## HIGH IDEAL PROSTITUTED TO BASE ADVANTAGE.

Commenting upon the approaching departure to Honolulu of Admiral Walker of the American navy to establish a naval station, the London Times says:

"This seems to mark a precipitate descent from the pinnacle of virtue on which President Cleveland took his stand a short time ago. It is easy to understand the advantages that would accrue to the United States navy from the possession of such an advantageous place as Pearl harbor. The civilized world has also every reason to be contented with the United States to protect those islands, even though such protection seems to have no other meaning than confirmation of the provisional government. What seems perplexing is the contrast between this concession to sordid expediency and the lofty resolution expressed by President Cleveland hardly three months ago.

"It is impossible to question the correctness of the canons of national morality then laid down by him that one cannot help inquiring what has since occurred to invalidate them. Neither the house of representatives nor the senate has repudiated his high moral principles. Possibly the recent electoral successes of the republican party have filled the president's mind with apprehension. A great reverse to his party often has a debilitating effect upon a president's nerves. Moreover, President Cleveland had no idea that President Dole and his friends were such obstinate people. We can well understand how thoroughly unpleasant and unpopular it would be to land American marines in order to put down the provisional government and restore the queen; but when all is urged that can be urged in behalf of frail statesmanship, it must be confessed that the surrender of the president of the United States to the other president is not too dignified.

## WAYS OF THE LOBBY.

A few weeks ago a chapter was given, telling of the ways of the Washington lobby. Here is another:

The story of the Choctaw net proceeds claim is a fine illustration of lobby patience. Dickens, in his "American Notes" half a century ago, told of meeting on a Western steamboat Peter Pitchlynn, head of the Choctaw lobby, on his way home from Washington, sick at heart over the latest of successive failures to obtain the money from Congress. That was in 1842. The claim was then ten years old. It was fifty-six years old, and half of it was pledged over and over again to the lobby before congress made the appropriation for it.

The Choctaw lobby was "sick at heart" many times after that meeting between Dickens and Pitchlynn, but it never abandoned the trail. In 1853 Pitchlynn took up his residence in Washington. Here he lived and directed the Choctaw lobby, except for a period during the war, almost continuously until his death in 1881. He married here and raised a family, bequeathing to his children this claim and a complicated relationship with the lobby.

Pitchlynn's life was bound up in this claim. He discounted enough of its expectations to give him some means, for others were inspired by his faith that one day the claim would be paid. Debts were incurred, with promises to pay when the net proceeds came in. Large financial transactions took place, based on transfers of individual interests in the claim. Even Col. Tom Scott, astute and hard headed in money matters, paid $75,000 in cash and gave a promise for as much more to purchase one man's lobby interest in this claim. The man he bought from was John T. Cochrane. The time he bought was in 1856. The claim was not paid for until 1888. And the person on whose advice Col. Scott invested his good money was so shrewd an old stager in Washington ways as Judge Jere Black.

When the executor of Col. Tom Scott was settling the estate, he found among the papers the assignment of the Cochrane share in the claim. He was at a loss to understand what they meant. The whole thing was puzzling. The executor wrote to Judge Black for information. The latter replied with an explanation, which was interesting from the standpoint of the historian of the lobby, but not much satisfaction to Colonel Scott's executor.

"Colonel Scott," wrote Judge Black, "bought and paid for a portion of the Choctaw claim. I told him there was no reason to believe that it would not be paid immediately, or very soon, and my advice was based on the assurance of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of Indian affairs that an appropriation would be estimated for and would be sure to be made.

Coupled with the sale to Colonel Scott (or perhaps I should say simultaneously) was a request from the Choctaw nation that I should act as their trustees—receive their money and see that it was properly transferred to them or their creditors or assignees—for which they promised me, I do not know what, but it was so large that I was surprised by the offer, and for a time doubted the good faith of it. It was, however, put into writings, as well as the assignment to Colonel Scott.

"Within a few weeks afterward I was infinitely surprised to learn that divers other persons claimed a right to the place which I thought I had occupied alone. I could not keep them out, and I could not stay in with them. In fact the whole lobby took after me and the Indians. The chiefs surrendered and so did I. The lobby had its own way, and I went wholly out of the case. I threw up my contract, and was released by the Indians, who did not come near me again. But then and ever afterwards to the Indians, red and white, and to the lobby of all colors, I gave notice that I would guard Col. Scott's rights at all points wherever I thought them in danger. I had unwittingly led him into the bargain and I could not conscientiously see him suffer by it."

## ELECTRIC HEATING.

From an interesting article in the Electrical Engineer we take the following, by W. S. Hedaway, Jr.

A well designed central station of moderate size produces a horse power hour by the combustion of about 3 pounds of good coal. The electrical horse power hour developed by this coal has 2,565 heat units; we have to balance these 2,565 heat units in the concentrated form against 42,000 heat units existent in the three pounds of coal in a more diffused state and determine whether, for heat purposes, the difference in the form of the energy, with its enormous attendant losses, compensates for the energy lost in bringing the heat units of coal into the higher form of energy capable of economical transmission to a distance.

It is found in practice that the commercial efficiency of the coal cooking range is somewhere between 3 and 6 per cent.; these limits are stated by Tyndall. In a recent discussion before a London Society of Engineers, November 6, 1893, Mr. Beaumont gives the efficiency of the cooking range from experiments of his own as 3.7 per cent., or roughly 4 per cent., indicating that of every 27 pounds of coal burned, 26 pounds are thrown away. We have seen that the heat efficiency of the average moderate size central station is about 6 per cent. There is sufficient margin between a heat efficiency of 3.7 per cent. and one of 6 per cent. to warrant the use of electricity as source of heat in domestic life, and a further extension with apparatus of larger size and higher working economy would give a still greater margin between coal burned under the boiler and that used in the firepot of the range. Thus with the use of only 1¼ pounds of coal per horse power hour he would secure a commercial efficiency of 12.2 per cent. or 3.3 times the efficiency of the range.

At the outset, of course, the cost of electrical energy as the fuel under average conditions at the power station will be greater than fuel directly burned. But there are compensating advantages gained which more than offset the additional cost. This has been abundantly proved in actual practice. The saving of attendance, and of time, freedom from dirt, coolness of the kitchen, absolute uniformity of heat and ability to regulate it, appeal at once to the householder. There is merit aside from novelty in such practice.

In industrial work wherever flames are used to secure localized heat, electricity can be advantageously employed. It is more easily regulated than flame, there is no unhealthy products of combustion, the mean temperature is lowered, the temperatures are constant, the work is more uniform and the entire system cleaner and more complete. For factory use it is the most desirable form of fuel. In laundries, clothing factories, hat factories, silk and all textile fabric mills, shirt factories, rubber goods manufactories, furniture factories, etc., are good fields for the use of electricity for heating. In domestic life no source of heat offers so many elements of value as the use of electricity for cooking and laundry work. There is no discomfort, no noxious gases from the combustion, and the temperatures attained are constant, so that the question of the discretion of the cook is eliminated and better results obtained than can possibly be reached from the approximate temperatures of surfaces heated by combustion. It may be fairly stated that people who could afford to do their lighting by electricity could afford to do their cooking and ironing by the same means.

Electricity for heating will be found of the same value to central station electric lighting companies as the use of gas for fuel purposes has proved to the gas lighting companies. Its value lies largely in ability to localize the heat, and it will not be found desirable to use it on a large scale where diffused heat is wanted. High temperatures and small quantities are the proper uses for electricity for fuel.

## THE TWO PARTIES.

There is an important truth in the remark of Gov. McKinley that "the altogether too common idea that there is in fact little difference between the two parties, and that the country will prosper equally well whichever may be in power, has been completely exploded by one year's trial of democratic rule." The republicans so managed the affairs of the government as to promote the material interests of all classes, and to keep our rate-of-prosperity superior to that of any other nation in the world. When they retired from power they left things in a healthy and satisfactory condition. All kinds of business were profitable, all kinds of people were contented and hopeful. The fact that a single year has served to bring about a directly contrary situation is not accidental, and cannot be explained without recognizing the existence of certain fundamental and practical differences between the two parties. They are not inspired by the same motives, they are not guided by the same theories, they are not characterized by the same impulses and tendencies. It is true, generally speaking, that they are both desirous to advance the national welfare, but they have opposite ways of seeking that result, and the test of the relative value of their methods is in the effects that they produce. The question is not so much one of patriotism and honest intention as of capacity to perform satisfactory service.

The sober truth is, as experience has demonstrated, that republican principles and politics are better adapted than democratic ones to the work of safe and beneficial government. This is the lesson of the events of the past year, and intelligent people can not fail to be impressed by it. The conditions of success were present when Cleveland was inaugurated, but the opportunities have not been improved. There are able and worthy statesmen in the democratic party, but somehow they are not equal to the emergency. They mean well, but they do not grasp things in the right manner, and do not take advantage of the chances that come to them. The fault is less their own than it is that of the party to which they belong. They are the representatives of sentiments and doctrines, preferences and proclivities, that do not meet the necessities of politics. Their proceedings are lacking in the sort of sagacity that adjusts circumstances to accurate and profitable uses. A fatality of disappointment attends their plans and enterprises. They encounter failure where the republicans would win a victory, and all their efforts fall short of justifying their promises and professions. The occurrences of the past year have emphasized this fact in a most significant way, and furnished a contrast that is peculiarly interesting and suggestive. It has been demonstrated, as Governor McKinley says, that "the success of one party or the other means all the difference between national happiness and prosperity and national discontent and distress."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### The Father's Identity Questioned.

The county democracy of Marion met in convention at Salem and nominated a ticket. A platform, too, was adopted. And this is a plank: "A steady adherence to the time-honored maxims of our fathers,—'Government of the people, for the people and by the people.'"

The Capital Journal reading this is led to thus moralize: "Was that not the utterance of Abraham Lincoln in his famous speech on the battlefield of Gettysburg, where he concluded by expressing a hope that such a government might not perish from the face of the earth forever? It is possible that some other 'father' of the democratic party employed that expression, but it is commonly thought to have been originally used in this sense by the immortal Lincoln, who was not the father of the democratic party, but of the republican party.


McKees Rocks, Pa., Feb. 3, 1892.

NORMAN LICHTY MFG. CO., Des Moines, Ia.

GENTLEMEN: Your Krause's Headache capsules have been and still are the greatest sellers and have given the most entire satisfaction of any article we ever kept in our stores. We have sold gross after gross of them in the past two years and in not a single case have they failed to cure any and all kinds of headaches in the most satisfactory manner. Yours respectfully,

K. D. KRAMER & CO.


A state militia is called into service by Populist Governor Waite, of Colorado, to override an injunction of a court. Nothing strange in the demand of populists that supreme courts be abolished. Populist, anarchy and monarchy are synonymous terms.—The West.

## OVER THE STATE.

The government works at Fort Stevens closed down Saturday evening for lack of appropriation. The steamer Cascades arrived down in the morning with the last bargeload of rock for the jetty until another appropriation is made.

Ex-Representative Geer, E. Hofer, of the Salem Journal, and John P. Robertson, the populist philosopher and correspondent, had a lively time in a joint debate at Macleay the other night. The crowd was pretty well worked up. Robertson seems to have got the worst of it.

Diversified farming has a foothold about Scio. The Press says that besides the usual amount of grain and hay there will be this year between 400 and 500 acres of hops, 500 acres of flax and a large acreage of potatoes. Every farmer is also a stockraiser in a small way.

A college baseball league has been organized, to consist of nines in the Corvallis Agricultural, Willamette, of Salem; State University, of Eugene; Normal, of Monmouth, Lafayette college and Albany college. Schedules will be arranged and some good amateur baseball will be given. The teams must be composed wholly of students.

A new route of travel has been located from Salem to Newport, starting at Falls City, going by way of Sutter's sawmill to the divide of the Coast range, through a newly-settled country on Rock creek. Subscriptions have been made of money and work enough to insure its completion. There is a good deal of hard grading, etc., but the new route will be enough shorter to justify it.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

U S to Elias Fowler 160 acres of sec 15 t 2 n r 4 w ..... patn't
O H Smith and wf to J H Boyer 8.25 acres of the A W Hart don t 1 n r 1 w ..... $ 200
Wm Reidt and wf to Carl Taiman lot 12 bl 23 W Portland Heights ..... 70
Frank Schuler and wf to Samuel Zwicki 10 acres sec 10 t 2 s r 1 w .... 1
Robert B Brown to Margaret H Denney lots in Garden Home ..... 525
Martha Fromme and husb to P L Owens ½ of n e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 4 1 w ..... 1000
Simmons and wf to W S Hager lot 1 and e ½ lot 2 bl 17 Simmons add Hillsboro ..... 100
A W Lambert and wf to Geo Sorenson lot 45 and 46 Greycoak tract ..... 1
Geo Sorenson t C J Culver pt of lot 46 Greycoak tract ..... 7.50
W L Dudley and wf to T C Powell 40 acres of sec 6 3 s 3 r 4 w ..... 100
Sylvester Burns and wf to Martha E Reynolds 40 acres of sec 4 t 2 n r 3 w 800
Wm Reidt and wf to B J. Dollane lots 1 2 3 and 4 bl 31 West Portland Heights ..... 150
Jens Galin to Elizabeth O Sargent 160 acres of sec 24 t 1 n r 4 w ..... 1600
J Q A Young and wf to F O Young 14 acres of s e ¼ sec 4 t 1 s r 1 w ..... 1
Gottlieb Fall and wf to Fred Keller 10 acres of sec 32 t 1 n r 2 w ..... 1000
Fred Gosser and wf to Fred Keller 20 acres sec 12 t 1 n r 2 w ..... 400
Frank Dunlap to L M Smith 1 2-5 acres of secs 16 and 17 t 1 n r 4 w ..... 1
Frank Dunlap to E J Ayers 2 cres of secs 16 nia 17 t 1 n r 4 w ..... 800
H Swaney and wf to Otto S Parsons 40 acres of sec 31 t 2 n r 4 w ..... 475
J J Crossley to A T Knox n e ¼ of lot 1 in 7 Forest Grove ..... 450
Joachim F Schroeder and wf to Mary C Sax e ½ of n w ¼ sec 29 and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 20 t 2 s r 1 w ..... 367
Joe Bailey and wf to Mary E Ransom pt bl 39 Forest Grove ..... 47.
Mount Olive Cemetery to M L Haynes lot 7 in Mount Olive Cemetery ..... 2
M J Shuck to Mary I Haynes et al n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 19 t 2 s r 2 w ..... 1
W P Thomas to E E J Thomas lots 5 and 6 bl 5 South Park add Forest G 1000
Edward Constable et al to M M Cogswell lots 7 8 and 9 bl 10 Simmons' add Hillsboro ..... 1678
Portland Trust Co to M E Durphy 130 acres of sec 30 t 2 s r 2 w ..... 1
W E Thorn and wf to Zina Wood lot 10 bl 6 Highland Park add Hillsboro 100
Johnston Whitmore to Columbus Whitmore 20 acres of sec 10 t 2 s r 3 w ..... 1
Johnston Whitmore to S W Whitmore 20 acres of sec 10 t 2 s r 3 w ..... 1
First Cong church Forest Grove to Joshua Clark lot 154 of Cong cemetery Forest Grove ..... 25
John Matthis to Henry Matthis 80 acres of sec 11 t 2 s r 3 w ..... 480
Mrs O Mattnis et al to John Matthis 40 acres of sec 2 and 11 t 2 s r 3 w 1200
M E and J M Garrison to E N Ford lot 4 bl 4 Naylor's add Forest Grove ..... 300
Nick Kummer and wf to Emma A Bedoh 43 acres of the E B Comfort don t 1 s r 2 w ..... 60
F W Tellge to Hugh E Moore tract in sec 32 t 1 n r 2 w ..... 200
Mary M Thornhill and husb to Kittie Hunt 25 acres of sec 6 t 1 s r 1 w ..... 2500
Wm H Thompson and wf to Susan Lee pt bl 34 Forest Grove ..... 600
L S Porter and wf to Susan Lee lot 1 bl 17 Forest Grove ..... 150
Hill Cemetery Association to M H Lowery lot 18 Hill's cemetery ..... 12
Almeron Hill and wf to M H Lowery 2.25 acres of the A Hill and wf don t 2 s r 3 w ..... 50
R H Umphrey and wf to M J Umphrey 80 acres of sec 16 t 1 n r 2 w ..... 2200
R H Umphrey to E A Umphrey 80 acres of sec 16 t 1 n r 2 w ..... 1
John M Edwards and wife to Mamie E Edwards e ½ lot 4 bl 17 Forest Grove 800
D C Stewart and wf to John M Edwards and wf tract in Forest Grove 800
A O Brown and wf to Laura A B Alexander 27 acres in sec 22 t 1 s r 3 w ..... 100
Henry Meier to H W Buck 10 acres of sec 21 t 1 n r 4 w ..... 200

With prime cattle worth less than $10 per head in Australia and meat upon the free list, it is quite possible that we may become an importer of colonial meat. The average value of cattle on American farms, January 1, 1894, was $14.66, and even if the Canadian farmers are unable to depreciate the value of our cattle, their Australian cousins may be in a position to do so shortly.


### A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as Bling Bleeding or Protruding yields at once to Dr. Boanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cts. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Boanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Hook & Hicks.

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excepting the taste from they contain; safe and sure as a monthly regulator. The most eminent physicians of this age do not hesitate to recommend these pills when they are aware of the formula. Many things might be said of the ladies' system, were explanations unnecessary; suffice it to say, that liberty will not be taken. Many grateful ladies have written us letters without even marking them "confidential." We do not solicit testimonials, nor do we care for them, as we cannot use them. 6

Sold by Hillsboro Pharmacy.


Steamboat men, who have known the river for years, state there has never been a time when competition for the up-river business was as close as it now is. As a sample of rates they mention the carrying of passengers a distance of forty miles for 25 cents. As this includes passage through the locks where 10 cents of this amount has to go for lockage, it does not leave much for the boat. In the matter of freight it is even worse, so that a party who has anything to send can by running around to the different companies get his own rates.—Enterprise.

Among those who voted in the affirmative in the house on the final passage of the Wilson bill were the ten populist members. They comprise the entire populist party as represented in the house, and their action shows the attitude of that party on the question of free trade, although in their platform in Oregon the tariff is not mentioned.—Statesman.


### All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free, all of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

Krause's Headache Capsules—warranted.

Allegheny, Pa., March 16 1891.

MR. NORMAN LICHTY, Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR.—I find Krause's Headache Capsules a ready seller, and can say from personal experience that they are a good thing, as the other night they cured me of a bad attack of neuralgia in about one hour, when usually it lasts a day or so.

C. W. SMART.


## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A republican convention for the state of Oregon is called to meet in the city of Portland on Wednesday, the eleventh day of April, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of supreme judge and all state and district officers, except congressmen, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will consist of 268 delegates, chosen by the several counties, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.** | | | |
| Benton | 6 | Linn | 12 |
| Clackamas | 13 | Lane | 14 |
| Coos | 5 | Lincoln | 3 |
| Curry | 2 | Marion | 21 |
| Douglas | 10 | Polk | 7 |
| Jackson | 7 | Tillamook | 5 |
| Josephine | 4 | Washington | 12 |
| Klamath | 3 | Yamhill | 11 |
| Lake | 3 | Total | 148 |
| **SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.** | | | |
| Baker | 6 | Malheur | 3 |
| Clatsop | 9 | Morrow | 4 |
| Columbia | 6 | Multnomah | 55 |
| Crook | 3 | Sherman | 3 |
| Gilliam | 4 | Umatilla | 11 |
| Grant | 5 | Union | 8 |
| Harney | 2 | Wallowa | 3 |
| Wasco | 8 | Total | 120 |

The same being one delegate at large from each county and one delegate for every 150 votes, and one for every fraction over one-half thereof cast for the republican presidential electors at the election in November, 1892.

The committee recommends that the primaries be held on Wednesday, March 28, and the county conventions on April 4, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county committee.

All voters in favor of the republican principle of protection to American industries and labor and the upbuilding of the home market, are cordially invited to unite with us.

W. L. BOISE,
E. P. MCCORNACK, Chairman.
Secretary.

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The republican convention for the First congressional district of the State of Oregon is hereby called to meet in the city of Salem on Monday, the ninth day of April, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress for the First congressional district. The convention will consist of 138 delegates, chosen for the several counties. The apportionment is the same as that for the state convention, and the number of delegates to which each county is entitled, appears in the table above, under the head of first district. THOS. H. TONGUE,
C. A. SEHLBREDE, Chairman.
Secretary.


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