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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT PORTLAND: Jan. 9. - 8 P. M. - Maxim

temperature, 56; minimum temperature, height of river at 11 A. M., 8.4; change in past 24 hours, -2.0; precipitation today, 0.15; precipitation from September 1, 1894 (wet seato date, 16.74; average, 22.54; deficiency WEATHER STNOPSIS.

curred at Euroka, Cal., and the pressure over Washington remained stationary. This is a good fair-weather indication. East of the Cascader the weather remained fair, and light showers occurred to the west of them. WEATHER PORECASTS.

Foregasts made at Portland for the 24 hours miling at midnight January 10: For Western Washington-Occasional showers and stationary temperature, with light vari

ature, with light variable winds. B. S. PAGUE, Local Foregast Official.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

MUST RETIRE FROM BANKING.

Many democratic newspapers, includurging the retirement of the government from the banking business. In an article entitled "Strike at the Root of the Evil," the Louisville Courierournal says that until a large volume of the government's paper shall have been retired there can be no restoration of confidence in our currency. Presentation of this paper at the treasfor gold will go on so long as the redundancy of notes is allowed to The only way out of the difficulty, therefore, is through destruction of the means by which the gold is drawn out and the treasury continually threatened with bankruptey, treasury is simply in the position of a

great bank which has too many cerfficates out, and is forced to a continual struggle to take them up on presentation.

"It seems pretty plain," says that eminent democratic journal, the New York Times, "that the opinion of busiess men very generally is concen trating upon two points in the financial situation-the final retirement of treasury notes and their replacement by bank notes, issued on the bonds with which the treasury notes are retired." The trend of competent opinion runs steadily in this direction, in every part of the country. This action will be compelled, because it offers the only solution of the currency problem, the only remedy that will give confidefice wird dhilling tulnioney. Whether we like it or not, we have it to do, be cause it is the only measure that will produce the results the country must have. In no other way can the universal distrust as to maintenance of the parity of all our money be assured. Hence this must be done. It is an emergency as compelling as any emergency of war. The proposal, of course, does not mean that all treasury notes shall be retired at once, or wholly retired perhaps for a long period; but it does mean that enough shall be retired to diminish the excess of them with which gold is continually drawn

The government must go out of the

money basis the parity of money the

gold standard, is so continually threat-

sury, and the loss of th

NEEDED AT HOME.

It is well that John Burns, M. P., a recognized leader of the more responsible element in British labor circles, has taken his departure for home. The not need his counsel as do the laborers of his own country, and from all indications he cannot reach London too soon for the good of the labor cause, as represented by trades-unionism. lesser luminaries among the labor leaders of the kingdom have taken advantage of his absence to shine by their own light. Hardie advises gangs of 50 unemployed men each, in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and London, to loot the shops in those cities in order to supply their wants; Joseph Wilson, M. P. for Middlesexborough, is accused of having fraudulently spent £150,000 of the funds of the seamen's union, of which he was custodian, and of issuing a false circular purporting to account for the money; and Ben Tillett, lender of the dock laborers' union, while howling lustily because the public does not more generously respond to the appeals found means to collect enough money in the capacity of a professional workingman to build a villa for himself at a cost of 12000 and exhibit other substantial evidences of prosperity.

It is probable that the men whom Hardie harangues will be wiser than ing, involving large expenditure, have their leader and thus avoid a collision with the constabulary of the great manufacturing cities of the realm, of which there could be but one issue. As to Wilson and Tillett, every intelligent member of the trades-unions which these men rule and represent should know by this time that they are in the isusiness of labor leaders for what they of the misplaced confidence of the thoughtless masses and the self-aggrandizement of the professional re-

John Bhrns has thus far escaped the stigma of selfishness and dishonesty that is in England, as in this country, a stain upon the name of labor reform. He has moreover ecunseled his followder in pressing their just demands upon the attention of employers, while his sympathy for their wretched condition has been genuine and his championship of their right to a living wage strong and undinching. The evidence that h is needed in England is as strong as is that which proves that he was no reeded on this side of the water.

Republican senators will not aid in the consideration or enactment of financial legislation, knowing the effort to be made good, at much less expens eless; but they will show their

by consenting to a horizontal increaof tariff duties and an additional tax of \$1 per barrel on beer. Of course lemocrats will not accept the forme proposition, but there is no reason why they should reject the latter. It would produce at once new revenue to the amount of \$30,000,000 per year. The administration needs revenue and can get it so quickly and so surely in no other way. Probably a beer tax could be passed through the house with aid of republicans. The action of the considered, the region west of the steering committee is assurance of its Mississippi contains 2,243,165 square passage in the senate. This would tide the government over its most serious difficulties till the next congress shall meet.

AN UNNATURAL ALLIANCE.

The populists in the senate are trying to tempt the republicans into com bination for the purpose of organizing the senate and controlling some petty patronage. This is a most absurd and unnatural alliance and republican ought not to consent to it. They have nothing to gain, except partial con trol of the committees, and it is proba ble that the populists would exact such organization of the important commit tees as would enable them to control the action of those committees upon financial legislation. This combin tion would be deliberate surrender of the key to legislative control in the senate to a pitiful and dangerous mi nority. We do not believe the republicans will make this sacrifice of prin ciple and duty for a few petty clerks and messengers.

As was well said in the Washington dispatches yesterday, an alliance be tween the republicans and democrat to organize the senate would be more natural and fitting. Now that the tariff question is out of the way for nearly three years, there are no vital differences between the republican and the administration democrats There has not been a straight party division in either house this session and it is not likely that there will be one. On the Nicaragua canal, the rail road pooling hill the bankruntey hill on all prominent legislation catalogued by the steering committee, parties are divided and democrats and republicans

vote together. On the great question of the day, the regulation of the finances and reform of the currency, the republicans and administration democrats stand closely together, against the populists and anti Cleveland democrats. Upon the silver question the national platforms of th two parties are almost indistinguish able, both pledging bimetalism, with restriction of silver coinage and main tenance of parity of values. The sub stantial agreement of the two parties upon this question has practically taken it out of polities.

On the more complicated and still unsettled question of currency reform there is more division between repub Heans and democrats, due mainly the platform declaration of the latter in favor of repeal of the tax on state bank circulation. But there is wider division between both and the populists, who demand flat money as well as free silver. Administration demo crats and republicans agree that the government must go out of the bank ing business. They differ only as to the details of the system of private banking which is to supply the place of the treasury notes when retired.

The populist party is made up of m who left both the democratic and re publican parties to set up financial doctrines of their own, leaving those parties nearer to each other on all money questions than either to the populists. The purgation of the republican party is most complete. It was opposed by the populists in every state west of the Mississippi river, the democratic party disappearing or taking third place. All the silver states and wo or three others in the West were carried by the populists against th republicans in 1892. Nothing could be more absurd than a combination of re publicans in the senate with their chief opponents in so many important states

Moreover, the democratic party is dividing and purging itself as the re publican has done. With separation of the populist element in the South and West, which will be still more complete in the next congress than in this the administration democrats will be left powerless for independent action but free for union with the republicant to carry out a policy upon which both are substantially agreed. That is the natural and patriotic alliance to be made in the next senate, not to organize the senate, which is of no conse quence to anybody, but to carry rency reform. The republican house will unite loyally with the president to pass such a bill as he deems essential to reform the currency. Such a bill can be put through the senate by a combination of republicans and admin istration democrats. In this alliance lles the hope of the country

REASON AND JUDGMENT.

It is puerile and unjust to complain of the little imperfections disclosed in the first trial of the great work that supplies Portland with water. in behalf of these idle men, has the magnitude of the work is considered, and the extent and success of the water supply, some slight imperfec tions resulting from the general nature and magnitude of the work and the rapidity of construction are to be extenuated. In what private undertaknot mistakes been made? Those dis closed in the water works of Portland are the least in any work of considerable magnitude executed in the Northwest. Because this is a public enterprise there is no need of complaint and cavillation. The water committee has given even more attention to the work than its members have given to their own private and personal affairs, and there are many individual mon bers of the committee each of whom has suffered more losses through mi takes in his own business than the city suffers through this mistake about the reservoirs. It is time now for appeal to resumption of intelligence, reason, justice and common sense. Stop the snarling and carping and nonsense. A little time and moderate expenditure will put the two reservoirs in good condition. The city had no right to expect so great a work to be execute without a mistake, to be perfect and implete and answer every expectation and demand, at once. If never is so with any great undertaking, public or private. The wonder is that in this case the first result is so good as it is. Bull Run water is here, and it will be steadily supplied. The imperfections disclosed in two of the reservoirs will

than is incurred through miscalcula

extent. To carp and find fault is always easy, but there is seldom much profit in it.

IN ITS OWN LIGHT.

Some of these days the people of the great West will wake up to the fact that as a section of the have been standing in their own light The West is great in many ways, bu some things it is not yet old enough nor rich enough to do. Geographically miles, while that east of the great river contains only 882,435 square miles. In-dustrially considered, the West is the great food-producing section. Upor its corn and wheat, cattle, sheep and hogs subsist not only the people of the United States, but millions in Europe

Yet our vast expanse of territory and the magnitude of our production are no greater than our need. Badly as the crowding civilizations of the world need the room upon our prairies and table-lands, and badly as they need our food products, their demand is no more urgent than is ours for capital, Money once poured into the West free ly. It built rallroads; and when th railroads once were built, we formed anti-monopoly parties and made was upon such enterprises with a scarcely concealed purpose of making them unproductive. Any law which promised to wrest property from them or to cur their revenues was halled with loud acclaim. Of course, it was only a question of time, and not so very long either, till money made haste to withdraw from any such abiding place as railroad stocks. Litigation and distraint followed, the epoch of receivers was upon us, and the courts were employed sanctioning reduction in salaries.

We should like nothing quite so wel in the West as to borrow gold and pay back, if we cannot repudiate entirely in some cheap money. Anyone wh prefers keeping money to such lending we denounce as engaged in a base con spiracy. Badly as we want to borrow money, we are swift to put in the way of any who might lend us money all the obstacles we can devise. Oregon's position in the West is well known. It is an important factor, politically, commercially and industrially, in Great West. It is of the highest importance that its voice should always be on the side of sound doctrine and against the vagaries which banish cap ital: One of the best things the state ever did was the defeat of populish last June. One of the worst things i could possible do would be the repudiation of that verdict by listening to the opposition to Senator Dolph and the principles he has become identific with

What we really want in this Western tate, as in other Western states, is not so much to borrow money from the East as to have Eastern people invest their money here because they have confidence in us. We want them to build irrigation ditches to subdue and render productive our wide areas of unproductive lands; to build and operate manufactories; to establish banking and jobbing-houses; to build the gon Pacific eastward. Many and urgent as our wants are we are scarcely in a position to dictate to peo ple with money as to what views of finance and trade they shall hold to Good policy would be to encourage them by ensuring certainty of returns for their investment, in unimpaired equivalent. Unfortunately, most of our exclusively or pre-eminently West ern theories tend emphatically the other way. And by so much we simply standing in our own light.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, whose death occurred recently, was a woman who made the mistake of setting her will against established custom and was driven by ridicule from the contest, Though a most estimable and womanly woman, sincere in her desire to in augurate a radical change in the dress of women in-as she believed-the in terest of their health and comfort, she is known only to the general public as a "mannish" creature who sought notoriety and found plenty of it, such as it was. She had the good sense to re treat from a position that she could ot hold with credit and benefit to sex, and for many years prior to her death she lived a retired life and wore the conventional woman's dress, To the relatively few who knew her, her name is a synomyn of courage and philanthrepy; to the public in general it suggests that curious libel upon humanity, "a masculine woman," striding about the country in uncouth apparel, in pursuit of a mission; a gro tesque neuter, whose feeble complemen a "womanish man."

Probably the Carlisle currency bil has been killed for this congress. At any rate, it has been so crippled that it will be easy to finish it in the senate The house refused to order the previous question upon a rule fixing tim to vote on the bill, mainly, it appears, because the managers of the bill refused to promise to allow a vote upor an amendment to strike out the en acting clause, which, if carried, would kill the bill. It has been clear for some time that the bill could not command a majority, but few expected the blow to fall so soon. Probably it would have been delayed, had not the ponents of the bill distrusted its managers and feared some trick. Appar ently only the Cleveland democrats voted for the bill. The opposition was made up of republicans, populists, free silver democrats and opponents of the state bank tax repeal, the latter being no inconsiderable number.

Everybody but Springer and Carital is hopeless of reviving the currency bill. Probably the president will give this congress up as hopeless and prepare another measure for a special ses sion, to be called as soon as this con gress shall die. He has been able t do nothing useful since he was in augurated without aid of republicans Now he cannot have this and he can do nothing. Next April a republican house will reform the currency for him He will need only to command half a dozen democratic votes in the senate This he can do by the power of patron age. Until that time, it will be use to attempt financial legislation

Prultgrowers of all the Northwest will meet those of Oregon in genera convention, in Portland, on the 29th. The American Pemological Society composed of fruitgrowers of all the states, meets this month at Sacramento and has accepted an invitation to visit Portland while our convention is held. It is desired to extend a reception to patriotism by the offer to raise revenue tion in every private enterprise of great these representatives of a great and one like it. When a thousand preachers severely censured. If friend Tom and all

growing industry and raise money to pay the incidental expenses of a convention that meets here upon the invitation of our citizens. The finance committee appointed will canvass the city tomorrow, and it is hoped that our will contribute to this end, and enable visitors from abroad to see and appreciate the products of our region and understand the great extent that orchards are planted through the Northwest. It is the intention to make as good a winter exhibit as possible of the fruits of this region.

The funeral honors paid to the late Representative Post of Illinois in the iouse of representatives Monday were timely and impressive. duty of that body was fulfilled, however, when the event had been duly observed with prayer and eulogy. The appointment of nine members, or indeed of any number, to escort the re-mains of their late associate to Illinois for sepulture was wholly superfluous More than that, the junket thus pro vided for at the expense of the national treasury will not, unless it deviates widely in dethil from those of a like nature that have preceded it, reflect either honor woon the memory of the dead or credit upon the sensibilities of the living. These funeral excursions have been a disgrace to congress and an injustice to the people for years, and they should be discontinued in the name of decency, and out of proper re spect for the dead. A private wake, with liquid refreshments and the hilarity that follows the unbridled indulgence therein is bad enough; a national wake is outrageous.

It is twenty years since the first steam vessel, the Challenger, passed beyond the Antarctic circle, and from that time until 1893 no other vessel followed in its wake. In that year two Norwegian fishing vessels penetrated on the opposite side of Graham's Land to the 68th and 69th parallels. A number of new lands and islands were discovered and the fact was brought out that the supposedly continental land mass of Graham's Land is not unlikely an archipelago. Whether such results are commensurate with the endeavor made to secure them is a matter of grave doubt to all except enthusiasts in geographical science. Certainly, to ordinary mind, they present little that is of value.

We are told we must restore silver to its place. It is impossible. Our coun try cannot restore silver to the place it once had in the values of the world. The relation of values is world-wide Nothing could be more futile and absurd than an attempt on our part to hold silver by legislation up to \$1 29 an ounce when it can be bought at any place on earth for 60 cents an ounce Silver probably never will be restored to the place it once held in the values of the world; and certainly it will not be restored without the concurrent action

President Cleveland probably will call a special session of congress in March. This will be the new congress and as the republicans will control the house, the president may have confidence that the problems with which his own party has proven so incom-petent to deal, will be met and solved But what a confession of incapacity in the democratic party the calling of a special session of the new congress

The president will not commend him self to American public opinion by his advice to congress to consent to a lease of one of the Hawaiian islands to Great Britain for a cable station. He might as well propose to turn over to Great Britain one of the Alaskan islands, or to give her a naval station in Southern California. Generosity to our reastest commercial rival is the hateful feature of the president's pub-

This house is helpless to legislate be cause the dead timber killed by the storm of the last election still cumbers the ground. It will all be cleared out on the 4th of March. Then something

The whisky trust is reported to be ooking out for a receiver. Applicants for the position will doubtless be plenty, should the report be verified.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. Rubinstein had, it seems, written two

them a few days before his death. A. J. Balfour carries neither stick no mbrella as be travels through the streets to need a cane, nor wet enough to want

Dr. Jon Stefansson, of Iceland, had an dience with the emperor of Germany a few days ago, for the purpose of inviting him to visit that country. It is probable that he will accept the invitation. Lieutenant Naoki Miyaoka, naval at-

iche of the Japanese legation in Wash-igton, and the author of the account of the battle of the Yalu, has been raised to the nark of commander in the navy of Bishop William Taylor is now making

his fifth tour among the Methodist mir-sion of Africa. He is accompanied by his niece, Dr. Jennie M. Taylor, the first misionary who is also a dentist to enter the Dark Continent.

After all, it len't so astonishing that the model for Artist Gibson's typical American girl should be Irish. Ada Rehan, the Juno of the American stage, is Irish, too, and she was chosen before all others as the model for the famous Montana statue. The will of John Lithgow, who died in Soston a year ago, has been disallowed. By its terms his estate, worth \$150,000, was to be held until all of his children and their issue wise dead. This might have locked the property up for 100 years, and the courts decided that he was of unsound

Dr. Palmer's article in the current issue of a magazine on old Maryland homes describes, among other historic places, the Lloyd estate at Wye, where Fred Douglass passed his boyhood in slavery. In 1831, when Mr. Douglass was marshal of the District of Columbia he excitited. of the District of Columbia, he revisited the scenes of his childhood and was cour teously entertained by Colonel Lloyd's

President Woodruff, of the Morn church, is % years old, and, in spite of the hardships of the early pioneer days, he is as sturdy today as any well-preserved man of 60. Regardless of the weight of man of 6). Regardless of the weight of years, the venerable leader possesses remarkable powers of memory. He has for years cultivated a farm of 60 acres with no other labor than that of his own hands and they of his family. His wife and daughter raise chickens, preserve fruit and run a tairy, while his sons raise hogs and do general farm work.

The Rev. 18. Thomas Dixon, of New York, told his congregation last Sunday that Hall Caine's "Manxman" has a "marvelous power that is something immorvelous power that is something immor-tal." "Talk about preaching." exclaimed Mr. Dixon, "why, when I read such a book I think I would crawl on my hands and knees around the world if I could write

shall have died and been forgotten, that sook shall preach to generations yet un-born, preach to millions and millions un-changing truths of the human heart and

he human life. Mary Ann Dalton, of Ashland, N. H., is 96 years old, but is active enough to supply all her own wants. She spins, weaves and makes the cloth and clothes she wears, the rugs she walks on, and the sheets and blankets she sleeps under, and molds the candles which she burns in her

ONE GOOD RESULT. The Verification of Another Very Old Maxim.

Atlanta Constitution.

The low price of cotton, while it has be ulted seriously to our farmers throughout the South, seems to have brought one good result, verifying the maxim, "It is an ill-wind that blows no good."

From private information we understand that there is a much larger movement in the Eastern states to bring the cotton ills South than the public has been no tified of. The truth is that several large manufacturers in New England are cast-ing about to establish cotton factories near the cotton fields. They seem to realize the fact that the low price of cot-ton has come to stay. They say that this cheap cotton makes it necessary for this lovement. They argue that cotton at 10 cents a pound costs for freight 1 cent a pound to deliver it from the fields to the factory in New England. This is 19 per cent on the cost of the raw material. Cot-ton at 5 cents a pound costs just the same, which is 20 per cent. The result is, fac-tories near the cotton fields are making much more money on chesp cotton than the factories away off, where the freight is much larger. They claim that there is a very heavy profit for them saved alone The New England people have always

considered the shrewdest people the United States. They have kept up closer with manufacturing than any other part of this country. They have discov-ered the fact that the Southern manufacturers have a decided advantage by being closer to the cotton, and they are going to avail themselves of this advant age. They see that it is impossible to lower freights, as they are now at the inimum, and they are going to move their factories and ship from the South to their various patrons throughout the world the manufactured goods and save the freight on the raw material.

We have information that this move-ment is very large, and the South will be greatly benefited by it. It will not only give employment to our people, but it will be the opening to various other kinds of industry, and along with the cotton factories we may expect a thrifty class of farmers from the East and North, who will do for our state what the Ohio men are now doing in Houston county in fruit culture. We may expect in the next five ears almost a complete revolution, not only in cotton factories but in iron also.

The cheerful news comes from Annis-on, Ala., that the pipe works of that place made a dividend of 18 per cent during the year. This is a remarkably fine showing for the dull times. They have contracts from all over the North west, and to Seattle, Wash,, for pip It is today probably the cheapest market in the United States for iron-pipe work They are running on full time, and will enlarge their works during the cor

These are two exceedingly bright fes tures for the future in the South amidst all our gloom on financial matters. It is well that Providence smiles on us occas ionally and cheers us, for it seems that our statesmen at Washington are doing all they can to wreck the country.

The Wrong Thing, and the Wrong Thing in an Incompetent Way.

Philadelphia Press. Secretary Gresham came into office March, 1892, nearly two years ago, with reciprocal trade relations working smooth-ly with nearly all the countries which supply the United States with products not furnished by our own soil in suffi-cient quantities to meet our demands With Brazil, with Cuba and with Ger the change had revolutionized our commercial relations and created a new mar-

Whether these reciprocity arrangements were desirable in principle must be clear to everyone that their abo-lition ought to be conducted so as to in-volve no needless friction. From the start President Cleveland declared against the principle, and Secretary Gresham and the democratic majority in both chambers of congress looked to the repeal of these arrangements. For 18 months the subject was discussed, voted upon, and at length passed. The measure was watched by the administration at every point, Secretary Carlisle was constantly consulted and in a matter like the protection of the sugar trust, his advice was implicitly

At length, after 18 months, in which Secretary Gresham had been watching the matter, the Wilson turiff was passed. It was then discovered that Brazil had been treated with so little courtesy that its government abruptly replied by de-nouncing the treaty, an act within its powers, but against which Mr. Cleveland felt called upon to profest. Treaty stipu-lations with Germany were violated and the last message had a pittful plea for legislation on this point. With Cuba reciprocity arrangements were broken off in the same fashion, and Spain has re-terted as that country had a perfect een treated with so little courtesy that orted, as that country had a perfect ight to do, by imposing the tariff pro-rided under the Spanish law for countries with which that country has no special rates arranged by treaty, and this action has practically cut off our trade with Cuba. In retaliation Secretary Gresham finds himself compelled to threaten a purse which would increase the price of sugar for the American consumer by shut-ting out Cuban sugar altogether.

Now, about reciprocity, there may be wo opinions, although there has only mly one opinion as to the necessity of terminating such arrangements without the rupture of friendly relations and without breaking treaties. But here, as everywhere else, President Cleveland's administration has not only done the wrong thing, but it has done the wrong

MUCH ADO ABOUT LITTLE.

blundering.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 9 .- (To the Editor.)-It seems that at intervals all through this vale of tears, some one dehis surplus brains regulate what is amisin the order of nature and things. With this in view, our friend Tom Strong does a weekly regurgitation of his think-pot. and has undertaken an overhauling of the reservoirs. Had the water commit-tee been advised of the vast reservoirs of knowledge assumed by Strong, there would have been no need of any other engineering ability to assist Colonel Smith in the late undertaking, and Mr. Schuyler would thus have escaped the lampsoning bestowed upon him. But even then it would have been more than likely that a few cracks and fissures would have shown themselves in their work so some other mentor could have scolded Tom with the same fish-wife shrillness that Tom be-stows on Schuyler.

Inasmuch as tamping was not properly attended to at reservoir No. 2, I think Mr. Schuyler can consistently be blamed. There was considerable subsidence in a

the other snarlers who criticise can be prevailed upon to keep their shirts on for a brief interval, it will save their arrest for inclement exposure and all will be well. The trouble at the reservoirs is of moment and can be easily and cheaply adjusted. No one saving those like Strong in league with omnipoteno-could have foreseen all the contretemp that would arise in a work of such magnitude. It seems to me that all the gineers in charge of such an immense ertaking are deserving of unstinted praise, and with the single exception I

I believe Mr. Schuyler has given a candid and impartial statement of his stew-ardship; that time will justify his conclu-sions that it is a solid, durable and cred-itable work, and that his detractors will by and bye be making.
who did all the talking.
C. P. CHURCH. by and bye be blaming the other galoots

NO TAX FOR CHURCHES. Protestant Denominations Would

Suffer More Than the Catholic. PORTLAND, Jan. 9.—(To the Editor.)— Man is neither a clod nor a brute," but a religious being. In this country the form of his religion is not Mohammedan Buddhistic nor Confucian, but Christian The constitution of the United States recignizes the Christian religion in the pro rision which it makes for the considera tion of bills presented to the president by congress. "If any bill shall not be re-turned by the president within ten days Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law." The constitution thus provides that the chief executive of the nation shall not be disturbed in his religious worship, med itations and rest by harrassing questions of state. The highest courts have decided again and again that the Christian religion is a part of the common law of the land. The government makes annual ap-propriations for the administration of the Christian religion in her army, navy and congress; and exempts from taxation church properly in the District of Colum-bia. The granting of a subsidy, therefore, to the church is neither unconstitutiona

s simply a question as to the manner of this grant. From the beginning they have seen fit to do this by exempting chur property from taxation. They have re ognized in the church their most powerful ally as a conservator of the morals, as a promulgator of intelligence, and as a protector of the unfortunate and diressed of the state. How does the church do this? She does the first directly by her teachings, the second through her schools and colleges, and the third in he philanthropic institutions.

Now the logic which leads to the tax

stion of church property leads to the tax ation of all her belongings. In the state of Oregon prepared to close the doors of all these schools and colleges which have been founded and are maintained by the generosity of the church? The state has no more powerful adjunct for its developnent and prosperity than these sam schools and colleges. These institution are every one of them doing a noble work for the state in the face of the pinchings of poverty. Like the state itself they are in their infancy, and are all struggling against fearful odds for an exstence. Is the state prepared to strik down, with one fell swoop, the philan-thropic institutions connected with the church, every one of which is relieving the state of a tremendous burden in their are of the suffering and unfortunate The head cannot be crushed without the den demand for the taxation of church property is the outgrowth of an uprising against the encroachments of Romar Catholicism upon our free institutions. take R, still farther, that the members of the "patriotic societies," largely inter-ested in this movement, are for the most part Protestants. Now may not an attempt to throttle Romanism, by the taxation of church property, result in a great er disaster to Protestantism and to the state itself? For instance, I find the fo lowing facts and figures in the last United States census: There are in this state 592 church edifices, distributed among the leading denominations, as follows: Meth dists, 199; Presbyterians, 76; Baptists, 71 Catholics, 48; Disciples, 40; United Breth ren, 28; Congregational, 27; Episcopalian 26; Evangelicals, 24; others, making the total of 582. The total valuation of the church property of the state is \$2.829,150. byterians, \$463,000; Episcopalians, \$361,000; Baptists, \$319,000; Catholics, \$290,000; Congregational, \$190,000; Unitarians, \$133,000 and other denominations ranging from \$1000 to \$19,000. The census also shows a these 30,231 are members of the Catholic church. Now with these figures before us, which will be the easier-other things be-ing equal-for 30,000 Catholics to pay taxes

on 48 church edifices, at a property valuation of \$230,000, or for 40,000 Protestants to pay taxes on 544 church edifices at a property valuation of \$2,539,000? Let us by all means correct the crying of a great privilege, by the taxation of all church property producing an in-

come, or which may be held for specula-

Cincinnati Commercial. That solid political South which has alvays, since the war, been a men-egitimate progress, has been b it has been broken through Kentucky Tennessee, North Carolina, West Vir ginia and virtually through Alabama, and now the people of the Southern states are ready to co-operate with the people of the Northern states, through legislation that will advance national prosp-ity. Louisiana is also falling into lit and South Carolina is not very much out of line, except that it espouses populism, so-called, which is only a step from Bourbon democracy, or war prejudices, to national republicanism.

A prominent democratic leader in Ken-tucky recently remarked that he was glad of this evidence of progress. breaking of the solid South was to him an evidence of national prosperity, and he was not even discouraged by the prospect of Kentucky at another election becoming republican. Thus war preju-dices are being suppressed, and in pro-portion national interests are being comoted. The North more and more is becoming convinced that the South is a part of the country, and the South is beming more and more convinced that the North is a part of the country. Thus we are progressing toward national prosper-ity, national commercial union, and a condition of affairs which enables all the copie to shake hands and join shoulder to shoulder in the work of national prog-

The days of boycotting and sectional prejudices are ended, and now we can go forward as one people in promoting the interests of the whole country.

The Record of a Prohibition State Kennebec (Maine) Journal. The years of 1886-4 will be noted in the jall annals of this state for the number of commitments, that of the past year, 6176, being over 2000 greater than during any year previous to 1825, when the num-ber of commitments was 4987. Also in the number of commitments for drunkenness the excess over previous years is noticeable. In 1894, 2808 were sent to jail for drunkenness, 900 more than in the previous year, and there were over 400 more tramps committed than in 1803.

What Makes the Difference?

Chicago Times. We wonder why it is that Governor 'ennoyer, of Oregon, is a "blatant blath-rakite" because he launches a philipple few spots, and the laborers who had this pennoyer, of Oregon, is a "blatant blathto do shirked the work. Mr. Schuyfer
weighs 350 pounds, and it was bis duty to
trut over that ground and tamp it himmonths, while Editor Charles A. Dana is
self. For this remissness he should be a brilliant journalist because he does the

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The annual cut of wood at Meacham is The Dalles boasts of unsurpassed coast-

ng on the hills. The Astorian predicts great activity in coad construction by the Clatsop county

farmers next spring. The first Southern Oregon state board of agriculture will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at Ashland

Umatilla county figures out a profit during the first six months of the salary system, as compared with the fee sys

A female deer, driven out of the mountains by the storm, was seen quietly browsing in Max Pracht's orchard, in Ashland, a few days ago. A petition to the legislature is being prepared at Eugene, asking for legislation preventing Indians from hunting deer off

the reservations, as they are rapidly A meeting was held in the Ashland city exterminating the game hall Saturday evening to organize a branch of the Oregon Bimetallic Lengue. The officers elected for the new organiza-tion were as follows: President, M. F. Eggleston; vice-president, T. J. Howell; secretary, George W. Trefren; treasurer, W. Lindberg, expending committee

W. N. Luckey; executive committee Ropey, C. B. Watson, Robert Taylor. The Grand Ronde donation to the Neraska sufferers is ready to be shipped. It consists of four cars from La Grande

one from Island City, and one from Elgin.
The value of the subscription can hardly
be estimated in dollars and cents, as it
consists, except the flour donation, of produce that has no stated price in the market, but probably worth \$1500 at a fair Washington.

Miss Emma Driscoil has been elected According to Librarian Gilbert's report the state library has over 20,000 volume

The Tacoma Poultry Association's first Proposed amendments to the Spokane city charter would reduce the salary list by \$16,080.

The A. P. A. will establish state head-quarters at Olympia during the session of

he legislature. Suit has been brought at Seattle by Dexter, Horton & Co. for \$217,148 95, against William A. and Anna B. Harring-

ndered four dozen Mongolian peasants be distributed in Pierce county. It has also drafted a new game law. The Tacoma Land Company has com-

meed suit to set aside an assessment of \$26,404 97 for street improvements, upon technicalities in the council proceedings. J. J. Kaufman has been elected chief of the Walla Walla fire department. The retiring chief, Y. C. Bialock, was pre-sented a gold matchsafe by the members of the department.

A hunting party in the Olympic moun-tains report having seen 500 elk in a single day, without attempting to shoot my of them, because their pack animals re already laden with game

Dell Lashier, representing the A. P. Hotaling Company, of Portland, detains company, asken from the State hotel in Walla Walla to the jail Sunday, having a violent halucination that persons were endeavoring lucination that persons were endeavoring to kill him. It was the result of a pro-

David E. Drurie, who went East with Eugene Semple and Julius F. Hale, to se re \$5,000,000 with which to build the Lake Washington canal, has returned to Se-attle and reported that the money has een raised. After securing necessary legelation, at Olympia the money will be

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Jess-Eating onlone quite often causes me to get a good night's sleep. Bess-How so? Jess-They drive young Staylate away early.-Town Topics. Minnie-What do you understand by the term platonic affection? Mamie-It usually means that the young man feels that he cannot afford to marry .- Omaha Bee.

he cannot afford to marry.

So, when the old year hobbles out,
Without regrets 'twill be,
When you recall 'twas he who brought
Such songs as "Sweet Marie."

—Exchange.

Head Mistress-Miss Balfour, I saw you kiss that Tarleton boy. What is the meaning of that? Sweet girl undergraduate-I can spell it, but I can't define -Chelsea Free Lance.

Ten thousand dollars hath Marie For every year she's been alive: she's but 43; I wish she was 75

-New York Herald. Blanche-Do you think, Mr. Waters, that hanging is a very painful death? Waters-Well, ladies, it is generally al-owed that there is nothing so painful as suspense.-Chicago Times.

Miss Keddick-What do you think of ny new photographs, Mamie? Miss Rick etts-They are perfectly beautiful pic-tures. Miss Keddick-Oh, I'm so giad you think they look like me .- Town Topics. Fenderson-Evidently my friends think I'm smart, whatever you may say. I know that whenever I say a bright thing they remember it for months. Fogg-I should think they might.-Boston Transcript.

Prisoner (sentenced to 10 days)-What could ve do if Oi said ye was an ould fule? Judge-You would get 10 days more for contempt. Prisoner-Thin, begorra, Of'll not say it-Oi'll only think it.-New York Herald.

"This passage," said the publisher to the great author, "seems ambiguous to me.
What do you mean by it?" "I don't
know," replied the great author. "I left
it there for the commentators to work over
when I'm dead."—Washington Post.

When proposing to his choice
His weak and wavering voice
Was so feeble as to hardly make a sound;
But at the game his yell
And his "Well! well! well!"
split the air for nearly seven squares
around. —Indianapolis Journal.

Hojack-Young Hunker took an unfair advantage of his well-known color-blindless at the Dolyer's Christmas party.
Comdik-What did he do? Hojack-Preended that he thought all the hollyberries were mistletoe. Detroit Free Press.

Sweet Nell stood under the mistletoe, Beautiful, winsome, bright,
And really I saw her fair cheeks glow
As I kissed her there that night.
But winsome Nell may to Texas go,
Or further, for all I care;
I heard she stood under the mistletoe
Sometimes when I wasn't there.
—New York Press.

"Well," said Weary Wiggles, "dis is Noc-Year's day, an' I suppose wese has got to go hungry. "Hungry?" cried Dusty Rhodes. "Cert'nly. We can't tramp, cause de day's a bollday, and trampin's business; an' we can't make no calls, out. You don't expect no pies

hasin' us, do you?"-Harper's Bazar,

Detroit Free Press. "Not very well."

was a remarkable fellow. So quick "Yes, that's how the trouble riz. Ef he had been not so quick at repartee an' a little bit quicker with a gun, he might be inj'yin' this climate yet."

Interrupted. "Now a bribe," said the statesman, "a

bribe, a I take it—
But the roar of delighted interruption
that followed convinced him that further
remarks would not be listened to with the repert due the utterances of a man of