# The Oregonian

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# DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 6, 8 P. M.-Maxis Perature, 39: minimum temperature, 34; beight of river at 11 A. M., 11.8; change in past 24 hours, 1.0; total precipitation today, 0.1; total explitation from September 1, 1894 (wet nea-t), to date, 15.52; average, 21.82; osticlency, B; number of bours samehine Saturday, 0:17; mible number, 8:52.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS. A change favorable for fair weather of turned during the past 12 hours. There appear to be an area of high pressure prevailing or heritals Cotumbia. From this area the baron ater rose today eact of the Cascades. There we wise a decided increase of the pressure over the Swestern portions of Washington and Gregor Occasional light rain fell in the country was scades. East of the Cascades the tem became cooler; west of them eligh-

WEATHER PORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hou ading at midnight, January 7, 1885; For Western Washington and Western Oren -light showers in the morning, followed to fair weather and cooler, with light southers

Hate weather and cooler, with light southerly winds, becoming northerly. For Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Eduno-Fair weather and cooler, with light to Fresh variable winds.

Tor Fortland-Occasional light showers in the morning, followed by fair weather and cooler, with the morning of the cooler, which the cooler, were been considered by fair weather and cooler,

with light north ght northerly winds.

B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official.

### PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 7.

### DEPLORABLE SELF-ABASEMENT. It is notorious that the truth and

mincerity of utterances in party platforms are, in general, open to suspicion It is only when they conform to known and settled principles that party platforms can be received without doubt as to their integrity. Very often they are studies in casulstical expression and verbal equivocation. The republican convention of the

state of Washington, in 1894, adopted a free-silver platform. That platform tioes not express the sense of the repub lican party. Nobody supposes that the republican party of the United States will declare for the sliver standard of money. It never has done so; and now, since silver has fallen so low in the estimation, or markets, of the world, It is further from it than ever. But the republican convention of the state of Washington, yielding to the clamos of ignorance, and of imaginary interest and fearing defeat if it should pro claim the truth as it knew the truth declared for free coinage of silver. A senator now is to be elected, and me like Mr. John L. Wilson, of Spokane, and Mr. Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walla, who, like Mr. Charles W. Fulton and Mr. Thomas H. Tongue, of Oregon, know better, and hitherto have made a record for the right which they know must prevail, are now on their knees before the ignorance and fanaticism of the sliverites, promising for a seat in the Benate to contend for the lie that silver, purchasable any where on earth for less than 60 cents an ounce, shall be worth \$1.29 an ounce in the United States. There is no parallel for it, that presented in the history of Jack Cade, who promised that under his reforms seven half-penny loaves should be sold for a penny, that the three hooped pot should have ten hoops, that all the realm should be in common, and that his paifrey should go to grass in Cheapside.

Some days ago The Oregonian cor tained a somewhat severe animadver-sion upon Mr. Ankeny for his manifest willingness to yield his assent, and ever to express his approval, of what he knew to be false, in order to get a seat in the United States senate. This has moved the Scattle Post-Intelligencer to a defense of Mr. Ankeny, who, evi tiently, is its candidate for the senate It says that Mr. Ankeny is acting ar honorable part, since every man wh seeks office at the hands of a political party agrees to carry out the will of that party, so far as that will is tlearly expressed. Let this be admitted, and then it remains to be said that no man ought so to abase and de base himself as to accept in a party platform, for the sake of official posgion, what he knows is false in fact, wrong in principle, bears a lie on its face, is economically absurd and practically impossible, and worse than all, a falsehood loaded with the most deadmischief to the country. It is by ma means so important for any mai to go to the senate as it is that he should retain his reputation for truth intelligence, and honesty, and his own celf-respecting character.

Should Mr. Ankeny go to the senate of course he would not be a free-silver man-if, that folly were in any danger of adoption. He could not be. As a man of knowledge, of property, of business, of affairs, he would be held back by forces he could not overcome, and uld not want to overcome. If state of Washington wants a free-silver man upon whom it can depend, we adwise it to take some blatant fool, with But responsibility or character.

The first executive appointment of Mayor Strong, of New York, must have given a powerful shock to the whole of ward politicians, and caused good citizens, who never saw municipa affairs fitly fitted, except in their dreams, to wonder whether they were awake or asleep. One of the most lucrative Tammany jobs has been the department of street-cleaning, which has achieved for New York the repuration of the filthiest city in the United States, Of course, the commissione hus been a ward politician, who kney nothing of sanitary science, who bought his place and enriched himself with corrupt contracts, which never were performed. The new mayor has ap nted as commisioner of street-clear ing George E. Waring, jr., a high au thority on sanitary engineering, author of several scientific works and a practical engineer of large experience He was agricultural and drainage en gineer of the Central Park at the tim of its construction, served throughout the war with distinction, and since that time has been in active practice as an engineer of drainage, acting to that capacity for various towns and cities Colonel Waring never has been in pullic, but has had experience in the management of large forces of men; is a still talk about, and the practical by born organizer and leader, and has no other conception of public office than will be silver monometalism, the value

and full responsibility, elected by a nunity aroused to a full sense of

A BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS In the matter of organization of a board of public works for the city of Portland, there ought to be no serious difference between practical and en-lightened members of the Committee of One Hundred and intelligent and patriotic members of the legislature. They are pursuing the same end, and ought to be able to come to an agree

sent as to means. Much of the public discussion of the ode of organizing the board of public works concerns itself with unim portant details. It matters little whether superintendence of public works is lodged with one commissioner or a board, so that the board serve without pay, and be not too large. It should not have more than three members, or responsibility may be shuffled about and obscured in numbers. One ommissioner, however, might do quite as well as a board of three.

But the commissioner must be limited to the administrative functions to be performed by the board, and must perform all of them. He must levy assessments, make contracts, decide question of business and finance, control exper ditures of money for the department and in general conduct all its affairs None of these things can be left to the ouncil, or the service will suffer, as it has suffered for years. These are complicated, serious, onerous duties, and they are usually performed by a board, but there is no reason why they should not be done by one commissioner, if a man of adequate capacity and respon sibility can be found.

But a commissioner cannot add to this burden of duties the executive uperintendence of the department. If the labor were not too great, still the union of functions would be impractisince one requires a man of bus iness and the other a scientific civi ngineer. No one can be found capable of filling both positions well. The department of public works, whether presided over by a board or a single com-missioner, must have a practical superintendent, as the police and fire boards have executive chiefs, to work out engineering problems and look after me chanical and labor details. This may must combine the qualifications of city surveyor and street superintendent bridge engineer and building architect landscape gardener for parks and su perintendent of all contract work. He must be a competent person, and will have to be well paid. It is wholly impracticable to combine this service with that of commissioner. Those pe in the Committee of One Hundred who eem to desire to do this should be over

Yet, we think those members of the emmittee who contend that, whether there is to be a single commissioner c a board of commissioners, the mayor should be empowered to appoint, are right; for this seems the best way to fix the responsibility. The question is whether this whole power should be odged in the hands of one man, or in the hands of a board. It presents mplicated problem, upon which it is not easy to make a decision.

### THE LEGAL-TENDER FICTION.

A well-known citizen of Washingto unty writes to The Oregonian to asi: "Of what earthly use is it for the government to recall its currency in exchange for interest-bearing bonds when the currency is a debt-paying money, and allow banks to issue their currency, which will not be a legal tender on debts? And what earthly use will the great musses have for any kind of money that will not pay a debt except as wheat, oats, hay, meat, chickns and eggs, do?"

It is almost hopeless to try to den with such dense ignorance of the fundamental principles of money, with such stubbornly false conception of the real nature and function of credit currency This man does not dream that the legal tender power, which he thinks make the greenback "a debt-paying money is a mere fiction, adding nothing to its purchasing power. This is a funda-mental principle which he who would understand the laws of money mus

learn to grasp. The greenback has purchasing power not because it is legal tender, but be cause the government stands ready to redeem it in gold. If the govern ment lost power to redeem it in gold, it would lose its purchasing power, as It did during the war, when it took two or three greenback dollars to buy a dol lar's worth of goods. It is the gold which the greenback represents that gives it purchasing power, not the fiction of legal tende

The national banknote has precisely the same purchasing power as the greenback, though it is not legal ten-der; that is, it has the power of the gold it represents. It will buy as much goods, will pay as much debt, as the greenback, so long as its redemption is certain. Neither has any other value than the assurance of redemption gives t. The advantage of the national bank note over the greenback is that the actual banking capital of the country is pledged for its redemption. The only pledge for redemption of the greenback is a treasury reserve of gold, which may be drained out by loss of revenue

r dissipated by reckless legislation The fact is not overlooked that our orrespondent distinguishes between purchasing power and debt-paying power. The distinction is good as to existing debts. If we went to the sil ver, or even the paper basis, men could paying existing debts with half-value money, or with currency of no value at all. This would be rank swindling, but it could be done. But it would come to an end as soon as existing debts were paid. No new debts could be made, except under a specific contract law. No goods could be bought on credit, except at prices adjusted to the real value of the morey which could be tendered in payment for them. So that, in the lonrun, the debt-paying power of credit currency is the same as its purchasing ower, and both depend upon the valu behind it, just as debts are paid with wheat, pork, or eggs. The legal-tender fiction never can change this fundamental fact.

There can be no "double standard." The advocate of free coinage of silver is an advocate of the single silver standard. Bimetalism now exists through restriction of silver, but if the restriction be removed there will be no more bimetalism, for, of course, gold will disappear; and then, instead of the imaginary double standard that so metalism that we netually have, ther aduct it in the best possible man- of the dollar reduced to the level of ner. This is the way municipal offices | the silver market. They who do not

ated with the flat idea of money, and believe that an act of congress car make 25.8 grains of standard gold 41215 grains of standard silver, and a of paper stamped "one dollar" all of equal value, without any arrangement for redemption or maintenance of parity. They who get their heads stuffed with this notion can seldom be reclaimed to reason by any argumentative demonstration. With them, eternally, "once one is two."

A MISTAKEN METHOD.

The secretary of the treasury is en deavoring to drive his currency scheme through congress as a partisan measure. It is a great mistake to deal with such a subject in such a way. A problem in monetary science confronts the country. It is purely absurd to deal with it as a party question, or as a question merely affecting the welfare of a party. Bourke Cockran of New York, an able man, and always impressive in speech, in the house on Satorday, uttered truths that ought to sink into the public mind. "There are, my opinion," said he, "questions or which legislators could divide with advantage on party lines, but this is not ne of them. We can no more affect economic laws by our legislation than we can by the same means affect the laws governing the nations of the The laws controlling these eco nomic questions are immutable; to obes them is to bring blessings; to ignore them, the reverse." From Cockran's speech it is clear that there are demcrats who cannot be driven by caucus to support the Carlisle bill. "It would he said, "promote the ends of trade, but would obstruct the very thing it was hoped it would accom-Free coinage of silver," added, would "give us silver as a national or local standard of money, but throughout the world everything measured by gold, and even if we had a national or local standard, the products of the farmer and other producers must ultimately, after all, be measured by the universal standard." As for "double standard," he remarked, 'ancient astrology was not more abard."

There is solid truth in these expres slons, and the mind of the country needs just such truth. Secretary Carlisle has not acted with the judgment that his reputation gave the country a right to expect. He is endeavoring to make a currency system to suit the provincial ideas of our Southern states, rather than the large wants of a great nation. Primarily, he is actuated by a desire o revive state banks and to supersede the national bank system. This wish is stronger in the South than elsewhere. It seems to have no support among Eastern democrats, while republicans rom every quarter seem to be unitedly

against it. The most powerful of the democratic ournals in Eastern financial centers egin to express in strong terms their distrust of Secretary Carlisle, and even odemand his retirement from the treas-The New York Times intimates that "it would not be imprudent for the president, in view of Mr. Carlisle's ourse during the past few weeks and his obvious inability to inspire confidence in his capacity as a financier to meet the present critical situaion, to consider in what way the secretary is of value to the administration, and further, whether it would not be feasible to replace him with one who has more clearly the necessary qualifications." This is diplomatic circum ocution, but its meaning is not doubt The Chicago Herald asserts that the secretary's methods have been so injurious to the public credit that it would not now be possible to sell another block of bonds on nearly as faorable terms as those of the last sale; and that "if the administration would quietly drop the Carlisle scheme and substitute for it a measure for funding the greenbacks into bonds to be used as the basis of national bank circulation, it would restore confidence, top the drain of gold from the treasry, and make it possible once more to borrow, if necessary, to meet current expenditures on the most favorable

may be doubted whether the pres ident is taking part in the effort to force this bill as a caucus and party measure; for, by this time, he must have learned that it cannot become a law, and that it would not bring relief if it should. Indeed should it pass both houses, it would very probably create so profound a disturbance in the finances that the president would be compelled to veto it. The currency must be reformed for the public good. on lines approved by financial experience. It cannot be reformed on theory of radical innovation, to mee: the demands of the less intelligent por tion of a political party, who have always hated the national bank system and want now at their first opportunity to make it give way to their longcherished state-bank wildcat schemes

There are said to be surface indies tions of another anarchistic revival in Chicago. The apostles of destruction are vigorously engaged in making con verts, and the doctrines of the sect are being spread more industriously than ever. The conditions under which the germs of anarchy are nurtured and multiplied undoubtedly exist in almost per fect degree in Chicago. The city abounds in men who have drifted thither from foreign ports and stranded; men without employment, present or prospectivewith no stake in the maintenance of law and order and with no shield, exthe dole of benevolence, against actual starvation. Of course, it is ar gued, somebody or something is to blame for this condition, and equally, of course, the men take no blame to themselves. The something that is to blame is, in their estimation, the lay which protects men in the enjoyment of the fruits of their endeavor; the somebody to blame is the rich man who lives in luxury. These ideas are fostered by the spostles of unarchy, disappointment and envy in which they take root and grow. Constant vigilance is the price of immunity from the machinations of these arch-conspirators against law and order, and the prompt execu tion of penalty against those who transgress the law the only safeguard of society.

There is going to be great buzzing the ears of congress when all the cattle and hog-growers, packers and meadealers in America realize that the Havemeyer tariff law has shut their en tire export product out of every port on

Men who know that free coinage of silver will not prevail, cannot prevail, who do not want it to prevail nor expect it to prevail, yet pander to the popare filled by a mayor of absolute power | know this are beyond the reach of any | ular ignerance and public folly that de-

mand it, and who agree to contend for it, in order to get office-one who at empts to characterize such, m gret meagerness of his vocabulary.

A board of public works will have t ondemn property, lay out streets, fix grades, levy assessments, make contracts for grading, paving and side walks, order and construct sewers erect and care for public buildings and bridges, care for city parks, and clean streets. It will handle a great deal of money and enter closely into the affair of every taxpayer and citizen. Such a body ought to be in intimate relation with the general scheme of city government through direct and complete ac ountability to the mayor.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer thinks Mr. Dolph ought not to be re-elected, secause he "has been instrumental in wasting millions of dollars of public money upon the most visionary scheme of public improvements designed to benefit Portland and the state of Ore gon." Mr. Dolph will not be a date before the legislature of Washington.

There are plenty of rich fools and drones, but poverty is no particular sign of ability and merit, especially in a country where a man has lived till he is 40 years of age.

There has been some lying about Armenian outrages, probably, but if all the stories were lies, the sultan would be more ready to permit inquiry and report.

#### IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. Prostration of Intelligence and Honor Before the Despotism of Popular Ignorance.

In the state of Washington, there are ewspapers which have a clear perception of the silver policy rampant in that state and which do not besitate to express their opinions, when men like Mr. Levi Ankney abjure experience and knowledge and prostrate their intelligence before popular ignorance, in order to get votes for seats congress. The Whatcom Reveille has this article, which is pregnant with truth and rammed with common sense in every expression, to wit.:

As the session of the legislature ap proaches the newspapers and politicians get more pronounced on the senatorial election, and many wise and foolish and, occasionally, amusing, things are chroni-cled of the various candidates. Messrs. Ankeny and Wilson seem to be the favorites with the leading papers of and Tacoma, Seattle preferring Mr. Ank-eny and Tacoma Mr. Wilson, and these candidates enjoy the most notoricity. Both are open and avowed aspirants, and each to regard the other as his most formidable opponent.

Mr. Ankeny has had a certain strength utside of his personal popularity and yealth, with republicans because of the assumption that his experience in banking had taught him the folly of a flood of dis honest sliver dollars, but he has deliber-ately destroyed this argument in his favor by insisting that the Spokane sliver plank must be his guide, which places him upon the same financial plane of Allen, Turner and Jones, without the prestige of these rentlemen as statesmen and politicians Before the distinguished gentlemen's con-science should have compelled him to rec-ognize the bedraggled populist tail to the republican kite, flown at Spokane, his reason might have faught him that the Spokane plank was substituted for the riginal plank for congressional, rather original plank for congressional, rather than senatorial purposes, and for the convenience of Messrs. Doollttle and Hyde who could not accept nominations on the original platform. We are well aware that the gentleman's personal convictions are contrary to the Spokane idea, and that he would prefer the coinage of silver work a ratio of the spokane idea. ipon a reasonable ratio, or upon a ratio determined by an international conference, or a limited coinage of silver for the purposes of small transactions, and that one cannot go further and be in harmony with the national republican party of the future; but the gentlemen limbs into the silver band-wagon, as if it was the only conveyance leading to the senate chamber. It is claimed (after the tactics of the silverites at Spokane) that the legislature will be saturated with free-silver sentiment; and, as at Spokane, the ound-money men are inclined to accede this, and we believe, mistakenly, as at Spokane. If this be true, it may have had an effect on the senatorial candidiates. Possibly Mr. Ankeny has, like Paul, been stricken while riding along the highway, or like Mr. Wilson, when running around the mountains, when his

eyes were opened to the evil of his first ote on the silver currency question. Now, as a matter of fact, the delegates to the Spokane convention had nothing do with the nomination or election of the legislators, and it is doubtful if they will look to Spokane for their guidance iny more than to Indianapolis, or Idaho. they desire to keep in the middle of the road of republicanism, they might better go to the national convention for their silver policy than to our state con-vention, which declared against free silver by a good majority, and, after refreshments, returned and gave a major-

y directly to the contrary. In any event, whether the legislature be for or against the Spokane plank, our free-silverites will prefer a senator who s free-silver from conviction rather than alley, for such they can count on under all exigencies. There are plenty of peo-ple who have no sympathy with the twiddling policy of political hypocrisy.

# PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Mme. Casimir-Perier, according to private letters from Paris, manifests a disposition to be very gracious toward some ocial stars of the American colony there. Sergius Stepniak, the Russian radical, does not believe the new czar will em-bark on a great war unless he loses his mind. He thinks the poverty of the empire will keep her at peace.

Ex-Mayor Richard Vaux, of Philadel shin, is 78 years old. He is still hale and hearty-and the same picturesque figure that has attracted the attention of his fellow citizens for years past.

Professor Neumann, of the University f Koenigsberg, is 96 years of age, and fo 46 years has been lecturing confinuously on physics and mineralogy. He is the old-est professor in active work in Germany. Mr. Maxim recently gave a public exhibition of his new flying machine at Bex-ley for the benefit of a local charity. No attempt was made to fly, but the machine was run up and down the rails, propelled olely by its aerial screws at the rate of miles an hour.

Captain Hornfrey, a retired officer of the Eleventh hussars, who, after stirring experiences in the British army, fought in the war of the rebellion and under Garibaldi, being wounded in battle six times, met an inglorious death in London the other day, being you over by a butchhe other day, being run over by a butchr's cart and killed.

Colonel J. B. Batchelder, the historian and guide of Gettysburg battlefield, has died at his home in Hyde Park, Boston, of pneumonia, having entered upon his 70th year. He was born at Gilmanton, N. H., in September, 1825. He was not a soldier in the civil war, and derived his title of colonel from militla service before

the outbreak of the rebellion. Franz Rummel, the American plantst, in London, accompanied by his wife who was fascinating Miss Morse, daughter of Professor Morse, of telegraphic fame. She had more offers of marriage

match with Mr. Rummel was so unwel-come that her mother refused to attend

The Hon. Edward Lyulph Stanley, the leader of the progressive party on the London school board, is the son of the second Baron Stanley, of Alderly, Mr. Stanley, who is 55 years of age, sat in the house of commons for a short time as member for Oldham.

Harry Westcott, of Bridgeton, N. J.; who has been for two or three seasons a member of the life-saving stations of Cape May and Atlantic City, has saved 43 lives. He has received a large number of valu able presents and gold medals in recogn tion of his heroism, and now a gentleman whose life he saved from drowning has secured for him a good position on the Northern Pacific railway, in the state of Washington. He is only 24 years of age

#### MR. FULTON'S VIEWS. Free Coinage of Silver His Platforn as a Candidate.

Several inquiries have been addressed The Oregonian as to the position of Hon. C. W. Fulton on silver. We had supposed it sufficiently known that he was an advocate of free and unlimited coinage. and consequently of the silver standard and silver monometalism-though he mistakenly supposes this would not be the result. A month or more ago there appeared in print an interview with himself which he had evidently given out for publication, and which appeared almost simultaneously in many of the local newspapers of the state. This interview has never been disclaimed by him; so we asume it to be genuine. We reproduce here or such as may not have seen it its principal parts:

"I am of the same opinion now that I have been since I have given the subjecspecial thought and attention, that it is useless to hope for international agree-ment providing for the coinage of silver, or its adoption as money metal, and the oner independent action is taken opened ited this government in the matter, and its mints opened to the free and unilimited coinage of silver and gold at ne greater ratio than 16 to 1, giving to both full debt-paying power, the etter it will be for our industries and sooner will prosperity again attend

The restriction of silver as money has een one of the causes of the present bus-ness depression, though not the sole ause. The threatened abandonment of the protective system was also largely t ause of the present financial and indu rial stagnation, but I am confident tha the free coinage of silver and a just and equitable system of protection to Amer-ican products and industries is a certain ond to the greatest possible agricultural, commercial and manufacturing prosper-ity. If we consult England's wishes we will abandon protection and prohibit the ise of silver as money, but, to the minds of many, the fact that England opposes both is, at least, no reason why we should refrain from either, if indeed it be not an argument to the contrary. "I believe the United States can safely

act independently and maintain silver at a parity with gold. It is argued by some persons that if we can add a value to silver by admitting it to free coinage, we can just as well maintain at par an inlimited amount of irredeemable paper currency. The argument is at fault for many reasons that are manifest. It is sufficient, however, to consider the fact that the supply of silver is and ever must be illmited, and that it is of great value aside from its value as a money metal. Admitting it to free coinage opens for it an unlimited market, increases the demand for it-does not create, but en-mances its value by the increased demand. "By free coinage I mean unlimited and enrestricted colnage, I do not think we could maintain silver coin at a parity with gold if the coinage were restricted to the American product. We must sus-tain the value the world over in order to

sustain it here. "The sentiment in favor of free coinage is growing rapidly, and its adoption as the policy of this government is a ques-tion of a short time only, in my judgment.

# WHO ARE "GOLDBUGS?"

An Inquiry Into Sundry and Divers Possessions.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6.—(To the Editor.)— W. H. Vanderbilt was probably worth property which, if realized upon, would have procured him 500 tons of solid gold! If all his male ancestors in a direct line from the time of Adam had been paid sal-aries of \$30,000 per year, and every cent of it had been saved, it all would not have | year out. derbilt. His property converted into gold dollars could not have been counted in 10 years, Sundays included, at the rate of \$1 per second, or \$60 per minute, and this neans counting night and day. Now, although Vanderbilt possessed all

this property, yet he saw very little of it in the form of gold. People paid him about \$8,000,000 yearly for the use of his property, and Vanderbiit himself saw lit-tle of this interest. In fact, 90 cents out of every dollar he possessed was in the hands of others in some property form, and this property (not gold dollars) was constantly being used for the good of the people at large, and yet adding t his great wealth rapidly, because of it se amount.

Now, was this man Vanderbilt a "gold-ug?" The Oregonian has worked along bug during many years and slowly has accumulated a reputation as a newspaper which is worth much gold if it were to be converted into coin. Now, is The Ore-gonian a "goldbug." Our present governor has worried along and now I am in formed has considerable property in the form of sawmills, dwellings, etc. Now, is the great "prison purifier" a "goldbug?" We all remember the industrial institu which perambulates the streets dec orated with the American flag. The pro-prietor has accumulated this property and something beside, by grinding knives, etc. Now, is he to this extent a "goldbu S. O. H. KOCH.

# ANOTHER MAN'S VIEW.

The True Americanism, as to Church Taxation. VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 6.-(To the Editor.)-I wish to express my gratifica-

tion that The Oregonian is too clear visioned and too American to advocate the sweeping and universal taxation of all church property. The state has regard to church property. The sand well-being, in its self preservation and well-being, in exempting from taxation property used for public worship. The Oregonian and Dr. Brown have commented strongly and sufficiently perhaps, as to that. Dr. Brown seems at first, in his letter today, to take an illogical position in saying, in sub stance, the public school is exempt from tax, for the sake of the public welfare and therefore the churches should be However, he makes his position invulner able by admitting that the school is a state institution, and so has that special ground for exemption that the state does not tax public property, but the moral teaching of the churches is as vital to the public welfare as the public school.

But please allow me to protest against the position of your correspondent, said to be a lawyer, who urges that exemption of churches from taxation "is contrary to the old American principle of the separation of church and state." If this be so, the time has come to revise American history, and American public law, and to inaugurate in the name of this new Americanism a great many changes in national and state governments. If the impartial exemption of church property to an amount necessary for public worship and moral teaching is an un-American combination of church and state, by all means let it be under-stood what is involved in trying to get church and state separated to the satisfaction of our reforming friends, to the extent demanded. Does the prayer of a chaplain in the state legislature, or the from titled personages, perhaps, than any chapiain in the state legislature, or the garding the young American lady of her day and the oath administered in courts of justice, or of Oregon.

the proclamation of thanksgiving to God a governor or president, combin-irch and state? If they do, our govern ent will have to be remodeled, and our eclaration of Independence rewritten. If key do not, then it is true Americanism to exempt from taxation these churches that inculcate that moral order which underlies our whole civil structure, that reverence without which the free

state cannot permanently exist. Let patriots correct abuses. But in do-ing so, destroy not fundamental prin-ciples. Give us arguments we can respect, even if we disagree. Aim not altogether at the foundations of the state in trying to improve its laws.

#### A. A. HURD. THE NEW YEAR'S OREGONIAN.

The Linotype's Clear Print. Ashland Tidings.
The Oregonian's New Year edition, which was published Tuesday, consisted of 40 pages, and, as usual, is replete with information of the whole state. South-ern Oregon receives extended mention and a column is devoted to each of the

principal towns. The edition is filled, too, with live illustrations, and typo-graphically, of course, the paper is next to perfect. The Oregonian, as a news-paper, has excelled itself the past year, and people who don't agree with its edi-torial course always cannot but acknowledge that when it comes to furnishing the news it is unrivaled.

### Nobody in the World Barred.

Union Republican. The New Year's Oregonian is a pro-juction that would do credit to the largest establishment in the world. It contains 40 pages, every one of which is filled with interesting and instructive reading, de-scriptive of all parts of our great state. The articles are exhaustive and profuse ly illustrated. Union is given a go write-up of nearly two columns. T number outdoes all previous newspaper productions of the Pacific Northwest,

### Nothing Better to Send East.

Heppner Gazette. The New Year's number of The Oregon an, issued last Tuesday, was the most apprehensive special edition ever pub-hed by any daily paper in the Northwest. Profusely illustrated and full of valuable information relative to the interests of all Oregon. Nothing better can be sent to the Eastern home-seeker than a copy of this very creditable edition of The Oregonian.

### They Know Their Business.

Pendleton East-Oregonian.
Pendleton gets a fairly good "write-up"
in the New Year's edition of the Portland Oregonian, which, by the way, is a very fine issue of this great newspaper, containing matter pertaining to the resources, institutions and enterprises of Oregon. The publishers of The Oregonian know how to publish a newspaper, including a "New Year's number.

### Should Be Widely Circulated.

Silverton Appeal. We have received the New Year's edition of The Oregonian. The Oregonian comes out this year with 40 pages all filled with valuable information concerning Oregon. It should be widely circulated in the East and will be productive of much good in promulgating the great resources of a grand state.

#### Interesting and Instructive. La Center Tribune

The New Year's edition of The Oregon-ian is a mammoth sheet. Its pages are filled with interesting and instructive reading in regard to the advancement and growth of the Northwest. It is a paper everyone should have, and is, as was intended, a souvenir, which should be prized by all who have it.

#### Would Be a Credit to New York. Eugene Guard.

The New Year's Oregonian is a monster affair and would cost a fortune for one person to reproduce it. It contains 46 pages of matter, descriptive of every portion of the state. Every true Oreg ing paper. It would be a credit to Chicago or even New York.

# No City in the World.

Waitsburg Times. The Portland Oregonian got out a mag dilcent New Year's edition of 40 pages It contains an encyclopedia of useful in-formation pertaining to the Northwest No city in the world, population con sidered, can boast as fine a paper as is the Portland Oregonian, take it year

# The Editorials Are All Right.

Olympia Capital. The Oregonian was made a compenditu of the resources of Oregon and carefully written descriptions of cities and locali ties with illustrations were given. Oregonian is a pride to the people of that state, outside of its editorial columns, which people understand are not law or

#### Old, but Ever New. Walla Walla Statesman

The old Oregonian still keeps in the lead as the best newspaper in the Northwest, and on New Year's day issued an immense 40-page edition, replete everything pertaining to Oregon. I ustrated, and will be productive of much good to Oregon and incidentally to Washington.

# Covered the Whole State.

Dalles Times-Mountaineer.
The New Year's edition of The Ore conian consists of 40 pages, and was a very full description of the resou different portions of the state. well illustrated throughout, and was a and advertisement of the enterprise of the leading paper in the Northwest.

#### Considering the Hard Times. Montesano Vidette. The mammoth New Year's edition of

The Oregonian, consisting of 40 pages, handsomely illustrated, was a mark of great enterprise by that paper, considering the present times. It will prove a splendid advertisement for the city of Portland and the state of Oregon.

# The Chronicle of Its Time.

Dallas Observer. The Oregonian puts out another of it annual creditable editions for New Year's Truly, The Oregonian is a great paper and is the greatest advertising medium in the state. Its New Year's was immense The Oregonian is Oregon's history, and everybody recognizes that fact.

# A Dandy, but No Dude.

Pendleton Tribune. The Oregonian, the monarch of the Pacific Northwest, published a New Year's edition containing 40 pages, replete with facts and figures, concerning the growth and development of Oregon and prosperous Portland. In the language of Shakespeare, "It's a dandy."

#### Tells the Story Well. Colfax Commoner.

The Portland Oregonian Issued a mag nificent illustrated 40-page New Year's edition. In all respects the paper is a credit to the management, to Portland and the Webfoot state. It tells the story of Oregon's prosperity, and tells it well.

# Yes, Washington Was Included.

Olympia Standard.

The holiday number of The Oregonian was a superb edition of 60 pages, embracing historical, descriptive and statistical matter relating to Oregon and Washing-It was, likewise, profusely illus-

# A Newspaper, Sure Enough

Elgin Recorder. The Oregonian's New Year's edition was a mammoth newspaper, containing 40 pages replete with uneful knowledge regarding the city of Portland and the state

trated.

### NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

. Oregon Little Elgin is making up a carload of visions for the Nebraska sufferers. The Virtue mine's December output arrived in Baker City. It is a big ball of gold and weighed out about \$17,000. A young blood of Condon tore up \$60 in ills and threw them in the stove the

ther day, just to show he didn't care Baker City is to vote January 16 upon Baker City is to voic Januar, as the question of levying a tax to keep school up the rest of the year. It will ost \$4000, and unless the tax is voted,

The latest sensation at Astoria is a sliding mountain, which appears to be traveling towards the bay. Four or five ouses have been moved a distance of rom two to five feet, and in one instance dwelling was toppled over so that the lightest jar will send it tumbling down. The Heppner Record has retired from ousiness, printing its last paper last week.

t makes no complaint, but turns up its little toes cheerfully, and manfully. It says that "Onward and Upward" was the motto, and that it has gone onward ever since it started, and now it goes "upward. The Lakeview Examiner gives an account of ribbit drives in that section, which resulted in the slaughter of 3569 jack rabbits. The rodents had become

to troublesome in destroying crops and gardens, that they formed a combination to surround a large extent of country and them into a cerral, where they were killed. General E. I. Applegate, who resides at Merlin, Jackson county, and is known

by nearly every old pioneer in Oregon, is suffering from a cancer in the right hand, which has become a serious affliction. It s now considered probable that the arm or at least the hand, must be amputated to save the general's life. His many to save the general's life. His many friends all over the state will earnestly sympathize with him.

Stock Inspector Miller, of Lone Rock, nforms the Condon Globe that the number of sheep in Gilliam county is 138,181; number of bands, 68. There is less disease among sheep in the county than for years, there being only one band affected with scab, and the sheep of this have been carefully dipped and are almost cured. Mr. Miller says sheepmen generally are in better spirits this year than

Another of those unloaded guns was discharged last Monday upon the Uma-tilla reservation about two miles from Adams, wounding Narcisse Lacouse, a half-breed. The weapon was an old disused gun, the trigger of which was pulled several times with no response. Finally the gun went off hitting Lacouse and causing a flesh wound. The bullet was removed, and the accident was found to occasion no serious results.

The Pendleton Tribune says that construction work on the irrigating ditch projected by Rothchild and others, and to take its supply from the waters of the Umatilia river near Foster will probably be commenced in a couple of weeks. Mell Kolb will go down in a few days to go over the line surveyed and make note of the stakes, preliminary to taking charge of the subsequent opera-The ditch will be four or five miles in length and will reclaim to a high state of cultivation a body of land 400 or 500 acres in extent. The work will involve a comparatively small expenditure, estimates placing the amount at \$3000, but will afford employment for several weeks to a dozen or more men and teams,

#### Washington. Kelso is organizing a lodge of Wood-

Forty-eight steers were dehorned at Montesano Thursday.

Around Toledo a good many fruit trees have been broken down by the weight of

F. Ross Smith and T. H. Adams, gradnates of the Forest Grove university, have taken hold of the Kalama Bulletin. In the superior court, at Spokane, W. H. Doolittle was removed from the re-ceivership of the Commercial Savings hank, and Arthur J. Shaw was appointed

in his stead. Petitions are being circulated around Gray's Harbor asking the legislature to pass a law forbidding the catching of fish on the harbor and tributary streams by

eans of traps. At Elberton a contract for 50,000 tamarack railroad ties has been signed by the head officials of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company with C. E. Averill. It is also reported that large amounts of per and bridge materials will be re-

Scattle's little girl thief and Portland's infant boy burgiar are matched by 9-year-old Lizzie Harrow, of Walla Walla. Under instructions from her father she has carried on quite extensive pilfering operations. The man is to be tried Wednesday.

An attempt was made at Walla Walla Friday night to burn the residence of R Boele. Dr. Keylor was passing at the time and called out to the firebugs. They responded by firing two shots at him. The fire was promptly extinguished, but

the incendiaries escaped. The regents of the agricultural college at Pullman, accepted the new college building, with the exception of part of the plumbing and pipe-fitting, which has not completed. The building, which is 95x157 feet in size, and four stories high cost the state about \$45,000.

It appears that the administration has not been altogether impervious to the taunts directed at it in connection with use of British Columbia coal, as the following, from the Whatcom Reveille, would show: "The Monterey will be here shortly to make a test of Blue Canyon coal. Secretary Herbert has made somewhat peculiar order, in response to the kicking of the Seattle and Tacoma people, incident to the reglect of the department to use their coal. He has called he bluffs of all the coal mines on the Sound, and said to them: 'Furnish us 75 tons of your product and we will give it a thorough test. The competition will not be active, for enough tests have been made to narrow it down to two or three mines, and few of them wish to throw away \$300! The Blue Canyon people will furnish the 25 tons immediately Monterey arrives.'

# PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

We find so much in papers now,
From every puglist,
That we are forced to think the pen
Is mightier than the fist.
—Washington Star.

Carrie-I thought he was going to one to me at one time last night. May-What made you think so? Carrie-Both of us felt so embarrassed and silly.-Puck. She-You said before marriage that you and never loved any one but me. He-You are the first woman I ever came across who believed a campaign lie.

Mr. Delawanna-Are you a regular plumber? McCarthy-Well, I guess # can fill the bill, boss. Mr. Delawanna-Humph! You're not much of a one if you

an't,-Brooklyn Life.
"I hear that Miss Roseleaf is going to eave the church. Do you know why? Yes. She helped trim the chancel Christmas eve, and while she was laboriously tacking up 'Good Will to Men,' Miss Lily White got the minister to propose. Rose-leaf thought it was too underhand a per-formance and so she's left the church." -New York World.

Should work both ways: His wife-Beorge, you are becoming a confirmed smoker. Suburbanite—My dear, I am ompelled to ride in the smoking car so such that in self-defense I often have to light a cigar. Same suburbanite (a few hours later)-Amanda, you smell fright-fully of raw onlons. His wife-My dear.

Bridget frequently eats raw onlons, and I've been eating one in self-defense.—Chi-