# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

ally, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted. Ec ally, per week, delivered, Sunday included. Boo

#### DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 14. - 8 P. M. - Maximum temperature, 41; minimum temperature, 29; height of river at 11 A. M., 15.9; change in the past 24 hours, 1.5; precipitation today, 6.00; precipitation from September 1, 1894 (wet season, to date, 16.79; average, 22.74; deficiency, 6.85; number hours of sunshine Sunday, 4:11; possible number, 9.06.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

A decided depression having occurred in the barometer today over Washington and Northern Oregon, it is evident that a storm is rapidly apregion, it is eviced that a scene is rapidly ap-reaching the Washington coast. Since the arometric pressure east of the Cascades is not afficient to effect much resistance to the story aft or snow west of the mountains, and snow ast of them, will likely result. WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours binding at midnight January 15: For Western Oregon and Western Washington Show or rain and warmer; fresh southerly

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and ern Idaho-Snow and warmer, with fresh erly winds, Scottlern Idaho-Ver winds, with gales on the coast.

For Southern Idaho-Fair weather and sta-tionary temperature, with light variable winds. For Portland-Snow or rain and warmer, with

B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15.

### DEPENDENCE ON THE STATE.

A conclusive answer was given ves terday by a correspondent of The Ore gonian to the assertion of the president of the state university that the doors of that institution are open, free of charge, to all the youth of the state Theoretically, indeed, it is so: practically, the statement is a false one. The state university is little else than a high school for Eugene, because the youth of the state at large cannot afford the expense of going there to live, while those who actually live there get the special advantage of free instruction in higher learning at the cost of Both the state university and the ag-

jorities,

pauperizes him.

TWO CALAMITY PARTIES.

party. It would appear, from the plat-

form of the party sent to our state de-

partment by the American consul-gen-

against foreign grain.

and internal foes.

tion the first of his demands. But his

secondary plans of reform are all an-

alogues of schemes of the American

opulist-such as the anti-option bill.

the state warehouse project, and state

ownership of railroads. This party of

Prussian noblemen is the true calamity

party of Germany. Like our own ca-

amity party, it looks to government

interference, rather than to the oper-

ation of economic laws, aided by in

dividual intelligence and effort in direc

tion of cheapening production and di-

which grow out of operation of world-

wide causes and inexorable laws. Thus

icclares it to be "the duty of the state

to discover ways and means whereby

prices for grain suited to the produc-

ing communities may be reached, to

the end that the most important pro-

duction in the country be preserved,

but without damage to the true inter-

The fact is, German agriculture is

assing through the crisis that come

to every people with passage from the

primitive, simple social stage of pro-

luction for support of the produces

and domestic exchange to the more

complex civilization, which is affected

by foreign trade and the influence of

capital wielded in large masses. Great

Britain surmounted this crisis by di-

verting her energies from agriculture

to manufactures and world-wide trade

ferred it for many centuries by colonial

expansion. The party of the Gracchi

was a true calamity party, inspired

by the ruin of the small-farmer class

by growth of great estates in the sen

atorial and great speculative fortunes

in the equestrian order, and by com-petition of cheap provincial grain. The

eries of revolutions it provoked would

have destroyed Rome, but for the ter-

ritorial expansion that gave the grow-

ing proletariat a world out of Italy to

land-owners should learn the lesson

of history. If they can no longer grow

through colonial empire.

ests of the consumers."

ricultural college have been largely endowed by the state. The state has provided grounds and erected buildings for their use; It has assumed the administration of their heavy land endowments and of the funds arising therefrom; it has steadily given them favor and support at the expense of the whole people; and yet their position is hardly more than that of local high The agricultural college, in deed, is supposed to have a special function as a school of scientific agriculture and practical mechanics; but the difficulty of making it useful to the youth of all parts of the state is the same as in the case of the school at Eugene. Neither actually is free, except to permanent residents, since the state cannot provide support for those from a distance; and parents who are able to support their sons and daughters away from home almost invariably send them for higher learning to schools in distant states. The state has done enough for these two favored schools. They should now be left to the support of their endowments, aided by proper charges for tuition. Oregon s at several places equal colleges that are not beggars, yet in justice are as well entitled as these to demand that the people of the state shall be taxed to support them.

Another thing written by the corre spondent in his answer to the president of the state university deserves repetition, with emphasis. Stating the correct system on which to expend money raised by taxation for educational purposes, he said: "Put every dollar of this money into the cor schools, affording every child in the state opportunity of acquiring, free of cost, such an education as will qualify him for the duties of good citizenship. That is the true doctrine. Make the common schools efficient, concentrate effort on them, but leave the field of higher learning, with its college or university courses and ornamental sp cialties, to private enterprise. If we maintain good and thorough common schools "not an intelligent man in America will hesitate to become a resident of Oregon because of inadequate educational facilities." Here we may make a statement about a bill recom mended to the legislature by Portland's Committee of One Hundred, requiring the county court of each county to levy a tax of but 2 mills, instead of 5 mills for the schools of each county. The object is simply to equalize the tax. At present the law compels, in effect, certain of the school districts in each county to support the schools of other dis tricts. Not a few districts, relying on the county tax, levy no special or district tax for their schools. Reduce the tax from 5 to 2 mills, and all districts will be obliged to take care of their schools, in part, by special taxes, and the system will be more equitable and efficient throughout.

President Chapman said: "The Oregonian has spoken lately with some favor of measures looking to the increase of the army. The causes which make an army necessary in this country are due to ignorance; but you would apparently prefer to pay for soldiers to shoot down the ignorant man, rather than for schools to educate him. Tastes differ, and it is useless to dispute about them; but I think that education is cheaper and more effective in the long run than guns. Every properly educated man is a tower of safety to the state, worth many times as much as an army officer, while it costs much less to produce him." This statement shows that even the president of a state university may resort to the claptraps of the political demagogue. The causes that make an army neces sary are not at all as much due to ignorance of art and of letters as to the spread of that socialistic spirit, that pendence, that unmanly and abject belief that it is the duty of the state to do everything for the individual, to coddie, pamper, educate and support him. which even the president of the university of Oregon fosters in words whose meaning cannot be mistaken. "The state," he says further, "exists for the benefit of the citizens, and they have the right to make any honest use of its machinery which they choose Still further, it is the majority of the citizens that must in all cases decide to

In his letter published on Sunday,

what use the machinery of the state their energies and capital elsewhere. shall be put, and the minority are wrong The state cannot help them any more than the corn laws helped English, or o complain, so long as the use is not No socialist, driving his the distribution of the state domains by theory to extreme, no anarchist, in-deed, ever said more. Their theory Tiberius Gracchus Roman farmers.

### OF PRIME IMPORTANCE.

simply is that the state exists for the

benefit of the citizens, and that the majority have the absolute right to de-

termine how its machinery shall be

would make of it is immoral, for the

"intolerable that anybody should be

in a carriage while thousands of hon-

est folk are in want of necessaries."

The president of the university of Or-

if his premises are allowed, there is no

ignorant men. But they have con-

the university of Oregon, a totally

It may be hoped that the senatorial juestion will be disposed of at Salem without unnecessary delay. The effects used, and for what purposes; they deny, of course, that the use they of a long senatorial contest, without re gard to the outcome, is to fag, distract and demoralize the legislative body and majority is an infallible judge, and it is render it relatively unfit for the earnest, conscientious attention to the peopermitted to drink champagne or ride ple's interests that is required in an unusual degree at this time. The first fruits of legislative efforts are, for obvious reasons, the soundest. The sen egon may not intend it, but this is the atorial election is, of course, an imspirit that his philosophy fosters, and portant matter-so important that it should be removed at the earliest pos stoppage short of results that would sible date from the legislative horizon, involve the destruction of civilization. lest it overshadow, as it surely will it The worst of anarchists are seldom kept in the foreground beyond a rea sonable length of time, questions of ceived, under teaching not essentially at least equal moment to the people of different from that of the president of the state, but of which the choice of a United States senator takes precedence wrong theory of the relation of the by courtesy, as well as by constitutiona citizen and of the mass of citizens to law.

the state. It cannot even be allowed as a principle that the majority may of the Union is replete with evidence make of the state any use they choose, of the demoralizing tendency of a senprovided that use is not immoral; for atorial contest long drawn out. Orethe majority is the judge of the moral- gon has had at least her share in this ity of its own acts, and the record of line, considering her age, and can ill the immoral and destructive uses the afford at this juncture to add another

majority have made of the state, in the chapter to the record. name always of morality, liberty, jus-The legislatures of Oregon have seltice and popular rights, is the most dom been confronted by as grave quesimpressive and instructive of all the tions as those which meet those now assembled at Salem. General matters pages of history. The minority therefore is not bound to submit without of public policy and necessity confront complaint to any use the majority may them at the very threshold of the choose to make of the state. Of all session. Questions of retrenchment, maxims put forth in the name of political philosophy this is the fulsest and lines made the canvass with them most dangerous, and for the safety of last June, and these questions have society and of civilization itself it is gathered expression and force during ecessary eternally to combat it. A the trying months that have intervened majority might declare for a policy that between the midsun mer and midwinter would suddenly debase the money of of a most anxious and discouraging the country. The act would be most year. Extravagances, some of which immoral and most destructive, for it have been indersed by the loose and would violently reverse values, derange generous legislation of a past era, some ousiness, annihilate property, and rob of which have been saddled upon the labor. Would it be the duty of the minority to acquiesce and submit withments by official mismanagement and ments by official mismanagement and out complaint? That would mean shipcorruption, until custom has become a veritable citadel for their protection wreck of the state, and the science of government consists chiefly in checkhave come to be intolerable through ing the desires and tendencies of madepressing financial conditions. These have grown upon the body politic at One further remark. It may be taken every point where it was possible for as a general rule, and the rule is fit to self-interest and official greed to estabhave the weight and currency of a lish a foothold. The demand that they proverb, that the more the state atbe cut off is the one upon which men of all classes and political parties are tempts to do for the citizen the more it time, and the legislative decks be cleared for action, with retrenchment The inspiration and character of the as the rallying cry and sound business agrarian party in Germany has not judgment at the helm, is the earnest been very well understood in the United desire of every intelligent citizen of the States, except that it was known in a general way that it is a protection

The bond and banking features of Senator Jones' compromise finance bill seem to be all that could be desired. eral at Berlin, that it is very much If this bill were to become a law, all more than this. It demands reorganization of the grain trade, restriction of national bank notes substituted. This speculation, the building of state granwould take the government out of the port, it appears, was a slander. aries, and construction of railroad banking business, and avert the con-stant peril of government responsibilfeeders to all grain-growing districts of Prussia, as well as ample protection ity for a large volume of full-credit money. But the silver features of the Americans will be struck by the rebill would increase the government's markable similarity between these deresponsibility for maintenance of exmands and those of the various granchangeability and redemption of halfger, farmers' alliance and populist credit money by increasing indefinitely parties in the United States. Though the amount of silver coinage. Jones: the agrarian party of Germany is made adopts Vest's plan of coining all the silver brought to the mints, but reup of the great land-holding nobility of Prussia, its grievances and devices taining the seigniorage for the governof reform are the same as those of the homesteaders of Nebraska and ment. That is, the government would buy silver at 60 cents per ounce and Kansas. This is natural, because both coin it at \$1 29. This is proceeding are suffering from the same cause, the low price of grain, induced by the comupon a false theory, and undoubtedly would work badly in practice. If the petition of the world. Thus the Gersilver currency thus increased were to man agrarian platform sets out that: be kept at par with gold, a gold reserv (L) The present price of grain no longer would have to be maintained as at overs the cost of production, so that Jerman agriculture, which remains chiefly concerned with the growing of grain, appresent to redeem it. This could done only (unless new bonds were to be sold from time to time) by making ears to be threatened in its very existonce. The principle current nowadays, based on an unlimited international ex-change of products, that the price of grain certain taxes payable in gold. then, as the volume of silver money increased steadily, distrust of its pernust be reckoned on the basis of prices that obtain among people at the lowest singe of culture, indicates an essential interference with the evolution of our country as a cultivated people. The demanent value would return, and the gold would be drained out of the treasury on the endless-chain-of-buckets principle just as at present, until w eneration and ruin of German grain proaction and German agriculture mean a reached the silver basis. It is not wise r of the Fatherland to its external for the government to emit any money which has to be held up artificially The American grain-grower cares above its real value. This bill is said nothing about protection for his own not to be satisfactory to the silver peoproduct, knowing that this could not ple. It ought not to be satisfactory affect the export price. The German to anybody else. The truth is, no bili land-owner, who grows grain for the satisfactory to the silver states is a safe home market only, makes high protec-

bill to pass. The election of Mr. Dolph would be under existing circumstances, useful to the material interests of the state and useful to its reputation. Useful to its material interests because he to in position to render special service in the matter of the Nicaragua canal, the mprovement of the Columbia river. which he has always pushed with energy, and the various sorts of service that the state requires at Washington. Useful to its reputation, because nothversifying agriculture, to remedy evils ing could hurt Oregon so much in the estimation of others as the announce ment that a senator who had served the final clause of the platform cited the state well had been rejected because he was opposed to debasement of money and in favor of maintenance of the best money standard. The great reason why the republicans of Oregon won their unexampled victory last Jun was the desire of the people to express their disapproval of base-money schemes, represented by the candidate of Governor Pennoyer for the senate Had the people of Oregon wanted a silver senator, they would have elected a legislature that would send Mr. Pen-

The president of the university Oregon no doubt has some knowledge of books; but he writes as one who, never having made his living with his hands, doesn't know what labor is: doesn't know that it is the foundation of character and power, and who thinks therefore, that the man's resources are in the state, rather than in himself. It is a pity that such charlatenry is at the head of the university of Oregon. It was not this description of men that iald the foundations of our states.

York supposed they were prohibiting the use of free passes on railroads by public officers when they adopted the clause which says that no such officer bustle in and feed upon. The Prussian shall accept or receive a pass "for his own use and benefit." The people who ratified the clause made a like mistake. grain for profit, they should direct The ease with which courts can dash

such expectations to the ground is wited in a late decision by Judge Parker, in which he claims that this language does not mean a pass which is used when the person is traveling on public business, since it distinctly prohibits the acceptance of a pass "for his own use or benefit." The court of appeals will be at once called upon to interpret the meaning of the constitution-makers, which the latter, in their simplicity, supposed they were making so plain that even the railroad commis sioners would pay for the railroad tickets they used without hesitancy or

The pitiful character of the opposition to Mr. Dolph is expressed in the cheap personalities with which the literature of the opposition abounds. He is "cold;" he is "an iceberg;" he is "a moody aristocrat;" he has "a stony face," and "an Arctic demeanor; as often as otherwise he is alluded to as "his whiskers," and other witticisms as choice and arguments as profound make up the remainder of the literature. If a cause is to be judged by the character of its methods, the campaign for a silver senator in Oregon is entitled to little respect.

General Lew Wallace expresses, as his nowledge of Oriental affairs entities him to, a doubt of the reality of the Armenian horrors, which must have assailed many minds. Most of these stories bear the mark of the political outrage mill. It is none of our business anyway, in spite of Mr. Gresham's officiousness, but it is a growing probability that four-fifths of them are

Mr. Fulton's great mistake was his free-silver interview, drawn out of him by Jonathan Bourne. It has made it impossible for the intelligent conservatism of the republican party to support him. No greater service could have been rendered to Mr. Dolph than that interview afforded. The republican party must not and will not take a false step on a matter of so much import-

In a letter to a Eugene paper the president of the state university talks about "The Oregonian's intense hatred of public intelligence." The actual object of The Oregonian's hatred is public ignorance. It has no mission in the world but to combat it. This paper is intolerant of nothing but ignorance and its delusions, shams, fallacies and humbugs, and all "professors" thereof.

Populist county treasurers-elect in the state of Washington are resigning united. That the senatorial election in shoals because they cannot furnish may be accomplished without waste of the necessary bonds. This is a new inin shoals because they cannot furnish stance of the ruthless oppression of honest industry by the iron hand of capital. After planting and watering their crop of votes, the populists are not permitted to barvest the salary.

The governor improved his last opportunity yesterday by granting two more pardons, one for a flagrant case of incest. This, by the way, is the one case referred to not long ago, in which the treasury notes would be retired and the governor was reported to have resisted an appeal for pardon. The re-

Inasmuch as the present campaign for a silver senator is made chiefly against "Dolph's whiskers," the wor der may be expressed whether Mitch ell's whiskers, quite equal in length and breadth to Dolph's, will trouble these fastidious gentlemen two years hence.

The legislature should be on its guard against the appeals of those persons who want to protect their salaries and emoluments against reduction. Taxnaving is an easy thing, in the estimation of those who draw incomes from the public treasury.

election of Mr. Simon to presidency of the senate and of Mr. Moores to the speakership of the house means efficiency in the transaction of the business of the legislature.

The organization of the two house of the legislative assembly having been effected yesterday, the election of United States senator will take place a week from today.

Dolph probably isn't as free and easy with "the boys" as Mitchell, but all tastes and all characters are not alike

We suspect that after all it is not o "cold" and "chilly" for Dolph as it

#### PERSONS WORH KNOWING ABOUT Miss Ellen Tickle, of Heno, Butler coun-

ty, O., is said to be one of the smallest full-developed women now living. She is Il years old, and weighs but 28 pounds, Colonel John A. Cockerill is about to eave for Japan, not as a war correspondent, but under contract for a term of years as the resident correspondent of the New York Herald at Tokio.

C. W. Woodhouse, of Burlington, Vt. has received from the estate of his father, the late Dr. Charles Woodhouse, of Rutand, the original letter written by Ethar Allen announcing the capture of Fort Ticonderoga.

The late Hans von Bulow left direction that the post mortem examination of his brain should be made to ascertain the cause of the excrutiating headache, from which he was a lifelong sufferer. The autopsy revealed the fact that the end of the nerves had become imbedded in a scar injury to the brain that he had of an injury

It is rumored about the senate that Senator Manderson will be a candidate for the position of secretary of the senate when the fifty-fourth congress meets, and the reorganization of the senate is directed by the republicans of that body. Ex Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine, of Nebras ka, is a candidate for the position of se genat-at-arms of the senate.

Josef Hofmann, Rubinstein's last pupil gave a concert in London just a few hours before his master died. Some days later he gave a memorial recital at Cheltenham One of his numbers was Chopin's B minor sonata. When he reached the funeral march the entire audience rose as by a common impulse and remained standing till the movement came to the end.

Dr. Jas. E. Rhodes, ex-president of Bryn Mawr college, who died suddenly recent-ly, was its first presiding officer, taking charge in 1885, when the institution was

to go to a public dancing school. The eldest, Frank, is a handsome boy who towers head and shoulders over his father, but who is only if years oil. Floasie, aged 7, is a bright little girl who inherits her father's diplomatic taciturality and love for horsefiesh.

· 传统 [4] (11年20年4月18日 18日本)

Miss Morrison, the San Francisco girl who was recenting graduated from the medical department of the university of California, with the highest honors of the class, had the pleasure of receiving ringing applause from the men she had defeated when her spacess was announced. defeated when her success was announced

### JUST TRIBUTE TO AN EDITOR. one Widely Known Throughout the

Pacific States. San Francisco Bulletin, January 11. The Bulletin having passed into other hands, Mr. George K. Fitch, the editor and one of the proprietors for a third of a century or more, retires today. His nnection with the press of this coast embraces a period of about forty years. For the greater part of that time he was associated with the late Loring Pickering. and up to the death of the latter. Mr. Fitch being the sole survivor of the three partners, the editorial supervision of the Call, as well as the Bulletin, greatly incan, as well as the Bulletin, greatly in-creased his labors. Few outside of the of-fice know the amount of work that fell to his lot. He was instant in season and out of season. The day did not end his tasks, but he bore them well into the night, spar-ing neither time nor effort in the consci-entions discharge of increasing duties.

The editorial career of Mr. Fitch began as a ploneer. It has continued with few interruptions to this time. Few men have contributed more to rightly influence pub-lic opinion than this retiring editor. In his view there was a right and a wrong his view there was a right and a wrong side to every public question. He did not temporize nor consult personal interests in his choice. It was never a question of pouplarity, but of right, When he had settled that in his own mind there was no wavering; nor did it concern him that he was a minority against a powerful ma-jority. No ed tor in this state ever encountered at times greater opposition. He was confident that some time the right would prevail. He waited and worked patiently for that result. He saw the com-munity time after time coming over to als ground. These changes and triumphs were the reward of his unflinching courage and unceasing labor. They were of-ten gained at great pecuniary sacrifice. He was ready to stand in the breach whenever he thought the public good re-

entious discharge of increasing duties.

quired it.

The Bulletin under his management beespoused. Political parties were vitally interested in the stand that it might take. It adhered generally to republican prin-ciples. But it was always independent of all party dictation. It fought a succession of battles for clean politics. Through the influence of its managing editor and his associates it broke down gigantic combinations to rob and despoil, and saved to this city millions of dollars. The bulk-head scheme was defeated, and a public park of the present dimensions saved to the city.

The editor asked nothing for himself.

He was, so far as the public were concerned, an impersonal force. He assumed no particular credit for the work that had en accomplished. It was satisfaction enough that his paper had been, under his guidance, an instrument of public good. He never counted the cost of any service. It is well known that he thrust aside, without discussion, all propositions of private gain when they touched, even re-motely, public interests. Had he done otherwise, the retiring editor might have

veteran editor who has severed his con-nection with the Bulletin. If he had been consulted he would probably disclaim any that this tardy justice was done to the man who for all these years has wrought with unstinted effort for the support and defense of public interests. It is the more fitting because few editors have been more fercely assailed or their motives more unjustly impugued. What he could not and would not say for himself, is ly of cafes, on the ground that they left for others who knew him best to monopolize too much space on the sides say for him. He severs associations with of the streets and boulevards, supposed en some of whom have worked with him for a quarter of a century, and many others for long periods. They recall his uniform kindness, his consecration to unremitting labor, and the constant cheer and inspiration of his presence. There is day no one in this long associavoice other than a word of regret at the paration, and to wish this veteran editor sealth and prosperity in his retirement.

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

To Be Celebrated by the Sons of the American Revolution.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Jan. (To the Editor.)-Will you permit me through your columns to call to the members of our patriotic societies the impance of a proper celebration of the b day of the Father of his Country? ons of the American Revolution have selected that day for their annual neet-ng, and will hold one business meeting in the afternoon and a patriotic banquet at night. All of our members are urged to attend one or both of these meetgs. Every effort will be made to make oth assemblies interesting and enjoya-

We have now 133 members and a num ber of applicants. But there are dently many earnest, patriotic gentle who are eligible who have not yet affil ated with us. To all such we would say that, as ours is a society of patriotic en-deavor, and, if we choose to make it so one for the spread and illustration of American principles, political and social, all who are eligible should join our assodation. It is evident that all patriotic societies have now a useful purpose. The distory of the last year shows that we have a large lawless and discontented ele ment in our midst. It is needless to dis-guise the fact that there has been an alarming spread of anarchical principles within the last decade. Many of our native-born and adopted citizens have been deceived by the gospels of hate and dis-centent preached by designing charlatans. Surely, it is better to instruct than to punish, to reform than to kill. Let us, then, worthily celebrate the birthday of in who was not only first in war,

but first in peace.
THOMAS M. ANDERSON, Pres. O. & A. W. Society S. A. R.

#### Dolph's Prestige and Experience Means Much for Oregon.

Pendleton Tribune. No good reason can be named why there

hould be a change made at this time in the personnel of Oregon's delegation to the national legislature at Washington. This is a time when Oregon cannot afford to change horses. She is in the middle of the stream. The work inaugurated by her tried and experienced national legislators is well under way, but it needs their continued supervision and active aid. Oregon cannot safely substitute a new member for an old one in the presen state of affairs. No new man, however able, can continue the work already in progress with the efficiency of the one charge in 1885, when the institution was completed. He resigned the presidency last summer, and at the time of his death occupied the chair of ethics, besides being president of the board of trustees. He that a new member must occupy his seat that the sentiment of the presidency of the seat once the properties with the sentiment of the sentiment occupied the chair of the sentiment occupied the sentiment occupied the sentiment occupied the chair of the sentiment occupied the was a member of the Board or trustees. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was connected with the Haverford in the was editor meeting. Several years ago he was editor stitute for Mr. Dolph, with the experience, and induces which he has gained of the Friends' Review, and was still a prestige and influence which he has guined in 12 years of service, a new man, no contributor at the time of his death.

Mr. Croker, the much-invited guest of the Goff-Lexow tea party, has very conservative ideas on the bringing up of a family. His children, who are six in number, have all been taught at home by private governesses and are not permitted.

presuge and infinence which he has gained in 12 years of service, a new man, no matter how able he may be or how popular in any locality, or, indeed, in the state at large. It would be poor policy for this state, with her present needs, to drop a member from the important places which private governesses and are not permitted.

en, and send a senator who would have teen, and send a senator who would have to wait at least one term before taking an active or prominent part in the work. Oregon canot afford to lose a term of Mr. Dolph's efficient services while wait-ing for a new man to become settled in his seat, and in condition to begin his real labors. It would most decidely be for the best interests of the state at this time to continue Mr. Dolph is his case. time to continue Mr. Dolph in his scat.

## IN TWELVE STATES.

Republicans Control Where They Have Been in the Minority.

Chicago Inter Ocean.
With the beginning of this year the republican party resumes control over 12 states where for several years it has been in the minority. The inauguration of Governor Upham at Madison yesterday after four years of democratic rule will be a day of rejoicing among the Wiscon-sin republicans. But Wisconsin is only one of a dozen states where the repub-licans take control of state governments to administer the affairs and assume the responsibilities for good and economical government. These states are Colorado, Connecticut, Deliware, Kansas, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wiscon

sin and Wyoming.

In Delaware, New York and Tennessee the change is from democratic rule of long standing, Delaware and Tennessee having been democratic since the war, and New York democratic for more than a dozen years. Pennsylvania and Wiscon-sin have had democratic administrations for four years, and Rhode Island and Connecticut were carried by the democrats

two years ago.
In Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota,
Oregon and Wyoming the administration of affairs is rescued from the populists. The wave of populism which swept over the West four years ago swept Kansas, Oregon and Colorado from their repubcan moorings, and two years ago the democrats and populists combined in North Dakota and Wyoming and elected governors. But Governors Waite, Pen-noyer and Lewelling have made populism such a danger to public peace and pros-perity that in the elections last Novem-ber every Western state that had a popu-list administration went over to the republicans with a clean sweep.

The republicans falled to elect governors in two Western states that give republican majorities on all the rest of the ticket. These were Nebraska and California. The defeat of Majors in Nebraska was a personal and not a party defeat, for the republicans elected a majority of the legislature and all the congressmen, and the legislature is about to elect a recame a power. It had more influence as | publican, John M. Thurston, to the United an organ of public opinion than any other newspaper on this coast. It was bold, ag-gressive and true to any cause that it had erpoused. Political parties were vitally The democrats of Tennessee are in the same position as the republicans of Ne-braska and California. They lost the state ticket and elected the legislature. That Tennessee legislature has no more right to deny the certificate of election to Governor-elect H. Clay Evans than had the republican legislatures of Nebraska and California to deny certificates of election to Governor Holcomb and Governor Budd.

But the different manner of accepting the verdict of the people North and South is illustrated by the different way in which Tennessee democrats and California and Nebraska republicans treat the men who received the highest vote at the polls. In California and Nebraska, republicans assisted at the inauguration of democratic governors who had run ahead of their tickets and been elected. In Ten-nessee, the democratic legislature is trying to concoct some scheme by which it can prevent a republican governor from taking his seat as the executive of the state. This is one of the reasons why Ne-braska and California are more popular than Tennessee and immigration has been These things are fitting to be said of the veteran editor who, has severed his consection with the Bulletin. If he had been turned toward the West, notwithstanding the efforts of the South to turn the stream in that direction. The home-consulted he would probably disclaim any predit for his public course. It is time may be counted as cast, and where the people once intrusted with power relin-quish it when the majority of the votes

## Paris Pavements.

An agitation has now been organized against proprietors of shops, and especialto exist for the benefit of pedestrians. By-laws on this very matter were issued 10 years back, but the persons against whom these local enactments were directed have managed to set them aside. particularly tantalizing to b ple who want to move briskly about. They are accordingly beseeching the mu-nicipal council to interfere in order to preserve their right of way. Idlers on the coulevards do not care if the tables out-side the cafes be two or three deep, nor do they trouble themselves if a general article merchant fills half the asphalt pavement with his goods. On the contrary, the flaneurs enjoy these encroachments, which give a more lively aspect to the streets, and they will be the last to Join in any agitation for the curtailment of space now appropriated by the limonadier and the boutiquiers. Far different is the view taken by those whose minutes are too precious to enable them to dawdle or the asphalt, looking at other people drinking syrups or inspecting the job lots ranged outside shop windows.

Armenia Only in Name. Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Rob-ert college, Constantinople, and an Amer-lean exceptionally well informed on Ar-

menian matters, writes in the Advance:
"Much is said now about the freedom of
Armenia. There is no Armenia, in the
senes of a territory whre a majority of the inhabitants are Armenians. There are some Armenian villages, but there is not a space ten miles square in all an-cient Armenia, where the Armenians are not a powerless minority. They have left the land of ancient Armenia and are scattered all over the empire. Who can reconstruct that grand but rulned old emire? Who can drive out the present inhabitants, or destroy them, and gather in the dispersed? Russia can do it, but her fixed policy is pan-Siavistic. The Arnenians under her rule, must adopt the Russian language in the schools an churches, and must be finally absorbed in to the grand Slav empire. They would prefer to remain under Turkish rule, if anything like justice and the protection of life and honor could be accorded them. The Turkish government has made a most disastrous move, and the Christian powers, in the name of God and humanity, must judge and execute judgment."

#### Too Much for a Pint. & Baker City Democrat.

indred dollars' expenses for bringing a prisoner from Harney county to Portland in order to try him for selling a pint of whisky to an Indian seems lik a high price for the punishment of the offense, but that is what the last case cost the government. The prisoner will lie in Jail until June, and the total cost of trying him will be about \$1000, which is a big price for a pint of whisky.

Counting the Worms in an Acre. In old pastures in England the worms estimated at 22,000 to the acre, and as many as 54,000 in richly cultivated gur-dens. Mr. Urquhart estimated the number of worms in the rich pasture lands near Auckland, New Zealand, at from 406,-000 to 500,000 to the acre. Were it not for the earthworms soil would become barren and half the world would die of starvation.

#### Edison's Front Door Bell. A New York man writes as follows

Last evening I had the pleasure of mee ing some friends from New Jersey, who live near Mr. Thomas A. Edison, and who gave me the highly interesting piece of information that Mr. Edison has on his front door an electric bell which does not

## REWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon. Thomas Mulkey, aged 60, an old resi-ent of Lane county, has been committed

o the insane asylum. Captain Hatch says he has cleared the river of snags and obstructions from Eu-

gene to a point about two miles below the mouth of the McKenzie river. Union county's members of the legslature will use their endeavors to se state aid for straightening the Ronde river and to improve

Lamson, and a cousin of Mr. James Blaine and Mrs. W. Haines, died Sun-day at the home of her son, J. M. Cox, at Crawfordsville, aged 73 years, It months and 9 days. She and her husband came to Oregon Il years ago.

Francis Atkins, of Bridal Veil, in company with others, is building a steamboas with which he expects to go to Alaska about May 1 to explore the Yukon river, and will be gone about two years. Mr. Atkins has been in Alaska the past 18 months familiarizing himself with the peculiarities of that country for the purpose of this exploration

The young men of Jacksonville, who have found it impossible to get employ-ment, are striking out into the hills with pick, pan and shovel, and report finding the venture remunerative. There is al-so one lady who goes out regularly with her young sons to mine on Rich guich. Those who are at work report wages from 75 cents to \$1 50 per day.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Cantiberry, of Coburg, in attempting to cross a little slough on a small log, slipped and fell into the water. She fell on her back and when found, some time later, by Mr. Harkins, all but her face was under water. Had Mr. Harkins been 19 minutes later, Mrs. Cantiberry would have been dead. She is now improving as well as an old lady over 70 years of age could.

### Washington.

Solomon Alberts was drowned in the Skokomish Friday by a canoe upsetting The Presser mills are grinding corn which is said to be of excellent quality for making bread.

County Attorney Newman, of Whatcom, has filed a written opinion that the bond of his secessor, Mr. Alexander, is fatally, defective.

A statement of Pierce county's financial ndition January 1, showed that her interest-bearing debt was \$813,725, and her

non-interest-bearing debt \$50,227. The semi-annual report of the police department of Tacoma for the last six months of 1894 shows that 237 "drunks" were arrested and 381 "drunk and dis-

orderly." Chester Edwards and Frank Holedger, editor and proprietor of the Sunday Sun of Spokane, have been arrested on the charge of criminal libel on complaint of Edgar A. Oliver.

Captain Tomer, of the revenue cutter Grant, has written a letter to the lighthouse commission, calling attention to the urgent need of buoys at several localiurgent need of buoys at several locali-ties in the straits of Fuca.

Adolph Selheim, of Spokane, has pre-cented to T. C. Griffiths, the lawyer who defended and acquitted him, the pistol with which Selbeim killed William Smith Griffiths has a collection of such weapons. The woman who deserted C. F. Kees-ling, at one time a member of the board of commissioners of Whatcom county, for the sake of her mulatto coachman,

has just been married for the fifth time at Albany, N. Y. It is just il years since the first legis-lature of Washington territory assem-bled in Olympia and held its session in the upper story of the Gold Bar restaurant, adjoining Young's hotel, at the cor-ner of Main and Second streets.

Irving P. McComb, who was the agent of the relief committee, after the big Seattle fire in 1889, and who has been serving a sentence of five years in the Walla Walla penitentiary for frauds in cotion with his effice, was released last

Friday. The dry kiln of D. H. McCan's shinele mill, at New Whatcom, was blown down last Friday. The building contained about 1,000,000 shingles, which were set affoat and washed ashore and now line the beach for several blocks. An engine that was stored in the kiln is at the bottom of the bay, while the building, piling and shingles were washed inland about 10 rods from the spot where the building originally stood.

Two years ago the United States Investor, of Boston, offered three pri-aggregating \$1000, for the three best says upon the citles of the United States having the best advantages for future greatness. All told 767 replies were re-ceived. Last week the award was made. The essay for which the first prize of \$500 was awarded was written upon Ta-coma. The writer was F. R. Wall, one of the telegraph editors of The Oregonian. Mr. Wall has received a personal letter from the editor of the Investor, notifying him of his good luck.

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

She-I'm sorry I married you. He-You orht to be. You cut som of a mighty nice husband.-Life. "Here comes your old enemy, the ma-

'Jug or shotgan?'-Atlanta Constitution, Mother-Why, Marie, what's the mat-er? Marie (sobbing)-Nothing-mother→ nly-my-bloomers - bag-at-the-knees. Exchange. Sparrow-How nice and warm this tele-

be a prizefight or a football game somewhere.-Puck. Tammany's arithmetic, as brought down

to date: Addition, division and silence; subtraction, investigation, incarceration. Chicago Tribune.

"Who is the author of the phrase, 'make haste slowly'?" "I don't know. It was probably somebody who was engineering a contract to build a new postoffice."—

Washington Star. "There's a train of thought passing through my nead at this moment," said the lecturer. "I thought you talked as if you had wheels in your head," murmured

you had wheels in your he the dissatisfied listener,-Harper's Bazar. "If I had your voice," said the ventriloquist, apostrophizing the donkey whose braying in a neighboring alley had waked him out of a sound sleep at 3 A. M., "I'd throw it back at you, you long-eared

east!"-Chicago Tribune.
As the train drew up at a country station on the South Eastern railway, a pleasant-looking gentleman stepped out on the platform, and, inhaling the fresh enthusiastically observed to the guard: "Isn't this invigorating?" "No, sir; it's 'Caterham,' " replied the guard.-

Bais 600 Feet Beneath the Surface, I find the following remarkable story in a copy of the Centerville (Ia.) Citizen, for April, 1888: "From a depth of nearly 60) feet down into the boweis of the earth the workmen of the city, artesian well on Thursday tapped a nest of bats and drew about 25 of them to the surface alive and kicking. They were very large and seemingly well fed, and had every apsearance of being of the common gray ariety of that species. The question is ow did they get so far down into the

Some Brief Epitaphs. The following are among the brief and The following are among the durious epitaphs seen in European cemeteries: At Worcester, England, the slab erected over a departed auctioneer is inscribed with a single word, "Gone." At Scribed with a single word, "Gone." At Sussex the initials and date of the death of the deceased are followed by two words, "He Was." On the monument of Charles the Great of Germany the brief inscrip-tion is "Caralo Magno." The most re-markable is at Cane Hill cemetery, Bei-fast, Ireland, where the inscription says: "Left till called for."