But some time after, when his ardor had cooled, he demanded the return of the gift. The lady refused to give up her ring, but he managed to obtain possession of it, and kept it, for which action she had him arrested for larceny, and he was fined \$100, besides being obliged to return the watch."

A son born to Mr and Mrs J. E. Bond in Eugene, has been named William McKinley. That boy will scream loud, cry on the high notes, kick high, live high and cost 60 per cent more than most children to keep.

The report of the grand jury of Baker county, at the recent term of circuit court in Baker City, was a remarkable document. The jury even examined the city calaboose. The grand jury found that there is no such grand jurist. It is no wonder the county gets sued for its state laws.

People coming from Spokane Falls report dull times there, in fact declare the city to be "flat." There is a prosperity look to the city, however, though, and it is often a habit of people after visiting a city and only getting a glance at affairs to cry "flat." The real estate sales there are given as \$7,000,000 for the year up to Dec 18.

How about Astoria, well, read the following from the Astorian: A gentleman writes to the Town Talk and wants to know what the chances would be to lay out a road from the city to the coast, to establish a flour mill in this city. "No chance at all. Last year was the year of the timber famine, and the good citizens would like to have a rest for a little while. They are very busy just now building railroads—in their mind."

The Salem Statesman gets off a good joke on Salem's live and popular mayor, Peter D'Arcy. It publishes the pictures of the mayors of London, New York and Salem, under the head: "Which is the best looking?"

Mrs. Frances Zintek has sued the Stinson Mill company, of Ballard, Wash., for \$30,000 damages, for the death of her husband, who was killed by a falling log last May. It is alleged that the lumber was piled loosely and without cross-pieces, and that the negligence of the part of the company precipitated the accident. Men are very valuable after they are dead.

Here is a view taken of our heavy rains that is worth considering: "The excessive rainfall, the special feature of Oregon weather, has a demoralizing effect upon the Colorado and the rainmaker, a hungry for rain and the rainmaker, a tree of the land. The peculiar forest tree of Oregon is the hemlock, and when we destroy it we will cut as much as the timber produced and more to build canals and bridges."

Representative Callahan, of Indiana, will be offered in the House by Representatives Cooper, of Indiana, and Knies, of Tennessee. The latter gentleman says that his resolution will be for an investigation of the method used and is intended to avenge some of the tax payers money that now goes through leaks which he thinks are in the machine. Mr. Cooper is particularly interested in going for Gen. Raum, he being of the opinion that the investigation by the last congress was not as impartial as it might have been. Both resolutions will not be adopted, but the probability will be acceptable to both gentlemen.

Gen. Forney, of Alabama, who was the senior democratic member of the House Committee on Appropriations in the last congress, has, on account of his age and somewhat failing health, declined the chairmanship of that committee, which was tendered him by Speaker Crisp. It is believed here that Representative Hadden, of Indiana, will, in the interest of general retrenchment in the appropriations, be put at the head of that committee.

Speaker Crisp pleased those members who wished to get the cash for their mileage before Christmas by announcing at the short session of the House held on Saturday, previous to the adjournment until Wednesday, the membership of committees on accounts and on mileage, as follows: Accounts—Rusk (Md), Cooper (Ind.), Dickerson, (Ky.), Moses, (S. C.), Seerley, (Iowa), Pearson, (Ohio), Quackenbush, (N. Y.), Griswold, (Pa.), and Cutting, (Cal). Mileage—Castle, (Minn.), Crawford, (N. C.), and Kendall, (Ky.) Caldwell, (Ohio), and Fells, (Iowa).

Representative Callahan, of Texas, one of the best fitted men in public life for the position, has decided to accept the democratic vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission, which Mr. Harrison tendered to him some time ago. His nomination will go to the senate at once, and he will forward his resignation of the seat in the House to the governor of Texas.

It was rumored that some of the regulars, some of the proposed taking steps to have treacherous declare Senator Hill's seat vacant, because of his not having appeared to be sworn in and of his retaining the office of governor of New York, but the most diligent inquiry failed to confirm the story.

SEATTLE, Wash Dec 21.—Vandals entered the rooms of Blake, Cole & Co. at 108 Commercial street, and destroyed the contents of the store, which was insured for \$25,000. The fire was caused by a gas stove, and the loss is estimated at \$10,000. The police are hunting for the vandals.

NEW YORK, Dec 21.—Russell Sage, whom the bomb-thrower, Norcross, tried to kill with dynamite, has again been threatened in a similar way. Saturday night a wild looking man rang the bell to his house and forced his way in. He had a pistol in his hand and threatened to kill Sage. Mrs. Sage heard the man and came down. He told her he had written a letter demanding \$500, and must have it at once or he would blow the house up. The man had scarcely said this when Mrs. Sage, fragile as she is, rushed forward. She made one quick dash at the scoundrel, and, fastener her fingers into his neck, held him for a moment with such a grip that his pale face became almost black. Then she broke him out of the door. The house is now guarded day and night.

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