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FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1894.

It is said Mrs. Lease will edit a Topeka newspaper. An exchange remarks that it will be a snapper; but another files exceptions and says it will be an aanty-snapper.

THINGS look very promising for Astoria to get a railroad, remarks an exchange. Which sounds very much like that same old chestnut. Astoria always has railroad prospects.

A MISSOURIAN is a pretty fair sort of fellow on general principles, but to be open to congratulation for hailing a luxury he had not dared to hope for.

THERE are a few democrats who profess to be thankful that the country is to have two more years of Grover Cleveland. Their season of joy is likely to be emphasized about every six months by a new issue of bonds.

THE case of Julius E. Minor, the lumberman who secured title to sixty different claims through the homesteading of other people in Jackson and Josephine counties, has been decided at the Roseburg land office. The decision is that the lands revert to the United States, and that a man cannot have other people homestead to transfer their titles. The case will be appealed to the general land office.

CHINA has succumbed to the inevitable and has sued for peace. Her proposals will be presented to Japan through the United States ministers, thus promising a termination of the war, as a result, in part at least, of the exercise of the good offices of the United States. China's concession is thought to be a money indemnity and a relinquishment of suzerainty over Corea.

A NEW game law has been framed by Seth R. Hammer of Salem for enactment by the legislature. One feature of it is to make it unlawful to hunt birds on Sunday. True sportsmen will doubtless endorse this hunting. True sportsmen do their hunting on week days. The Sunday hunters are the fellows of uncertain aim who fill the farmers' hogs, cattle and sheep with lead while he is away from home attending church or visiting with neighbors.

PORTLAND saloon keepers have sent a remonstrance to the mayor against closing them up on Sunday. They say it would hurt their business and deprive them of the opportunity of making money. That is precisely what every moral and well-meaning person should hope for. If they were all driven out of business and people spent the money they earn in providing decently for their families, the legitimate trades would prosper more.

RECOGNITIONS of the republic of Hawaii continue to be received at Honolulu, the most recent acknowledgements coming from Russia and Great Britain. On the islands themselves interest seems to have been directed powerfully of late to the question of annexation. The latest accounts received indicate that the sentiment in favor of annexation is growing stronger, and that a majority of the senators and representatives elected on October 29, are in favor of an annexation policy, though it cannot be denied that many advocate the continuance of an independent republic in order to permit of the importation of Asiatic contract labor. The situation will be more clearly understood when the legislature meets.

THE brutal slaughter in cold blood of ten thousand Armenian christians, including men, women and children, suggests a righteous mission for some civilized christian nation to bring Turkey to account for the outrage. Such barbarity ought not to be tolerated, and the cause of humanity and civilization would be promoted by sending an army to wipe Turkey from the map of nations. This is not the first colossal crime of which Turkey has been guilty, and it is high time that the empire was either reformed or abolished. It has been truthfully said that the Turkish empire exists upon its indebtedness. Were it not that all Europe, though Great Britain chiefly, is a creditor of Turkey, and that the abolishment of the empire might mean the bankruptcy of thousands of holders of Turkish bonds, the great powers that for years have maintained "the sick man" would leave him to perish in a dishonored old age. As to the disposition of his territorial effects, that would be a matter briefly ended by war perhaps, by diplomacy possibly, in a division thereof between Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Italy and Austria. That the world would be the better for such division few can doubt.

THE COMING MESSAGE.

Rumors thicken at Washington concerning the president's forthcoming message to congress. It is the belief of those best informed that he proposes treating the country to another surprise, as he did in his famous free trade message of 1887. This time he proposes to tackle the financial problem.

He has bent his ponderous intellect to the study of the financial condition of the government. He has invoked the aid of the treasury department to prepare, for his use, special reports upon the fluctuations of the treasury gold for a series of years past; the causes of withdrawals of gold for export; the distribution of the government's gold obligations, and the powers of the treasury under existing laws, to replenish the gold reserve. All these data will be used in his message to congress, as the basis of a strong recommendation for new legislation in the direction of providing better safeguards for the stability of our financial system.

But what ground will he take concerning the present currency agitation? The quid nuncs at Washington say he finds, in the result of the November elections, a repudiation by the great majority of the people of all "cheap money" schemes, both of the free silver men and the populists, and that he is confident the only way by which the democratic party can again obtain power is by declaring its opposition to all plans of inflation.

If this be correct, it simply means that the president will recommend that his own party shall take the same ground already occupied by the republican party. Briefly stated, the position of the latter is the maintenance of the parity of all dollars, gold, silver and paper, and their consequent interconvertibility; in the use of as much silver in the currency as can be done without impairing that parity; and in making all possible effort in reaching the rehabilitation of silver through international agreement, so that it may be made a money of ultimate redemption the world over, the same as gold.

It is hardly to be expected that Mr. Cleveland will "hark back" to the position held by the democratic party in Jackson's day, when its financial position was largely influenced by Thomas H. Benton. The latter, after an exhaustive study of finance, came to the conclusion that many of the evils of our currency at that time came from the inflation of credit by the issue of paper money, and that the only cure for them was to adopt a currency exclusively of coin, abandoning all paper money. From this circumstance he was called "Old Bullion." Theoretically, his view is perfectly sound; but in the present condition of things, credit currency (paper) is a necessity. The problem of its maintenance at parity with coin, and also of maintaining both kinds of coin at a parity, is the one before us to-day.

Mr. Cleveland has, in the past, trenched several times on the duties of the legislative branch of the government; he has overstepped executive functions, and attempted to dictate plans of legislation to congress. In this matter, were he to confine himself scrupulously to his functions, he will recommend that certain ends be reached by appropriate legislation, leaving the method to be adopted where it belongs—to congress. But he may have some plan for doing this which he will recommend. Whatever the coming message may contain, however, it can have no greater surprise than that of a democratic president recommending to a democratic congress the enactment of legislation to carry out the republican policy on the currency.—Toledo Blade.

COST OF RAISING POTATOES.

Mention has been made in these columns that J. J. Henderson was harvesting a 40-acre potato crop, in connection with which fact it was stated that there was more money in potatoes at present prices, 25 cents a bushel, than in wheat at 50 cents. Mr. Henderson, who is a careful farmer and generally manages to have a fair knowledge of his "whereabouts," has kindly furnished us a detailed statement of the expense incurred in growing and harvesting the crop. It should be understood that the ground on which they were grown was summer-fallow that otherwise would have been practically idle. Here are his figures: Additional work on the ground more than summer-fallow \$ 50 Cost of planting 50 Expenses of hoeing 21 For seed 96 Sacks to haul them in 12 For fuel to pick up potatoes at 1 per day 50 For building and covering potato houses 12 For board of hands at \$2.50 per week 30 Expense of raising 6000 bushels. \$330 Making a cost of 5 1/2 cents per bushel for raising and pitting. The yield was not a very large one, 133 bushels per acre, probably not above the average. Some seasons and under favorable circumstances it can be doubled, and the cost of production per bushel, as any farmer knows, is diminished as the yield increases. Say that it costs Mr. Henderson five cents a bushel more to put his potatoes on the market and he will have a net profit of \$20 an acre, or \$800 on the entire transaction.

The residence of Hon. J. J. Daly at Dallas was partly destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is about \$1,800.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Chester I. Long received a plurality of 2,630 votes over Jerry Simpson.

Governor Morrill of Kansas gave Tom Reed his first certificate to teach school.

Four judges elected in Kansas the republicans secured three, the populists one.

The legislature of Missouri will be republican by a majority of sixteen on joint ballot.

General J. B. Weaver will interest himself financially in a summer resort in Missouri, probably until a new political party is organized.

In the late election just one vote was cast by the president's official family. That was by Secretary Lamont. The rest of the family are "floaters."

Adj. Gen. Tarsney, of tar-and-feather fame, has refused to resign at the request of Gov. Waite, whose renomination he opposed. It is expected the adjutant will be removed.

There will be four new republican United States senators by the middle of next January. There are three vacancies from the states of Washington, Wyoming and Montana, that were caused by the failure of the legislatures of those states to choose, and the death of Senator Vance gives the republicans of North Carolina the opportunity to name his successor.

That old sinner, Breckinridge, of Kentucky, not content with the defeat he obtained at the hands of his constituents in his congressional district, is trying to gain shakels through his unenviable notoriety. It is now said that he intends to invade the platform id order to add to his income. A lyceum manager has announced that he has arranged with the ungalant colonel to deliver a course of lectures throughout the country, the first to be "Ten Years Among Tariff Reformers."

The election of a republican governor in Tennessee is not so surprising when the past history of the state is considered. She used to be before the war the most doubtful state in the Union. She was courted by all parties. She elected a republican governor in 1880. Her ability to make lightning changes in politics was illustrated a few years ago. A man was elected to a state office one year by a majority of 8,000. Two years later this same man was nominated to another state office, and was beaten by 30,000.

The causes of the late democratic snow-under are thus massed by Bob Ingersoll: "The Sandwich Islands episode was the first; then the Wilson bill as originally drawn and the tariff bill as ultimately passed were two more; Cleveland's perfidy and dishonor letter to Wilson was another; so was his letter to Catchings. His refusal to sign or veto was a mixture of cowardice and blundering. His threat to keep working toward free trade was another, and Secretary Carlisle's opinion on the ability of the government to redeem its financial obligations belongs in the catalogue, while the general attack on pensioners and the turning over of the house and senate committees to the south was very awkward. It is no wonder the people voted the democrats out of power. It was a case of having no cents in their pockets but some in their heads."

The coming senatorial election in Kansas is receiving considerable discussion. Ex-Senator Ingalls stated some time ago that he would not again be a candidate until the expiration of Senator Peffer's term, two years hence, as he had an ambition to recover his old seat, which he filled for eighteen years. It is now generally believed, however, that Ingalls will be a candidate this winter to succeed John Martin, and it is certain that his friends are using his name in that connection. The legislature to convene in January is 49 republican majority on joint ballot, and it is believed to be a golden opportunity for Ingalls, on account of his recognized ability and the political justice of the situation. He was the first official of importance to feel the effect of the populist revolution four years ago. As he went down manfully with his party, his friends are apt to insist that he should now rise with his party.

The annual report of R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general, has been submitted. It covers the period for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The total number of postoffices in the United States on that date was 69,805. Of these 66,377 were fourth-class offices, and 3,428 presidential, the net increase over the previous year being 1,402. During the year 3138 post-offices were established and 1734 discontinued. The total number of appointments during the year were 23,166, and the total number of cases acted on 27,569, of which 8,966 were in cases of removal. The employees in the postal service handled 15,059,554 pieces of domestic registered mail during the year, with the considerable loss of one per cent in every 11,758. The number of arrests for offenses against the postal laws was 2,008. The number of postoffice burglars arrested was 3,510, and 134 of the arrests were persons not connected with the postal service. Gen. Maxwell urges the necessity of increased appropriations for the payment of rewards as promising the best results looking to the conviction of such criminals.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCING.

The call of Secretary Carlisle for bids of \$50,000,000 of 5-per-cent bonds must be regarded as an additional and impressive proof of the incapacity of the democrats for the important work of conducting the financial affairs of the government. Twice inside of twelve months, the humiliating expedient of increasing the bonded indebtedness to meet ordinary public expenses has been resorted to, and it seems likely to become a regular thing during the rest of the present administration. The people understand the fact, of course, that the selling of bonds in this way is simply the negotiation of a loan, as a private citizen borrows money from a bank on his promissory note. They are to say, the Government is doing business at a loss, for the first time since the war. Its receipts fall short of its expenditures month after month, and the deficiency has to be made good by increasing the interest-bearing debt of the nation. When the democratic party took possession of the government, March 4, 1893, there was a surplus in the treasury, and the revenue was adequate for all purposes. That satisfactory and encouraging situation was soon changed, and we now have the melancholy fact to contemplate that with the sale of the bonds just advertised the public debt will be \$100,000,000 larger than it was when the republican party retired from power.

It is easy to say that this misfortune is attributable to exceptional conditions and special circumstances; but to what are those exceptional conditions and special circumstances attributable? The resources of the country have not been lessened. There are the same appliances of prosperity here to-day that were here before democratic rule was substituted for republican rule. The soil is still as fertile as it ever was, the people are as energetic as they ever were, capital is as abundant as it ever was, and there is as much labor of all kinds as there ever was. But these influences, heretofore so potent, do not produce the results that they did throughout the long period of republican management of national affairs. The period was distinguished by a constant reduction of the public debt. The burdens of the people were lightened from time to time, and all industrial and commercial interests were steadily promoted. It is different now because the political conditions have been changed. The government is being carried on by a party that is scandalously incompetent. Its doctrines and policies are inimical to the welfare of the country, and all of its tendencies are in the direction of hard times. That is what the new sale of bonds signifies; and "the verdict rendered in the recent election goes to show that the voters take this view of the matter, and are determined to bring back the old order of things as soon as possible.—Globe-Democrat.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Steps are being taken to erect a monument to the memory of John C. Fremont.

The next annual national convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago have sailed for Egypt, where they will pass the winter and spring.

Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of the vice-president, is nearing death's door from pneumonia at Asheville, N. C.

The coroner's jury exonerated Fitzsimmons of any criminal intent on the death of his sparring partner, Roirdan.

Texas is praying for rain. At Dallas water wagons are doing a big business hauling supplies of artesian and river water to private residences. Prayers were offered for rain in all the churches Sunday.

Great suffering exists among the city employees of Chicago on account of the city's depleted treasury. Not a member of the police force or fire department has received a penny of salary for October or November.

The wedding of Emperor Nicholas and Princess Alix took place at St. Petersburg on Sunday. To celebrate it the czar issued a manifesto of clemency, remitting arrears of taxes and modifying nearly all sentences.

The trans-Mississippi congress opened at St. Louis on the 26th. It is the most largely attended gathering of the kind ever held in the country. The questions under consideration are the reclamation of silver, the irrigation of arid and other lands, the disposition of Indian and public lands, the Nicaragua canal, a national bankrupt law, the improvement of western rivers and harbors and anti-opium legislation. There are many people of national reputation among the delegates.

The apparent eruption of Mount Ranier last week has set the people of the coast to speculating on the phenomenon. Whether it was actual sulphurous vapor or mists from the snow is the question. Prof. Davidson, of the coast and geodetic survey, says "it is a living mountain from which jets of steam and sulphurous vapor constantly arise. This was known in 1854, when a party ascended to the summit and spent a night at the brink of one of its craters. Their faces were wet with hot steam while their backs were freezing."

A republican postmaster is said to have been appointed at Willamina.



Catarrh in the Head

An Unfortunate Inheritance—How It Was Destroyed.

"Spokane, Wash., Aug. 9, 1888." "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Sarsaparilla has been entirely cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla I have found of great help to my other children." Miss M. G. Gillette.

It is said that nearly 30 representatives in congress who were refused re-election, have written to the sergeant-at-arms saying they do not intend to come to Washington this winter, and asking him to send their mileage. They have been informed that no mileage can be paid except to members who actually attend the session. The lowest amount due members for mileage is \$8, which is drawn by members from Baltimore, who pay \$1.20 to come to Washington. Members from the Pacific slope present bills of \$1,500 for the round trip, but will have to travel the distance to get it.

The following official statement was made at the treasury on the 26th. "The secretary of the treasury has accepted the proposal of John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust company, and his associates, to purchase the entire issue of the 5-per-cent bonds, amounting to \$50,000,000, at \$117.077 and accrued interest from November 1. The proceeds of the bonds under this bid will be \$49,517.62 greater than they would be if the other highest bids were accepted. A very important advantage to the government in accepting this bid is the fact that all the gold will be furnished from the outside, and none drawn from the treasury. It is also more convenient and less expensive to the department to deal with one party rather than with many."

Hon. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, arrived in New York on the 23d, thus completing his trip around the world, with his family. He spent several months in China and Japan, and in conversation about the war between those countries said: "The Chinese are conceited and conservative, and imagine that they know it all, but this war will open their eyes. It will teach them a wholesome lesson. They will be compelled for self-protection to put their army on a footing with western nations. You ask me whether there is any prospect of our commercial relations being improved by the war. My answer is that we have very little trade with the Chinese now—less, indeed, than we had some years ago. British capital is pretty well represented there, however. Perhaps China will be compelled to build railroads and make other improvements in order to move her armies readily and with dispatch. But it is an open question as to whether American enterprise will do this. British capital, you know, built the Japanese railways."

The patent egg business has met a set-back in Ohio. The state authorities lately seized a lot of such "eggs" sent from New York to a dealer in Cincinnati. The State chemist says the albumen in the desiccated egg is obtained from the eggs of fish-eating sea-birds, which can be secured by the million on the low, uninhabitable islands along the Atlantic coast. They are not fit for food, and the albumen alone is taken from them in making the desiccated eggs.

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Advertisement for Broadhead Dress Goods. Text: "The great political battle has been fought, and McKINLEY LEADS!! Many are pleased while many are croaking still. Were it not that the many changes have operated to destroy the value of all farm produce, times would be fairly good now. All agree that improvement has begun, and as confidence improves and the idle money is again employed in developing the resources of the country, prosperity will be generally felt." Special Announcement: "To close out all broken lines of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and BOYS' OVERCOATS, SUITS, and SINGLE PANTS, they have been placed at just ONE-HALF THE FORMER PRICE." Regular Price 50 and 60 cts per yard. Special Price 25 cts per yard. A. J. A PPERSON.

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