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ATHENA, AUGUST 25th, 1893.

NO SPECIAL SESSION.

It is not improbable that Oregon will have an extra session of the legislature this fall. Governor Penroyer has sent a letter to the members of the legislature requesting their opinions as to the advisability of calling a special session for the purpose of passing a law to stay execution of judgments. He has been actuated to take this step at the request of numerous farmers, asking that they be protected from their creditors' forcing collections. The excuses put forth for this request are that times are hard, money cannot be had on the very best security, and persistency on the part of creditors would have the effect of utterly ruining the farming communities of whole counties. Prices of grain being low, they do not expect to realize for their crops much above the cost of production. Therefore they demand the passage of a law that will distinctly stay execution for one year from the date of judgment, thus preventing immediate forced collections.

It is difficult to imagine what step could be taken that would be more detrimental to the debtor class than this, or what would precipitate more litigation and come nearer bankrupting the farmers of Oregon than the convening of the legislature for the purpose of passing such a law. The very day the governor would issue his proclamation convening the legislature, the extension of credits would stop and action would be commenced for the collection of every account then due. The creditor class in Oregon is composed largely of retail merchants, whose interests are identical with the farmers', but they cannot wait a year for the settlement of accounts now due and so soon as they saw the possibility of their being forced to do, they would begin forcing collections by suit and attachment before the law could be enacted. In view of the acts of the regular session, it is difficult to conjecture what reply the governor may receive from the members. Yet, regardless of what they may suggest, he ought to have enough good sense not to hazard an experiment that would bankrupt half the population of the state.—Review.

THE ANARCHISTS.

The conditions of the times are calculated to develop the spirit of anarchy, so that it is not surprising that the disciples of Emma Goldman are marching through the streets of Eastern cities with the black flag raised in token of their destructive purposes. This rabble, however, must not be confounded with the real workingmen of America, the members of the various labor organizations, who are actuated by a higher sense of patriotism and who propose to attain their objects by strictly lawful methods.

Anarchy is a plant of exotic growth. It has been transplanted here from foreign soil, yet we are forced to the painful admission that it finds more favorable conditions for expansion here than in some of the countries from which it came. The expansive conditions are not so much in the freedom of our institutions as the oppressions which prevail. The organization of capital and corporate power for the subjection of labor has brought about a counter organization of labor, and these two organizations stand in a perpetual attitude of frowning hostility to each other. There is constant struggle and friction between them. The anarchists have taken advantage of these strifes between capital and labor to propagate their ideas, and have made fearful progress. Anarchism in

America is now keeping pace with anarchism in European countries.

There is not much danger that American workingmen will be seduced into affiliation with the Emma Goldman rabble. The intelligence, patriotism and conservatism of our working classes is equal to that of any other class. Labor has made a noble fight in its own behalf, and the battle is now half won. No really intelligent man now disputes the claim of labor. The stage of ridicule is happily past, and the era of reason has taken its place. By organization and firm adherence to just principles the workingmen of America have placed themselves in position to hold their own and to compete on something like fair grounds with their adversaries. It is not probable that they will now yield the vantage ground gained after a hard struggle to go off after a herd of anarchists in their career of destruction. To dignify the cause of labor and to uphold it by lawful methods should be the prime aim of every workingman.

THE FOLLY OF HOARDING MONEY.

Of all the absurdities that have had their origin in a financial scare such as the country is passing through none can be rated less excusable than the conducts of those who rush to the banks to withdraw their deposits under the idea that their money will be safer in their pocket books or stockings than in the iron vaults of the bank. Much ingenuity has been displayed in the concealment of currency, but there is always greater likelihood of catastrophe in the most remote and apparently most secure hiding places than when the capital is in active circulation. Not very long ago a lady now resident in this city sold to an itinerant dealer in old clothing several garments for which she supposed her husband could have no further use and was horrified to discover when she casually mentioned the transaction three or four days later that there were bills in the lining of one of the disposed-of vests to the value of seven hundred dollars! Burglars have taken advantage of the scare and seem to have prospered exceedingly ever since this run on the nation's currency commenced; in one case following a gold-laden farmer from the bank to his home and there succeeded in transferring to their own persons the disturbing metal and paper. Fire and water have both destroyed vast sums, and we frequently hear of the losses inflicted upon hoarders by rats and mice that have nibbled away the encasing sock and chewed to pulp the bills that had been so carefully rolled up and concealed. The records of the redemption division of the Treasury Department, of the Bank of England and the Bank of France show conclusively that the losses suffered by individuals through their foolish lack of faith in generally sound institutions exceeds by an enormous sum the total of deprivation caused by bank failures.

American people are properly credited with being keen, practical business folk, and yet, during the passing crisis, thousands of rational and commonly shrewd men and women have senselessly drawn their money from the security of the banks, and, by hoarding it and withdrawing it from circulation, have caused the present dearth of currency, which is destroying business and making "hard times." Nothing would be more potent in breaking up the stagnant conditions than the prompt return to circulation of the countless rolls of promise to pay now, without reason, stuffed in unprofitable holes and corners.—Washington Star.

One of the most remarkable features of a thoroughly anomalous financial position has been the continuance of the heavy movement of gold from London to this country. Last week's engagements of specie at the center for transfer hither, amounting to some \$13,000,000, were justified and explained by the decline in exchange rates to a level which afforded a profit to bankers in purchasing sight drafts and cable transfers on London and ordering the shipment of gold against them. During the present week, however, an amount of about \$10,000,000 has been taken from London, apparently under very dissimilar circumstances. The

breaks in the last fortnight in the markets for securities and produce have ceased to exert such a positive influence, and foreign purchases of stocks and bonds, as well as of foodstuffs and cotton, though large in volume, are no longer on the exaggerated scale which produced the recent marked decline of exchange quotations. The latter market, on the contrary, has displayed a rising tendency, and the selling rates for bankers' sight exchange on London, which were quoted as low as 4.82 last week have risen to about 4.88 or more. Normally gold-importing operations could not be conducted without loss or risk of loss under present circumstances at a higher rate for demand sterling than about 4.84, and the fact that the heavy gold engagements of the present week have been arranged with exchange on a basis of from 4.84 to 4.88 indicates that other and exceptional factors have made their influence felt.

The epidemic of African lust that has lately taken such hideous features must give pause to the hopes of thoughtful negroes who have set their hearts upon the speedy and universal exaltation of the race. The avatism of ancient bestiality—which in greater or less degree was a quality of all races in their primitive stages—seems to have suddenly developed in a few herculean sons of Ham a fiendish carnality for Caucasian beauty. Sexual virtue is the proudest accomplishment of civilization. Its deliberate or seductive abandonment provokes contempt or sorrow, but a single step of violent aggression against its sanctity inspires the savage resentment of every manly human being, and when brutish passion storms the citadel of chastity no mortal power has as yet been able to stay the hand of vengeance. Deliberation only waits upon identification, and then with the certainty of time metes out such punishment as seems most horrible to the executioners. The motive is well and yet the means is not well. It is well that the most appalling crime be speedily punished for the sake of the assurance to others who may be likewise tempted, but it is not well that the chivalry of man be excited to unlawful acts. Society suffers whenever the due process of law is interrupted.

SPECIAL SESSION TALK.

Dalles Times Mountaineer: "The passage of a law by a special session of the legislature to stay execution on judgment would not answer the purpose intended and would undoubtedly work an injury to the state by making matters appear worse than they really are. Oregon is in the same condition, during the crisis, that many other states are, and as soon as public confidence is restored will recover lost ground. Aside from the questionable wisdom of such a proceeding, it is very doubtful if the legislature of any state could so far impair the obligation of any contract as to enforce such a measure."

Representative J. G. Wright said to the Salem Statesman: "The legislature might repeal the appropriations for the jute mill, the branch insane asylum and the soldier's home, and thus relieve the people of the necessity of paying nearly \$1,000,000 in taxes. Such action would come right home to the taxpayers, and it would materially relieve the financial distress. I don't know about the law to stay execution of judgments. I shall want to find out what laws we already have in the matter before expressing opinion on the subject."

Senator Matlock said he had not had time to thoroughly consider the matter, but on first impression he thought a special session would be wise. People who owe could not escape the severest hardship if their property is seized and sold during the period of depression, since a third of its worth would scarcely be realized. Legislative interference in their behalf he considers advisable.

For Ladies Only.

\$20 in gold will be given to the lady making the largest list of words from letters contained in the word "BEAUTIFUL." \$100 in gold for the second largest list, \$50 in gold for each the third and fourth largest list, diamond ring for the fifth largest list, also lady's gold watch for sixth largest list, small gold neck lace for seventh largest list, handsome Swiss music box for eighth largest list, banquet lamp of elegant design for ninth largest list, lady's toilet case, complete, ornamented in silver, for tenth largest list. We shall give away more than one hundred other prizes in order of merit, if there shall be that number of successful contestants. If two or more ladies tie the one bearing earliest postmark will receive the reward. The competition is open to ladies only and is given for the purpose of introducing in the United States Madame Le Fontaine's Parisian Beautifier, endorsed by leading singers, actresses and society belles. It is a standing preparation of exceptional purity and wonderful qualities. Every contestant must order the Parisian Beautifier which will be sent prepaid to any address in the United States upon receipt of fifty cents (introduction price). Enclose postal note or stamp with list of words, and address at once, THE PARISIAN TOILET CO., MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

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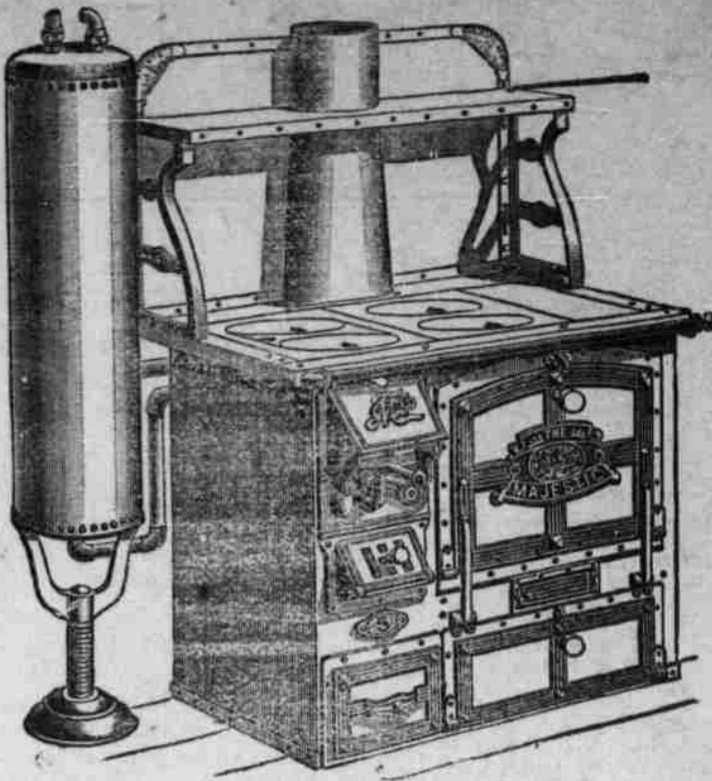
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