

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

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25c. Daily, per month, delivered, Sunday included, \$2.50

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably to "Editor, The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising subscription or to any business matter should be addressed to "The Oregonian."

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 2, 8 P. M. - Maximum temperature, 39; minimum temperature, 22; height of river at 11 A. M., 194; change in the past 24 hours, 0.9; precipitation, 0.16; wind, light variable; barometer, 30.1; humidity, 64; number hours of sunshine Monday, 5:18; relative humidity, 85.

WEATHER FORECASTS

A very severe storm in central over Vancouver Island, which is apparently moving southward. East of the Cascade mountains from two to three inches of rain is expected.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS

Forecast made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midnight January 3: For Western Washington and Western Oregon - Rain and warmer; fresh to brisk southerly winds, with severe gales on the coast.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2

A TIMELY RECALL

Salem's Committee of One Hundred has set forth in preamble and resolutions the right doctrine in regard to public education. 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 tuition, should be ample for support of those institutions; that further appropriations from the general fund ought not to be made to any educational establishment, that no law now providing or requiring a levy of taxes for support of the state university should be repealed; and finally, that the laws should be so amended as to do away with all free tuition, or favoritism in scholarships.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 recommend these suggestions to the legislature, with the request that they be enacted into law.

This strike which might be the educational establishment is immensely overgrown. During the last twelve or fifteen years it has been increased 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 Pellon has been heaped on Ossa, has itself grown by what it has fed on.

English papers are preparing to make all the charges possible for the re-tributive 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 carefully 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 government has made frank and manly admission of the misconduct of its British humanity, when commercial interests do not run along with it, has been proved in India and Africa by bloodier and more cruel reprisals than at Port Arthur. It is not likely, therefore, that the affected horror of the English press will make much impression upon the powers of Europe, especially as the quality of Russian, French and German humanity, in the case of the Russian, in Albania and the French provinces, 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 senator for Oregon on the silver standard platform is Hon. Jonathan Bourne. He is the true silver champion of the state, the real corpus 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 intellectual power. He who has switched off from the party's policy, 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 his phrases and arguments, out of his wealth of esopodan words of hazy meaning, studied from his silver phrase-book. Mr. Bourne is a very able man. The state talents he has mounted on the throne of the silver party in Oregon; politicians gather at his feet or 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 impression 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 of value, if it should try. Besides, it questions

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 discuss the question of cessation of territory. China expects to make peace upon the basis of the independence of Corea 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 is an established fact. No concession 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 cession of territory. The peace negotiations will break down at this point.

Japan is not eager for peace, and will welcome the opportunity for further 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 possible interference from Europe. They will be rejected 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; it would be contrary to the political interests of Asia and to the commercial interests of the whole world that the capital and the complete regeneration of the empire. There have been many hints in newspaper correspondence 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 secure peace out of the capital. There is no security for indemnity except in the control of the central power of taxation. The territory so far conquered gives no command 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 the Chinese nation immensely and would, in the end, serve the best interests of all commercial nations. They would, in their own interest, introduce modern methods of fiscal administration, and would, in the end, provide a civil service. Even if the occupation were only temporary, China would learn useful lessons in government from her conquerors, and the decaying empire might take a new lease of life after their departure, to the distinct advantage of every nation that wishes to carry on fair trade with China, and to the disappointment only of those that would solve the fragments of the ruined empire. The advantage to the commercial 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 permanent protectorate. No happier fate than this could overtake the people of China.

Whenever such a state of affairs is shown to exist, either as to a prohibitory 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 other who will. Failure to enforce a law is evidence that there is not enough active public sentiment demanding 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 enforcement of the measure in its practical workings. Prohibition is only possible under the latter condition.

Practical prohibition can only be had when a preponderance of public sentiment actively demands it. This suggests that the future 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, cordially seconded by the council, has made quarantine of public school pupils afflicted with contagious diseases effective. This will tend to check the spread of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria, which are shown by the annual reports of the health officer to have been unduly prevalent the past year. Purification of the domestic water supply by the introduction of Bull Run water will go far to cut these diseases at their origin. Tainted water is the main source of typhoid and the most common 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 the germs to food and so to the stomach. Air is tainted by decaying organic matter anywhere, whether in streets or back-yards, neglected lots, cesspools, open vaults or leaky sewer connections. The effluvia 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 remain are the basements abominations and unsanitary plumblings of some of 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 railroad commission has no powers, and most of the roads are bankrupt and in the hands of courts. As for the board of equalization, it is a relic of the past, and its duties may again be performed, as of old, by a board consisting of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. These officials can be required to do a great deal more work than they have been doing, without oppressing them in the least; and they will not have to 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 would give it the silver standard and silver monometalism; for gold, worth so much more, would not circulate with silver when silver was the standard, and the silver would be reduced to the value of silver in the bullion market. The only question, therefore, 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 the forthcoming cotton exposition. The re-embrace of the Columbian stamp monopoly is too vivid a yet for the board of postal directors to approve. The gigantic postage stamp is unsightly, cumbersome and silver pads being cheap unnecessary. Let the cotton exposition be boomed—if the government is to lend its aid to a local industry—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 "After the storm" reception, formulated at Salem, January 8, 1837,

These resolutions, adopted at the "Jackson Jubilee" last year, read out of the democratic party all opponents of the Junta, or Salem club, then in the control of the democratic party. It was the beginning of a division in the party in Oregon whose effects have continued to this day.

The Oregonian's legislative correspondence this morning points out a fact concerning 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 imperious clamor 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 themselves up and then cast about for some one on 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 result of planning and forethought in the interest, mainly and originally, of C. W. Fulton, of Astoria, directed by Jonathan Bourne.

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 200 pay the special United States liquor tax. This is but a few less than in the city of Portland, with more than three times the population. In estimating the number of places where liquor is sold no one place is 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 100 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 pretense of secrecy made. Drug stores, barber shops and cigar stands were the chief liquor-dispensers, and as a rule the stuff they sold was very vile. The hotels did a large but more guarded business.

During the year the police made 444 arrests, of which 272 were for drunkenness, being 170 per cent. of the total. This may have been because the poison sold to these unlicensed places made its drinkers fighting drunk quicker than decent whisky would have done. Whatever the cause, it shows a pretty large proportion of drunks in a city where it is unlawful to sell liquor. The city liquor agent cost the taxpayers \$5774.57, and he collected for the city \$274.07. The city agent on the other hand, if it might have had to help pay the police authorities to care for the 292 drunks, but was out of pocket on the expense of collecting fines for violation of the law.

The great reason why money is scarce is the excess of the substitutes for money. This excess keeps money in a fever, through fear that redemption cannot be continued. If we should cut in and burn two or three hundred millions of demand notes we should have a great deal more money than now; for 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 found 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 continue.

The populists, who claim eight votes in the next senate, want the republicans to join them in organizing it to demonstrate 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, and one-fifth the cost of the entire United States." Tammany levied \$30,000,000 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 disposed as to save much to the state.

Suppose the legislature of Oregon should elect a silver senator—what? 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 Watkins used to say, the work of "cleaning the Oregon tables."

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

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 years has devoted a portion of her leisure in the winter to the manufacture of clothes for poor.

The latest work of Ernst von Hesse Warteg is a book on Corea, for which he collected the material while his wife, Minnie Hauk, spent a summer in Japan.

Queen Victoria received three prizes at the Smithfield catshow for the Prince of Wales, and the British royal family either raises fine cattle or has a strong "pull."

The queen of Sweden, who has always taken an interest in hospitals and the care of the sick, although she is now in the grip of the new cure for diphtheria.

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

Bartram Hiles, the armless artist, of 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 of a tramcar accident when he was 8 years old.

Dr. Burrell, whose church Tom Platt joined because of certain live discourses against "boxes," preached by Dr. Parkhurst, has a great terror of "Trilby." He thinks the social evil is its influence on literature. "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 in the British dominions, is to go on a prolonged lecturing tour at the close of her term of office, a few months hence. She is to be piloted through the States by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Smythe, the well-known impressionist. Mrs. Yates is an excellent platform speaker, and during the last ten years has taken a prominent part in the agitation that resulted in the recent legislation of female suffrage 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 receptions, but they were invariably marred

by the appearance of Walker in a condition which added little to the success of the entertainments. Walker lived in Oakland, doing business in San Francisco, and as he always "loaded up" early, he was often seen by the hostess to meet him at the train every night and take him safely home.

A Florentine named Polazzi, with a taste for poetry, undertook to write a libretto in a cage containing four young and lively birds. He insures 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 liontamer had performed a serpentine dance in the cage, the intrepid director entered it, and announced to the public that the 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 Polazzi sat down at a small table with a pen and ink, and composed the libretto, and to all appearance, of the lions' presence. In five minutes the work was finished, and the author then stepped out to the cage and read his poem amid the plaudits of the onlookers.

MR. SCHUYLER'S LETTER

A Member of the "One Hundred" Makes Some Remarks Upon It. PORTLAND, Jan. 2.—(To the Editor.)—Reviewing briefly the letter of Mr. Schuyler, it is true that reservoirs 3 and 4 were located before he came to this office. The original location of the chief engineer is responsible; but very soon after Mr. Schuyler's arrival, the danger of the situation became apparent, and as very little work was done, the reservoirs were not completed. The location must, therefore, be considered as having been fully acquiesced in by all the engineers.

Instead of paying sufficient attention to the danger, the engineers, although warned to the contrary, carried on their excavations and laid their cement lining apparently in full faith that the slopes would stand. What is known as the "cut on the railroad" and the "cut on the three great slides of similar character on the Cornell road, of very recent occurrence, were striking instances almost within our city limits of the instability of the slopes, especially when uncultivated; but I do not think Mr. Schuyler ever went to see them.

The buttress that Mr. Schuyler refers to in the upper reservoir was no part of the original plan, but an expensive piece of patching, similar to many other devices of like character, both at the upper and lower reservoir. In fact, other engineers have said that changes were so frequent, that it is doubtful whether there was any sufficiently well-considered original plan, and it is almost certain that had not public clamor compelled a change, the dams and reservoirs would have been 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 conscientious engineer dealing in problems of such grave importance, and in which the lives of many people are at stake, would not have allowed any committee to hurry him beyond the danger point.

But whatever excuse can be offered for the park reservoirs, there is absolutely no excuse for the work 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 the thing was done.

It may be said that 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-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing 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 committee. It is the duty of the Committee of One Hundred to see that the city is not dealt with high-priced engineers just as unmercifully as it does with the lowest-priced ones. Schuyler's opinion should be expressed to the committee of One Hundred to express itself upon these matters. The damage to reservoir No. 2 may be by sub-sinking, treated lightly, but it is only a matter of time before, 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, policemen and others, where a great many of such reductions would be required to make up \$250,000, why should we not criticize engineering mistakes that are now costing the city \$20,000, and possibly five times that sum?

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

THE MAN FROM MAINE

Democrats Surprised by the Magical Manoeuvre of Mr. Reed.

There is one thing that the democrats have been greatly surprised at. They 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 awkward air of defiance to help them in facing it out. To their utter astonishment, they were met with a surprise, a notice, and from the general bearing of the republicans it would be difficult to find any indication of the triumph they feel.

Mr. Reed in disclosed a trait of Mr. Reed's character which is not generally recognized. Every one is so in the habit 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 statesmen, 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 democrats of their bad plight unless an occasion arises where such a reminder is necessary in order to emphasize the point in compelling the democrats to count a quorum was carried only to the extent necessary to impress the fact upon the record and to make it clear to the republicans that their speaker had been vindicated to that extent. Reed is no more than ordinarily amiable, shows no signs of trying to cultivate popularity, and is as pronounced in his opinions and seemingly as free to take a position on any question as the best of us. In his short speech on the railroad pooling bill he showed clearly enough that he was not disposed to play the demagogue, and if he has not yet appeared there is no evidence that he is trying to avoid taking a position on any question. The most noticeable change in his bearing lies in his appearing to be up to the time that the democrats were always busy. During the two congresses he has been out of power, he has been conspicuous on the floor for his attitude of indolence and the satirical expression of weariness which rested on his face while they were in their efforts to do something. He would roll 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, receiving his remarks with loud bursts of laughter.

Now he has an air of business about him. His expression of countenance is more serious, and his conversation with his friends are conducted with heads close together, and are not accompanied with peals of laughter. He is more frequently in the cloakroom or in the smoking room, and is usually in earnest conversation with some of his colleagues. His influence with his party associates is directed toward holding them down, and with a view of dealing with the problems confronting them in their progress toward complete restoration in power, and to avoid errors which are apt to come from impetuosity. Federalism is down, and the democrats are to make any attempts to do the impossible.

An Experiment Without Precedent

Chicago Herald. An experiment of great interest and importance will be tried at the coming session of the Wisconsin legislature. The railroads have announced that they will be backed by public sentiment, has demanded the abolition of the pass and abuse. The railroads evidently are in earnest, for each company has appointed a post clerk to be stationed at Madison during the session, whose duty it will be, of course, to refuse applications for passes. The corps of clerks appointed for this duty is unusually strong. The sand-baggers will be on hand in force to defeat any attempt to pass reform. The American Railway Union programme, to compel the employment of double the present number of train hands on each train, and the old 3-cent-a-mile passenger rate bill will have a very interesting contest. It 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 commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth, is so near the great Christian holiday that it has latterly been diminished in importance, but the landing at Plymouth Rock has never passed out of our minds, and has a meaning for those in whose veins flows the blood of the Pilgrim fathers. The spirit of those men still lives and animates the minds and hearts of our 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 convictions, public demonstration of the spirit of the Pilgrims and the Puritans of the past and our literature is full of the spirit and 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 ostrich farmer in Southern California says the ostrich experiment is not an entire success, although the birds are doing well. He was one of the first to enter 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 impossible to remove the feathers without killing them. He also hopes that as the farmers gain more experience in the management of the ostriches, the business may become as big a success as was at first expected.

Mr. Springer as Manager