

ALL ABOUT WEISER.

Biological—Pathological—Sociological, Political and Otherwise.

The country between Caldwell and Weiser has been making rapid strides in carrying out the Bible injunction to "multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it." The last few years have developed wonderful progress. Orchards, hay and grain fields, and gardens are to be seen on every hand, some of which are very beautiful. The land as a rule, has been settled upon by a sturdy, honest and hardworking people, as is evidenced by the farm houses, which are small, very substantial, with little or nothing upon them in the way of architectural adornment. About half a hundred new farms can be counted on either side of the railroad between Caldwell and this place.

The first town of importance along the route is Ontario, Oregon, a pretty little village with a population of about 400, with many fine residences and one or two substantial brick business blocks. A great majority of the houses, residence and business, are frame buildings. A fine, large, brick schoolhouse is one of the striking features. This speaks volumes for the intelligence and love of education which the people possess.

About three miles north-west of Ontario is the town of Payette. The first time I visited it was in the fall of '83. The town was then called Pomeroy. At the time it was the terminus of the O. S. L., and the bridge over the Payette river was not yet completed. It was a tough little place then, with a great abundance of saloons and restaurants. Since then the name of the town has changed twice—First to Riverside and later to Payette. It is a pretty little town now, with substantial buildings, fine residences, beautiful orchards and lawns, fine school house and several churches, and contains about a thousand souls, and I am pleased to relate, vastly more civilized than was Pomeroy. It has few sidewalks and much dust.

Weiser is the county seat of Washington county, with a population the same as Payette, only it covers much more ground. Weiser proper, the city of Weiser, the old town, has within its borders a handsome brick court house, a brick school house about the size of Caldwell's public school, and two churches—the Baptist and the Congregational—two brick store rooms, two livery stables, a brewery and flour mill, and several store rooms—all empty.

A spirit of antagonism exists between the old and new town. The old town has, besides the buildings above, several handsome dwellings, and above all, the city charter. The new town is out of the city and the old town will not let it in. The new town is loth to adopt a new name and the old town will not relinquish her charter. It is a merry war and very silly.

New Weiser has the town proper, such as it is. It is laid out seemingly without method or system. Cows browse along streets which are hot, narrow and dusty, fringed with grass. The town has no fire hall, no fire apparatus—no protection against fire whatever. In it are a number of brick and frame business blocks, the Episcopal church, a large grist mill and the great Vendome hotel (a two-story brick), and a few residence plots, some of which have handsome dwellings upon them. The town is quiet—no bustle, no hurry. Everybody seems to take life easy.

It is largely a farming country, and as usual with such people, not a reading public. A few books are on sale at the drug store and at the post office, but they tell me there is no sale for them; that they have had them since they began business. The books are of the best and well bound. Byron, Moore, Swift, Homer, Virgil, Dumas, Tennyson, etc., are among the list, as well as the leading poets of America, and numerous prose works. Daily papers are scarce, the only one I have seen on sale at the postoffice was the Denver News.

They are all wild on the silver question, and not a few Populists are extant. Their knowledge of the silver question is simply immense, and a few beer barrel financiers are ready at any moment to regulate the finances of the nation, and they are vehement in assuring us that they can't be bribed, and I don't think they can, not with money at least, but I would dislike very much to offer them beer. That would bring down the house. All have read one side of the question and assure us that it is the only side. They wonder how all other people are ignorant, and assure us with extreme candor that the eastern people are either idiots or bribe takers. The crime of '73 is quite a stock argument, and the financial orator expatiates how that old traitor John Sherman engineered the demonetization bill through Congress with the lightness of a cat's tread. How the "dollar of our daddies" was surreptitiously dropped from the list of coins and the unit of value changed to gold. I ventured to suggest to one man that the unit of value was changed to gold in 1834; that the bill demonetizing silver was before Congress three years; that the debate upon the bill occupied nearly 150 columns of the Congressional Globe. I assured him that the greatest traitor to silver in 1873 was no less than W. M. Stewart, the bewiskered senator from

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Nevada, who thoroughly understood that the bill demonetized silver, and who in a speech upon that question advocated the single gold standard. But would you believe it, he got hot and insisted that I was bribed. I wonder how he got onto that fact. I thought I had kept the matter pretty quiet, but a man's sins will find him out.

The tariff question comes in for a little comment, but it relieves the monotony not a little. Harris is the exponent of free trade in these parts. He came into the C. O. D. store and commented on the Democratic platform. The tariff was just right; it was in favor of the producer, and the producer was the farmer. He settled down in a chair by this time and got himself in shape to talk. He told his audience that he wanted a tariff bill that would help the farmer. "Now, a farmer," he said, "comes into a store and has to ask the price of grain and has to take the storekeeper's price, and when the farmer buys anything he has to pay the storekeeper's price. That is all wrong." Several farmers were around and were becoming quite excited and said that was just right. I thought I would relieve the excitement and spoke up thus: "Excuse me, Mr. Harris, but what kind of a tariff bill would you pass that would keep the farmers from taking what they could get for their grain and buying what they needed at the storekeeper's price?" He had nothing to say. Now won't you answer that?  
C. J. S.

REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

The Tables Relied Upon by the Managers—They Make a Good Showing. Forty Electoral Votes to Throw at the Birds.

This is the time when everybody is interested in the political outlook and figuring is the order of the day. As a matter of curiosity the following tables are worthy of careful consideration. They show what the Republican party relies upon. In the first table is grouped the states which sent sound money delegates to both the St. Louis and Chicago conventions, in the second, the states which sent sound money delegates to the Republicans convention only. In all of these states, the Republicans in the last elections, 1894 and 1895, had majorities over Democrats, Populists and all other combined, and in the tables the overall majority is given in each case. The figures at the extreme right give the electoral vote.

States in which both Republican and Democrat parties elected sound money delegates to the recent conventions, Republicans majorities over all at last elections and electoral vote:

Wisconsin	29,394	12
Minnesota	6,441	9
South Dakota	5,077	4
Michigan	64,544	14
Maryland	17,380	8
Delaware	1,225	3
Pennsylvania	183,863	32
Massachusetts	26,896	12
Vermont	27,781	4
Connecticut	16,149	6
Maine	25,487	6
New York	62,732	36
New Hampshire	11,700	4
New Jersey	20,852	10
Rhode Island	11,040	4
Total	187	

States in which the Republican party elected sound money delegates to the national convention in 1896, and controlled latest election by majority over all opposing parties:

Illinois	73,024	24
Iowa	27,355	13
Indiana	15,384	15
Ohio	38,069	23
North Dakota	6,181	3
Wyoming	1,095	3
West Virginia	10,242	6
Kansas	5,040	10
Total	187	

SUMMARY

Republican states, both parties against silver	187
Republican states, Republicans against silver	98
Total	284

Necessary to elect . . . . . 224  
The theory of the Republican managers, based upon these tables, is this: In the election of 1894 and 1895, the first group of 15 states gave large Republican majorities over all, and in the recent national conventions, both Republican and Democrat, were represented by sound money delegations, consequently it is safe to say that they will go for the sound money party this fall. In the second group of 8 states, the Republicans also had a large majority over all in the last elections and sent sound money delegates to the St. Louis convention. It is therefore considered that there has been no material change of sentiment in these states. But even if there should be considerable defection of silver Republicans, it will be more than offset by the defection of sound money Demo-

crats. It will be seen that according to these tables the Republicans have 40 electoral votes to spare; and counting out Ohio which is considered safely for McKinley, may lose any two of the other states and still win. Counting out Ohio and Illinois, in which latter states the sound money Democrats are most pronounced against Bryan, the Republicans may lose any three of the remaining states. But the Republicans calculate that Illinois, Iowa Indiana and Ohio are sure, and not without good grounds as the Republican majority in these states in the last elections aggregates 154,354, a rather formidable showing.

THE PRESIDENCY A FAT JOB.

Frank G. Carpenter, the noted Washington correspondent, has this to say about the presidency:

The presidency is a fat job. The salary in round numbers for the four years amounts to \$200,000, and the White House and lots of perquisites are thrown in, in addition. Think what \$50,000 a year means! It is \$4,166 a month, or \$138 a day. And this money is sure. The cash is always ready for the President, and the treasury bank never bursts. The salary, however, is less than two-thirds of what the President gets. For this year Congress is asked to appropriate about \$43,000 to run the White House. The President pays no rent. His fuel and light cost him nothing. He does not even pay for his own newspaper, and as for stationery, he has the finest that the world can produce, and there is a stenographer always at hand to save him from writing letters himself. He has a half dozen watch dogs to keep the crowd away from him. His private secretary receive \$5,000 a year, and the man who sits outside the office door to open and close it gets a salary of \$1,800. He has men to read the papers for him. He has a telegraph operator and a telegraph instrument in the White House, and Uncle Sam pays his telegraph bills. He seldom if ever buys a postage stamp, and the thousand and one little incidentals that eat out the heart of the ordinary man's salary are paid for him. He pays no rent for his stables, and Congress gives him some money to keep them up. The amount that is asked for this year is \$8,000 and this includes stationery, reading matter and the caring for the President's horses, harness and carriages. A great fuss is made about the social expenses of the White House. I venture to say that President Cleveland does not pay more than \$5,000 a year for his state dinners, and I would not be surprised to know that he saved \$35,000 a year out of his salary. Think of it! His four state receptions are practically free entertainments. The Marine Band, paid by the government furnishes the music. The flowers come from the White House conservatory and the public gardens, and the police aid the servants in taking care of the crowd. There is no food of any kind offered, and it is mighty hard to get a drink of anything even water on such an occasion. The whole entertainment consists of a handshake, and, if you are especially favored, a smile and handshakes and smiles are cheap.

FROM TREE TO NEWSPAPER.

A very interesting experiment was made on April 17 last at Messrs. Menzel & Company's paper and wood pulp manufactory, at Elsenthal, in order to ascertain what was the shortest space of time in which it is possible to convert the wood of a standing tree into paper, and the latter into a journal ready for delivery. This experiment is of extreme importance, because it shows what rapidly can be attained by the concurrence of practical machines and favorable conditions.

Three trees were felled in a forest near the establishment at thirty five minutes past seven in the presence of two of the owners of the manufactory and a notary whom they had called upon to certify as to the authenticity of the experiment. These trees were carried to the manufactory, where they were cut into pieces 12 inches in length, which were then decorticated and split. The wood thus prepared was afterward raised by an elevator to the five dedrators of the works. The wood pulp produced by these machines was then put into a vat, where it was mixed with the necessary materials. This process finished, the liquid pulp was sent to the paper machine. At thirty-four minutes past nine in the morning, the first sheet of paper was finished. The entire manufactory had thus consumed but one hour and fifty-nine minutes. The owners of the manufactory, accompanied by the notary, then took a

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few of the sheets to a printing office situated at a distance of about two and a half miles from the works. At ten o'clock, a copy of the printed journal was in the hands of the party; so that it had taken two hours and twenty-five minutes to convert the wood of a standing tree into a journal ready for delivery.

It must be added that, during the course of the manufacture, there occurred a few interruptions which might be avoided at another time, and that, in the opinion of the two manufacturers, had it not been for this, twenty minutes might have been gained.

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