# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid) in Advance.

Daily, with Sunday per month. \$1.00 Daily, Sunday excepted, per year. 10.00 Daily, with Sunday, per year. 12.00 TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Duily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted. 25c Duily, per week, delivered, Sunday included. 30c

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The Oregonian does not buy poems or sto from individuals, and cannot undertake to No tsamps should be inclosed for thi

#### DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 8 - 8 P. M. - Muximu beight of river at 11 A. M., 10.4, change in the past 24 hours. -0.9; precipitation today, .66; precipitation from September 1, 1884 (wet season), to date, 16.59; average, 22.06; deficiency, 5.47; number hours of sumphine Monday, 5:18; possible number, 5.54.

A very severe atorm is central over Van Island, which is apparently moving southeas resumd, which is apparently moving scatterast-ward. East of the Cascade mountains from two to five inches of snow fell, except rain in the Walla Walla valley. Snow continues in East-ern Oregon and Northesstern Washington-Bleavy rain fell in California and in the west-ern partions of Washington and Oregon. From the beave readless to the becomester high winds the heavy gradient in the barometer, high win with rain must be expected. WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Porceasts made at Portland for the 24 hour ing at midnight January 9; From at miningst January 3:

For Western Washington and Western Oregon

-Rain and warmer, fresh to brisk nontherly
brishs, with searce gales on the coast.

For Rastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and
Northern John-Show or rain and warmer,
with brisk combacts visid.

For Southern Idaho-Snow and slightly warn er, with fresh variable winds. For Portland-Rain and warmer, with bris southerly winds.

I. S. PAGUE, Local Porecast Official.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

#### A TIMELY RECALL

Salem's Committee of One Hundres has set forth in preamble and resolu tions the right doctrine in regard to public education. Briefly stated, it is declared that the state should not provide educational facilities beyond what is termed a good common school education; that the endowment funds of the state university and agricultural college, with reasonable charges for tui tion, should be ample for support of those institutions; that further appro priations from the general fund ought not to be made to any educational extablishment; that all laws now provid ing or requiring a levy of taxes tion and put an end to corruption in the for support of the state university civil service. Even if the occupation should be repealed; and finally, that the laws should be so amended as to do away with all free tuition, or favoritism in scholarships. It is proposed to ommend these suggestions to the legislature, with the request that they

be enacted into law. This strikes the right key. The pub lic educational establishment is immensely overgrown. During the last twelve or fifteen years it has been in-

creased by continual additions. The school machine, which has dictated the legislation, and then piled additions. in the way of rules and regulations upon the legislative acts, till Pelion has been heaped on Ossa, has itself grown by What it has fed on, till it has becon a greater power than any political ring ever known in the state. It tries to make or unmake state officials, to dictate the election of members of the leg-Sslature, and even threatens to appea in the arena where the election of United States senators is contested, if its tiemands are not complied with, or if an effort shall be made to check its rapacity or refuse its demands. The system it has created has given rise to the scandalous scramble recently witnessed in the selection of schoolbooks. The de tails of its administration through are costly and needless, and it is feared, corrupt. Adoption of the recommendations of the Salem Committee of One Hundred would go far toward destruction of the state school machine. On recommendation, quite as necessary as the rest, was, however, omitted. The office of state superintendent queht to be abolished. We should not be content merely to hack the limbs; we

should first hew the head off. The true function of public education lies wholly within the common school. But even the common school has been expanded into a complicated enormous machine, requiring greater expenditure of energy by zeachers and of money by taxpayers to keep a vast system of unneces wary parts in motion, than to do the real work of the schools. Simplicity is lost sight of, and the study is how to do the plainest things in the most roublesome ways.

The state university at Eugene, and the state agricultural college at Corvailis, both have annual appropriations direct from the state. This system. throws upon the taxpayers the charge of providing a collegiate education for a favored few. There is a special prohibition of any charge or fee for tuition in the state university, but a direct tax upon the people takes from them \$22,000 to \$24,000 a year as a contribution to its support. This explains how it is that the regents were able to take up the discarded superintendent of public instruction (McElroy) and give him a fine salary as a literary professor in a department created for him. The legislature should repeal the law that authorizes this tax, and, as the Salem One Hundred rece do away with all free tuition or favoritism in scholarship." The state never should levy taxes for educational purnd the means necessary for common-school instruction. Within this line it renders a service common to all. Going beyond it, it favors the few at the expense of the many, and taxes the public to do for individuals what they ought to do for themselves. No young man, possessing a commonschool education, ever yet in America was surrounded by such difficulties as could prevent him from obtaining a higher education if he wanted it; but, whether he could or could not obtain It by his own exertions, the state does not owe it to him and has no right to make him its favorite.

Portland's Committee of One Hundred could hardly do a better thing than to take up the Salem Committee's recommendations on this subject and make them its own. The Orego ntan is glad to herald, as one of the signs of the times, a reawakening sense of the proper limits and true functions of public education. The Salem declar-

recall to a system that, during recent years, has been much perverted from its proper intent.

PEACE ONLY AT PEKING.

Nothing will come of the pending peace negotiations. It is clear that China has not been thrashed enough Her envoys have been forbidden to dis cuss the question of cession of territory. China expects to make peace upon the basis of the independence of Co rea and a war indemnity. She would have welcomed these terms before the taking of Port Arthur, when the Japanese had no important footing on Chinese soil. They are absurdly inadequate now. The independence of Corea an established fact. No cor by China is needed to confirm it, Japan will accept no pledge of war indemnity from a corrupt, perfidious and bankrupt government unless secured by cessic of territory. The peace negotiations will break down at this point.

Japan is not eager for peace, and will welcome the opportunity for farther conquests opened to her by the madness of China. Undoubtedly the Japanese have done all they could to retard and make barren peace negotiations, without inviting condemnation and pos sible interference from Europe. will be rejoiced to be put in position where they can refuse peace without the blame of injustice.

Truth is, the work of Japan is not done. Her mission is not performed. It is not well either for her own government or for the people of China; would be contrary to the political in-terests of Asia and to the commercial interests of the whole world that the war should stop short of occupation of the capital and the complete regenera tion of the empire. There have been many hints in newspaper correspon dence that the national vanity of Japan cannot be satisfied with anything less than a peace dictated and signed in the enemy's capital. Much more than national vanity is involved. Probably the Japanese could not make a secur peace out of the capital. There is no security for a war indemnity except in control of the central power of taxation. The territory so far conquered gives no ommand of financial resources, though Japan might be content to annex it in lieu of money payment. But if she wishes to hold territory temporarily, merely as a pledge for money, Japan can hardly avoid going to Peking and assuming control of internal tax collection, since the European powers would not permit her to take control of the customs at the treaty ports.

The establishment of the Japanese at Peking for some years, during payment of a large war indemnity, would benefit Chinese nation immensely would, in the end, serve the best interests of all commercial nations. They would, in their own interest, introduc modern methods of fiscal administracivil service. Even if the occupation were only temporary, China would learn useful lessons in government from her conquerors, and the decaying mpire, might take a new lease of life after their departure, to the distinct advantage of every nation that wishes o carry on fair trade with China, and to the disappointment only of those that wait to seize the fragments of the ruined empire. The advantage to the mmercial world would be still greater, if the Japanese occupation and fiscal control were to drift gradually, as that of England in Egypt has drifted, into a ermanent protectorate. No happier fate than this could overtake the people of China.

English papers are preparing to make all the capital possible out of the retributive acts of the Japanese upon the occasion of the capture of Port Arthur Evidence of the nature and extent of these acts has been collected and care fully sifted. Probably the truth in relation to them, so far as it ever will be ascertained, was published in American papers weeks ago. The Japanese gov ernment has made frank and manly admission of the misconduct of its and has promised to them better hereafter. There is nothing nore to be said about the incident. Th English papers are rehashing it with artistic exaggerations to stir up public opinion in Europe to the point of sup-porting forcible intervention to put an end to the war. Of course, the of this effort is not humanity, but desire to protect the commercial interests of Great Britain in Asia. The quality of British humanity, when commercial interests do not run along with it, has been proved in India and Africa by bloodler and more cruel reprisals than those of the maddened Japanese at Port Arthur. It is not likely, therefore that the affected borror of the English press will make much impression upon the powers of Europe, especially as the quality of Russian, French and German humanity, as proved in the Caucasus in Algiers and in the French province is not noticeably different from English The attitude of these nations toward the Asiatic war will be governed by considerations of policy rather than of humanity. There will be no intervention till Russian, German and French policy runs with British in this regard,

The right man for United States see ator for Oregon on the silver standard platform is Hon. Jonathan Bourne He is the true silver champion of the state, the real corypheus of the silver movement; he is its apostle, prophet, philosopher, publicist, high priest, political organizer and campaign leader. The effort for the silver standard in Oregon is based on his energy and in tellectual power. It is he who has switched off from their party's policy men like Fulton, Tongue, and other politicians; it is he who has called them into service under the silver flag, for silver monometalism. They are but puppets, as he pulls the strings. He supplies them with their phrases and arguments, out of his wealth of ses quipedalian words of hazy meaning studied from his silver phrase-book Mr. Bourne is a very able man, Through his talents he has mounted the throne of the silver party in Oregon; politicians gather at his feet o speed at his bidding. He is the real leader; The Oregonian gives him the honor, and it trusts he will not be too modest to claim his due reward. No Napoleon ought to be on a back seat.

The Oregonian is told that its duty to the West requires it to join in the call for free coinage of silver. Is the West, then, to dictate the money standard of the country and of the world? It is The Oregonian's impres sion that the value of the materials of which money is made, gold and silver and their relation or ratio to each other are adjusted in the world's markets. So it has doubts whether the West could enforce any different relation or ratio,

whether it would be the real interest of the West, even if it could, to force on the United States a money standard different from that of the chief countries of the world. The prices of our great export products are fixed in those places where these exported products are marketed, and fixed on the gold basis. Then, if prices be fixed in this country on the silver basis, we must be sufferers at least to the extent of exchange fluctuations, which always discourage exports from the country of lower money standard. Again, labor always loses in countries where a low noney standard prevails. In no other ountries is labor so badly paid as ta silver money countries. The West can-not force the United States to the silver basis if it would; but if it could and should, it would injure itself and the whole country irreparably.

### THE LATEST FROM MAINE.

The latest report of the practical workings of the prohibition law in Maine comes from a special correspondent of the Boston Herald, who gives statistics of the city of Lewiston that are startling to one who looks upon Maine as a "dry state," Lewiston is a city of about 25,000 population, and according to the correspondent nearly 300 pay the special United States liquor tax. This is but a few less than in the city of Portland, with more than three imes the population. In estimating the number of places where liquor is sold no one placed it at less than 400, and some went as high as 500. An old resident informed him that on Lisbon street, the chief business thoroughfare, there were 150 of these places. He went into some of them and ascertained that he had only to ask for a drink to receive it, and that there was no praof secrecy made. Drug stores barber shops and cigar stands were the chief liquor-dispensers, and as a rule the stuff they sold was very viie. The hotels did a large but more guarded

business During the year the police made 444 arrests, of which 292 were for drunken ness, being two thirds of the whole This may have been because the polsor rold at these unlicensed places made its drinkers fighting drunk quicker than decent whisky would have done. What ever the cause it shows a pretty large proportion of drunks in a city where i is unlawful to sell liquor. The city liquor agent cost the taxpayers \$8779 30, and he collected for the city \$6784 07. The city not only lost the license money it might have had to help pay the no lice authorities to care for the 292 drunks, but was out of pocket on the expense of collecting fines for violation

of the law. Whenever such a state of affairs is shown to exist, either as to a prohibi-tory law or any other, the invariable answer made by its supporters is that If the officers did their duty it would be different. The answer to this is that officers almost always do their duty when backed up by public sentiment, and that if they do not it is easy to elect others who will. Fallure to enforce a law is evidence that there is not enough active public sentiment denanding its enforcement. It is one thing for a majority to go to the polls and vote for a certain measure and quite another to create a public sentiment that will insist upon the enforce ment of the measure in its practical workings. Prohibition is only possible

nder the latter condition alor hibition can only be had when a preponderance of public sentiment actively demands it. This suggests that the fuure of prohibition or any other form of restriction of the liquor traffic depends more upon education than upon law,

The energy of the city physician, cor dially seconded by the council, has made quarantine of public school pupils afflicted with contagious diseases fective. This will tend to check the pread of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria, which are shown by the annual report of the health officer to have been unduly prevalent the past year. Purification of the domestic water the introduction of Bull Run water will go far to cut off these diseases at their origin. Tainted water is the main source of typhold and the most com mon source of scarlet fever and diphtheria. But tainted air also is dangerous, both directly, through infection of the throat and air passages, and indirectly, by conveying poison to water and so to the stomach. Air is tainted by decaying organic matter anywhere whether in streets or back-yards, negected lots, cesspools, open vaults or leaky sewer connections. The effluvium from filth in any of these places may be as deadly as poisonous water. Not all sources of infection have been cut off. The most dangerous that re main are the basement abominations and unscientific plumbing of some es the public school buildings

Abolish the state commissions. They are costly and useless. There is no need of the railroad commission or of the state board of equalization. The rallroad commission has no powers and most of the roads are bankrupt and in the hands of the courts. As for the board of equalization, its duties may again be performed, as of old, by a board consisting of the governor, sec retary of state and state treasurer These officials can be required to do a great deal more work than they have een doing, without oppressing them in the least; and they will not have t work as hard as the common herd of citizens do these times, either

The only question as to silver is whether the country wants to go to the silver basis or not. It now has the gold standard, with large auxiliary use of silver. Free coinage of silver vould give it the silver standard and silver monometalism; for gold, worth so much more, would not circulate with silver when silver was the standard, the silver dollar necessarily re duced to the value of silver in the bultion market. The only question, there fors, as to silver is, whether we want to go to the silver basis, or not.

The Atlanta exposition has asked the government to issue a special postage stamp to commemorate and boom forthcoming cotton exposition The remembrance of the Columbian stamp monstrosity is too vivid as yet for this request to meet popular ap The gigantic postage stamp is insightly, cumbersome and (liver pads being cheap) unnecessary. Let the coton exposition be boomed-if the govrnment is to lend its aid to a local in dustry-in a less objectionable way.

January 8, which passed yesterday has not been so noted in Oregon for the battle of New Orleans as for the famous "fifth and sixth resolutions,

"Jackson jubilee" that year, read out of the democratic party all opponents of the junta, or Salem cli-que, then in the control of the democratic party. It was the beginning of a divis party in Oregon whose effects have continued to this day.

The Oregonian's legislative corres pondence this morning points out a fact oncerning the opposition to Senator Dolph which should not be overlooked. An effort has been made to throw dust in the eyes of the people of the state by representing that a sort of imper-sonal ciamor is going up from nobody knows just where against Mr. Dolph's re-election. It is time to say plainly that senatorial booms do not get them selves up and then cast about for some whom the mantle may be thrown. The opposition to Senator Dolph is the creature of those who want the office for themselves. It is the re-sult of planning and forethought in the interest, mainly and originally, of C. W. Fulton, of Astoria, directed by Jonathan Bourne.

Senator Vest is undoubtedly right when he says a majority of the senace would vote to repeal the Havemeyer duties if they had the chance. Th Havemeyer senators make the greatest obstacle to a change in the rules which would permit a majority of the senate to legislate. Under the present rules, half a dozen corrupt scoundrels, whom no senator would listen to or follow, have absolute power to prevent legisla-

The American Book Company has got verything. This was expected. The esult has cost a lot of labor and money, for which the trust will recoup grandly during the next six years. In short time R. L. Edwards will let it be known who is to be elected school director in Portland for the ensuing year. The information may be expected to leak out through Brother Roby.

The great reason why money is scarce s the excess of the substitutes for mon ey. This excess keeps money in a fever, through fear that redemption canno be continued. If we should call in and burn two or three hundred millions of demand notes we should have a great deal more money than now; or then the fear of loss of the basis and value of money would be removed, and money would rest on confidence again.

Will the Salem Statesman, which has ound fault with Portland's Committee of One Hundred for directing part of its attention to state affairs take notice that Salem's Committee of One Hundred is not "confining itself to local matters," but is "meddling with state affairs," and in fact "spreading itself all over the state?" We may add it is doing some very sensible meddling and spreading, too, and trust it will con-

The populists, who claim eight votes in the next senate, want the republi cans to join them in organizing it to lemonstrate to the public, especially in the South, how easy it is to command patronage by fusion. If the republicans are wise, they will keep clear of this alliance. It will cost them more in the North and East than they possibly can gain in the South.

The estimated cost of the government of the city of New York for this year is but little short of \$40,000,000 The World remarks that this is "two-thirds the cost of the national government before the war and fur exceeds the expense of any state government in the Union." Tammany levied \$20,000,000 more in the way of blackmail.

The supreme court of the state has both a clerk and a reporter. One man can render the service of both; and the fees, moreover, may be so dis posed of as to save much to the state.

Suppose the legislature of Oregon ould elect a sliver senato One more blatant fool in the senate of the United States would not change the values of the world.

Oregon's legislature will assemble next Monday. Then should begin, as poor Bill Watkinds used to say, the work of "cleansing the Oregon stables."

The legislature at the coming ses on must smash the school ring. It is the big ring and the corrupt ring of the

Punch's advice on marriage will be excellent for young women who think of going to Salem to get clerkships Don't.

#### \_\_\_\_ PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT The Duchess of York for some year

has devoted a portion of her leisure in winter to the manufacture of clothes for The latest work of Ernst von Hess Wartegg is a book on Corea, for which he collected the material while his wife, Min-

nie Hauk, spent a summer in Japan. Queen Victoria received three prizes at the Smithfield cattleshow and the Prince of Wales captured two. British royalty either raises fine cattle or has a stron

The queen of Sweden, who has always taken an interest in hospitals and the nursing of the sick, had the first experiments made in Sweden with the new cure for diphtheria.

Archdeacon Farrar has been appointed one of the queen's private chaplains in place of the late Canon Prothero. The official title is deputy clerk of the closet in ordinary to her majesty.

Bartram Hiles, the armless artist, o Bristol, England, whose pictures, sketches and designs have won for him several prizes, is only 25 years old, and, though he grasps his brush between his teeth and paints with much dexterity, he was not born armless. His arms were amputated above the elbow in consequence tramcar accident when he was 8 years

Dr. Burrell, whose church Tom Platt joined because of certain live discourse against "bosses," preached by Dr. Park hurst, has a great terror of "Trilby." thinks that one of the greatest dangers of the social evil is its influence on lit-erature. "I deplore the fact," he says, that such a novel as this should have gained so many readers in this country whereas in England it has fallen flat."

Mrs. Yates, of New Zealand, the only lady mayor is the British dominions, is to go on a prolonged lecturing tour at the close of her term of office, a few months sence. She is to be piloted through the colonies and to England by Mr. R. S. Smythe, the well-known impressario, Mrs Yates is an excellent platform speaker, and during the last ten years has taken a prominent part in the agitation that reulted in the recent legislation of female uffrage in New Zealand.

Drink was the cause of all the misfortunes of James Walker, the old partner of Bonanza Fair. In the day of his prosperity his wife gave many elegant recep-

These resolutions, adopted at the by the appearance of Walker in a condi-"Jackson jubilee" that year, read out to which added little to the success of the democratic party all opponents the entertainments. Walker lived in Oakand as he always "loaded up" early, he had a contract with a hackman to meet him at the train every night and take him

safely home.

A Florentine named Polazzi, with taste for poetry, undertook to write ritornelle in a cage containing four youn and lively lions. To insure that the work and lively hons. To insure that the work of composition should be actually performed in the presence of his leonine companions, the subject of his poem was to be chosen on the spot by a committee of the audience. After the lady lioutamer had performed a serpentine dance in the cage, the intrepld director entered it, and announced to the public that the sole object of his novel undertaking was sole object of his novel undertaking was to give the readers of his journal some idea of his impressions in a den of lions. Upon receiving the subject of his poem Signor Polanni sat down at a small table provided with writing materials, selzed a quill, and composed the ritornello, quite oblivious, to all appearance, of the llons' presence. In five minutes the work was finished, and the author then stepped out of the cage and read the poem amid the plaudits of the onlookers.

### MR. SCHUYLER'S LETTER.

Member of the "One Hundred Makes Some Remarks Upon It. PORTLAND, Jan. 8.-(To the Editor.)-eviewing briefly the letter of Mr. Schuyc, it is true that reservoirs 3 and 4 were cated before he came, and for this orignal location the chief engineer is respo sible; but very soon after Mr. Schuyler's arrival, the danger of the situation became apparent, and as very little

had been then done, it could easily have

been stopped. The location must, there-fore, be considered as having been fully acquiesced in by all the engineers. Instead of paying sufficient attention to this danger, the engineers, although warned to the contrary, carried on their excavations and laid on their cement lin ing apparently in full faith that the slopes would stand. At what is known as the big cut on the West Side railroad, and at three great slides of similar character on the Cornell road, of very recent occur rence, there were striking instances al most within our city limits of the instability of much flatter slopes, even when uncut; but I do not think Mr. Schuyler even went to see them.

The buttress that Mr. Schuyler refers to in the upper reservoir was no part of the original plan, but was an expensive place of patching, similar to many other device of like character, both at the upper and lower reservoir. In fact, other engineer have said that changes were so frequent that it is doubtful if ever there was any sufficiently well-considered original plan, and it is almost certain that had not public clamor compelled a change, the even less substantially constructed than they now are. There is no question but that in an engineering sense, the work was too much hurried, but a cor engineer dealing in problems of such grave importance would not have allowed any ommittee to hurry him beyond the dan

But whatever excuse can be offered for the park reservoirs, there is absolutely none for reservoir No. 2, at Mount Tabor. So good was the natural foundation here that it required a skilled bungler to put in a bottom that could fall out; and still he thing was done.
It may be in Mr. Schuyler's opinion

somewhat officious for the Committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-engineers treated lightly, as trifling-as only costing \$1500 to repair as in fact altogether too little a thing to justify criticism; but I do not think the public will so judge. We have fought hard to reduce the salaries of school teachers, firemen, policemen and others where a great many of such reduction ould be required to make up \$1500, and why should we not criticise engineering mistakes that are sure to cost the city \$20,000, and possibly five times that sum The water committee, fine committee as it is, and its employes must stand up to be judged of their work as any other long as the Committee of One Hundred exists as now constituted, it will doubt-less deal with high-priced engineers just as unceremoniously as it does with the lowest-priced official in the city.

The upper reservoir at the park, as a seservoir, is practically a wreck-\$20,000 nay or may not permanently repair it. The lower reservoir is subject to the same danger, and unless careful engineers and other observers are at fault, is already showing signs of weakness. Reservoir No. 2, at Mount Tabor, has failed, and at the lowest estimate will cost \$1500 to repair, and it may cost much more. Mr. Schuyler was fully trusted, had practically unlimited resources, and notwithstanding this, even the old Roman engineers did better work. One hundred years from now these reservoirs as originally con structed should be standing unimpaired If this shall happen to be the case, I will then gather together as many of the Committee of One Hundred as may be or same side of the "Great Gulf" and with them consider the subject of making all due and proper apologies, THOMAS N. STRONG.

### A PLEASANT EPISODE.

President Cleveland's Grand Reception at Georgetown, S. C.

It appears that the president's latest to the South, says the Washington ost, amounted to something more than delightful and refreshing episode of port. It had, also, a social side, and one of peculiar and memorable interest. All accounts agree that the shooting expe-dition was eminently successful from evry point of view. The weather was perfect, the game plentiful, and the circu stances thoroughly satisfactory. Cleveland enjoyed the outdoor life Mr. which he is so fond, and from which he derives such substantial benefits; and he returns, we are happy to say, very maerially improved in health and spirits. But Mr. Cleveland had an experience in that little village of Georgetown, S. C., whereof he will like to think in the days

The word "reception" is, we know, suggestive of anything rather than pleasure to the eminent public man who may be its appointed victim on the occasion, and it will be remembered that the president declined very hastily when he first learned that such an affliction was sed in his case by the patriotic people of Georgetown. He relented, however, afterward, and, as we have said, the chances are that he is glad the second thought occurred to him. As things turned out, the "reception," as under-stood in Georgetown, S. C., was not the fussy, tiresome, unprofitable function that the president had, with only too much reason, apprehended. It was a simple kindly, cordial and well-bred demonstra ion of esteem. There was no vulgar noisy estentation, no offensive scramble for precedence, no ill-bred effort to turn the president into an exhibition. came together in an unaffected spirit of loyalty to the nation's represent ative, and joined in a testimony of respec and affection toward an illustrious fellow citizen. They gathered from miles around, serious, hospitable, considerate, soberly, delighted. One lady, the widow of a former governor — Allston — of the state, rode nearly 20 miles in her car-riage to greet the president of the United States and offer him her ceremonious but sincere homage. Eighty-five years of age, though still erect and courtly of manner, this charming and venerable survivor of a chivalrous generation lent to a beau-tiful and homely scene the picturesque touch that made it wholly perfect. We are told that Mr. Cleveland was

deeply impressed by the experience. He found himself surrounded by friends, enveloped in an atmosphere of genuine reation is a note that sounds a timely if it should try. Besides, it questions formulated at Salem, January 8, 1857, tions, but they were invariably marred gard. There was no clamor, no affecta- uary it would perish,

tion, no servile eagerness—just a spon-taneous and simple and self-respecting manifestation of courteous and genuine good will. We are glad to think that Mr. Cleveland included this incident in his trip. He conferred great pleasure upon a number of the most worthy people, and we are happy in believing that he re-ceived a great deal for himself.

### THE MAN PROM MAINE.

Democrats Surprised by the Magnanimity of Reed. Washington Star (Ind.). There is one thing that the democrahave been greatly surprised at. The came back to clean up the last session

of this congress shame-faced and in dread of the taunts they would have to endure from the republicans, especially from Reed. They braced themselves for the trying ordeal and assumed an awk-ward air of defiance to help them in facing it out. To their utter astonish ment, Reed has scarcely given them any notice, and from the general bearing of the republicans it would be difficult to find any indication of the triump they feel.

In this is disclosed a trait of Mr

Reed's character which is not generally recognized. Every one is so in the habi of looking upon Reed as a fighter and a bitter satirist that the idea of his being magnanimous is not suggested. He has a playful way of tormenting men of light weight who try to pose as states-men, and in a contest with an equal he is aggressive and uncompromising, but he always stops fighting when his adversary is down. He is not given to the habit of crowing over a fallen foe, and he is not apt to remind the demo crats of their bad plight unless an oc casion arises where such a reminder i necessary. His exultation over his victory in compelling the democrats to count quorum was carried only to the exten necessary to impress the fact upon the rd and to make it clear to the public that his own course while speaker had been vindicated to that extent. Reed is no more than ordinarily amfable, shows no signs of trying to cultivate popularity, and is as pronounced in hi pinions and seemingly as free to take a position on any question as he eve was. In his short speech on the railroa pooling bill he showed clearly enough that he was not disposed to play the demagogue, and if he has not yet appeared much in the proceedings of the house, there is no evidence that he is trying to avoid taking a position on any stion. The most noticeable change it his bearing lies in his appearing to be always busy. During the two congresses, up to this time, that he has been out or power, he has been conspicuous on the floor for his attitude of indolence and the satirical expression of weari ness which rested on his face while the democrats were floundering about in their efforts to do something, He would loll back in his chair like a lazy giant, either watching over affairs with only an occasional evidence of interest or surrounded by a group of admirers who listened to his indolent irony, re

aughter. Now he has an air of business abou him. His expression of countenance is more serious, and his frequent confer-ences with his friends are conducted with heads close together, and are no ecompanied with peals of laughter. He is more frequently in the cloakroon than in his seat, but whether in the cloakroom or in his seat, he is usually in carnest conversation with some of his colleagues. His influence with his party associates is directed toward holdng them down, with a view of as sembling all their reserve force to dea with the problems confronting them in their progress toward complete restora-tion in power, and to avoid errors which are apt to come from impetuosity. He or to make any attempts to do the impos

ceiving his remarks with loud bursts of

## Au Experiment Without Passes.

Chicago Herald. An experiment of great interest and in portance will be tried at the coming se don of the Wisconsin legislature. railroads have announced, and the press, backed by public sentiment, has demanded the abolition of the pass evil and abuse. The railroads evidently are in earnest, for each company has appointed a pass clerk to be stationed at Madiso during the sezion, whose duty it will be, of course, to refuse applications for passes. The corps of clerks appointed for this duty is unusually strong. The sandbaggers will course, to defeat the pass reform. The American Railway Union programme, to compel the employment of double the pre ent number of train hands on each train and the old 2-cents-a-mile passenger rate bill will have advocates. The outcome will be awaited with thrilling sensations by an anxious public

### The Spirit Still Abides.

Boston Herald. The return of the great New England day, on which we celebrate the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth, is so near the great Christian holiday that it has latterly been diminished in impor-tance, but the landing at Plymouth Rock can never pass out of our history or cease to have a meaning for those in whose veins flows the blood of the Pilgrim fathers. The spirit of tho and animates the minds and hearts of our best men and women. If the Puritan faith languishes, the Pilgrim spirit abides and is reflected in all that is best in our daily life. The setting forth of these con victions in public demonstrations is the meaning of the great New England festi-val, and our literature is full of the spirit of the Pilgrims and the Puritans as they shaped and guided the settlements on the coast and gave character to the community in which they lived.

### Ostrich Farming Not a Success.

New York Sun. An estrich farmer in Southern Califor nia says the ostrich experiment is not an entire success, although not a comp failure. He was one of the first to gage in the business of raising the big birds for their feathers, and expected to realize a big fortune quickly. He says that, while much money has been derived from the sale of feathers, the birds do not increase as rapidly as was expected. Then, very many are so vicious that it is im-possible to remove the feathers without killing them. He still hopes that, as the farmers gain more experience in the man-agement of the ostriches, the business may become as big a success as was at first

#### Mr. Springer as Manager. Washington Post.

Secretary Carlisle doubtless desires it to be generally understood that his presiden-tial boom is not dependent upon Mr. Springer's management of his currency

#### No Cause for Worry. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. After a calm survey of the election

1894 the democrats have concluded that here is no need to worry at present over a pivotal state or a logical candidate. The Only Sure Way.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The only way Secretary Carlisle car keep his gold as long as there is a demo-cratic administration in payer is cratic administration in power is to bury it in the backyard and camp on the grave

#### Freeze It Out. Chicago Inter Ocean

The more the Carilsie wildcat scheme i studied the weaker it will get. If the weather should blow up cold early in JanNEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

A charity ball is Pendleton's present

A merchants' carnival, to raise funds for oad improvement, is proposed in

City. Pendleton, Athens and Heppner are ecting a carload of provisions for Nebraska

The Island City Mercantile & Milling Company has gone into the pork-pack-ing business.

The movement to establish a creamery it Albany is not meeting with m ouragement.

A farm residence at Fairfield, belonging o Dr. J. M. Keene, of Salem, was burned

Saturday night. Baker City business men are demanding an increase in the police force and talking about a committee of safety to look after loafers and tramps.

The Bullen Bridge Company has completed the Grant county bridges across the John Day, at Prairie City and Hall's, and is at work on the bridge at Dayville. While hunting near Miller's, in Linn county, Sunday, Ed Prettyman, a Portland youth of 17 years, rested the muzzle of his gun on his foot and fooled with the trigger until the gun was discharged

and the foot lost its largest toe. A long petition by "taxpayers, water consumers and laboring men" is being prepared for the Astoria water commisioners, asking them to require contrac-tors bidding on work to pay not less than \$2 per day for labor and charge not more than \$3.50 per week for board, and that excavating be done by day's labor.

Frank Skinner, 30 years of age, has been missing from his home at Coburg since January I. He went to Eugene on that day and cashed checks to the amount of \$105. His wife is alarmed by his unex-plained absence. Several years ago he dropped out of sight for a week in the, way. A week's spree ought to ex-

At Westfall, Malheur county, last week, the infant son of J. E. Madden was shot in the knee by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his older brother Charley, who was placing a cap on it with the muzzle carelessly pointed towards the little boy. Physicians were se-cured after much delay and the child's limb was amputated.

A rancher living on Sutton creek, a few miles from Baker City, sold some chick-ens in that city recently. In the craw of one of them the purchaser found some particles of gold. The rancher was in-formed of this, and at once began prospecting in a gulch near his house, with the result that he discovered diggings yielding 25 cents to the pan. Next spring he will turn his attention to mining. He is of the opinion that the poultry busin is very profitable when the chickens engage in prospecting.

### Washington.

Garfield has a skating-rink-read ice, too. Pierce county will pay \$972,707 50 taxes this year, if it is all collected. There is a movement on foot at Oakesdale to establish a creamery there.

ing a good time skating on "Moore' Seattle has a newsboys' union, which is engaged in a fight with the news com-pany and threatens to establish a news

The young people of Puyallup are hav-

lepot of its own. Mrs. Perry Hughes, of Oakesdale, has become insane from too close attendance upon revival services in that town. She expected to recover.

The farmers of Marsh, county, will put flood gates in the Williams and Stephenson ditches at a cost of \$100, and reclaim much valuable land from overflow.

The deaths in Seattle last year were 467, and in 1893 were 485. Figuring on a population of 90,000, this was 7.78 per 1000 last year, and 8.08 in 1820. This is a very low rate—for 60,000.

The Northern Pacific has begun the construction of a new depot on the wharf at Tacoma. The old one will be torn down. The new depot will be two stories high, and provision will be made on the second floor for quartering Chinese while waiting for the sailing of vessels on which they have secured passage.

### PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Miss Gotham-Have you any papa and mamma, little boy? Newsboy-No, mum; me fam'ly's abroad.-Truth. Sunday-school Teacher-Now, children, what happened on Christmas; can't you remember? Little Fannie-It snowed.-

Husband of Her-Do you expect me to marry the whole family? Father of Her and Seven Others-Well, you are young, rou know. - Detroit Tribune.

Bacon-What are you doing with a pleture of a football-player pinned to your coat? Egbert-Oh, yes! My wife pinned it there so as to remind me to have my hair cut.-Yonkers Statesman.

Jeannette-Ma, are you going to give me another piece of pie? Mother-What do you want to know for? Jeannette-Be-cause, if not, I want to eat this piece lowly.-Pearson's Weekly. Father (impressively)-Suppose I should

e taken away suddenly; what would become of you, my boy? Irreverent Son-I'd stay here; the question is what would me of you?-West Chester Critic. Dickey was overheard saying his prayer

he other evening at bedtime in this fasnion: "Oh, Lord, bless Billy Holliday and me, and don't let any of us die, but if any of us has got to die, I'd ruther it was them. Amen!"-Chicago Tribune. A tragedian recently playing "Richard in a small Kentucky town was waited on after the show by an hor

who said that "if the genel'm who wanted a horse was still in the same mind, he would like to make a dicker with him."-Truth. Teacher-Tommy, you may draw a map of Turkey and tell us all you can abo it. Tommy-Please, ma'am, can I wait until next week? Teacher-Why? Tommy -It makes me sick to think about turkey

since last Christmas.-Chleago Inter "It do beat all how lonesome I've been sence we come to New York!" "Oh, yes, people enough; but how's a woman to jes' throw a shawl over her ad 'n go through the back yard a-neighborin' in one o' them flats?"

Recorder. Trumpets blow your level best! Rob the whole wide world of rest! Roman candles, flame and fly-Rockets climb toward the sky! Big balloons ascend-ascend! Thunder, cannons without end! Let Fate do her very worst-

No more bills until the first! -Atlanta Constitution Young Lady-I must have some money to go off on a journey. Father-Eh? Where? "I don't know yet, but I must go somewhere at once." "Good lands! somewhere at once." "Good lands! at's happened?" "The dressmaker What's happened?" "The dressmaker misunderstood, and instead of a walking costume she has made a go-away gown."

New York Weekly, A Boy's Ideal Dinner. Buffalo Express. A Buffalo boy when asked to write out what he considered an ideal holiday din-

er menu, evolved the following: Furst Corne, Minne pie Second Corne. Pumpkin pie and turkey.
Third Corse,
Lemon pie, turkey and cranberries.

Fourth Corse.
Custard pie, apple pie, chocolate cake, and plum pudding. Dessert. Ple.