The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid) in Advance.

Daily, with Sunday, per month: \$1 to Daily, Sunday excepted, per year. 10 60 Daily, Sunday excepted, per year. 12 90 Bunday, per year. 2 06 Bunday, per year. 2 06 The Weekly, per year. 50 The Weekly, three months. 50 TO CUTY SUBSCRIEERS.

Daily, ner week, delivered Sunday excepted, 25c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted .25c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday Included .30c

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 13, 8 P. M.-Maximum temperature, 46; minimum temperature, 27; height of river at 11 A. M., 14.4; change 31; past 24 hours, 4.6; total precipitation today, 2.9; total precipitation from September 1, 1864 (wet season), to date, 18.79; average, 23.59; senfelency, 4.71; hours of samphine Saturday, none; possible number, 3:06. WEATHER STNOPSIS.

A delided change in the barometric having occurred during the past 24 hours, may be expected that fair weather will resul-Some light rain fell in Gregon and the western pertions of California, but the weather is field of the storm's influences, the baromete reading decidedty low, and light snow havin WEATHER PORECASTS.

Percents made at Portland for the 24 hours miling at midnight, January 14; For Washington and Oregon-Pair weather der, with light west to north winds For Idaho-Occasional light snow and colder For Portland-Pair weather and cooler, with

B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official, PORTLAND MONDAY, JANUARY 14.

A WORD TO THE WISE. No attempt ought to have been made

In Oregon to elect a senator on the free-gilver issue. It is an issue foreign to the republican party. The party has not authorized it. The course of its history as a national organization during the whole time since this question arose, nearly twenty years since, has been against free coinage of silver; and this for the reason that it was seen that free coinage of silver would lead directly to debasement of the money of the country. Such debasement not only would be injurious, but would be calamitous and ruinous. It would reduce the value of money by one-half would annihilate one-half the money savings in the United States, would pay labor with money of inferior value, and would make the cost of exchanges in foreign commerce run heavily against us. The republican party has foreseen all this from the first, and foreseeing it, has therefore refused to grant free coinage to silver. Since silver has fallen so low as it has in the markets of the world, there is more necessity than ever of adhering to this position, and therefore it is now more clearly than ever before a cardina principle of the republican party.

Responsibilty of the democratic party for the finances of the country has forced its national administration to take and to maintain the same position. So long as it was out of power it juggled with the question, and mischievously encouraged those who were pushing the free-silver issue; but wher it is in power no bill for free coinage of silver is allowed even a hearing.

The presence of the silver-mining in terest in our Western states gives ris to a mistaken and short-sighted efforin behalf of silver, an effort that meet; no similar response in other and greater states, and morevoer is at total variance with facts and conditions that control business and values throughout the commercial world. To these facts and conditions we must conform; we cannot escape them, and we should ruin ourselves by an endeavor to repist their irresistible forces,

The ruin would quickly involve the republican party, should it attempt this madness. It could not be held together. Even in Oregon the free-silver issue, if pressed, will divide and wreck the party. While they who oppose free pilver have not attempted to proscribe those who have favored it, as the election of Senator Mitchell and Representatives Hermann and Ellis fully attest yet they must say they cannot them selves submit to proscription on that tssue, and that men who are looking to the welfare of the republican party In Oregon can by no means afford to Yorca it.

Election of a free-silver senator under prefent conditions would be notice to those who oppose free silver and the pilver standard of money that they are to have no standing hereafter in the republican party, or will be compelled to fight for it, if they would have it. It would make a most violent disturbance in the republican conven tion of Oregon in 1896, and perhaps : general division. A word to the wise ought always to suffice.

It is understood that supplies of wheat in farmers' hands in the United States are less than usual at this time of year. The receipts from first hands have fallen to a low point, and this is believed to be chiefly because a great many of the wheat farmers have sold off all they had on hand. There is still no general agreement as to the quantity of wheat fed to animals, and likely to be fed to them, in this country during the remainder of the crop year. It is said the subject is engaging attention in Europe, many people there expecting that it will cause an advance in our wheat prices. It may be, however, that the same idea has occurred to wheatgrowers here, and that more grain has been held back than is generally supposed. At any rate, the visible supply is very large and the export movemen weak. Many persons begin to believe that the large foreign stocks of wheat approach exhaustion. The official state ment for European Russia shows a de crease of 64,000,000 bushels in the wheat crop there. The Chloago Tribuna claims to have late advices from Argentina that the wheat crop there is a poor one. The harvest time falls early in the calendar year, so that it should be postible now to make an in telligent estimate, not of yield in bush els, but of comparative plenty or de ficiency. The judgment of those who have analyzed the imperfect reports is that the Argentina wheat crop will be low in quality, and under the average In quantity per acre, but no one pro fesses to know much in regard to the earn something toward their support; of his official career his peculiarities

breadth shown. The wheat area has creased greatly and constantly in Argentina for several years past, and the total yield may keep up, in spite of a poor crop. But there is a growing tendency to look for diminished supplies and firmer prices everywhere,

THE INCOME TAX. David A. Wells, in the January For-

um, discovers a new constitutional objection to the income tax. Waiving the common plea that a tax upon incomes is a direct tax within the meaning of the enstitution, and so should be apportioned among the states, according to population, he believes that the tax now levied is contrary to the constitutional provision that "all duties in ports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The argument of Mr. Wells as developed at length in his Forum article, is that the \$4000 exemption made by the new law, or any other exemption above : figure absolutely necessary to keep the income-receiver out of the public poor house, introduces non-uniformity Thus, two farms side by side produc an income of \$4000 each, and are exempt from this tax; but a third farm, near by, yields \$8000 a year, and is taxed on half the income. So one set of properties competing in the same market are made to bear a tax burden while others of the same kind are exemnt This point seems not to have been

raised against the income tax collected from 1861 to 1871, though still greater discrimination was made by the gradunted tax of the latter part of that time. The law of 1861 imposed 3 per cent upon Incomes above \$600; that of 1862, 3 per cent on such incomes up to \$10,900, and 5 per cent on all above that of 1864, 5 per cent on incomes from \$600 to \$5000; 7% per cent on the excess over \$5000 up to \$10,000, and 10 per cent on the excess over that amount; the law of 1865, 5 per cent on \$600 to \$5000, and 10 per cent on the excess; that of 1867, 5 per cent, and that of 1870, 21/2 per cent flat on incomes above \$1000.

Here is studied inequality much greater than that of the present law Since the collected decisions of the courts upon the subject contain no ruling upon the point raised by Mr. Wells, it is probable that it was not made in all the long fight against the old income tax. It is very doubtful whether the objection will hold good in Courts make little of constitu law. tional requirement of equality and uniformity in taxation, whether state or federal. The requirement is vague, elastic and susceptible of multiform interpretation. It probably will be held that, so long as all incomes of a certain size throughout the country are taxed at uniform rates, the constitutional rule has been adhered to,

The common ground of opposition to the income tax is that it is a direct tax, and therefore can be laid only in the way prescribed by the constitution. This was passed upon at least three times during the period of the old in ome-tax law (in Hylton vs. United States, 3 Dallas; Pacific Insurance Com pany vs. United States, 7 Wallace and Springer vs. United States, 102 U S.) The substance of these rulings that a direct tax, in the meaning of the constitution, is a tax upon persons or property. like a poll or land tax, and that the income tax is a duty or excise tax on business, like internal revenue taxes on liquors and tobacco.

It is probable that the legal fight against the income tax will come to nothing. In spite of the theoretical principle of law that "revenue statutes, being neither remedial nor founded upon any permanent policy, are to be in favor of the taxpayer, and most strongly against the govern ment," courts are very slow in practice to upset a law upon which the government depends for means to carry it on. In this case they are confronted by a number of precedent rulings in favor of the income tax, made when just suspicion and mean insinuation. the government was fighting for its life, and was obliged to strain all its constitutional powers to raise money It is probable that this law will remain in force till it dies by limitation repealed as odious and unfruitful. It will yield much less revenue than is expected, and will be found extremely hateful.

GREATER NEW YORK.

In order to assure the maintenance of her prestige as the greatest city of America, New York feels the necessity of going on with her consolidation scheme; for, though Chicago might not equal her population by the next cenus, yet there is danger she may pass it, and it is this danger that New York now taking early means to avert. It is the growth of Chicago that forces consolidation at New York; nothing

Covernor Morton, in his recent mer uge, urged the legislature to prepare careful plan for organization "Greater New York," and suggested that "a commission be at once created, to be composed of the most capable citizens of the various localities interested, to be charged with the power and duty of framing a charter and reporting the same to the present legislature f such a plan can be drafted and submitted before the session closes.

The figures as to population and area and the counties and portions of coun ties to be included in the consolidated

1	city are:		
j		Popu-	Area
	County 1	ation, 1890.	sq. mile:
1	New York	1,801,729	38.8
1	Kings	995,276	77.5
1	Queens	117,982	123.9
1	Richmond	53,452	57.11
1	Westchester	29,412	29.2
1		_	2011

Totals ... 2.997.861 This area will be somewhat greater han that of Chicago, yet, perhaps, no greater, if the water area within the consolidated city be deducted. The otal assessed valuation of real estate in the consolidated district is \$2,234. 368,780; of personal estate \$395,459,822. The debt of the consolidated city will

exceed \$150,000,000. With her 2,000,000 inhabitants, New York will easily rank as the second city of the world. Paris now has about 2,500,000. But no city in the Eastern nemisphere will grow so rapidly as onsolidated New York, and the only hance that New York may lose the econd place will yet arise from the prodigious possibilities that lie in Chicago, which many think will be the most populous city in the world before the end of the next century.

The legislature will find there is but one thing it can do with the prisoners in the penitentiary, so as to make them

and that one thing is to let out their labor by contract. All schemes for th state's employment of the convicts at manufacturing, road-making, etc., wi prove too costly for success or for divers reasons impracticable. The jute mill act should be repealed at oper There is no way in which the state can employ the convicts on its own accour that will not cause it greater loss that dleness entalls; so the contract system is the only thing that remains.

SENSIBLE SAFEGUARDS.

For many years the dull-witted hu norists of the country have made the bank cashier the subject of alleged jokes, the term being broad enough include all who handle money behind the screened counters of a financial in stitution. The number of thefts, defalcations, manipulations of accounts and books, and systematic pilferings has been sufficient to justify the implies tion if not the wit. During the past two years more than a million dollars have been stolen from the banks of New York alone in this way, the sums taken ranging from \$400,000 to \$5200, and the guilty persons from the president of the bank to a mere coupon clerk. Thi is merely the record of one city. The dally dispatches tell of similar acts everywhere; nor are banks alone ex posed to plunder in this way. It is common to all lines of business where men handle other persons' money without a strict check upon their trans actions being kept. Portland has added a number of cases to the list, both in banks and out of them. Some of th guilty men are in the penitentiary some, by the grace of the governor, ar out of it, while still others have in various ways escaped prosecution

How to prevent these breaches of rust is a problem deserving careful study. It has been demonstrated that care in the selection of persons in whom trust is reposed may not be relied upor to accomplish this end. Some of the defaulters were men of most exemplary habits, so far, at least, as appearances were concerned. Even long and faith ful service has proved not to be an assurance of unswerving honesty, for one of the embezzlers in New York had been in the bank's employ for 30 years, and only began his crooke work five years ago. It is not pessimie tic to say that honerty is more a matter of circumstances and conditions than of any ingrained sentiment in the hu-

The best way to promote honesty I to lessen the opportunities or temptations to be dishonest. There should be divided responsibility in everything of a fiduciary character. The conditions under which we live are so complex that few men can handle the money of others without a close check upon them, and not at some time be submitted to a temptation to use it that may prove too strong for them resist. This temptation may be the result of fast living, of ousiness reverses, of speculation, of the dire distress of loved ones, or of numerous other causes, but when it omes, the best protection against it is a condition of affairs where one can not yield to it without speedy discovery of his dishonesty. Then embezzlement would be confined to confirmed rogues and those who by stress of circumstances are rendered absolutely reck-

less of consequences Whether in a bank, business house public office or as a trustee, no man hould handle the money of others without at least two persons keeping check upon him. It should be the duty of one to check up his accounts and count his money at frequent intervals, depending upon the nature of the business and of the other at unexpected and less frequent times to do the same thing, in order to assure the strict perform ance of this duty by the first man and prevent collusion. If this were made a general rule, no one could possibly of ject to such supervision, but all would welcome it as a guaranty against unimployers who have the strictest rules in regard to the handling of their money by employes, and cuforce them th most rigidly, are teachers of morality, promoters of honesty and benefactors of those whom they employ.

Edward Atkinson, as The Oregonian supposed, did not advise persons holding treasury notes to bring on a crisis by rushing to the treasury to demand their redemption. He only pointed out that this would be the inevitable course in the present situation. He explains this in a letter to the New York Post saying, "All persons now have the power to demand payment of the treas ury on the demand notes of the govrnment, and many of them are exer cising their power rightly. More and more will exercise that power, the wider the growing distrust. If an incapable congress fails to provide for gradual redemption in a manner that will restore confidence in the quality of thesdemand notes, upon them will fall the responsibility for what may or must ensue." The object of his first letter was not to inspire distrust and alarm but to take note of it, and to bring the general public to "the conclusion which is rapidly being attained by all business men, to-wit: that there will be no security against such dangers as I have indicated until congress proides in an adequate and suitable manner for the redemption of legaltender notes, Sherman notes, and all other demand obligations of the government in a safe and suitable manne nor until congress takes such action as may enable the business community to establish a banking system of a safe and suitable kind, when the government ceases to attempt to maintain a great bank of issue, for which it is totally unfit." So far as his letter has had this effect, Mr. Atkinson has rendered a valuable public service.

Governor Pennoyer will now quit of-His eight years have been full of peril to the state. Passing over his minor faults. Oregon has never been sure that if an emergency should arise she would have an executive. During this long period it never has been felt that order was secure. A multitude of erroneous and hurtful notions have been instilled into the public mind through him, but after all he has suppiled an antidote to them by showing them forth in their naked absurdity. At first his "populisms" were attractive, but after a while people began to see through them and him. The frank absurdity of his opinions soon deprived them of their speciousness, and he lest his hold upon the people. He has managed the business of the state as efficiently as he was able, which is not saying a great deal. At every stage

and eccentricities have appeared in the duct of executive business. His retirement from office probably is final and it only remains to be said that his political and official career has been the natural sequel of the "agitation" of semi-riotous character, which gave him his start, and which he shrewdly turned to his own advantage.

The democratic incapables at Wash igton are preparing to make anothe effort. After the manner common with hose who do not see the difference be tween principles and expedients, they are evidently about to try to compre aise or combine irreconcilable things There is to be a sop for the silver me in further coinage of silver, a conces sion to the South in the repeal of the tax on state bank issues and soothing syrup to the North in the funding of greenbacks. But this scheme can hard ly go through, nor would it accomplish the desired result if it should.

George Gould is reported to have pent \$200,000 in his foreign yacht con test, an average of \$4615 38 per day Noting this report, the St. Louis Globe Democrat suggests that as yachting does not last the year round, Jay Gould's son could get a steadier article of enjoyment by starting a daily newspaper somewhere.

The methods of the American Book Company in Oregon will be investigated by a legislative committee. This committee will have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and to require them to make statements under oath No one doubts that there will be interesting revelations.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Support the Common Schools by Direct Tax, but Not High Schools.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13.-(To the Editor. n this morning's Oregonian, Charles H Chapman, president of the University of Oregon, dilates at length on the precious ess of a higher education. Over and under and around and through his long article he never for a moment lose of the one idea which gave rise money, money, more money for the university at Eugene. Dr. Chapman contends that Oregon owes her children a college education, without money and without price; that the doors of her state university are now open to all, rich and poor allke, free of all charge, and should be forever kept so, let the cost to the mmonwealth be what it may Let us analyze this claim that the Uni-

of Oregon is now free to the chil iren of the whole state. As a matter o common justice, if it is free to one should be to all. Generally speaking, is safe to say that any proposition ad vocated by a person who does not pro-vide a dollar of the money necessary to carry on an enterprise, and who only thinks of the question of finance when planning to spend the funds of others to which he has access, is visionary and im practical; and so it is in this instance Theoretically, the privileges of the uni versity at Eugene are free to all the children of Oregon. Practically they are not; and even Dr. Chapman ought to be able to see this, without having it pointed out to him. The tuition, which is free in the University of Oregon, is but a very small part of the expense of a college course, where the students r leave home to attend school. The p cipal item is board. Next to this is of transportation. Consequently, to place all the children of Oregon, rich and poor alike, on the same footing as to the state university, which Dr. Chapman erroneously claims to be the case now, it is no mough that tuition be free. Books should be furnished, board and lodging provided and traveling expenses of students met out of the public funds. When this is done, and not before, all the chilren of Oregon will be on an equality is availing themselves of the advantages of the state university. As it is at present, the people of the whole state are inxed for the benefit of two favored classes. Those able to pay their board while away from home attending school, and those who live at Eugene. Concerning the first named, no other than a fine-spun theorist like Dr. Chupman, will for moment contend that they cannot and should not pay a reasonable tuition fee and as to the second, the same reason for supporting a high-grade school at Eugene from public funds will apply to

0 or 100 other locations in Oregon Here is the correct basis on which to expend money raised by taxation for edu-cational purpose. Put every dollar of this oney into the common schools, affording very child in the state opportunity equiring, free of cost, such an educaion as will qualify him for the duties of good citizenship. This done, the state has discharged its duty in full, and should ot be called on to do more. Make the ommon schools of the state thorough and efficient in all they should properly un-lertake, support them by a general tax leaving high schools, academies, etc., to e maintained by tuition feer or axation), and not an lutelligent man in America will hegitate to become a resilent of Oregon because of inadequate chool facilities: Dr. Chapman, to ontrary, notwithstand COMMON SCHOOL,

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT Gladstone's sight is now so far restore

that he can read 10 or 12 hours daily. M. Naundorff, who as Louis de Bour-bon is a claimant for the throne of France, advertises in a Paris paper for "a situation of any kind," and alleges as his fitness for a position that he speaks

Prench, Dutch, English, German and Italian, and has had a military experi-ence in Holland and Africa. The Empress Eugenie paid a visit re-cently to Queen Victoria at Windsor. She is said to have looked with almost envy on the comparatively small number of appeals for assistance which come into her majesty's hands. The enormous post hag which reaches Farnborough is filled, week after week, with appeals of all sorts mostly from France, and mostly in the

name of religion. Not very long ago it was interesting social talk in Philadelphia that Kathar-ine Drexel, heiress to millions, was about to take up conventional life. Next Wednesday Mother Katharine Drexel will make her final vows as a religiouse in the community which she founded for the special work of evangelizing the Indians and negroes of the United States. Archbishop Ryan will officiate at the solemn ervice, which will take place at the convent of the Hiessed Sacrament, near

Philadelphia. Some courageous English churchmen are going to commembrate the 250th anni-versary of Archbishop Laud's execution on January 10, on Tower Hill, where he was beheaded. An exhibition of many cripts, portraits and other objects of in-Barking, where he lay buried until re-moved to Oxford, and lectures on Laud and his times will be given in the parish church. The hot-tempered little Welsh man, "Parva Laus," as his enemies called him, was not only the persecutor of Puritans and the tyrannical minister of Charles I; he was almost the second founder of Oxford university.

Dr. William Detmold, who died in New fork the other day, was one of the oldest surgeons in the United States. He was the father of orthopedic surgery in this country, and his professional career of over half a century has been a great blessing to thousands upon thousands. was prominent in the organization of It is a fact too well known to be dismeet in spe medical corps of the United States puted by any person not interested for of March &

army at the outbreak of the civil war, and one-armed soldiers were delighted ose days of wholesale maining at eing provided with the "Detmold knife," unique combination of knife and fork or crippled survivors. Dr. Detmold's life as a striking illustration of the human-of seminary in the company of the company ity of seemingly inhumane surgery.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER. A Pretty Pair Estimate of the Man Whose Sun Has Set in Oregon.

Salem Post (Populist.)

Sylvester Pennoyer is not such a bad
man as some think him to be. In fact
he is not a bad man at all. Neither is he so great and good a man as some people suppose. He has a kindly disposition, and is always willing to help his fellow-man provided it costs him no money. The gov-ernor is one of those men who will take all the salary the law will allow him, and who will squeeze a dollar when he gets it until he makes the eagle scream. He is herefore, benevolent, provided he is no compelled to put his hand in his ow

The governor has not a particle of pride in his composition. He will enjoy the so ciety and talk as friendly with the hum blest man he meets as he will with the most distinguished person in the state. He pays but little regard to dress, and feels more at ease in his old homespun suit and high-standing collar than he would in a "claw-Prince Albert frock. 'claw-hammer' coat or a

But if he is a stranger to pride, he is not to vanity. He is vain of his abilities, and will swallow with avidity the most fulsome flatteries that can be poured into his ears. He loves to hear people talk about his eloquence, his sagacity, his po-itical acumen, his versatility and his influence. He imagines that he is a greate man than the president of the United States, and in some respects it is just pos sible that he is.

Mr. Pennoyer has done some things

well. He interposed his veto on several occasions to very good purpose—just often enough to make some people believe he was a patriot. He allowed many oppor mities to go by where that veto power dvantage of the country. He has fre quently been referred to as a crank. This is a mistake. He is no crank. There is method in his madness. He is a practical, level-headed man. He has done many queer things, but they were done for a purpose. He seldom believed in what h taught. He is a demagogue, pure and simple. All the extraordinary moves that he made and all the absurd things that he said were for effect—nothing else. Sincerity is a virtue he knows nothing about Whenever he made a move or wrote a sentence, it was done to ingratlate himself nto the good graces of the people. ime this policy succeeded, and he became the idol of the people. But after a while the people began to find him out, and everything he did was received with inedulity and distrust.

the governor's reasons are for turning so many thieves, swindlers and murderers loose upon an inoffending peo-ple, it is hard to say. It cannot arise from any love he bears to that evil element. It cannot be that he has any sympathy with crime and lawlessness. Our opinion is that it arises from the same demagogic instinct that influences all his public actions. He does it to increase his popularity with a certain class. He wants the world to believe that his heart is bleeding for the woes of humanity. He would fain pose before the people as a tender-hearted man. It is one of the arts of the demagogue. His indiscriminate of the demagogue. pardons is, perhaps, the foulest blot on his administration—the weakest and worst part of his reign. He has, perhaps, without knowing it, set a pestilent example to his successors. He aims to be popular with the masses, and he enjoys the good will of a criminal rather than none at all. The unscrupulous manner in which he has used his pardoning power is the most indefensible part of his whole exe-cutive career. He does not seem to real-ize the harm he has done, turning out swindlers, rapists and assassins on a peaceable community.

seaceable community.
In summing up his influence for good o will during the term of his office, the future historian and critic oan only say, there have been worse governors than Pennoyer and many better ones. He had the most expulsite opportunities to ingratiate himself into the hearts of the people; but he missed his opportunities and his light will go out with his reign never to be rekindled.

THE SPRING CLOSE SEASON. PORTLAND, Jan. 12 .- (To the Editor.)-

There were two communications in The Oregonian yesterday and today that seem to me so misleading and harmful in their effects as to demand contradiction. One is written by a dealer in fish, who has only an interest in his private business to serve and wants the laws so constructed as to enable him to make the most possible our of salmon shipping; and the other is by a fishere, an, who wants to catch fish unrestrained in the spring, because fish bring higher price in the market at that It is for this reason that both outend that the spring close season unuecessary. Their contention, however loes not render it a fact. The greatest difficulty I have to contend with as game and fish protector is the conflicting and selfish interests of the different person nterested in fish and game for com cial purposes, from the humblest fisher man to the richest packer and shipper Each one expresses opinions colored his personal interests and criticises al who do not subscribe to them. As I side with none of them, but recommend what I consider for the best interests of the almon industry as such, and not simply or one set of men or another, the result is that all classes criticise me. I have made a report to the governor recom-mending certain legislation, and in that report the reasons for the recommendaions are plainly, and, I think, convin ing, stated. They are not theories, but the results of a study of the subject by men who look at it from all sides and do no confine themselves to the narrow views of those who can see in it only what their selfish interests dictate.

The contention that salmon entering the river early "loaf about" and are after ward caught is known not to be true by all who have ever examined the sub-ject. Those that enter first are the ones that go to the extreme headwaters, and n order to get there they have to an early start and keep going. On thi subject Dr. David Starr Jordan, presi dent of the Leiand Stanford, jr., university and the highest authority known of salmon, in a paper prepared for the statboard of fish commissioners of Califor nia in 1892, says:

"On first entering a stream the salmo swim about as if playing. They always head toward the current and this apsearance of playing may be simply di to facing the moving tide. Afterward they enter the deepest parts of the stream and swim straight up, with few inter ruptions. Their rate of travel at Sacra nto is estimated by Stone at abou two miles per day; on the Columbia a about three miles per day. Those which enter the Columbia in the spring and asrend to the mountain rivers of Idaho must go at a more rapid rate than this as they must make an average of nearly four miles per day."

Speaking of the complete destruction of the spring run and the necessity for per mitting some of them to go to the spawn ing grounds at the headwaters of the rivers, he says: "A considerable num ber of quincat (chinook) salmon run is August and September, and some straggiors even later; these are all which now keep up the supply of fish in the river. The non-molestation of this fall run, therefore, does something to atone for the almost total destruction of the spring rul This, however, is unsufficient.

It is a fact too well known to be dis

selfish reasons in catching fish all the selfish respons in catching that the spring run goes to the headwaters and the summer and fall fish spawn in the streams nearer the coast, and that many of them are too coast, and that many of them are too coast. late to find spawning grounds at all. If we are going to depend upon natural propagation at all, the spring run must be permitted a chance to ascend to the headwaters and must then be protected during the spawning season. This is too important a matter to be regulated to fit the business interests of any class of mee. whether gill-net fishers, trap men, seiners, wheelowners, canners, shippers or fish-market men. What is wanted is a regulation of the salmon industry that preserve it to the state as a perpetual urce of rever

HOLLISTER D. M'GUIRE.

A COURSE OF LECTURES. To Be Delivered This Week at Forest

Grove. Rev. Frank H. Foster, Ph. D., D. D. professor of thology in Pacific Theologies seminary, Oakland, Cal., arrived her last Friday morning, and yesterday wen to Forest Grove, where during the presen week he will deliver a course of five sectures before Pacific university. Dr Poster studied at the best schools o New England, graduating at Harvan college in 1873, and at Andover seminar in 1877. He spent the three years, 1871 1882, in Germany in the study of theology philosophy and history, graduating Pi D, at Leipzig university in 1882 Fo eight years, 1884-1892, he was professo of church history in the theological de of church history in the theological de-partment of Oberlin (O.) college, and is now (since 1822) professor of theology in the Pacific Theological seminary at Oakland, Cal. After a course of 64 lec-tures on theology at Chicago Theological seminary in 1834, he was honored by that institution with the title of D. D. The idea of the course, as sketched be-low, is to explain the neculiar character.

ow, is to explain the peculiar character istics of Protestantism by a somewhat extended historical view of its origin and develor

oment: Europe: 440-1463-The growth of the papal power amid the political disorganization of the migration of the Teutonic peoples: alliance with the state, 800; development of papal absolu-tion under Nicholas I, Gregory VII, In-nocent III, Boniface VIII; growth of the monastic system; development of feudal-ism; condition of religious life at the close of the period; of the empire; of

learning.
2.—The Period of Learning: 1453-1517-The reawakening in Italy; the fail of Constantinople, and legacy of the Cru-sades; the invention of printing and disovery of America; the new learning in Germany; Erasmus; Reuchlin and Me-lancthon; Humanism in the universities return to Greek methods the beginning of Modern science; Copernicus; medicine philosophy and theology; the modern spirit.

3.-The German Reformation: 1517-1547 -Martin Luther a product of Humanism; religious side of his beginnings; the heroic age, 1517-25; Swiss reformation the clash at Marburg, 1529; effects of the separation on the fate of Protestantism; catastrophe at Cappel, 1531; Smalkald war; apparent triumph of Charles V,

4.-The Larger Reformation: 1547-1668low recovery of Germany; Maurice and Charles; England; her conflict with Spain the great armada, 1588; gradual spread of Protestantism in Germany and Austria: rise of the Dutch; beginning of the Thirty Years' war, 1618; Wallenstein; Gustavus Adolphius; peace, 1648, almost reinstates papal absolution; internal his-tery of Protestantism; growth of the forces of the intellect and heart. 5.—Protestant Europe: 1642-1871—En-gland, downfall of Charles I; Puritanism;

restoration; Germany-Growth of Prus-sla; Frederick the Great; French Revolu-tion-Napoleon; humiliation of Prussia; battle of the nations at Leipzig, 1813; The years 18th and 1886. The Franco-Prussian war; the reign of Victoria; the French republic. William I, emperor of Germany; the essential difference of the papal and the Protestant ideas of the

The above lectures will be repeated be fore Whitman college, Walla Walla, be ginning next Monday, and it is hoped that arrangements can be perfected for their delivery in this city before Dr. Fos ter returns to California

THE LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Dolph's Position in Regard to Forfeiture. The Salem Post, a populist, opposing

Senator Dolph, recently said: "Senator Dolph is opposed to the for-feiture of unearned railroad lands. He says: 'Congress has not the power to forfeit these lands, but that the right to them is vested in the railroads. if congress had the power to forfelt then It would be unjust and inequitable to the railroad companies.' Now, we cannot see the force of this logic. If the railroad have not earned the lands according to the terms of the contract made with them-and this is admitted-we canno see why the railroads should be treated differently from private individuals."

This is answered by The Dalles Times Mountaineer with the following state

ment, viz.: "Senator Dolph is not opposed to th forfeiture of unearned land grants, and the language quoted was used in reference to the democratic bill which provides for the forfeiture of the land grant of the Northern Pacific from Bismarck, Da-kota; to its terminus on Puget sound Congress did not have the power to for felt these lands, because the road had been completed and patents had been is sued. Besides, the title to the lands ha passed to bonafide purchasers, and for feiture, under such circumstances, would have been a gross injustice. The for feiture of the Wallula-Portland land grant passed the senate by means of the efforts of Mr. Dolph, and there never has been bill introduced in congress in favor of un earned grants reverting to the public do main when Mr. Dolph has not champione the cause of the settler. These and other statements are manufactured by the enmies of the senior senator from Oregon to secure his defeat, and are false in every particular. They are made use of by un-principled political schemers to secure personal ends, and, perhaps, for personal

HELPLESS AND HOPELESS.

A Democratic Congress Can Do Nothing With the Finances. Washington Dispatch to Chicago Her-uld, Dem. It is understood the president is not

much surprised or disappointed at the fallure of the Carlisis plan, for he was never very enthusiastic about that sches to reorganize the currency, but he much chagrited at the failure of t emocratic majority of the house to harmonize. No one seems to know what the administration will now do. There is a revival of gossip concerning a special message from the president appealing to congress to drop partisanship, and act with pure patriotsm. By this time the president must know such an appeal may as well be made to the north wind. If the brief career of the Carlisle bill has taught any lesson it is that the demo cratic majority of the house cannot agree upon any proposition whatever involving the questions of currency and bonds. One, therefore, is not suprised at the whispers which come from the presidential circle that Mr. Cleveland does not know what to do next. For the present it is understood he will do nothing, but it is not at all improbable that next week he will send to congres a ringing message asking for some actio that will stop the operation of the endies chain and remove the danger of a gold famine. If this congress fails to act, as it probably will, then it is believed the president will call the next congress to seet in special session within a month

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Gregon

The Klamath County Star offers to take ur or grain on subscription at market

A fourth 50-stamp Crawford mill is being put in at the Red Boy mine, Baker

Astoria will apply for a charter amend-

partment. The town of Mount Angel is being re prvoyed and platted, and the city charter will be amended.

luring the last half of 1894, as compared with the first half.

Notices have been posted in Dallas for a school meeting to vote a tax or to bor-row money to pay off \$1500 of floating

With the issue of last week the Oregon State Journal began its Sist year, It has en continuously edited by Hon, H. R. Kincaid, who stands in the front rank of

The county court of Josephine has inructed the district attorney to bring a to enjoin the treasurer from paying \$175, in warrants drawn to pay for the cribs and approaches to the Rogue River bridge. The complaint has been filed and rvice made

For several weeks there have been reogue river valley from mountain fever. Last week on the Sampson creek range, near Soda Springs, six dead horses were ndin one day, four of them in a bunch. The animals were in good flesh and were undoubtedly victims of the disease.

W. A. Slisby came into Grant's Pass sunday from the pass over the Siskiyou nountains, where he has been for some the supervising the work of keeping the road open for conveying the through to Crescent City. He says there has been a fall of 13 feet of snow during he past month, which has packed to about seven feet. During this time the mails have not missed a single day. A toboggan drawn by two mules has been use for some time, and about a ton an be taken at each trip in this way

A. Copeland, Zenas Davis, Dan Hurby, N. L. Guilliams, and Gus Gerow, of To-ledo, Lincoln county, are en route to Victoria, British Columbia, where they will be joined by Captain Anderson, of that place, and secure an Ston schooner and employ the services of 23 seamen, and go to the coast of Japan on a sealing trip. They are old hands at the business and are well posted. The vessel will carry six small boats. The seal-hunters use orlinary improved rifles and 10 and 12-gauge shotgons. The price of skins last year was about \$5, but they do not expect to get over \$2 50 this year.

According to the Brownsville Times, the proposed new county to be carved out of Linn would be 19 by 70 miles, and the two counties would contain the follow-ing: Value of property in incorporated towns and cities north of line, \$2,221,739 outh of line, \$535,476; amount in country sorth of line, \$3,189,631; south of line \$2,880,349; total amount in towns, cities and ountry north of line, \$5,408,170; south of line, 83,323,555; total amount of taxes at 15 mills, on towns, cities and country north of line, \$81,122,56; south of line, \$49,-855 02; total amount of taxable property in Lina county, \$8,732,105; total amount of taxes at 15 mills, in Lina county, \$130,-981 DR.

The average number of pupils belonging to the Tacoma public schools is 4316. Mr. and Mrs. S. Zenor, of Montesano, elebrated their golden wedding Jan-

Montesano is asked to give a small onus for a shingle mill of 100,000 daily capacity and a sawmill of 25,000 feet lally cut. The Business Men's Club has t under consideration. The grain men of Lincoln county met

at Davenport, January 8, and decided to end representatives to Olympia to work for a reduced grain tariff. The farmers are invited to meet January 19 and select a representative for the same purpose. The Whitman myth appears in four

columns of the Chicago Inter-Ocean with illustrations, by "L. W. B.," who is desgnated as "staff correspondent." How ever, as an advertisement of Whitman college it serves its purpose and its hisorical acuracy should not be too closely uired into.

Olympia has reduced police patrolmen's salaries from \$00 to \$50, and in April will out off one of the three men. The fire chief was reduced from \$40 to \$25 per onth, the engineer and electrician from 80 to 865, the driver from 800 to 80 treet commissioner from \$75 to \$60 olice justice will receive \$100 a year without fees, and city engineer, \$3 a day when actually at work.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"A long, long ride, A girl beside, In a stylish sleigh Is nice!" Is nice!
He gayly cried.
But how he sighed
When he came to pay
The price!
—New York Journal.

Jagwell-You can't get the truth out of woman when you ask her how old she Wigwag-Oh, yes, you can. She usually tells you it's none of your business.— Philadelphia Herald.

"No money," said the editor.
"For fireworks!" "Too bad!"
Exclaimed the old delinquent;
"No wonder you are said.
But cheer up still, my old-time friend,
Nor let your mind be vexed;
If you miss fireworks in this world,
You'll strike 'em in the next."
—Atlanta Constitution. "What won't these city women do next, manthy ?What's all this talk about imbrella skirts?" "I never did see a nan yet, Silas, that didn't make a fool of

hisself when he took to talkin' wimin's fixin's. Common sense ought to have told you that they raised them skirts when it rains."-Cleveland Ledger. When it rains, -Cieveland longer.

He started bright and early on the blessed.

New Year's morn,

And he swore with oath emphatic that
he'd taken his tast horn:

He would join the truly upright and live
always free from blame,
But before the morning's sun was up he
was loaded just the same.

First street fakir-It's a shame, Bill, to think that any one would swindle a poor, hard-working man that way. Second street fakir-Why, what's the trouble?

rat street fakir-Here I worked hard for half a day pu'nting up a sparrow into a ed-headed Belgian canary, and I'm blowed f the feller I sold it to didn't give me a unterfeit half-crown for it.-Tid-Bits.

THE CHURCH NOTICE QUESTION

PORTLAND Jan 12 - (To the Editor)-Permit me to express my perfect satis-faction with the position you take this morning on the "Church Notice" ques-tion. The liberty of free notices has been a great temptation to a large amount of self-praise, of which we have become weary, but of which, among our other sins, we have not been guilty. To check the silly practice was one reason, among others, that led me to introduce that resolution in the ministers'

meeting Your prices named are the same as I always paid in the Boston papers. I was never brought up to expect anything in this world for which I did not pay. and so free things are very distasteful to me. Thanking you for the position taken, and wishin ROLAND D. GRANT

Poreign papers say that the report that Mile. Helene Vacarescu, whose broken engagement with the crown prince of Roumania attracted world-wide attention, had been married is erroneous. It seems that it was her cousin, the daughter of the court marshal, T. Vacarescu, who became the wife of Paul Catargi.