

THE WOOL MARKET.

For some time Democratic papers on the coast, following the lead of the San Francisco Examiner, have attempted to create an impression that since the passage of the Wilson bill there had been a briskness in the wool market. This has met a prompt denial by the Republican press, and those who have been engaged in the sheep business for years know that the market for the product is lower since the Democracy began tinkering with tariff than for a long time previously.

To settle this controversy definitely and for all time, we publish an extract from a circular issued by Justice, Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., for September 20, 1894. This firm is well known all over the country, and absolute reliance may be placed in its figures. The following is the quotation: "Since the first of September the demand for American wool has been light. Prices are nominally unchanged, but the tone of the market has been decidedly in buyers' favor. Sellers of wool have been unsuccessful in their efforts to interest manufacturers in the very light supply, and since the disappointment in the opening of the London sales, the desire to realize has increased. Sellers of wool have generally looked forward to an advance at the London wool auctions, and have been buoyed up with expectations of sufficient advance in the markets of the world to quicken the lagging demand for American wool to the last clip of which there is a shortage in comparison with the clip of '93, estimated at 25,000,000 lbs. Ordinarily such a shortage would have stimulated buying here, but as manufacturers now have the over-stocked markets of the world to draw from, and as wool can be brought from London in less time and at a lower cost than from any of the important wool growing sections of the United States, they are indifferent to any shortage in the home clip. The mills are busier than they have been at any time for fifteen months, but they are either using the foreign wool that has accumulated in London or else are drawing upon the American wool bought so freely during the mid-summer excitement preceding the final settlement of the tariff question. For the first time we have the anomaly of busy woolen mills with a dull market for raw material. An improved future has been expected as an outcome of the London wool sales; also from a feeling of security on the part of manufacturers growing out of the decision of the board of general appraisers, that the reduced duties upon manufactures of wool under the new tariff law are not to go into effect until the 1st of January 1895. The McKinley law will therefore be in force up to that date, and in the interval foreigners will be unable to share the American market to any increased extent with our home mills which for over three months longer will continue to have high protective duties upon wools with free raw material. It shall be hoped that an advancing tendency will be developed during the progress of the London wool sales which will demonstrate that American fine wools at present prices are as cheap as foreign."

ECONOMY.

Never in the history of the country has there been such an urgent demand for economy among the working classes as at present. Wages have been lowered, values have depreciated, and greater shifts must be made to earn a livelihood than were before deemed necessary. Heretofore America has been a land of plenty, and one could earn by long hours of labor sufficient to live comfortably in any other country. But this is no longer true of the United States, and the mechanic and artisan now realizes the fact that he has no advantage over the skilled laborer of other nations. The change has come, and it must be met bravely and patiently. If receipts are less expenses must be reduced, or in the struggle for existence men will be driven to the wall. To make matters equal there should be a horizontal reduction in all departments. If the price of labor has decreased all matters which enter into the cost of living should suffer an equal reduction. Clothing, house rent, and taxes must be on a lower basis, and this will require a curtailment of many desires which have not been considered in the line of economy. If a dollar is worth more hours of labor to the bread winner it should have an increased value to the official and professional man. Otherwise there would be an unjust discrimination, which would in a little while create privileged classes in this republic the same as exist in European monarchies. The pruning hook must be applied without partiality, and all classes and conditions should bear their burden of the distress caused by business stagnation. If the value of money can thus be made the same to each and every citizen the result of financial stringency will not be felt so keenly. To do this effectually committees should be appointed by cities, counties and states to examine into public expenditures, and see where the pruning could be made the most judiciously. Tax payers cannot afford to pay the same wage to their public servants that they did a few years ago, and sacrifices must be made on the part of officials. Together with the depression in all departments of industries there has been marked decrease in the selling price of products of the soil, and this is particularly true of wheat in Oregon. While there is not the same necessity

to call the attention of farmers to the practice of economy, still their condition may be bettered by careful judgment being exercised in planting crops. The soil of the northwest cannot be exalted anywhere, and if one product does not pay another may. If wheat brings only 30 cents a bushel in the market by feeding hogs or cattle as much as 50 cents may be realized. A careful management of products to bring the largest returns is the very basis of economy, and there can be no better practical illustration of it than on a farm. There may be lessons learned by experience now that will be profitable in the future. The depression cannot continue always, and when business again becomes brisk habits of economy formed from necessity will be of incalculable benefit. This may be considered a period of tuition and when the proper time for graduation comes the people will be stronger, better and more intelligent to meet the vicissitudes of life.

THE CONTEST IN NEW YORK.

The nomination of Senator Hill for governor of New York is no doubt the action of the Tammany ring of politicians, who will make a strong effort to carry the state for the Democracy in November. But this is very improbable. The Republican nominee, ex-Vice President Morton, is very popular, and will no doubt carry the full strength of his party. Tammany has not the power in political matters that it once had, and will not dictate the policy and nominees of the successful party hereafter. Its star has set, and it is no longer the controlling influence in national affairs. The country Democracy is opposed to it, and will not give its candidate that enthusiastic support that is requisite for success. It is a bad year for Democrats, and rings and cliques are not in good repute. In the great battle just fought in congress Harmony did not develop harmony in its own ranks, and while Mr. Hill pretended to be in sympathy with the party he did not fully endorse neither the Wilson nor the Gorman faction. Aside from his own testimony that he is a Democrat, there is no other evidence of the fact to convince those who are skeptical on the question. According to the well known rules of evidence his statement is unquestionably that of an interested witness, and will carry no weight with the jury of the American people. But the battle in November will be on the same ground that it was in Oregon in June and in Maine in September. The people will not vote for any party merely for the sake of the prestige which may be attached to the name; but will carefully consider the stand that each has taken upon the great economic questions which have agitated the people for the past two years. Democracy has been the champion of free trade, and the Republicans have favored protection to American industries. These are the issues that will shape the campaign in all the November states, and the electors in New York, the same as those in Iowa, Illinois and Massachusetts, will vote in favor of that party who they believe will support a national policy that will make it easier for them to maintain their families. It will be a campaign for bread, inaugurated by broad-winners for the protection of their homes. All the subtle schemes that may be devised and put in operation by the shrewd politicians who control Tammany cannot divert the attention of the people from the real object of the struggle. Two years of free-trade have bankrupted the nation; have reduced many of our people from affluence to poverty and want; have closed up factories and put out the fires in furnaces, and have reduced the wages of labor to the European standard. This is enough of the experience. A change must take place, and be inaugurated as soon as possible. Hill, in New York, will be defeated because he represents Democracy, and not because of any personal objection to the man. This will be true all over the country. It is a Republican year, and the struggle will continue in that direction until the halls of congress and the chair of the executive are in possession of Republican protectionists.

WHEAT AND HOGS.

The wheat market is very quiet, and farmers claim that the price paid at railroad points in Eastern Oregon make grain-growing unprofitable. If this is a fact our farmers should do something with their wheat except selling it at a loss, and in this connection feeding it to hogs is being discussed. A Chicago man has determined that what is worth ninety cents a bushel in this way. Twelve bushels by actual experiment added 188 pounds to the weight of four hogs. Pork is worth at live weight 52 to 6 cents per pound, and the twelve bushels of wheat at the lowest price yielded ninety cents per bushel. All the experiments which have been made go to show that better results can be attained by feeding wheat to hogs than corn, and this is something the farmers of Eastern Oregon should bear in mind. In this same line a successful Indiana farmer and stock raiser says: "I have not sold a bushel of wheat for four years. I feed it all on the farm. I rotate my stock, fattening cattle in the spring, when the pasture is abundant; hogs in the summer and fall, when they take on the most lard and late lambs during the winter, when they can always be bought cheap, and they nibble straw instead of gnawing out in my pasture land. I always fatten my stock on wheat, and from experience consider it from 20 to 40 per cent cheaper than corn. Wheat is worth 80 cents per bushel on the farm for feeding."

THE MUGWUMP DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The mugwump Democratic press of New York do not take kindly to the nomination of D. B. Hill for governor. Portland is rapidly coming into prominence. A highly sensational double tragedy has been followed by a million dollar fire. This has been a year of phenomena. Forest fires have devastated Minnesota and Wisconsin, and a tornado is now raging in the south. As the facts are becoming known in regard to the battle of Yalu river the victory of the Japanese is more pronounced. It was a Trafalgar defeat for the Chinese. Brazil has given formal announcement of the abrogation of the treaty existing between that country and the United States. This is one of the effects of the passage of the Wilson bill. The Democrats of Washington have met in convention at North Yakima and nominated a ticket to lead the forlorn hope in November. It is a bad year for Democracy in that state, the same as in all others. Yesterday President Cleveland granted pardon and amnesty to all Moronians, convicted of polygamy. This is on condition that hereafter they will obey the laws of the country as regards the marriage relation. The campaign in Washington is becoming interesting, and the Republican ticket is expected to be elected by a large majority. This will insure the election of two Republican senators, and these are very much needed in the upper branch of congress. It is expected that other countries will follow the action taken by Brazil, and abrogate the existing reciprocity treaties now in operation with the United States. Thus the benefits of free-trade are becoming apparent to the people of the country. The Japanese have displayed good generalship in the battles fought with the Chinese, and the soldiers have done good fighting. Modern civilization is far ahead of that which prevailed in the middle ages, and Japan is the opponent of Asiatic advancement. Oregon's wheat crop is the largest ever harvested, and the price is the lowest ever offered. Grain in the northwest is rapidly accumulating at every railroad station, and it is a debatable question with farmers whether it will remunerate them to dispose of it at the ruling price. A great portion of it will be fed to hogs and cattle. Colorado bubbles like a pot with the candidacy of Waite, says an exchange, the orators on both sides going off like the cracking of thunders under it, illuminating little save their own egotisms and that of the bumptious and ostentatious donkey which they respectively extol and antagonize. Some currents of political sense may in time flow into the territory, lifting and dissipating the fogs of Populism and other branding and misanthropic heresies, but they do not as yet seem to have set in that direction. A commonwealth that can tolerate a Waite in the governor's chair for one year, and seriously put him up for another, is in particularly evil case, needing an immense influx of political enlightenment and reformation. The strength of the movement of bolting Democrats in Louisiana exceeds expectations. The meeting held in New Orleans on the 17th numbered some 4000 people, none of whom had ever acted with the Republican party. The leaders comprised some of the leading citizens of the state. Among the speakers was Mr. Wilkinson, a brother of Mr. Cleveland's collector of the port, and the temporary chairman was Mr. Kernohan, collector of the port during Cleveland's first term. Many of the participants are men who were at the front of the anti-tobacco party, and who drove that powerful "noxious" from the limits of the state. They resolved to act with Republicans for protection to American industry, and to work in the coming election to send a delegation to congress on that basis. The Pendleton Tribune wants a change in opponents, as the following, gleaned from yesterday's issue, will demonstrate: "There is a good field for a Democratic newspaper. A large number of Democrats in the city and county would liberally subscribe to the establishment of such an enterprise. A newspaper man would do well conducting a clean

WHAT WE HAVE LOST.

Under the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley law, says the Toledo Blade, Spain felt constrained to reduce her high duties on American imports into Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the reciprocity agreement entered into, our trade with those two islands rapidly increased. Our millers gained complete control of their flour trade. American pork, beef, lard, fish and vegetables found a vastly increased market. Machinery, hardware, cotton goods, and manufactured goods of all kinds went from this country into the islands on a largely increased scale. The British consul general at Havana reported to his government that under the reciprocity agreement the United States had secured the market of the Spanish West Indies, and that it was hopeless for British merchants to try to compete. But the Gorman tariff bill repealed the McKinley law, including the reciprocity clauses, and thus took from the president the power of imposing duties on West Indian sugar and other products—whose power was the lever which moved Spain to agree to reciprocity trade regulations. The Gorman law also imposes a 40 per cent duty on all imported raw sugars. Hence Spain has cancelled the reciprocity agreement, and once more American flour and grain, meats and meat products, vegetables, machinery and manufactured goods must pay a high duty. English merchants can now successfully compete with us, our export trade with Cuba and Porto Rico will be cut down fully one-half. This is an example of the manner in which we are going to conquer the markets of the world according to Professor Wilson.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Besides the reciprocity with Brazil, which will lapse entirely January 1, next, the United States has entered into other similar arrangements with other nations under the authority conferred by the McKinley act. The arrangements are with Spain and Cuba and Porto Rico, with the Dominican republic, with Guatemala, with Germany, Nicaragua, Honduras, Austria, Salvador, and Haiti. The last named in the British colonies of Trinidad, Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, Nevis, Dominica the Windward Islands, British Guiana and Jamaica. The first of these arrangements was made with Brazil January 23, 1892, and the last with Salvador, November 29, 1892. It is expected that Brazil will be followed by all the other nations concerned, with the possible exception of Spain, which will proceed more leisurely in the hope of negotiating a treaty to replace the commercial arrangements.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—By a steamer which arrived from the Orient, news was received of the escape of 2000 prisoners from Siberia. The men were employed in the construction of the Siberian railway, and had, as late developments proved, been planning escape for some time. The escape was effected at Yokohama, where the men overpowered the Russian soldiers, who were guarding them, and securing all arms they could, fled. They intend to give the Russian government as good as they can, and it is believed they are now safely within the borders of that country, trying to secure passage to more distant parts. The Russian government has forwarded a request to the Korean officials to assist in the capture of the refugees, and has had them ever as fast as apprehended, to Russian authorities.

London, Sept. 25.—The European bourses are affected by the news of the escape of the prisoners, which is regarded as one of the most important events of the year. It is feared as the event of his death his successor would seize the opportunity to secure naval ports on the Pacific and encourage the development of the Panama canal. The Chinese government has denied the Russian troops have gone to Korea or that Russia has any intention of doing anything calculated to disturb the peace of Europe.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Besides the reciprocity with Brazil, which will lapse entirely January 1, next, the United States has entered into other similar arrangements with other nations under the authority conferred by the McKinley act. The arrangements are with Spain and Cuba and Porto Rico, with the Dominican republic, with Guatemala, with Germany, Nicaragua, Honduras, Austria, Salvador, and Haiti. The last named in the British colonies of Trinidad, Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, Nevis, Dominica the Windward Islands, British Guiana and Jamaica. The first of these arrangements was made with Brazil January 23, 1892, and the last with Salvador, November 29, 1892. It is expected that Brazil will be followed by all the other nations concerned, with the possible exception of Spain, which will proceed more leisurely in the hope of negotiating a treaty to replace the commercial arrangements.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—By a steamer which arrived from the Orient, news was received of the escape of 2000 prisoners from Siberia. The men were employed in the construction of the Siberian railway, and had, as late developments proved, been planning escape for some time. The escape was effected at Yokohama, where the men overpowered the Russian soldiers, who were guarding them, and securing all arms they could, fled. They intend to give the