THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8. 1895

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 7. - 8 P. M. - Maximum emperature, 42; minimum temperature, 32; sight of river at 11 A. M., 11.3; change in the uset 24 hours, -0.5; precipitation today, .00; mempiration from September I, 1894 (wet sea-on), to date, 15.53; average, 22.06; deficiency, 32

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

or the barometric pressure is decreasing the western partiana of Washington and over the western periods of Washington al-Gorgon and nonthwestern periods of California, it has the appearance of an approaching starm. Rain has commented in the northwestern por-tions of Washington. East of the Cascades the temperatures are root, ranging from 22 to 22 we, and in the Daketas and Montapa ten res ranging from zero to 18 degrees below

WEATHER FORECASTS

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours office at midnight Jamary 8: For Western Washington and Western Oregon

- Bain or norm and warmer, with fresh south trily winds; gales on the could. For Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon an -Pair weather and slightly warmer, with

- Rain or snow and slightly E. S. PAGUE, Local Forerast Official.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8.

NOT OF LONG DURATION. There is no silver craze east of the Mississippi river. To find it, one must come West, to the region where, in one way or another, the vitality of the of any congress. craze depends upon its connection with Second-Even if done it would be but a the interest of persons who live by silver mining. Among these are desperate speculators who have blown every

thing into silver mines; and these be come political desperadoes, who, hav-ing nothing more to lose, take the lead in absurd enterprises for recovery of their fortunes through political action. They play on the cupidity of other politicians, and on the ignorance of a mass of people who feel the stress o hard times; and thus silver fanaticism goes howing through the land.

It will not be of long duration. Ever in these Western regions, where a combination exists consisting of men wh have blown everything into barren silver mines, of political demagogues who would renounce and abjure any prin ciple for the sake of office, and of popular ignorance, which thinks that there is some magic in local legislation that can make values and sustain them ngainst the general values of the world weariness will soon result from efforts to compel the impossible. The law of the law of financial economy, like the law of gravitation, never grows tired. Men may wear themselves out in fighting it, but it remains as fresh as ever, from year to year and due from age to age

in our older states of the East. where the people are in closer contact with the world of business and affairs. this folly is not acute, and indeed has little standing. Here, it is more prevalent; but even here it is not in the ascondant. After all, there are few persons of passable intelligence who

Schofield attainments in his cour try's service is able to stand upon his record and live upon his legitimate pay. This is comm on sense, justice, common patriotism-three common virtues that should guide a republic.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS. It is one of the discouraging feature

of current financial discussion to find so many of the arguments of persons without knowledge and experience repeated in different forms by persons who know better, but who think they see chance for profit for themselves in unstable currency and insecure banking. There is a large party among

bankers and well-instructed students of finance in New York and New England, which desires to substitute state for national banking, simply because it is more profitable to the banker. These Eastern bankers do not mean to abuse the state bank system and swindle notcholders themselves, but they know that this will be done in newer and less carefully guarded communities. This is proved by their instant protest against the features added to the Baltimore plan by Mr. Carlisle, putting the

credit of all the banks behind the notes of every one. This is confession that the system is insecure; yet many bankers of high standing advocate it because they can make greater profit upon circulation under it than under the national bank system, which is absolutely secure for everybody.

The views of these selfish bankers sift through the columns of general and financial newspapers of equally high standing, like the Springfield Republican and the Financial Chronicle which attack national and advocate state banking in arguments which, were the style muddler and the epithets coarser, might emanate from Western populists. Here is the Financial Chronicle, perhaps the highest special author-Ity on finance in the country, summarizing its previously reiterated arguments against the national bank system thus:

First-A special issue of government bonds for use as security for bank notes would be wrong in principle, would be in opposition to public opinion, and we cannot think it will ever receive the sanction

temporary provision, and could not be the basis of a permanent system, for an increasing demand for banks, and hence for the bonds, would enhance the market price until it became unprofitable to retain the circulation, and the notes would be given up and the bonds sold-a process of which we have had an illustration during recent years.

Third-Bank notes so secured cannot b dastic or the volume affoat be made in any degree to conform to the volume of commercial transactions, and consequent ly would not relieve our present embar-

rassment in the least. Fourth-A currency with a governme bond back of it calls for the locking up of an equal or larger amount of capital to secure it, so that the operation is of no der. advantage but a disadvantage to the pub

This is a strange place to find that fatally foolish assumption of the populist that government bonds are to be issued for the special purpose of furnishing security for bank notes. This paper should know, if the populist does not, that legal "while's dre' not money, but a demand debt, which ought to be wiped out at once. It is to pay this

and pressing debt that bonds should be sold. That the bonds, once doubtless there are many who in hands of the public, will furnish basis for a safer currency of bank notes is only a fortunate accident. Issue of national bank currency would not have become unprofitable had the government devoted surplus revenue to the will find scarcely a second in the sen legitimate purpose of reducing its de- ate. Of course, on a measure of so much importance, no vote can mand debt, instead of running up the really believe that silver, which can be price of bonds by buying them at a reached till after many speeches are bought anywhere on earth at the rate premium, while constantly pouring made, and probably the present session of 60 cents an ounce, can be made worth more treasury notes into circulation. Will not afford time for exhaustion of the oratory; but we fully believe that there exist So the bill, if not passed by the present or that the world's market ratio of sil- government credit money. Wipe this ver and gold, which is 32 to 1, can be out and bankers will find it profitable congress, will be passed by the next. An encouraging fact is the active sup punde 16 to 1 if we will it and send to enough to issue notes under the present system. The objection that a national port of many great newspapers. We bank currency is inelastic is imaginary. note scarcely any dissent on the part of the great newspapers of the coun Elasticity is a fiction. No safe curtry from the demand that the United rency is elastic, because notes come in for redemption only when holders doubt States shall build the canal, while most their soundness. It is not true that the of them strongly urge it. We have renational bank system locks up the printed many such articles during the last two or three months from journals capital of the country more than it is ocked up already, in government North and South. Some urge immediate action. The New York Times makes bonds. It locks up the special capital of the bankers, but they are compenan carnest appeal against further de sated by payment of interest, as well lay. It says this canal is to be built, and to be built by our government, as by the privilege of circulation. Notes issued without locking up capital and there ought to be no difficulty in bringing congress to definite action. to secure them, as under the old state 'The two houses of congress," con bank system, are not a safe currency. These objections of bankers and o tinues the Times, "ought to agree upon one of the pending bills, or a measure banking journals to the national bankupon the same lines, providing for conng system simply mean that some trol of the canal in return for the guarbankers want to make larger profit on circulation than is possible under this antee of the bonds necessary to raise system and are willing to sacrifice the the needed capital. There has been too security of notcholders to do it. One of much delay already, and more delay the strongest proofs of the superiority may have serious consequences by inviting capital and resulting complicaof national over state banking, for the noteholder, is the willingness of the tions from abroad." It is believed that banks themselves to make the change. if a vote can be reached in the senate ot one-fourth of the senators will vote

interesting to learn what excuse Mr

Sarah Althea Terry, now and for some

time past an inmate of a California

by calling out public odium, such as

fense, it would seem that fate might lesigning and mercenary men own behalf or in that of those most intimately associated with her, it is time paraded before the public.

LIQUOR AND THE LAW. One hears very little in the reports (

the Lexow committee's work or of othe manifestations of the moral uprising in New York city, about the part the iquor-dealers are playing in the history of this epoch. This more recognizedly usiness portion of the classes Tam-

many has blackmailed represents in a way the whole quasi-outlawed com munity of ordinance-breaking saloons gambling dens and houses of prostitu tion. Of all these, the liquor-dealers ar the only ones who are accorded, and justly enough, too, a standing of re spectability before society and respon sibility before the law. As individuals and through their organizations and trade publications they have rendered material aid to the unraveling of th

disgraceful blackmail regime which the police have imposed. They very sore and restive under the were exactions, but put up with them as ong as protection was forthcomin When this began to flag, they rebelled, and have been of very great assistanc to the investigations It needs to be pointed out that the

principal in the municipal crime is not the "protected," but the police. The book-agent is nothing at all as culpable as the public official who sells out to him; and the saloon man, gambler or unfortunate woman, though accessory to the crime of municipal corruption more to be pitied than conde The head and front of the offending is in the corrupt police department which levies blackmail under the guise of protection. Liquor-selling has some sort of legitimate function; but the saloon as it exists panders in a way to vicious ness and immorality precisely as do the gambler and bawd. Nobody recognizes

this more cheerfully than the saloon keeper himself, and he is always ready and willing to pay a stiff license fee. even if his next-door neighbor, the grocer, pays none at all. Yet he should be fairly treated. There is no justice

in robbing or blackmailing him. Common justice is all the liquot dealer wants; and nothing else should be given him. But this is denied in about equal degree by the Tammany and the Parkhurst idea. One is inter-

ested in the liquor-dealer only as a source of a possible corruption fund; the other as something to be accorded nelther justice nor toleration, nor charity, With neither of these theories has the law, properand administered. conceived anything in common. Liquor-selling should bear all the burden of municipal machinery it can stand without oppression. This it is always willing to shoul Every cent of this levy should go

into the public coffers, and its protetion should be provided and paid for altogether by salaries to public officers To this end a system of high license is the means most approved by experience.

GOOD PHOSPECTS FOR THE CANAL It is evident that the project for the canal at Nicaragua has great strength in congress. Opposition to it is con fined to a very small number, though not yet fully awakened to the fact that the canal must be built, and must be built by the United States. It is be lieved that the violent attack on the project by Senator Turple, of Indiana,

instead of cruelly consigning her to death installing and interesting to her to the democratic representa-tives. In the caucus 59 voted against the bill. These, with the 157 fourth of the house and little more than cans and 11 populists, will make a mi her name cannot recall anything that jority of about 20 against the bill, even is honorable or worthy, either in her if the 75 caucus absentees all vote fo it. The probability is that most of them will vote against it. It must be a pity that it should be from time to remembered that party screws cannot be put upon a question like this, which mic rather than political, and upon which the ruling party is frankly divided. Such a bill as this gets nearly

as many votes in caucus as it can hope for in the house. Traffic on all railroad lines centering

n this city and upon street-car lines has been resumed; the streets have be ome fairly passable, the downpour o rain, which threatened a flood, has eased, and the most delightful weathe has succeeded the brief reign of winter While first reports of great damage to fruit trees in the section visited by sleet have unfortunately been verified it is probable that careful pruning an a year's growth will remedy much of apparent destruction and reduce the damage to the minimum.

The story now is that German excluion of American cattle and meat is a bid by the government for support of the agrarian party in Prussia. But the government never would have ventured upon such a step had not the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill. which armed our government with power to retaliate, been repealed. It was under that clause that Phelps in Germany and Reid in France obtained abrogation of the old customs regulations against American meats.

The democratic caucus demonstrate that there will be no financial legisla-tion this session. This is because the democratic party is incapable of legis lation or government, and the issue does not take such form that republicans can come to the rescue, as they did n the case of the silver law repeal Next spring the president will call an extra session and the republicans will help him carry out a rational plan of currency reform.

From the time of Cataline the ruined rambler has been a danger to the state. The noisiest clamor for free coinage of silver comes from desperate gamblers, ruined by reckless speculation in silver mines, who now plot financial revolution as Cataline plotted political revo lution in the hope either to retrieve their own damaged fortunes or to drag all others down to their own level and involve the whole community in com non ruin.

It was more candid than politic of the president to publish his letter to the commissioners of the ex-queen, Liliuokalani, in which he declared that he had done his best to restore the monarchy in Hawaii and only abandoned his purpose when he had exhausted his constitutional powers.

It is thought that a test vote on the Carlisle bill will be had in the house this week. But this will be only the beginning of the struggle over it. The history of the silver repeal and tariff bills proves that.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION. The Senator Must Not Be a Silver

Monometalist. **Klamath** Falls Express

The principal work of the Oregon legilature this winter is the selection of a United States senator to succeed Senator Dolph. The democrats will have but little to say about this, but if the republicans will send a man to represent Oregon in the upper branch of congress who is in favor of honest money, they will command the unpualified respect of both democrats and republicans. It makes but little difference what views Senator Dolph's successor may entertain on other subjects, if he is sound on the money . It will be the great problem for the 54th congress to solve, and it is the earnest hope of every friend of honest money that such men only will be intrusted with its solution as will do their duty carnestly and well. No advocate of "the unlimited coinage of silver, 16 to 1, without the aid or consent of any other na tion on earth." will do. No advocate of the free coinage of American silver will do. No one who advocates that 49 cents in silver should pass for as much as 100 cents' worth of gold, which must even tually reduce us to a silver basis in the event of free coinage, will do. The next senator from Oregon should be a man of broad views on the financial question. one with experience who will command respect and attention at Washington and a bimetalist, not a silver munometalist, believing the nation's credit should be upheld and maintained against all as-

done more for this state in the last few ears than any other three men, and now when we ought to show our appreciation we talk of substituting one for him who annot do an eighth part of the good Senator Dolph, if lat alone, could do. Oregon's history is full of the most stupendous blunders ever wrought by man we certainly hope there will be none this time. This senatorial contest is like the usiness man who had taken particular pains to promote and educate a clerk to a position of great trust; after so fitting him for the position a young man come along to whom the business man thinks

he is indebted, the young man asks for this position of trust because it will give him a little more social prestige, but it is not given him. In this parable the business man is the state, the clerk i Senator Dolph and the other is-

A SLANDERER ROASTED.

Nebraska's Poverty in Contrast With

Oregon's Prosperity. LEXINGTON, Neb., Jan. 2-(To Editor.)-In the Dawson County Pioneer printed at Lexington, Neb., there appears a two-column letter, "A Breeze From

Oregon," which is written by a man for-merly from Nebraska, but now residing at Salem, Or. There being about one hunired families from this state (Nebraska) and from Dawson county in particular, that have moved into Yamhill county, Or., I deem it the duty of some one to notice this attack on the fair name of your state.

This man, William McDonald, who now seeking to harm you all he can, is or had been up to about six months ago a resident of Nebraska. When he left here, he left for the reason that he was "tired of such a country as Nebraska Now that he has left, all he has to do All

to say: "Give Oregon a wide berth." A the families that left this state for Ore gon, and who all reside in Yamhill county, are perfectly satisfied with the change. The writer had the pleasure of visiting your city and state during April and Ma 1894, and I have the warmest feeling for your fair state and your good citizens.

This McDonald calls Oregon "A frau with a big F." What is Nebraska but a place for men of this man McDonald's caliber and the rich? A poor man b Nebraska must work hard in the preser times to get even enough to keep so and body together, and then call for

"Aid with a big A" to help out until spring. He says Oregon fruit is "no good." Well, our Dawson county fruit, which has been planted for over 20 years, is no good, either, for it would take all the fruit raised in Dawson county to make one meal for one only; so Oregon is far superior in fruit.

McDonald says "Oregon is the wors state in the Union for a poor man." Well, he is not classed with the poor, as he left this county with an iron safe full of money to loan to the poor man of Ore-gon, and to teach the Oregonians how to

make money. But he finds out that there are common farmers in Oregon who have more money in their homes than he is ossessed of. He says Chinamen work for 75 cents per day, and get their meals for 4 cents each. I can find you 10,000 men in Central and Western Nebraska that will work for 75 cents per day, but they can't get work even at 50 cents. As to Chinamen's board, here McDonald "takes the cake." I will get 500 citizens of Dawson county, Neb., to make oath

that McDonald kept a "shaving shop" in this city for about 29 years, and in that 29 years he only took one square meal each Sunday noon. The balance of his meals did not cost him to exceed 4 cents per day. I mean per day, not per meal; so he has no "edge" on the Chinaman; and I will almost wager that it does not cost him now to live in the city of Salem to exceed 4 cents per meal for himself and family. Just have a reporter go to Day-ton, Or., and have a personal visit with the Nebraska folks there. Then go and see this man McDorald at Salem, and see if all is not as I say. I think the best thing for you Oregonians to do is to keep McDonald in Oregon, and the more he says about poor people and cheap living the better it is for your state.

F. P. KREITZ. It should be added that Dawson county, Neb., is one of the most destitute countles of that state, and the people are much in need of help to carry them through the McDonald's slanderous statement about firms in the state. It was then in beau-

nidnight tours he has made with the ob manight tours he has more some obser-bect of determining by personal obser-vation how the poor of the city, the ten-ement dwellers, the tramps and the some less are sheltered at might. The poet was accompanied by Mr. Reynolds, of the university settlement, and a detective less that much a settlement. Josef Hofmann, Rubinstein's last pupil, gave a concert in London jusi a few hours before his master died. Some days later he gave a memorial recitai at Chelten-ham. One of his numbers was Chopin's B minor sonata. When he reached the funeral march, the entire audience rose as by a common insurba and remained as by a common impulse and remained

CLEAN THE STREETS.

to th

The City Asked to Remove the Great Piles of Snow.

standing till the movement came

end.

PORTLAND, Jan. 7 .- (To the Editor.)-Most surely you spoke the truth the oth-Most surely you speke the truth the oth-er day when you said that "after a fall of snow Portland just lay down on her back" and did nothing. The business streets in their present condition are a disgrace to any place and could not be in a worse state if we were in some little bit of a village instead of a well-regulated city. Take Washington street and Third street at their crossings, and there are piles of snow in the street eight feet high. Most of the citizens have cleaned off their lost of the citizens have cleaned off their aldewalks, and there is apparently hardly a roof that does not need to be cleaned off. All this accumulation of snow has to go into the street, to melt or remain, as the weather may permit. It does not se right that individuals should have take this snow away, yet it ought to be removed at once. What are the mayor and council, with their street superintend-ent, for, if they don't see to these things

They surely come under the head of city government. If they have no ordinance allowing this to be done at the public expense the council should pass one and put men to work. There is any quantity

of idle men in the city who would be only too glad of the small amount that would have to be paid them to showed the snow into carts, of which the city has plenty if they were hired under the superintend If they were hired under the superintend-ent of streets the business portion of the city would be cleaned up and a great many deserving men now out of work would be benefited. I don't mean for the city to go in for any charity, but sim-ply that men can now be hired cheaply to do this very necessary work. Let the city take hold of it in a proper, systematic way, and it won't cost very much, and I am pretty sure that no taxnaver will ob-

am pretty sure that no taxpayer will ob ject to the small amount. The snow can be carted off and dumped into the river, and it would not take long to make the streets as far back as Sixth or Seventh, and further on some of the streets where necessary, passable. If the city cannot or will not do thus (it can if the officers take hold of it) perhaps the city board of charities will, but I think it is the place of the authorities to do the

work. INDIGNANT CITIZEN. Snow ought to be cleaned off the streets, but it should be done by property-owners not by the city. The heaps of snow o which this writer complains, have been plied up by owners of buildings cleaning off their roofs, on one side, and by the street-car companies cleaning their tracks on the other. Neither of these should be allowed to encumber the streets. Both should be obliged to cart the snow off,

when they remove it from their own property or right-of-way. But this is a nall thing to make a fuss about when snow lies untouched, except as it has been trodden under foot, on four-fifths of the sidewalks of the city, nearly a week after it began to fall.

THE BOOK TRUST IN ALABAMA.

Montgomery letter to Louisville Courier Journal: The legislature of Alahama is likely to get seriously mixed up with the American Book Company, widely known as the School Book Trust, or the indications are all wrong. This state has no statute regarding school books, and the book trust, taking advantage of the situ-

Some time ago this great monopoly formed a combination with the Univer-sity Publishing Company, of New York and Hansell & Brother, of New Orleans This entirely removed these popular Southern corporations from the rank of competitors. The Book Trust then proceeded to make a deal with the Alabama need of help to carry them through the winter. The same letter that enclosed its membership the most prominent book

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon Eugene is not without hope for a shirt

factory. The diamond drill at Newport will be given a new start this week

Medford hopes to be with the other con-ributors, to the Nebraska sufferers. Colections are now being successfully made there.

James H. McKee committed suicide at Lakeview Monday of last week by taking an overdose of morphine. He had be drinking heavily.

News is brought to Medford from Hanp-ton & Lewis' mines on Tom East creek that the recent clean-up at the mines netted the neat sum of \$27,000.

The number of steam vessels arriving at Coos bay during the past year was 153 and departures 155; sailing vessels arriv-ing, 84; departures, 86. Total, 479.

C. Marsh, who left his home in Eugene-two years ago to do missionary work in India, was recently married to Miss Mc-Neil, of Prince Edward Isle, also a sionary, stationed near Mr. Marsh.

More rabhits were killed on Tick ridge last Thursday and Sunday, mays the Lake-view Examiner, but not so many as on the previous drives. About 1500, however, were laid low in the two drives. A large number of people went out from the town to help in the drives.

William Nichols was seriously hurt Monday of last week by an accident at the Coos river quarry, and Superintendent Schwatka was also injured. It seems they were in the box uned to transport rock from the quarry to the scow, when the cable broke, and the block, weighin: 600 pounds, fell from a height of 20 feet, striking Nichols a glancing blow, and crushing him against the side of the box.

Washington.

The first issue of Alkl, a woman suffrage paper, has been published at Puyallup.

The management of the Tacoma the ater has been turned over by John W. Hanna to S. C. Heilig and E. W. Lesster. The grain buyers of Lincoln county will at Davenport today to Davenport today to consider securing reductions on wheat to tide-water.

William Wirt Saunders, recently pardoned by Governor Pennoyer, is now lo-cated at Spokane. He says he has no exectation of marriage at present.

James H. Ross, formerly a bookkeeper in the Northern Pacific carshops at Edi-son was arrested in Seattle Sunday, charged with robbing E. V. Buckner, en ex-machinist, of \$1000, Christmas day.

Loggie & Evans, formerly of Snohomish. ave closed down their large saw and shingle mill near Port Angeles, because of a decisior in the United States court at Seattle that they could not maintain a tramway across the river.

Frank King, of King's landing, and Will Lawhorn, of Fairview, were out deen hunting recently. King was accidentally hunting recently. King was accidentally shot by Lawhorn, the ball penetrating just at the edge of the right shoulderblade. While the wound is serious, hope is entertained for King's recovery. Nine important cases will be begun at the North Yakima land office the 19th Instant. They are the Roslyn coal claim

cases. The question at issue will be whether or not the claimants acted as agents for the Northern Pacific Coal Com-

Several young cattle belonging to C. D.

Morgan and a saddle horse belonging to

Joe Westerman slipped through the ice in the river just abvoe Morgan's ferry, while

trying to drink, and before assistance

could reach them were either drowned or

so badly chilled that they died a few minutes after being taken out.

Governor McGraw has proclaimed the

adoption of the amendment to the consti-tution ratified at the recent election. It

amends section 5 of article 16 so as to

read: "None of the permanent school fund of this state shall ever be loaned

to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county, municipal or school district

D. T. Denny, J. B. Denny and Thomas

Denny confessed judgment Saturday in the superior court in Seattle in the sum

of \$302,669 21. Of this amount \$17,355 24 was by D. T. and J. B. Denny to the Puget

Sound National bank; \$125,295 92 was by

all three to the same bank, and \$159,977 95 was by all three to F. T. Blunck. The suits filed on which the confessions were

made were for promissory notes secured

bonds of the Consolidated Street

bonds.

Railway Company.

pany when they made their entries.

congress men who will so declare it. would be a stupendous undertaking to dam the Columbia, or Niagara, but a slight undertaking in comparison with an effort to resist the world's law of values. The time is not distant when anybody laying claim to intelligenc

ounce by an act of

A TOP-REAVY SYSTEM.

will be ashamed of the effort.

General Schofield, who is now at th head of the army, will retire next September, having reached the age of 64. If no change is made in his rank, he will retire on a salary of \$5625 a year. If the president's recommendation that the grade of licutenant-general be revived for the benefit of General Scho field prevail, his pay will be materially increased, as the salary of that position is \$11,000 a year, with no deduction or retirement. General Schofield is the eighteenth general-in-chief of the army of the United States, only four of whom -Washington, Scott, Grant and Sheridan-had the title of licutenant-general. though Sherman had the title before he was made general-in-chief.

This distinction is urged in General Schofield's case in view of his distincuished services. Since these have been gratefully acknowledged and amply rewarded, both in bestowal of honors and substantial pay during the years of his active service, the country can hardly be said to be further indebted to him. There is a too great tendency to put a money value upon patriotism and patriotic service for the credit of a nation that presumes its citizens patriots from principle, The wholesale pension idea which has been pushed to such excess cannot be consistently opposed by those who favor the bestowal of an additional title upon the work certainly was done imperthe commander-in-chief of the army for the sole reason of doubling his pay upon retirement.

The pension system, broad as it is Is even now top-heavy, and it must be pruned judiciously from the top before its rank growth can be materially

checked. No heavy pension under the cuise of added honors and increased after the age limit of retirement has been reached should be allowed to add its weight to the already sorely burdened system. A man who has for asylum for the insane. Having proved something like a generation drawn the pay and enjoyed the perquisites of a has fortunately fallen to the lot of few major-general in the army should be women, the utter futility of the attempt comfortably well off at the age of 64 to ride, by sheer force of will, over th years. And since by that time it is barriers of custom and decency in reasonable to suppose that his family

which society has entrenched itself; has been reared and educated, he should having failed in open contest to van find it easy to live, and live in luxury, quish a shameless rone, who had nothupon the pay of a retired officer of his ing but his money to lose and was rank. His patriotism, being of an uncrafty enough to secure that; having purchasable quality, is above merpassed through strife and degredation cenary reward, and his military fame and infamy, and finally stood side by can gain nothing by an added titleside with tragedy that bereft her of a

against the canal. Engineer Schuyler's letter, printed to

day, offers the excuse for the broken The American Book Company is uneservoir in the park that he did no der the same fire in other states that it make the hill; that the place was se has had to face in Oregon and Washected for the reservoir before he came ington. An article printed in another to the work; that he did the best he column gives an account of its doings ould with it, but did not guarantee it; in Alabama. In Virginia the Norfolk that no slip of the hill was detected Pilot has created a stir by charging last winter and none could have been the superintendent of education with foreseen; that he was hurried too much accepting a bribe from the American with the work, but believes it can be Book Company, and asserting that the made good without very much expense other members of the board of educa-Of the other broken reservoir, at the foot of Mount Tabor, he says nothing. tion, the governor and the attorneygeneral, have allowed themselves to be The damage there, indeed, is not seri imposed upon. The legislature has ous, and can easily be repaired; but taken the matter up, and an investigailon is ordered. The frequency of the featly, since the bottom where the macharges against this company almost terials were disturbed, or where filling creates a doubt whether, after all, it is was done, was not properly tamped chaste as lee and pure as snow. and was not puddled at all. It will be

The office of superintendent of publi-Schuyler has to offer for this oversight education is not a necessary office, but it is a costly one. It could be abolished If there is a wretched creature living without the least detriment to the pub whom death has, in cruel unkindness tic schools. The office of attorney-gen too long passed by, that creature is

ral is not a necessary office. Th state has no interests that cannot be protected by the district attorneys. Formerly the district attorneys did this duty, and they can be required to re-It. Every office not absolutely necessary should be cut off, and w hould return in all our affairs to the simple economies of the early times.

The voting and speaking in the house ocratic caucus indicates that the Carlisle banking bill cannot possibly pass the house. Out of 220 democratic representatives, only 152 attended the

Salem Statesman.

saults of the inflationists,

It is growing to be more generally under stood that a person may be a friend of silver without being compelled to argue that twice 16 are 16-worse than claiming that black in white, for there are optical delusions and color blindness, while figures will not lie. A great many of

those accounted gold-bugs by these 16puzzled and befuddled cranks sincerely desire the largest possible use of silver Senator Dolph is one of them. He has repeatedly stood up in the United States senate and proclaimed this friendship. Every consideration of patriotism makes him a friend of silver, and anxious to see the largest possible use of that metal, more especially the product of American mines. He has often said in the senate that he would be glad to help further a financial scheme whereby the entire American product of silver might be used, and he has expressed hopes of secing such end attained by wise legislation in this country, assisted by an international agreement, which every republican

in both houses of congress has favored for years. The time is past when any man who will not fall down on his face and worship the silver-mine owners, and devoutly declare that twice 15 are 16, can with effect and impunity be branded as a robber, plutocrat, gold-bug, etc., by the servants of these bullion monopolists and the unreasoning ignoramuses who are led and carried off their feet by the noise of their claquers.

Portland Commercial Review. This paper, in its issue of tomorrow will say: "The term of the best senator Oregon has had is nearly finished and an-

other is to be elected. The present incum bent, J. N. Dolph, in the ordinary course of events would be returned, but this is no ordinary time. The next congress will be organized and governed by republicans and, that being the case, the state caucus, and of these only \$1 voted for that has the most experienced legislators nothing at least that the country should friend surprisingly raised up in her de- the Carlisle bill. This is less than one- will get first pick. Senator Dolph has

Oregon contained this clipping, viz.; MACON, Mo., Jan. 2 -- A committe which has been appointed to solicit clothing and provisions for destitute farmers at Lexington, Dawson county, Neb., has will ship them immediately

SENATOR COGSWELL.

He Has Not Censed to Be a Resident of Lake County.

To the editor of the Klamath Star: / correspondent of The Oregonian com plains that Senator Cogswell is no longe resident of Lake county, and he reatly worried thereat. His worry, o ourse, is thus yelled for effect on the greatly legislature, but somebody will be just mean enough to spoil the effect by ex-plaining the truth that Senator Cogs-well's property interests are all still in Lake county, and that after attending to the duties of schooling his children in Portland this winter, he will go straight home to his law practice. It may even be shown clearly that the citizens of this senatorial district have no reason to com-plain either of Mr. Cogswell's temporary absence or his services on this, his sec

and term. Will The Oregonian please VERITAS. copy?

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Colonel John H. Bass, the car-wheel manufacturer, of Fort Wayne, Ind. to be the wealthlest men in the state of

Charlotte Fowler Wells was the woman publisher. She has been in busi-ness since 1814, and is still at it in New York. She says she is too busy to think how old she is,

Camille Flammarion and three French astronomers will make for the Paris exhibition in 1990 a model of the moon-a model on such an enormous scale that balloon journeys will be made around it.

General E. C. Walthall, of Mississippl who resigned his seat in the United States senate on account of ill health, is at Memphis, Tenn., very much improved. He says he will resume his seat in 1895 if his health remains as good as at present. The income of John D. Rockefeller is natter of some concern to the local col-

bettor of internal revenue at Cleveland. The government agent expects to get \$173,-929 worth of income tax out of Mr. Rockefeller on an assessable fortune of \$x.-

The Japanese mikado is a man of great personal magnetism. He is in fine phy-sical condition and is naturally extremely vivacious. His eyes are brilliant, his money of international exchange-gold vivacious. coin and bullion.

teeth white and regular, and his smile at-tractive. He has been a great reader and is especially well informed regarding French literature. President H. W. Cannon, of the Chase

National bank, and President Baker, of the First National bank, New York, have received from James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, Christmas presents of two magnificent specimens f bull buffalo heads from Mr. Hill's game preserve in the Northwest.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, spent his Christmas evening in the Bowery, Mr. Gilder has been intensely interested in the subject of tenement and olging-houses, and his Christmas even ng investigation was only one of many be found in 4th

pleased, and it has been doing so in manner almost beyond bellef. Sch books that can be purchased other states for 75 and 80 cen cente ing and provisions for destitute farmers other states for 5 and 80 cents at Lexington, Dawson county, Neb, has retail in the cities of Alabama collected a large quantity of goods and at \$1 25 and \$1 50, and in the country at even higher prices; and this monstrous combine supplies 90 per cent of the books used in the public schools.

For several years repeated attempts have been made by the friends of edu-cation to induce the state legislature to pass some measure that would relieve th cople of this burdensome school-boo tax, but the Book Trust and the bool dealers would not have it so. Throug Throug skillful lobbying, every effort in that lin has been killed, and the exorbitant prices have continued. In the present legisla-ture a local school-book bill was recently introduced. Not being acceptable to the Book Trust, because it would open up competition, it was vigorously jumped upon. Some of the lobbyists, in their zeal to serve the trust, were indiscreet. In consequence of this, the true inwardness of the opposition leaked out. When the bill came up in the senate they could get

only one man to vote against it. This knock-out was had enough in it-self, but there is still greater trouble ahead. Some of the members of the leg islature are now fully informed of the infamous purpose of the Book Trust and dealers to block legislation, and it is norally certain they will be able to co mand very few votes against the general book bill now in the legislature; and their compact is likely to become the subject of legislative investigation. No special of legislative investigation. No special interest ever successfully resisted the will of an injured people. The citizens of Alabama have been wronged by the School Book Trust, and they know it,

and they are now demanding and will obtain from the legislature a proper law for their relief and protection. The mem-bers of this general assembly will not be controlled by the paid lobbyists of a corupt combination.

Foreign Capital Withdrawa. United States Investor.

The silly chatter, of which so much i seard from populists and silver extremists, that the United States are strong enough to ignore the fundamental laws of finance and adopt a policy of their own, independent of that of other nations, is naturally bearing its ripe fruit in the withdrawal of foreign investments from the United States and the demand that

gur indebtedness to European capitalists shall be promptly settled in the only

An Authority Cited. PORTLAND, Jan. 7 .- (To the Editor.) In re discussion now carried on in w columns as to the taxing of property of ecclestastical and elemnosynary institu-tions in which the old statute of mort-

main is being discussed. I beg leave to intervone "for the purpose of this con-tribution only," by stating, while rummaging through some of the monthly reviews of current law literature, I rar across what may prove an important ref rence, being an exposition of said statute by Hon, William Gilbert Davies, which the disputants may not have seen. It can be found in ith coursellor name 25

CHARLES J. SCHNABEL.

W. F. Jones, of North Yakima, had a streak of tough luck last Wednesday. First, a valuable Glen Dudley colt died of distemper; then a 1200-pound Percheron colt was found with a heavy piece of greasewood forced into its hip to the lepth of four inches; and then a 2-yearold colt by Venture, which he had been riding and had hitched in front of the Moxee schoolhouse, was caught in a barb-wire fence and came near bleeding to death before the injury was discovered.

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Teacher-Now, Charlie, tell us what you know about Croesus. Charlie-Dudes wear 'em in their pants.-Harlem Life.

Sing Sing stripes as a substitute for police service stripes will not become pop-lar, but are too well deserved .- New York World.

"But didn't you promise when we were married that I should smoke in the house whenever I pleased? "Yes, but you never please by smoking in the house. You dis-please-me."-New York Recorder.

"This old fellow," said the teamster, ondly patting his horse on the neck, "has een hauling for the city for 25 years.' "Got a pull, I suppose," sneered the mug-wump gentleman,-Indianapolis Journal, Sparhawk-I thought the authorities in your city didn't allow prize-fighters to give exhibitions. Ringrope-They don't. But since the fighters begun to kill each other the law hasn't been enforced .- South Boston News.

"My husband and I never have the slightest trouble or misunderstanding about the suitability of our Christmas gifts." "Indeed! How do you manage it?" "I always buy him a lovely new dress and he gives me a box of good cigars."-Washngton Star.

A certain judge took occasion recently to warn his people from coming into the courtroom drunk in these words: "I wish to put everybody on notice that if they ome into this courtroom while I 3.712 sitting on this bench drunk they had bet-ter look out."-Hamilton (Ga.) Journal.

"De gret trouble wif dese times," said Erastus Pinkley, "am dat 'nuff folks d un'stand'de ta'hiff question." "Dasso," "Dasso," reun stand de ta hiff question. Dasso, 're-plied his companion. "Foh instance, you an' me wants free ror material." "Does we?" "Sut'hy. Spose'n de 'ysters as dey is brung f'um de bay didn't cost nuffin'. Dah you'd hab de freest kin' ob rorest naterial, an' de intiah profit ob de 'yster ous'ness 'ud go ter us gemmen wha does de shuckin'."-Washington Star.

Obstructions in a Great Harbor

Are less easily removed than obstructions of the bowels are by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, infinitely more effectual than vio-lent purgatives, and which never gripes, convulses and weakens as they do. The Bitters also removes malarial and rheumatic complaints, billousness, sick head-iche, nervousness and dyspepsia. Give this deserving remedy a fair trial and expect the best and most complete results.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

MARSHFIELD, Jan. 4.-(To the Editor.) -In The Oregonian of the 29th ult, Arch-bishop Gross is quoted as saying, "The first principle is that a member of the Catholic church cannot have any secret which the church cannot know." I would like to ask the archbishop, through the columns of The Oregonian, if that includes the secrets of the grand jury room? S. B. CATHCART.