# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

as second-class marker REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid) in Advance

my, per year...... Weekly, per year. TO CITY BUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday ex-Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday inc

## DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. L - 8 P. M. - Max beingerature, 45: minimum temperature, 29; height of river at 31 A. M., 7.4; change in the past 24 hours, 3.5; total precipitation today, 1.25; total precipitation from September 1, 1884 (seet measure), to date, 15.64; niverage, 21.22; deficience, 5.68. Researcy, 5.68. WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

WEATHER SYNORSES.

Heavy rain fell in California during the just 12 hours, and lighter rain in Western Gregori. There has been a decided change in the temperature in Northern Gregori, becoming much warmer. No reports have been received from Washington and Eastern Gregori, From the fact that the harometer is reading lower as Portiand than at places to the southward, it is inferred that the starm's center is in British Columbia, and that rain must necessarily on-Columbia, aged that rain must necessarily tinue from such a condition

WEATHER FORECASTS. Parecasts made at Portland for the 24 hom ending at midialght January 5: For Wessern Washington and Western Overs For Western Washington and Western Oregon
- Onlined rain and nearly stationary temper-ature, with fresh authority winds; gales on the

For Portland-Rain and slight temperatur thanges, with fresh southerly winds.

B. S. PAGUE. Local Persons Official.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

# SPECIAL PEATURES TOMORROW

Continuation of Bret Harte's new story of the

\*'Not Practical." A new short story by An

pullimplifies this week upon. Woes of Womankind." \*Great Days," an illustrated stricle on far bench-show prince/inners and points in be

he "Woman's Department" contains the neu-French fashion letter, an article descript! of shating essumes, and another in takin gesming, all illustrated with drawings of ne

esigns in wraps. The "Footh's Department" contains a contibua-tion of the "Little Mr. Thimbledinger" stories by Jost Chandler Harris, an interesting his torical sketch of "Napoleon's thity Son," a article on "Trained Hees," and a descrip-tion of "Twelfth Night Games," All His-

"Social Happenings" contains it record of the Portland and vicinity.

### THE INTENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Oregon's definite purpose last Jun-was to suppress Pennoyerism. Thi was alike the purpose of republicans and democrats. The central principle of Pennoyerism was base money, Par of the scheme of base money was free coinage of silver. It was set out through the public journals and pro claimed by public speakers in everpart of the state that Oregon could no afford to express approval of Pennoyer ism, with its free silver and base money schemes, and its general assortment of socialistic and populistic follies. The emphatic result of the election was due to the desire of the people to crush one for all the effort to commit Oregon to trrational finance schemes and ruino currency schemes, with the whole train of attendant follies, perilous to sound and safe tinancial administration, that are bound up in the term "Pennoyer

Lately it has been assumed in sor quarters that Pennoyerism was not beaten after all; that Oregon did not declare against free silver and base money; that the populist platform, not the republican, was endorsed by the people of Oregon; and hence a senato nust now be elected who will stand for that victorious populism, which the people of Oregon voted for last June If that is so, then no man like Fulton of Tongue, no man who supported the republican ticket on the republican platform last June, ought to be elected to the senate. The election is due to

Pennoyer himself. Men who did not act with the ren lican party last spring, but who fought it expressly because the party, its plat-form and its candidates were alike opposed to adoption of silver as the stand ard of money; men who did their utmos to defeat the republican party because us they knew and said, "nothing could be expected for silver from it," have been endeavoring during many weeks to take the leadership of the republican party for election of a free-silver senator. The noise they make attracts some attention; but after all, a senator will be elected who will not favor fre coinage of silver and consequent debasement of the money of the country a senator, in short, who is a republican

and not a Pennoyerist. Oregon was very solicitous for he name last June. She made a great effort to set her seal of condemnation in the most emphatic manner on all crazy notions of finance, on all projects of base money, on all scheme of lax and inefficient administration, on all theories of flat value-on all things. In short, that are summed up in the term Pennoyerism. The people voted the republican ticket tremendously Great numbers of democrats, men of business and men of affairs, voted it The voted it for a definite purpose, They saw that was the way to vote effectively against the loose and dunperous schemes of populism, chief of which is free coinage of silver and degredation of money to the level of silver market; to be followed by withdrawal of gold from circulation general impairment and curtailment of credit, and a terrible crisis to industry and business. This was the meaning of the overwhelming republican vic tory in Oregon last June. The silverheaded by Pennoyer, universally complained that "the democratic gold bugs and plutocrats had joined the republicans, and voted the republican

The afterthought of reviving Per noverism and populism, of setting the result of the June election aside by election of a senator on Penneyer's pric ciples, will not be thought to have much erit when the legislature shall assen ble and settle down to business. No republican jumping on Pennoyer's platform, disguised in the robes, or rags, of populirm, will be able to deceive or mislead the people of Oregon

Congress continues to gabble, while the gold runs out of the treasury. reserve probably will fall below \$80,600. 600 before the end of this week. It has fallen nearly \$30,000,000 since the last bond sale, near the end of November. This is at the rate of about \$5,000,000 per week. At this rate, the reserve will be below \$50,000,000 before March 4. and another bond sale will be necessary

this congress and call the 54th in extra ably must be increased \$50,000,000 more before government comes into hands of legislators with sense enough to stop

GOVERNMENT AND BANK PAPER.

A correspondent, criticizing Senator

Farwell's suggestion that the govern ment retire the treasury notes by funding them in fifty-year bonds, and relax me of the restrictions of the national banking law, so that an adequate volume of credit currency can be provided under it, addresses the following to The Oregonian: "Will you please tell me how the government is to get out of the currency business if its bonds are to be the basis for the issue of currency, even by the national banks? And will you please also tell me why, if its bonds, bearing 2 per cent interest, are good enough to form a basis for the issue of currency, the government should not

Issue the currency direct, and save the

It may not be easy to make the per feetly simple and obvious answer to this question entirely clear to a mind which sees no difference between the sale of an interest-bearing bond to a voluntary bidder, who buys it as an investment, and the forced issue of treasury notes, in payments by the government to its citizens, which are nominally due on demand, but which in reality, the government has no money to pay, if even one-fourth of them were presented for redemption

But it ought to be clear that the gove ernment will be out of the banking business when it is no longer responsible for redemption of the credit money e country; when it is not obliged to keep a coin reserve like a bank of issue; when the value of the circulating medium does not depend upon the visible resources of the treasury, shifting with the size of the gold reserve, or the luctuations of revenue; when the stability of that which passes for money and the uniformity of that which meas ures values does not depend upon the shifting breezes of popular opinion, and the constant changes of party admin-

The grand object of the change pro posed by Senator Farwell is to take the burden of redemption of credit money from the national treasury and place i upon the capital and the business the country, represented by the banks, Inder the national banking system the government has no responsibility for redeeming the notes. The capital of the banks is pledged for their redemption, not formally, but actually nce an amount equal to the note: under the proposed plan most liberal o the banks, must be deposited in the reasury in form of bonds. When the government redeems the notes of a falled bank, it sells these pledged bonds for money to do it with. The notes are really redeemed out of the capital of the bank. The government has incurred no risk and suffers no loss by its service as redemption agent for the banks for protection of noteholders Therefore it is out of the banking bus ness, under the national banking sys tem, even if its own bonds do form basis for circulation.

The second question of our corre

spondent really is answered in the above, but it may be profitable to try to make more clear the distinction h fails to grasp. Bonds are a basis for banking, because their pur hase is a voluntary act, and the cap ital of the country will not buy more of them at par than it believes gov ernment can pay interest upon and re deem when due. Treasury notes are not a safe currency, because they are forced upon the country by payment to creditors of the government, and their volume has relation neither to the real ability of the treasury to redeem them, nor to public confidence in that ability. Thus resort to a credit more of government paper inevitably and a ways leads to a crisis, like the present in which presentation of the notes fo redemption exceeds the ability of the treasury to take them up. Were bank notes redundant and pressing for re demotion, the banks would have to take them up or suspend, in which case the treasury would take up the notes, not with its own money, but with money realized by sale of bonds of the banks in pledge with it, these ounds having been bought with the money of the bank, and representing part of their capital. That is the difference between treasury notes and national bank notes.

# AMERICAN ART EXCELLING.

It is nothing to the discredit of the United States that its civilization, h ome phases commendable, has very little in literature and less in art to ommend it to future ages. Its literaure and its art are both in great measure ure imitations and blendings of th ughts and creations of other land But its limitations are those necessaril concomitant of youth and inexperi ence. In common with the peoples other times, we follow in our histor the logical and natural order of deve opment. A nation learns to build its house before it begins to beautify th interior. Accordingly, we are new, as a people, at work upon architecture.

Architecture and engineeering, one Identified, became somewhat disasse ciated through several centuries bastard art. The achievements of mod ern engineering are now followed by this result: That the true connection between architecture and engineering is now to be restored; and this, in the esthetic aspect of the matter, by adapting to the problems of archite ture the new resources of engineering. The chief factor in the situation is the application of metal to building pur poses. This work is peculiarly Amer can in its best and highest develop ment. It includes the introduction of the east-iron column; the displac ment of cast by wrought-iron, buil into suitable shapes, and the gradual ntroduction and use of steel. eral, the architectural gains made have een greater rigidity with less material onomy of space in outer and partition walls; the approximate completion of buildings at the factory, rather than in the street, increasing the earning capacity of the ground by making lofty

fire and other disturbances. Obviously, little has yet been made om our wonderful structural steel but objects of the severest practicability; but the possibilities are as great for effects both beautiful and imposing. The achievement along practical lines is very great, and of increasing promise The United States has led the way in this extension of the use of steel and iron for rallroad ties, mining beams and posts, in marine construction, for

structures possible, and safety from

before the president can get rid of buildings. Security, economy and cor e have aided and walted upon the practice of carrying structures is entral thoroughfares to great heights In ordinary mining, the great reduction in the cost of steel beams has been an important factor in extending their use for propping and roofing. Wood is still cheaper in some localities, but the fu-ture of the steel beam and post in minng operations is practically assured. It is of interest to note also that in the proposed construction of a dam to be built across the Santa Ann river, in Southern California, steel is to be largey used. The face of the dam is to b of riveted steel-plate, and the supports of tubular steel. The cost will be less than one-half the cost of masonry, the material used will be capable of rapid construction, and the work when nished will be less liable to rupture from seismic disturbances. It is needless to say these advantages point to a new era in dam-building.

## AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

The fire department of Portland has seen brought to an economical basis without impairment of its efficiency The commissioners now in office are ful filling the just expectations of the tax payers of the city. The cost of the de partment for the year 1893 was \$150, 555 09, and the estimate of the forme commissioners for the year 1894 was During the first half of the year 1894 the expenditure was \$74,-769 BI; during the last half, (under the imisisoners), the expenditure was \$58,031 65. This makes a reduction n six months of \$16,787 65.

The estimate of the commissioners for 1895 is \$109,800, and it is their purpose to support the service for this sum. It is \$40,748 09 less than the expense of and nearly \$24,000 less than that of 1894. It is a considerable reduction, noreover, from the rate of expense of the reduced scale for the last half of the year '94.

The force has been reduced by about 5 men, yet it is believed now to be dequate for all demands. In all ways the closest economies consistent with general efficiency are enforced. Close watch is kept by the commissioners of all the details of expenditure, and all he property of the department is utilzed to the utmost through vigilant inspection and careful repairs.

The police department has not yet seen brought under equally rigid rules administration, but it should be. If the expense of the fire department can be reduced nearly 30 er cent, it should be still easier to make an equal reduction, or even a greater, in the cost of the police de partment. Some reduction in this department has, we think, been made but it is not considerable enough. The cost of the police force of this city

should be brought within \$75,000 a year There should be reduction also of the expenditure for public lighting. On the 1st of April, at the expiration of the present contract, the number of lights n the city may be reduced 25 per cent This must be enforced. We are no mplaining of the price of the lights but the city is buying more light than it can afford. There is no private citizen who does not study economy in the us of light as in all other things, and the city at the earliest practicable time must adopt the same rule. The strict ssible economy must be enforced in all public expenditures. The fire department has set an excellent example

The statement which is said to ac empany the Bluefields correspondence transmitted by the president to the sen ate, that the administration has suc ceeded in removing obstruction to American construction of the Nicar agua canal, by inducing Great Britain to withdraw her pretensions to a protectorate over the Mosquito coast, is very optimistic. The serious obstruction to building of this canal by the United States is the British pretension on use of it as neutral waters This is based, not on her vanished protectorate over part of Nicaragua, but on the Cluyton-Bulwer treaty, by which we deliberately agreed that we would claim no exclusive right to con trol, fortify or protect su ever should be built. been trying to get this treaty annulled for ten or fifteen years, but the English hold tenaciously to their rights unde

Mr. Blaine contended that the treaty had been violated by Great Britain, in that she had asserted territorial rights in Honduras, as well as In Nicaragua, contrary to its provisions and that the treaty was therefore no onger binding upon us. It may well have been remembrance of this cor tention that induced Great Britain to withdraw her pretensions to a protectorate over the Mosquito coast, be ieving that she would thus strengther her own contentions that the Clayton Bulwer treaty must be regarded as still n force. Her apparent surrender a Bluefields, then, really discovers pur pose to hold out firmly on the main question. It is improbable that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ever will be ab regated by diplomacy. We shall have to repeal it, so far as it binds us, by in act of congress, and let Great Britain make the best of it.

Nathan Straus is one of the practica philanthropists of New York. The Straus coal yards, from which coal was distributed to the poor at the rate of twenty-five pounds for 5 cents last vinter, were again opened for business early in December, making it possible for hundreds of the more thrifty poor families to have comfortable warmth in their homes without asking fuel as charity. His plan is to buy coal in 5000-ton lots, and sell it in small quanities at the price stated. This does no quite pay expenses, but is yet not a gratuity, the tendency of which is to indermine self-respect and sap the foundations of personal effort. The enlightened philanthropy of the age is that which administers its own bounts and makes each dollar thereof do full duty without increasing pauperism.

The features of the snow and slee storm that is now abating were tame and commonplace. The temperatur was so mild throughout its continuance that no one suffered the sharp pinch of cold. The most serious incon venience was caused by the stoppage of the street-cars, and the greatest ac cruing damage was the destruction of many shade and fruit trees and me shrubbery by the heavy weight of the sleet that accumulated on their branches. The poplars and locust trees that abound in some sections of the city are almost entirely crushed, and many of them are uprooted, while pear and apple trees in door yards and on lawns suffered a like fate. Cherry trees being of tougher fiber, stood the pressure well, while the prune and bridges, and for public and private peach orchards in the suburbs and what the people who improved or pur-

throughout the storm belt generally are still to be heard from. Most of the damaged trees are of the class that makes rapid growth, so that by proper pruning they will recover what is lost in a year or two at the farthest. The oss to next year's crop will probably be considerable, but a partial recom pense for lack in quantity is more than likely to be made up in the quality of the fruit produced, and in any event there is very little canger of a serious The discomfort of such shortage. storm is not great, but it caused much inconvenience, and the true Oregonian velcomed, as an old and tried friend the coming of the rain, which promised a speedy relief from its annoyances.

Portland has been pretty nearly isc lated from the world for the last two days, as the meager telegraphic columns of The Oregonian prove. But it is a fact of some interest that this paper has had about as much telegraph news in this stress, when two-thirds of its dispatches were cut off, as any other paper west of the Rocky moun tains, outside of San Francisco, prints in the best times.

Water filters and ice, excess of light nd luxuries of various kinds, which taxpayers can't afford in their own mes, are supplied by the public funds n state, county and city offices. Men office, who do not buy these luxuries at their own homes, have no hesitation in ordering them when they are to be paid for out of the public funds.

Governor Pennoyer still has it in his ower to render the state and the cause of public honesty one last service be fore the close of his term, by seeing to it that the ballots for selection of school books are not tampered with, How much soever the governor's opinions are questioned, his honesty is relied on.

The only bimetalist is the man who oposes free coinage of silver. Free colnage of silver at 16 to 1 means imply silver monometalism. We have both gold and silver now, but with free coinage of silver we should have silver only.

It would be interesting to know what and whose meddling attempt provoked the recent declaration of the Japan see creign minister that Japan "will know how to deal with China without the advice of any foreign country.'

It is said that the new secretary of state is opposed to an inaugural ball. That is very wise. We see no reason why we should have an inaugural ball. There is nothing to bawl about

The debate on the taxation of church property has developed an extraordinary amount of Philistinism in Portland.

Copies of the New Year's Oregonian nay still be had at the office of publication.

## LET JUSTICE PREVAIL. Senator Dolph's Action Regarding

Forfeited Railroad Lands. PORTLAND, Jan. 5 .- (To the Editor.) with many others, have been greatly cercised over the dispatch appearing of our issue of about the 11th ult., purportng to give the substance of a bill intro duced by Senator Dolph, and a day or so after by Mr. Ellis in the house, relative the vexed question of the forfeited railroad lands. The report seemed to warrant it, and many persons and papers began at once to denounce Mr. Dolph. I have today been furnished with a synopsis of the bill, or the proposed amendnents to two bills, and, while I do not lesire, as so many seem inclined, to rush n and proclaim the law and its interpre tation where angels dare not whisper their opinion, so great is the uncertainty

prevailing as to what the department and the courts will do in the premises, neverheless, the great interests involved and the number of persons affected requires some immediate remedial legislation to settle these titles, and all expected our delegation in congress, responding to numerous requests, to propose some remedy possible of enactment in this congress. Hence the anxiety experienced upon secing the item referred to, and the explanation required must excuse this letter. Briefly stated, the case is this; Under the provisions of the fourth section of the

act of March 3, 1887, relating to the final adjustment of railroad grants purchasers in good faith and their transferees of ands patented to any company erroneonsly, which patent is subsequently can eled, by voluntary relinquishment or pro reding in court, may take title from the government, the latter collecting from the ompany, of the purchase money paid, the price of like government lands, leaving the owner to call on the company for any remaining over the required sum.

As the main trouble is likely to occ over the interpretation of this section, Mr. Dolph began by suggesting to the commissioner of the general land office that it seemed that persons who had not paid a sum equal to the full government price would not be protected and could not pur chase; and this official, as also the secre tary, agreeing to the suggestion, as th interpretation entertained by them, Mr. Dolph introduced an amendment providing that such sum as was paid the com nany should be applied in favor of the purchaser, and he permitted to pay what ver balance was necessary to make u the price of the land; and this class should likewise on these terms be permitted to take title as afore; aid.

This is the only amendment so far pro osed to the act of March 3, 1887, and who t can be supposed to be in the interest of the railroad company I cannot see, but can see many reasons why they would oppose it, and I am credibly informed they are not trying to get it passed. The amendment is certainly one justice requires, and nothing short of a far-reach ing anticipation of the strict construction put upon all laws for the disposition of public lands by the department can meet these cases as they arise.

The other amendments relate to the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890, and affect Oregon lands south of the Colum bin river and east of the 30-mile limit of the Oregon & California company All the lands involved in the suit by the government against the said company will be disposed of under the fourth and fifth sections of the first named act, o the settlement laws,

The amendments reiterate the limita tion of all purchases under the forfeiture act 10 230 acres, and provide that per sons who have improved lands adjoining their farm may purchase a prescribe mount on certain conditions without residence, as was formerly ruled in the interpretation of the original act. Also that purchases may be made of noncontiguous tracts which may have been im-

All these propositions are just and right, and nothing more nor less than

Pacific had a right to expect of the gov ernment. Nor can any one complain who may have initiated an adverse a settler. They had notice of the rights and equities of these people, their posssion and improvements

of these facts. There are two sides to this "honest se er" cry so often raised to shield real "invaders" (as the secretary in one case esignates them) of the private property of others. Also in the case of the lands in dispute and patented to the Oregon & Celifornia Railroad Company, and every similar case. We may say that were the grantors any less a personage than the general government, they would be con duded by issuing this patent where the title had passed to an innovent purchaser, and it is to give this transaction he same effect that the act of March 3, 1887, provides in the fourth section as

The department and the courts should give the most liberal construction of laws passed by congress to accomplish this end.

It has been with an aim to accomplish the beneficent end, and at the earnest so heliation of many vitally interested, that Mr. Dolph has acted, and expects, we hope, to continue; and while I am not engaged for his defense, and especially not so for his re-election, yet I do think after he has manifested the interest he has in this important matter, justice de mands the facts should be known, and proper motives credited to him for his W. T. BURNEY. acts.

#### ABOUT SALMON PROTECTION. Fishways Should Be Built After Approved Model.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4 .- (To the Editor.) laving had seven years' experience in the artificial propagation of fish in the state hatcheries of Wisconsin, naturally, I have been somewhat interested in the preservation of salmon, since making Oregon my home. A great deal has been said through the columns of The Oregonian of late, regarding the seriousness of the present situation, and many the-ories are advanced as to the proper legis-lation necessary to restore the industry. Some have been very good and practical suggestions, while others could not be

The law relative to the fishways seems to have given our present fish and game warden the most difficulty to enforce, and the point seems to be, "What constitutes a fishway." This same question was a very perplexing one to some of our East-ern states, until they adopted a regular system of fishways. What we should have is a system of fishways adopted by the state, and compel owners of dams to construct the same, subject to the ap-proval of the board of fish commissioners. I was especially interested in your edi-torial, of Saturday's issue, touching on the subject of protecting the young salmon, etc. This is one very important question, and there is no reason why a law to that effect cannot be properly enorced. Wisconsin has a law specifying a ninimum weight at which white fish and wall-eyed pike can be offered for sale, bought or had in possession, which has seen enforced with good results, and, although receiving considerable opposit first, it is now acknowledged by fishermen and dealers as essential to the reservation of these fish.

With our fishing industry in such a con ition as it is, we hope before the com ng session of legislature closes, we will have some stringent laws enacted for protection of what salmon we have left, and a liberal appropriation secured for operating our hatcheries, as it would only equire an amount, small, comparatively ith what is required in the Easter states. It is a settled question that ar tificial propagation is the only means b which we can restore our fishing indus-try, so why not have the state assume control of our hatcheries and operate them as other states do, and not wait for the United States fish comm

# ANOTHER MAN'S VIEW.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4 .- (To the Editor.) The subject of taxation of church prop-erty is receiving considerable notice just at the present time. I have read with interest the views of different he subject, and will say that I am tho oughly in accord with the views expressed by Messrs. McCamant and Reed

I beg to differ in some respects from the above-named gentlenen by The Orego-nian, in this respect: It says: "The pubic is not taxed to support the churches. Literally, this is true, but in a general sense it is not. The church receives all of the protection of the law without sharing any of the expense thereof. If my house is burned, I have to help share the expense of trying the criminal for arson; also, if a church is burned. I have to do the same, while the church does so in neither case.

"Church buildings would not exist if taxed as private property." Something is wrong, sure. Either the people do not want them bad enough, or there are too nany for legitimate purposes; and as to heir "beauty and adornment," that is good in some cases, but may be carried too

Religion is not necessarily found in stately structures, and I think that the country would be better off if the money expended in church property were prop erly divided among the hospitals and sani tariums of the land. Christ never held religious services in a

temple costing millions of dollars. No: he used no edifice at all, but you must remember he did not live in a city of wealth in the age of "19th century rement," There is a difference between Where through the long-drawn aisle an retted vault the pealing anthem swells the notes of praise" and "The groves where God's first temples" \* I agree that religion is a prominent fac-

tor of the human mind, but I also state that it is not necessary that the best corner lots in the city should be used for re igious purposes, As to the churches not being property,

will answer by asking a question: Is drone the less a bee because he does make honey? A. H. BUCKMAN. not make honey?

#### AND STILL ANOTHER. PORTLAND, Jan. 4 .- (To the Editor.)-

Mr. J. R. Reed, in this morning's Ore-gonian, bases his objection to the exempion of churches from taxation on the ground that many people, who, like himself, think that churches do more harm than good, are indirectly taxed to support by this exemption. gonian responds that "No one's taxes are increased by exemption of church build-ings, for church buildings would not exist if taxed as private property." Then, contrary to the usual logical course of The Oregonian, a very irrelative attempt to convert Mr. Reed to the prevailing eligious views of the day is made, and he usual terms "clod or an animal" are rought in as extremely conclusive.

Now, I would like to ask by what an thority The Oregonian asserts that i that if exist. It seems to me that the Protestant churches were born and continued to exist for many years before any favors like exemption from taxation were shown More than this, the members of these churches paid taxes to the government n England and also paid taxes to sup port the established church besides. seems to me that our good Baptist breth-ren, who are in favor of taxing churches, do not think that the tax would tend to exterminate the church edifice. If they impels Chairman Springer to whistle for would continue to exist when taxed then brakes and put it off till after Christmas.

Mr. Reed is correct, and I cannot see how

The Oregonian can safely assume from the history of the past that taxation would exterminate them.

There are many people, who, like Mr. Reed, think the progress of civilination has not been advanced by the churches, but rather that it has been retarded by them. This view would sage to be suc-This view would seem to be su ported by the fact that in those cowhere the Protestant religion prevails progress has been most marked. In other words, the further a country gets from dogmatic beliefs, and the less it is en-thralled by superstition, the greater strides it makes in civilization; and may not the remnant of those crude supersti tions, which the protestant churches still contain, be a retarding power even in those more progressive eems to me, that the fact that this exemption of church edifices is abused by including other church property to large amounts, and, as The Oregonian recently admitted, there seems no way to prevent this abuse, that this alone should settle the question. That the "bard shell" Baptist church should be the one of all others to advance the liberal and just idea of church taxation is to its credit, but just how far it is actuated by the hope of crippling the Catholic church. I do not

# pretend to say. ONE OF THE CLODS.

#### THE SNOW ORDINANCE. Perhaps a Few Arrests of Prominent

Offenders Would Do Good. PORTLAND, Jan. 4 .- (To the Editor.) If there is an ordinance upon our statute book requiring property-owners to clean all the snow off their sidewalks before 10 o'clock in the morning, the city offi-ciais should see that it is rigidly put in force, and not wait to be reminded of the existence of such an ordinance by The Oregonian, before acting. It is their duty to see that the city is kept in order and the laws enforced, without waiting to be reminded of this by any one. For the past 48 hours this city has been in the worst plight I have ever seen in any city, excepting the meanest hamlet, in the United States. By Mr. Pague's report in yesterday's Oregonian, I see that we are liable to have 50 inches of snow, or over, during the winter, and if this be the case and no more attention is paid to keeping the sidewalks clear in the fu-ture than has been paid to this work since Wednesday last, we had better stop crowing over the beauties of Portland as a city of residence.

If, with a population of from 80,000 to

100,000 people, we can't clean our walks, right down in the very heart of the city-around the city hall, even, where, of all places the sidewalks should be cleared of now immediately after every fall-(as an objects lesson or example, as The Ore-gonian very truly remarks, if for no other reason) then we had better throw up our charter constituting us a city and revert back to the autonomy of a country village. CITIZEN.

#### THE NEW YEAR'S OREGONIAN. Live People in a Live City. Skamokawa Engle

The New Year's Oregonian was a page paper, and is as handsome a sheet is ever saw daylight in that city. It illustrated what can be done when live people get together to advertise a city. It will win, too, for people will lay it away and read it more than once.

## Creditable All Around.

Winlock Pilot. The New Year's number of The Oreonian, which appeared on Tuesday, con tained some 40-odd pages of choice read-ing matter, was gotten up in the highest style of the art, and was a credit not only to the management of that excellent paper, but to the city of Portland and the state of Oregon. All states are not blessed with such a newspaper as The Oregonian. One which is should be proud

## Putting It Mildly

Castle Rock Advocate.
The New Year's edition of the Portland
Pregonian is at hand, and to say that it is a splendid paper, one that all Oregonians should prize highly, is putting it mildly. All the more prominent industries of that state are described in a pleasing manner and are finely illustrated in The Oregonian's 40-page edition. The Oregonian is by far the most newsy and projournal in Oregon, and by splendid New Year's edition it only emplified the energy and pluck of the proprietors that ably conduct the journal.

# Cockran and Croker,

New York World. Bourke Cockran has an opportunit such as comes to few men. He knows all omments made on the articles of the about Tammany methods as they existed under Croker, and he has never profited Now that Croker is making war upon him why should he not fight back? Who is so well equipped as he for such a conflict? Who has so much of inside information without being himself onsible for the evil to be exposed Croker invites retaliation at his hands. He madly challenges the ugly revelations that Bourke Cockran can make if hi courage is equal to his ability. He even broadens his defiance of the lightning by coupling with Cockran all other decent men who have had Tammany affiliations and bidding them all "come on." Perhaps some of them will accept the invitation. Having seized a tomahawk to run amuci Croker may find himself the person rained when the melee is over.

#### Conceded Too Much. Syracuse Standard.

If Secretary Gresham informed the American minister in Constantinople that he absence of a treaty rendered it imsible for the American government to possible for the American government to demand that Turkey respect the citizen-ship of Armenians who have been na-turalized in the United States, he conceded altogether too much. If anything in the diplomatic principles of this country is settled, it is that foreign born and naturalized citizens are on the same foot ing before the government of the United States, which guarantees to them when abroad the protection of the American name, no matter what treaties may neglect to say on the subject

# He Pops With the Pops.

Newberg Graphic.

For several days after Hofer, of the Capital Journal, arrived home from his trip East, he was on the wing with reference to the senatorial election, evidently endeavoring to take a 'aif' alf stand, but something has evidently dropped, as he has gone over kerflop on the everythingto-beat-Dolph side. Nothing is strange in this proceeding however, as the Journ would, about half the time, pass for pop sheet any way.

# An American Mascut.

Buffalo Express.
An agent of the Chinese gover aid to be negotiating with Brazil for the purchase of the Nictheroy, the dynamite cruiser which was sent down to Rio Ja-neiro to destroy the rebels. Apparently Zalinski's invention is destined to make several fortunes for those who buy and sell it, without being required to fire a shot.

# Chleago Dispatch

The Siloam Springs (Ark.) Herald offers a year's subscription free to the man who brings in the body of outlaw Bill Cook, dead or alive.

## A Valuable Discussion. Indianapolis News. The democratic party should digest thoroughly the present scientific discus-

on as to how a cat manages to light on its feet.

# Something on the Track.

Detroit Tribune. The condition of the track just ahead

## NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

George and James Curry, of Euchre reek, Curry county, have killed seven cears and have saved 29 gallons of fine oil, which they are selling at a bit a

The deeds for the new rallroad subsidy have been filed in the county office at Astoria. There are 28 of then and the estimated value of the propert transferred reaches up into the The souvenir holiday of the Klamath itable production. It is printed on fine paper and contains upward of 60 half-tone engravings, all lilustrative of the re-sources and residents of the Klamath

country. From different parts of the Nehalens ountry sales of timber lands are reorted, which is proof of returning life o the lumbering industry. The Lower Schalem has bright prospects for three sawmills this year, and if the demand for lumber increases there will be more.

F. A. Stewart's black sand mine, at Gold Beach, has panned down until it is in fine shape, and they are shoveling sand in a hurry. The gold is very coarse, and cumulates rapidly upon the plates. Mr. Stewart will start for Salem on January 7, where he goes to represent Curry county the lower house.

William Rumbaugh, a ploneer citizen of in county, died at his home in Albany in January 2, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis several days ago. The de-eased was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on February 15, 1829, and came to Oregon at an early day. He lived at Sweet Home for many years, but has lately resided in Albany. He served the county as com-missioner and has always been a useful, espected citizen. He leaves a wife and several grown children to mourn his loss, Smith Brothers' livery barn, burned at Newberg last week, will be rebuilt at once. The loss, \$2000, falls heavily on the owners, who are unable to stand it. Help will be extended by the citizens. Within id hours from the time the fire was dis overed, a load of lumber was on the round for the new barn, which will be 0x30 feet, the same size as the main part of the old one. Nearly \$250 in cash or lumber has been subscribed, besides lib-eral donations in feed and supplies, and

The need for quick and cheap commuication up and down the Oregon coast was never better demonstrated than as present. With a large output of wool in Curry county, and the shipping the past cason of from 40 to 50 tons of wool, there a a scarcity of wool at the Bandon woolen mills, and Bandon is now importing wool from San Francisco by chooner, to enable the mill to run. Owng to lack of communication along the coast, Southwestern Oregon cannot supply the wool market of Bandon, as it is asier and cheaper to ship to San Franisco, 300 miles away, than to Bandon, which is but a few miles distant. Thus Curry county ships its wool product to San Francisco and Randon then Imr from San Francisco, instead of from Oregon ports direct.

work enough to build the barn.

### Washington.

Grand Recorder Pickens' monthly reshows two deaths, requiring two assessnents for January. Eighty-two new nembers were initiated into the order in the state during the month, making the otal membership 4905.

J. B. Ternes has applied to a Tacoma ourt for letters of administration on the state of Edward W. Grant, who was killed on the Northern Pacific railroad in November, 1893. The suit against the road has been settled by the payment of \$1000 and costs by the company.

John Robin, of Castle Rock, cut 20,198, 100 shingles with his one single-hand machine during the year 1894. Any singlehand shingle-mill in the state that can beat that cut will please let Mr. Robin know, and he will go them 5,000,000 better this year. He can cut \$5,000,000 shingles luring the year 1896.

H. V. Gates, after getting the electro-light plant in Castle Rock running in prime shape, departed last week for Heppier to look after his light and water sys tem at that place. From there he will go to Idaho on other business matters, and on his return will begin his legislative labors in the Oregon legislature as repre-sentative for Washington county.

Last Monday, Emerson Heath, of Il-waco, treed a bear in a hollow cedar, and, being unable to get him out any other way, undertook to smoke him out. As the smoke became thick, Mr. Bruin crambled to the top, but on sticking his nose out he saw Emerson awaiting him with a club, so slid back again in the tree, where he was smothered to death before

Emerson could put the fire out, It is probable that Tacoma will ask the legislature this winter for considerable special legislation. The bulk of it may be in reference to charter revision ut one important bill will ask for au thority to expend the \$300,000 the people for water extension to Thomas and Patterson springs to get water at some other place, or to use the money for ome other purpose. The News says there is not, as has become well known since the light and water purchase, enough water at the Thomas and Patterson warrant the spending of the springs to oney in that direction.

#### PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT, Thackeray's dinner service is offered for ale in London; but it wasn't the service

that made the dinners gay.

Mrs. Emily Robbins Taicott, of West Hartford, Conn., celebrated the 165th an-niversary of her birth recently, in good

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and Rep-resentative Clark, of Missouri, are men of one kidney, each having had one of those organs removed. Professor Neumann, of the university of Koenigsberg, is 96 years of age, and for 66 years has been lecturing continuously on physics and mineralogy. He is the oldest professor in active work in Ger-

nany. General Duchesne, commander of the French expedition to Madagascar, first did service in the Franco-Prussian war, receiving the rank of captain. He fought gainst the Chinese in 1884, and in 1892 was ade a general of division.

Eugenie, ex-empress of the French, is arly 70 years of age. She is now living in exile in the beautiful retreat in Farn-borough, England. She was 27 when she married and 31 when her only child, the rince imperial, was killed by the Zulus,

Franz Kossuth, who had raised quite a rore in Hungary by trading the memory of his father's name, has had the chagrin of seeing his factitious boom collapse. Among other things the liberal party all over the country decided not to take part in any public reception that might be

given to him. Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M. P., who was born in Brooklyn, has received a let-ter from one of the Swazi envoys to the queen, informing him that the Swazi deputation, as some return for the zeal with which he has championed their cause, have conferred upon him the name of nio." which means "The popular one,

the fearless one, the couraged "Captain Robley D. Evans, of the cruiser New York," says the New York Sun, complains that the cold penetrated her ide at the navy-yard, and nearly from to death. Fighting Bob can't expect that warmth and fervency of underlying principle that made his distinguished traving companion so happy in South Carolina. Brooklyn is good, but cold, and her hospitality has not the tropical glow of the land of the paimetto and the Tillman. The New York is to start shortly for lands of warmer welcome, including Ja-maica and Curacoa. Fighting Bob may yet be happy; but who shall console his faithful mate left behind in Washington?"