

OREGON FINANCES

Comparison of Appropriations Made 1891 and 1893.

REDUCED EXPENSES SHOWN

For Asylum and Penitentiary—Increased Expenditures.

CAUSED BY THE GROWTH OF

Defective Population—Cared for at Oregon Eleemosynary Institutions.

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1893.

The general appropriation bill passed by the legislature of 1893 carried appropriations for general state expenses (not including expenses of the management of trust funds for which no taxation is required), amounting to \$1,449,762.29, which may be divided as follows: For buildings, land, repairs and improvements, \$304,265.00; For aid of institutions not formerly aided by the state, 16,000.00; For purchase of stove foundry at penitentiary, 65,000.00; For payment of deficiencies on account of the expenses of 1891 and 1892, 138,184.76; For all other general expenses, 926,312.53. There was also appropriated by special acts of the legislature of 1893, \$602,099.00, including such items as the Jute mill, the Eastern Insane asylum, the Soldiers' Home, etc.

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1891.

The general appropriation bill of 1891 carried appropriations amounting, (exclusive of trust funds) to \$1,014,332.53. This total may be divided as follows: For buildings, land, repairs and improvements, \$128,202.19; For payment of deficiencies in former appropriations, \$105,634.83; For aid of institutions not formerly aided by the state, 3,000.00; For all other general expenses, 777,495.51.

There were also passed by the legislature of 1891, separate acts appropriating \$188,004.83.

All citizens who have interest in our state institutions will note that the increase in appropriations of 1893 over those of 1891 is caused chiefly by provisions for new institutions, and for improvements and repairs of the buildings in which the defective and criminal classes are kept.

We have freely criticised some of the special appropriations as unnecessary, while we have recognized that others were actually necessary.

Returning to the comparison of the general appropriation bills of 1891 and 1893, we find that deducting from each bill the sums appropriated for the debts of preceding years and for improvements, repairs, and similar items, the appropriations for the year 1891 and 1892 for general expenses were about \$926,099.00, and those for the year 1893 and 1894, were about \$777,495.51.

In making this comparison, the foregoing subdivisions of the two appropriation bills must be understood to be only approximate, as it is impossible to make an absolute comparison owing to the fact that the items of the different bills are not always the same. We have endeavored, however, so to group the appropriations, under different headings, as to make a fair comparative statement.

There is an apparent increase for general expenses of about \$150,000.00, which increase is certainly not too large to make adequate provision for the increase in the number of inmates of the state's charitable and penal institutions, and for increased work in other departments. These appropriations were made according to carefully prepared estimates, based on the actual expenses of each institution, though at a reduced allowance per capita in almost every case.

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

The appropriation for the general expenses of the state insane asylum for the years of 1893, and 1894, is \$275,000.

Estimated average number of patients daily—nine hundred and seventy-four.

Appropriation per capita per month \$12.10.

Expense per capita per month \$12.10 4.10 for preceding term (the lowest ever reached up to the said date).

The following table taken from the last report of the superintendent, shows the average cost per capita per month

FROM	TO	AV. NO. PATIENTS DAILY	AV. COST PER CAPITA PER MONTH
1883	1884	368	\$13.85
1884	1885	418	14.15
1885	1886	475	12.36
1886	1887	575	12.47
1887	1888	723	12.16

from October 22, 1883 to November 30, 1892. The estimate of the average number of patients daily in the asylum during the present term is substantially correct, may be inferred from the fact that there were nine hundred and nine (909) patients confined in the asylum November 30, 1893, while there were but seven hundred and ninety-four (794) November 30, 1892.

The average monthly cost per capita for the year ending November 30, 1893, was \$11.29 6.10 which, as will be observed, is nearly one dollar per capita per month less than the average cost during the biennial term ending November 30, 1892. This is a reduction that will please taxpayers, and that is certainly creditable to the asylum management.

Unless the increase in the number of patients should exceed the foregoing estimate, it is likely that the total cost of maintenance of the institution will be several thousand dollars less than the appropriation.

The last printed report of the superintendent of the asylum contained a tabular statement of the yearly cost per capita of maintaining patients in eighty insane asylums of the United States, from which it appears that the yearly expense per patient in Oregon for 1892 was less than that of all but four of the asylums named in the statement. Of these four asylums (one for colored people) is situated in Virginia one in West Virginia, one in Georgia, and one in California.

The climate in these states is so mild that the expenditures for clothing and fuel is very little, while they necessarily constitute very large items of expense in Oregon. The cost per capita in two of these four institutions is practically the same as the cost in Oregon; in one of them being only seven cents and the other only forty cents per year per patient, less than in the Oregon asylum.

It is a gratifying fact, moreover, that the management of the asylum of our state compares very favorably, in point of economy, at least, with that of institutions of similar character in other and older states, with ampler means and maturer methods. In order to bring out and emphasize these comparisons, a tabular statement, extracted without an iota of change, except inserting Oregon, with the annual cost of the year just ended—from a state report just published and received only yesterday, is hereunto appended:

YEARLY COST PER CAPITA

Of maintaining patients in 80 insane asylums.

STATE.	CITY.	NO. OF PATIENTS.	PER CAPITA COST.
Alabama, Tuscaloosa		555	\$156.43
Arkansas, Little Rock		245	196.75
California, Napa		1,269	149.65
California, Stockton		1,449	135.69
Connecticut, Middletown		946	177.48
Connecticut, Hartford			
District of Columbia		136	520.00
Georgia, Milledgeville		173	274.71
Iowa, Mt. Pleasant		488	190.53
Iowa, Independence		633	212.82
Illinois, Anna		576	178.73
Illinois, Jacksonville		629	178.73
Illinois, Kankakee		514	200.49
Illinois, Chicago		437	202.10
Illinois, Elgin		525	207.39
Indiana, Indianapolis		1,421	175.85
Kansas, Topeka		324	234.56
Kansas, Asawakeha		128	274.38
Kentucky, Ashland		553	220.44
Kentucky, Hopkinsville		564	151.46
Kentucky, Lexington		583	224.20
Louisiana, Jackson		597	166.10
Maine, Augusta		506	224.31
Massachusetts, Worcester (chronic)		391	155.48
Massachusetts, Worcester (acute)		785	205.15
Massachusetts, Danvers		705	196.32
Massachusetts, Taunton		659	180.65
Massachusetts, North Hampton		476	166.48
Massachusetts, (McLean)		296	849.63
Massachusetts, Boston		212	277.68
Maryland, Cantonville		482	229.97
Michigan, Kalamazoo		782	219.44
Michigan, Pontiac		652	214.69
Minnesota, St. Peter's		698	199.59
Minnesota, Rochester		550	178.88
Mississippi, Jackson		428	138.45
Missouri, Fulton		503	235.81
Missouri, St. Joseph		296	205.28
Missouri, St. Louis		518	156.62
Nebraska, Lincoln		172	162.32
New Hampshire, Concord		332	264.29
New Jersey, Trenton		654	229.87
New Jersey, Morristown		730	257.92
New York, Auburn (criminal)		166	180.90
New York, Buffalo		395	298.89
New York, Middletown (Homopaths)		329	365.94
New York, Flatbush		830	
New York, Willard		1,835	150.27
New York, Utica		585	301.58
New York, Bloomingdale		256	758.33
New York, Poughkeepsie		352	332.80
North Carolina, Raleigh		254	317.80
North Carolina, Morgan			
Ohio, Columbus		182	215.60
Ohio, Cleveland		183	158.61
Ohio, Dayton		628	167.44
Ohio, Columbus		950	180.02
Ohio, Newburg		300	224.64
Oregon, Salem		764	135.77
Pennsylvania, Phila.		364	479.07
Pennsylvania, Phila. (Frieds)		104	796.05
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh		522	225.69
Pennsylvania, Norrie			
Pennsylvania, Warren		1,226	195.58
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg		643	292.39
Pennsylvania, Danville		367	240.83
Pennsylvania, Dixmont		510	430.19
Rhode Island, Providence		189	430.19
South Carolina, Columbia		630	146.98
Tennessee, Nashville		400	178.09

Texas, Austin	524	251.49
Utah, Provo City	51	562.78
Vermont, Brattleboro	443	198.75
Virginia, Petersburg (col.)	443	113.69
Virginia, Williamsburg	434	187.92
Virginia, Stanton	637	139.98
West Virginia, Weston	631	115.44
Wisconsin, Winnebago	631	167.17
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	523	180.13

FOR STATE PENITENTIARY. The appropriation of 1891 for general expenses of the State Penitentiary for the years 1891 and 1892, was \$37,000. The general expenses of that term were \$43,556.73, leaving a deficiency of \$6,556.73 which is provided for in the appropriation bill of 1893.

The number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary December 31, 1890, was 324.

The number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary December 31, 1892, was 387.

The report of the superintendent for the biennial term ended Dec. 31, 1890, showed that the net capita cost of maintaining the convicts was less than the average of a majority of the states of the Union. There has been a large increase in the number of prisoners since 1891, and a small increase in the appropriation for the current term over the actual expenses of the term ended Dec. 31, 1892. The legislation of 1893, requiring the superintendent to provide discharged convicts with free transportation to the place from which they were committed, and to provide such discharged convicts with clothing and money, will cause an increased expenditure on that account, out of the general expense fund, of at least \$3500; deducting this from the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for general expenses, there remains a fund available for maintenance, of only \$45,500, being an increase of less than \$3000, over the actual expenses of the preceding term. This is an increase of less than seven (7) per cent. over said expenses while the number of prisoners Dec. 31, 1892, was over 19 per cent. larger than the number reported Dec. 31, 1890.

THE BLIND SCHOOL.

The appropriation for the general expenses of the blind school for 1893 and 1894, is \$12,000.00. As the actual expenses for 1892 were \$11,371.24, it will be seen that this appropriation provides for a very slight increase in the number of pupils during the present term. While it was expected that there would be an increased number of pupils, the appropriation was based on the estimate of a reduced expense per capita.

The following extract from the last printed report of the superintendent of the blind school will be read with interest:

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

"For the year ending June 30, 1892, the attendance at the various institutions for the education of the blind in the United States was 3,353. There are thirty-five institutions. The annual expenditures of some of these institutions are nearly \$100,000; more than one fourth of this amount is paid as salaries for teachers in the New York institution. The approximate outlay of money in the United States for the education of the blind is \$1,000,000 annually. One of the latest reports is that of Kentucky, which maintains a school for the blind consisting of two departments, (white and colored.) The number of white pupils was ninety-four, and the expenditures were \$22,911.17 for the year. This institution is operated much cheaper than some others; and yet, with this comparatively large number of pupils, the fact is revealed that staid old Kentucky pays about \$250 annually for every blind white pupil in her institution; and for her colored department, attended by twenty-five, she pays nearly as much as Oregon does for the maintenance of her institution, the expenditures of the colored department being \$4,682.82 for the year. Including all improvements, etc., Oregon's twenty-nine pupils which attended her institution during the two years just past did not cost us \$400 (\$300 annually) apiece. Counting our average attendance, our cost per pupil is about \$350 per year. This is considerably lower than the average; Kentucky is, perhaps, the lowest."

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

For the general expenses of the state reform school for 1893-94, the last legislature appropriated \$35,000.00. A separate appropriation was made for new buildings, to provide room for an expected increase in the number of inmates during the biennial term. The last published report of the superintendent of the reform school shows that the total expenses of the preceding two years amounted to \$41,395.06. As some of these expenses were for a farmhouse, and for some other small buildings, the cost of maintenance of the institution was less than the last mentioned total. It is believed, that the appropriation for the present biennial term will be sufficient unless there shall be a largely increased number of inmates. Considering the expenses of the preceding term, and the prospect of a large number of inmates this term, the appropriation made in 1893 cannot be deemed excessive.

THE DEAF MUTE SCHOOL.

The appropriation for the general expenses of 1893-94, is \$20,000.00. The appropriation for the expenses of the last two years was \$18,000.00. From the superintendent's report we

learn that the number of pupils had increased from twenty-five at the date of the last preceding report, to thirty-nine in actual attendance Dec. 1, 1892. This represents an increase in population of over fifty per cent., while the increase in the appropriation was less than twelve per cent. The number of pupils at this date is 145.

In accordance with the urgent recommendation of the superintendent, and of the board of directors formerly in charge of the Deaf Mute school, the last legislature made a special appropriation for the purchase of suitable grounds for the institution, and for the erection thereon of suitable permanent buildings.

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE.

Gray Brothers as Usual Make a Good Year's Showing in Business.

Although the latter half of the past year has been a pretty close one for business men all over the land, Salem has not had a failure, and many of her firms have done as good a business as usual. One of the latter class has been the thriving hardware house of Gray Bros. The firm consists of Wm. T. Gray, Geo. E. Gray and Chas. A. Gray. They are all thorough business men, and especially posted in their line of trade. This, with the fact that they have enjoyed a long time acquaintance in Marion and adjoining counties, makes them one of the strongest and most popular firms in the capital city.

Thriving.

The writer on THE NEW YEAR'S JOURNAL called at Seth R. Hammer's law office in the D'Arcy building, for a write-up. He said he was getting roundly abused and was correspondingly thriving in business. He would say nothing further.

A LIVE FIRM.—The grocery house of Harritt & Lawrence, who have recently branched out on the cash system, are to be congratulated upon their growing prosperity under the new system. They can buy cheaper and of course sell much cheaper where cash is the only consideration. Watch their prices from week to week, and note the fact that the closest buyers are always to be found at their place of business.

Tutta Pills give appetite and good digestion.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

All sorts of variations of the mutton leg sleeve still prevail, although every dressmaker improvises her own most novel successes.

New opera wraps are of ermine in loose box shape, with very large sleeves of black, green or ruby velvet, with collar to match, edged with fur.

Never were furs and fur trimmings in greater request. Some newly imported costumes of fine black India cloth are trimmed on bodice and sleeves with ermine fur.

Some of the new moires have a ribbed surface which does not preclude the introduction of satin dots, or the addition of floral and other patterns in chine effects, or stripes and bars of velvet.

The picturesque Venetian sleeve has a huge slashed puff at the top of the velvet, showing glimpses of contrasting color in satin, moire or brocade. The forearm fits like a glove and is laced from wrist to elbow.

Bonnets this winter are diminutive affairs indeed, and elderly women who seek in vain for a genuine protection for the head are obliged to take up with the simple round hats and have strings added to give them a bonnet effect.—New York Post.

RAILROAD TIES.

The Atchison has taken the unusual precaution of having a flagman constantly on the rear platform of every passenger train.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific began last Sunday running a line of tourist sleeping cars to California in connection with the Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific via Fort Worth.

In a quiet but none the less energetic manner the Memphis people have for three years past been pushing the work of practically rebuilding their main line between Kansas City and Memphis.

Within the last 12 months the Baltimore and Ohio has added to its equipment 101 locomotives, the cost of which was nearly \$1,000,000. The Baltimore and Ohio, with its southwestern terminus in St. Louis, is now fully identified as a St. Louis line.

E. F. PARKHURST, President.
ED. C. BROWN, Secretary.

MAJ. GEO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
F. N. DERBY, Manager.

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PACIFIC LAND AND ORCHARD CO.

BUY AND SELL

Stock, Grain and Fruit Lands.

—Also handle all kinds of City Property.—

FIVE AND TEN ACRE FRUIT FARMS

—A SPECIALTY—

Office in State Insurance Block.

SALEM, OREGON.

ANOTHER YEAR'S WORK.

Further Improvements on Salem Water Supply.

A NEW WATER WHEEL ADDED.

Also a 1500 Foot Supply Pipe to the Crib.

There is probably no business enterprise in the Capital City that from year to year expends so much money as the Salem Water company. This is not because it makes more money than any other concern, but because it is constantly improving its plant and the character of its service. In 1892 this company expended over \$50,000 putting in a mammoth reservoir on Fairmount Park, several hundred feet above the city. That was a great improvement, but its building has this year necessitated the laying of a new suction pipe to the source of supply, which caused another outlay of about \$15,000. The latter required 1500 feet of 24-inch pipe, which was laid from the works to the main channel of the river, across the slough and island, to the present crib. The capacity of the water power has also been increased about 50 per cent. by putting in a 48-inch Laffel wheel. An air chamber has been erected at the works to serve as a regulator of pressure, which is one of the two largest in America, the other being at Madison, Wis. This chamber is made of heavy boiler iron, is twenty feet high, and five feet in diameter, and is capable of resisting 200 pounds pressure to the square inch.

With all these improvements the Salem water works are capable of giving the best service of any similar institution on the Pacific coast. The present suction will supply our city double the amount of water per capita that the Bull Run works will supply to the city of Portland. During the past year the average pressure, day and night, has been eighty pounds, which record we challenge any other concern, large or small to equal.

Three pumps are now being used, with a joint capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day, and arrangements are now pending with the Dow pump works of San Francisco for a new triple vertical pump, with a 16-inch cylinder and 30-inch stroke, which will fully double the capacity of the present plant. By arrangements not yet fully made known the company expects in the not far distant future to do all the work by water power, and only reserve its engines for cases of accident or other emergency. The means by which the pressure is kept at eighty pounds to the square inch, is very systematic. The pumps during the day are easily able to furnish that pressure, but in order not to tax them to their limit, the service is supplemented by a constant flow from the reservoir on the hill. At night, when only a little water is consumed, the pumps are kept up at the same speed, but the surplus water is carried to the reservoir for the next day's supplemental service. Thus an exceptional service is rendered possible, and it is highly appreciated by the consumers.

Since the Salem works have been under the management of J. M. Wallace, who has been president during the past year, he has made it his special business to study the weak points and remedy them as fast as compatible with good business judgment. He is a thorough business man, and has made a wonderful success of this business, which was new to him in the start. There are now about ten persons employed by the company, which makes a neat little payroll, as this includes a number of experts in their different branches.

FROM POLK COUNTY.

A Christmas exhibition was given at the Guthrie school, which was a decided success.

Uncle Dave Guthrie served a great turkey dinner to his family and a host of friends. A royal good time was had. He is a happy man, having shipped his hops to London at a fair price. He has five hundred sheep, about 25 horses and 20 head of cattle at the home place this winter. He has not been obliged to feed any except work horses, Grass looks well and the weather has been mild all winter.

DEATH ROLL OF 1893.

SOME VERY BRILLIANT NAMES ADORN THE GRIM RECORD.

Men and Women of National and World-wide Celebrity, Statesmen, Soldiers, Financiers and Leaders of Society the Shining Marks.

JANUARY.

1. Gilbert Pillsbury, once a prominent abolition leader, in North Abington, Mass.; aged 70.
2. Mrs. Martha Joan Reade Nash Lamb, historian, in New York city; aged 84.
3. C. A. Cappa, bandmaster of the Seventh New York regiment, in New York city; aged 52.
4. Maj. J. P. Frost of the Boston Globe, an old New England journalist, in Boston.
5. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, at Washington; aged 75.
6. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, a Union veteran and ex-minister to Sweden, in Baltimore; aged 73.
7. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A. retired, in New York city; aged 74.
8. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-president of the United States, at Fremont, O.; aged 71.
9. Phillips Brooks, bishop of Massachusetts, in Boston; aged 82.
10. Justice L. Q. C. Lamar of the United States supreme court, at Macon, Ga.; aged 68.
11. Hon. James G. Blaine, in Washington; aged 63.
12. Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. A. (retired) a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, at Mendham, N. J.; aged 74.
13. Gen. S. C. Carroll, U. S. A. (retired), in Washington; aged 81.
14. Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, in Louisville, Ky.; aged 64.
15. Gen. F. G. T. Beauford, the Confederate veteran, at New Orleans; aged 75.
16. Rufus Hatch, a well known stockbroker, in New York city; aged 54.
17. R. M. Bishop, ex-governor of Ohio, at Jacksonville, Fla.; aged 51.
18. Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, French historian and critic, in Paris; aged 73.
19. Gen. Thomas Reynolds, a Union veteran, in Chicago.
20. Rev. Andrew Preston Peabody, professor emeritus in Harvard university, at Cambridge, Mass.; aged 82.
21. Col. Charles E. Taylor, the oldest photographer in the west, at Frankfort, Ky.; aged 69.
22. Jules Ferry, the French statesman, in Paris; aged 61.
23. Commodore Horatio Bridge, U. S. N. (retired); aged 87.
24. Ex-Senator Eli Saulsbury of Delaware, at Dover; aged 76.
25. Col. Elliott F. Shepard, editor of the New York Mail and Express, in New York city; aged 50.
26. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, the Confederate veteran, at Seawane, Tenn.; aged 69.

FEBRUARY.

1. E. K. Bruce, formerly known in Chicago as the "Cora King," in that city; aged 68.
2. Rt. Rev. William Ingraham Kip, the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of California; aged 81.
3. George I. Seney, financier and philanthropist, in New York city; aged 67.
4. Manuel Gonzalez, ex-president of the Mexican republic; aged 73.
5. Mrs. Almira Hancock, widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock, in New York.
6. Gen. E. F. Bates, a Union veteran and ex-United States minister to Austria, in Washington; aged 71.
7. Gen. John M. Corse, the hero of Allatoona, at Winchester, Mass.; aged 58.
8. Ex-United States Senator J. W. Patterson of New Hampshire, at Hanover, N. H.
9. Col. Ward H. Lamon, who was Lincoln's private secretary, at Martinsburg, W. Va.
10. Dr