# The Gregonian

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### DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 15 - 8 P. M. - Maxim temperature, 40; minimum temperature, 54; height of river at 11 A. M., 15A; change in the past 24 hours, -6.1; precipitation testay, 6.00; precipitation from September 1, 1964 (set season), to date 18.78; average, 22.18; deficiency, 5.19; number hours of sunshine Monday, 5.00; possible number, other. WEATHER STROPSIS.

There is tonight a monster storm centre the Partile ocean off Euroka, Cal. At Euough porth to came precipitation goe. Heavy guies prevail on the count.

WEATHER PORFICASTS. Purecasts made at Portland for the 24 hour ending at midnight January 16: Nor Oregon, Washington and Idaho - Pair weather and cooler; fresh to brisk east to north th easterly gales on the coust, tland.-Phir weather und couler, with fresh northerly winds. B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

#### EAST SIDE WATER.

Expenditure of money for pumping water for the East Side ought to be stopped at once. The cost is nearly \$1000 a month, and Bull Run water is running to waste. The East Side could he supplied at once from the reservoir at Mount Tabor

It rests with the common council of the city. The water committee offers to turn water into the pipes on the East Bide at once, if the common council will turn over to it the control of the East Side pipe system. Of course, if the water committee supplies the water. it must have control of the pipes and collect the revenue. It has no legal power to assume the bonds of \$250,000 sued for the water and light service of the East Side before consolidation; but those bonds, by consolidation, be came the bonds of the whole city, and the common council has power to levy a tax upon all the property of the con solidated city to meet the obligations accruing upon them.

The water committee has expended a large amount of money in preparation for a supply of water for the East Side It has done this with an eye to the future; yet it has no legal power to assume the bonds issued by other authority than its own. As the law now stands, there is but one thing that can he done, if the East Side is to have Bull Run water, namely, the surrender by the mayor and common council to the water committee of the East Side pipe system. Bull Run water can be turned into the pipes of the East Side within an hour, and nearly \$1000 a month can

be saved to the taxpayers of the city The common council ought to act at its meeting today. There is no excuse for throwing this money away. The rater is here, and is running to waste. The water committee cannot legally assume the bonds, but the city is responsible for them, and the council has legal power, and the legal in its hands alone, to levy the tax necessary for payof Interest. This tax will not fall on the East Side alone, but on all the property of the city. It is a wrong to the city to waste money in pumping water from the East Side wells while Bull Run water, to the extent of millions of galions a day, is running to waste. The common council is the only body that has legal authority to act in this emergency. It ought to act today.

### AN ANTI-REPUBLICAN ISSUE.

It is the right of any republican : be a candidate for the United State senate. But every man who asks the suffrage of his party should stand on his party's principles. The effort to force the election of a United States senator by introduction of the free-sil-Ner Issue is contrary to the principles and purposes of the republican party which, as a national organization never has declared for free comage o silver nor ever will, but, on the hand, has always opposed it, and when in power has always refused to grant it

If there is any one thing the republican party never will consent to, it is debasement of money. In all ways during many years it has resolutely op base-money schemes. money is one of its cardinal principles and they who do not support sound money, the best money, have no to wear its livery or to carry its flux

So, while it was and is the right o any republican to be a candidate for the United States senate, or for any ofnce whatever that his party has to be stow, it is his duty to stand on republican ground. If he seeks to intro sluce a fulse or unauthorized issue, h should be rejected. Mr. Dolph, as a candidate for the senate, stands on re publican ground, while his opponents are making their canvass on an issue directly antagonistic to the history principles and purposes of the repub lican party. They make a demand moreover, that no party can grant Had not the opposition to Mr. Dolph zuised a false issue to beat him, an issu pregnant with danger to the republicen party and to the country, there would have been scarcely a contest in the election of a senator at this time.

At Chicago yesterday a sensation was produced by an exposure made by the Evening Post, of that city, of the schemes and crimes of so-called press associations, through the manager one of them, to get the news of the Associated Press before its publication. The yearly cost of the Associated Press dispatches is \$1,250,000, and to se cure portions of this news the piratival organizations have resorted to all sorts of devices of clipping cable dis patches from early editions and rewrit ing them to give them the appearance of originality and tapping wires leased by the Associated Press for its partic plar service. In order to catch thes news thieves, two of the best-known de tective agencies in the country were employed. The device was adopted of reviving and recasting a lot of old news dispatches, printed in Chicago from eight to twenty years ago, and of putting them on the wire which was believed to be manipulated. This wire that market. There must be a quaranwas "cut out" just outside Chicago, tine wall reared against the introducand another used for the regular report.

The trup worked perfectly. The Evening Post exposes the whole business, gives the names of the thieves, and shows forth the fraudulent and crim inal methods of those who profess to give news through unrecognized press associations. It is a heavy blow to fake newspapers, of which the Pacific coast has its full share.

#### AN ECONOMIC SOLUTION.

There is interesting evidence, in cer-tain changes in industrial operations commercial exchanges and personal habits in the United States, that large contribution to solution of the slive oblem will be made by increased us of silver in the arts. This is the eco nomic solution of all problems of over production. Excess in production of any article of consumption causes de pression of price. This causes increased consumption, by bringing the article within reach of many who could no afford it before, and the excess soon is taken up

When the overproduction was acciiental and due to temporary causes only, the price goes back to the old figure as soon as consumption over-takes production. This is commonly the case with food products, which are destroyed and disappear in the process of consumption. When it is due to permanent reduction of cost of consumption by cheapening of processes, use of the article is permanently enlarged and the price remains low, though the excess soon disappears and the entire product is consumed. When the artiele in question is an indestructible mineral, which can be stored indefinitely, the adjustment may take some ime, but it is sure to be made in the end. Economy abhors an unconsumed

surplus. This generation has seen a large eco large and sudden yield of the South African fields, taken up by increased consumption due to lower price of all but the finest stones, which retain a rarity value. Now it begins to see a greater conomic excess of silver, due to cheap ening of productive processes and enhanced by reduced monetary demand, which has depressed the price more than half in twenty years, taken up in the same way. In both these cases, since the articles are indestructible and do not disappear with consumption, like food, the reduced price and increased consumption are likely to be permanent.

Evidence of increased use of silver in the arts is to be found in all the shops and in the homes of most persons of moderate means. Time was when silver plate for table use, except for a few small and cherished articles, was confined to the homes of the rich. Invention of electroplating, while it served to increase use of silver, probably did so less in reality than in appearance since it enabled the poor and the tasteless rich to replace a little plate with a quantity of cheap and showy shan Probably during the reign of electroplate, silver has been even less common on the table than before. Since the fall of price, consumption of real plate has increased enormously. Cost of mate rial has fallen off half and that of the plainer and more standard finished ar ticles about one-third. This alone should double the consumption of real silver plate, by bringing it within the reach of twice as many persons.

Moreover, infinite new uses have bee found for silver since the fall of price Persons who still regard it as a precious metal are tempted to buy articles of personal adornment made of it and offered for a price that seems trifling It enters also into manufacture of thousands of articles of personal use, lik pen-knives, utensils of women's work, and, above all, articles of the toilet Time was when silver-backed brushe were rarer than diamonds in middle class houses. Now nearly every woman thinks she must have them, and smaller articles of solid silver are scattered on

every toilet table. Increased use of silver for these purposes is enormous, and it must extend all over the world In time this sume the excess hoarded by speculators and governments that have aban doned use of silver as money. This will tend to restore the natural balance of production and consumption. Though it will not restore the old price, still it will give some stability and perma nence to the price which shall prevail when the balance is established.

### AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

The publication of the excellent and practical report of the state board of horticulture, coming at the same time that preparations are being made to en tertain many of the leading pomologists f the United States, should draw special attention to the fruit industry and to the things necessary to promote it. While it would be of great value to th fruit interests of the state to impress favorably these many specialists, who will soon be with us, and there is no question that they will be so impressed t would be of tar more practical valu to give heed to the recommendation of this board in its report. Our firs attention should be directed to the production of good fruit. When this i done there will be found a market for it. Possibly the most benefit to be d rived from the expected visit will be the warning these men will be certain to give us to guard our orchards agains the introduction of diseases and pests They have seen the havor created by them elsewhere, and can give advice that is valuable on this subject. They must and will say the same things that are so well said in this report but coming from strangers, and men so high in the pomological world, will no doubt make a deeper impres With the San Jose scale, the woodly aphis. the codlin moth, th apple rot and half a dozen other posts and diseases already in our orchards and still others threatening to invade the, it is of more importance to the state to pursue sanitary measures in the orchard than to exploit market for fruit that may not be fit to ship to them when found. It is only a few years since such a thing as a bad apple was difficult to find in Oregon, and now the difficulty is to find a good on This is through no deterioration of the soil or change of the climate, but solely because we have permitted pests to b introduced and to multiply, until the now possess the state. Through the same neglect and because of the same insufficient legislation, still other pests

and discuses threaten to make their appearance daily. Two things are necessary to enable Oregon to produce a quality of fruit such as will command a distant market. and such as she already has sent to that market. There must be a quaran-tine wall reared against the introduc-tion into the state of infected fruit.

1871 to 1874. During the greater part
of his active life he was a practicing
make good, is taxed to its full espacity,
physician, and was noted for his judgthe botter will go up with a bounce. And

eral purification of our orchards, large and smail. To do either of these re quires that ample authority be lodged In some individual or board whose special duty it shall be to exercise it. There must be authority to keep out dangerous importations, to seize and condemn infected fruit or stock wherever found, to compel owners of ourseries, orchards, single trees fruit to give them proper remedial treatment, and even, in an emergency, or when remedial measures ordered are ot performed, absolutely to destroy the infected objects. Heroin treatmen of this matter is the only one that will accomplish the object of creating a great fruit industry in Oregon, from which a great annual revenue may be derived. If our visitors do nothing more than impress this truth upon us so that we will act upon it, they will amply repay us for all the courtesies We extend them. If, also, as they car tainly will, they help to make our fruit better known abroad and widen the market for it, they will more than are us. The most cordial wel ome should be extended to them.

RAILING AT THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Mr. Sidney Dell complains that the great newspapers of the United States do not join him in denouncing the Rothschilds for "confiscating one-half the property of this country through the gold standard," and he is grieved to his own. The great newspapers, he says, reproachfully, "are dumb slaves of the most gigantic money power of rient of actual facts as to the world's values, and have no thought of making nomic surplus of diamonds, due to the a windmill tilt against them. Even if our country do now find it is not so rich as it supposed itself, that is a consequence often witnessed, both in cases of communities and individuals. It happens with special frequency in new and undeveloped localities, and among coples carried away by excess of spec ulation. And even if gold has appreciated throughout the world, what are we going to do about it? It is Mr. Dell's favorite assertion that the Rothschilds have confiscated thirty billions of our property. He finds it as easy to say billions as millions or thousands Undoubtedly the Rothschilds are a great power in the financial world, but what are we going to do about that? Make reprisal by war upon the countries that harbor them? It is the impression of our great newspapers and of all persons of well-balanced judgment that we of the United States will have to accept, willy-nilly, the world's valuations of gold, wheat, silver, wool, otton and all other commodities, and that if all Rothschilds were to drop out of existence the conditions would still be the same. Mr. Dell, as a silver man, has presented one single fact that has value-not that the fact is an original liscovery, but because he is the ilver man who admits freely that free colnage of silver would give us the silver standard of money. What he says more than this the world could spare without loss. If we go to the silver standard we shall not hurt the Rothschilds, but ourselves. We may debase our own money, but cannot debase

> The actual occasion of the French ninisterial crists that caused the resignation of President Casimir-Perier is nsignificant, yet the event marks an important step in constitutional development. It appears that the cabinet submitted to the council of state a question as to the duration of the govrament's guarantee of interest on certain railroad bonds. The decision of the council, which should have been final under the constitution, was called into question by the national assembly which claimed the right to decide this question for itself and condemned the cabinet for submitting it. This is much as if our own congress should question decision of the supreme court upo an administrative question. The coun cil of state is a quasi-judicial body in herited from the empire. It is appointed by the president and its function is to advise the government in matters o administration, though it has lost the ontrol over legislation it exercised under the empire. The refusal of the naional assembly to accept its decision n this case is a step in the evolution of complete parliamentary government that is, of assumption of executive as well as legislative authority by the national assembly-which has been go ing on ever since the republic was es tablished in France. The crisis proba bly will end in destruction of what re mains of the authority of the council of state and in establishment of complete authority of the chamber and reduction of the president and cabinet to the same absolute dependence upon the will of the majority in the assembly as the British parliament exercises over the administrative there, the monarch ing reduced to a mere figurehead. This the natural and inevitable develop-

nent of a government organized on the parliamentary model. It is all very well for the legislatur of Oregon to appoint a lot of commit ees to wander over the statehouse and the city of Salem and go through the rm of examining official accounts and state institutions; but it must not send a committee junketing about the state at public expense and it must not make these committees the vehicle of a lot of useless \$1-a-day clerks; but probably a few of the more important standing committees of both houses require the services of trained cierks; but probably ne-fourth of the usual number an sointed would do all the real work and not be overtaxed. Many committees need no clerk at all, and none except the enrolling committee needs more than one. These perfunctory special ommittees need clerks least of all and ne should be allowed them. Appointnents to others should be strictly limted and scrutinized. The multiplica tion of clerks, of all sorts and sexes has been a biennial scandal. It is time

Dr. Wilson Bowiby, who died yes erday at Forest Grove, was a man of character, ability and power. He was a native of New Jersey, came from Indiana to Oregon in 1852, and settled in Washington county, where he had lived ever since, except during a brief period at Portland. He was during many years a member alternately house or the other of the legislature of Oregon, was a presidential elector on the Grant-Celfax ticket in 1888, and was collector of internal revenue from 1871 to 1874. During the greater part

Bowiby was a man whose presence would have been felt as a powerful force in any community. During forty years he was the leading citizen of Washington county. Till within the last few years be took an active interest in politics, and was a very able and impressive speaker. Latterly he has lived in retirement at his old home in Forest Grove. His life was one of the most useful, and justly will be among the most memorable, of the pic neers of Oregon.

There is another reminder, in the death of Stephen F. Chadwick, that the men of distinction who belonged to the early era of Oregon are passing away. Mr. Chadwick was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the state of Oregon; later, he was secretary of state, and for two years was acting governor. Though not in the highest rank of the men who made Oregon, he was a very considerable and even a conspicuous figure. He ame to Oregon about 1850, was a native of Connecticut, and his ancestry runs far back into the early history of New England

Work on the Indian appropriation bill was finished a few days ago by the house committee on Indian affairs. Its total is about \$200,000 below the estimates, it being held that provisions are cheaper than formerly, and, as most of the self-supporting inhabitants find that only the small dailies and of the United States are forced to praccountry weeklies raise their voices with tice unusual economy in their current expenses, the Indians should share the same conditions. The idea that a benenciary should economize is new; the history." The great newspapers are idea that he must economize is start-not quixotic. They have some judgling. It is time for the Paupers' Right Society to take alarm.

The most pitiable feature of the dire destitution that exists in certain districts of Nebraska is the suffering which it imposes on a large number of children. Huddling in fireless homes without sufficient food, clad in scant, unchildly rags, these pinched, helpless victims of poverty and misfortune con stitute a striking object lesson of misery. No better use could possibly be made of the first quarterly installment of the foreign missionary fund for the current year than to advance it for the relief of these children.

The attempt to run a newspaper on the co-operative plan, recently instituted in Spokane, has failed, and the daily Times, the bantling of the scheme perished from lack of sustenance Briefly, it starved to death. It is a doubtful experiment at any time to at tempt to create and supply a demand in the newspaper field, and doubly so when business is slack and people are not indulging in superfluities.

It was an excellent idea, suggested by Representative Paxton, that the general appropriation bill should be reported at least one week prior to ad ournment. This requirement will en able its features to be scanned closely. One of the greatest of the abuses o our legislative work has arisen from huddling the business of the appropria tions right at the end of the session

Why should committees to wall through the state prison, insane asylum and so forth, spend \$5 a day each for clerk? There is nothing to do but write a report, and the chairman of such committee probably can write. If he can't, it is not worth \$5 a day to the state to interpret his lucubrations through a typewriter. This pest of clerks must be abated.

It is not necessary to send a legis lative committee to Astoria and Cascades to see what work has been done The country knows already all that a committee could tell it, and the money would better be saved.

It is by no means too late for the re gents of the state university to recall McEircy's appointment. It was a mistake; the appointment was unfit, it was not necessary, and the error should be atorial question. corrected.

The sundry civil bill, completed by the house committee yesterday, carries \$100,000 more for the Portland custom house, enough, with the \$500,000 already appropriated, to make a decent build-

The ways and means committee will report Wilson's bill to repeal the sugar differential. It will pass the house, but the senate will smother it.

#### INHALATION, NOT INSPIRATION. And Vet It Is Common Sense Abou Silver.

Princylle Review, are fully aware that what we do: now about silver would make volum Yet, out of all this silver conglomerated literature that is going the rounds nowa-days, we are gradually coming into the ssesion of a few pointers-a few sin ments that might be classed as rud mentary knowledge on this subject. We have taken in this primary knowledge by inhalution, not inspiration. It is so com mon nowadays to become inspired upon this subject, that we have been waiting patiently our turn, but as yet the spell is not upon us; and, had we not come in posession of a meager knowledge of this ubject by inhalation, would till yet be in atter darkness.

Some time since we took into our sys

tem the following pointer, and hereby give t to the world as a correct principle, to wit: Some honestly believe we have al the coined silver in this government at the present ratio our gold will carry. Some think not. The latter has every right to call the former a "gold-bug" and a "piu tocrat," that the former has to call the latter a fool. This is one feature of the subject upon which we have made up ou mind. Next there is a principle in natura philosophy, bearing upon this subject that we took on when quite young, as fol weight, put it into one pan of well-hal anced pair of scales, put 16 pounds of but ter in the other pan, and the scales will not balance. If they balance there is something wrong with the scales. Any one who claims a well-regulated pair of scales would balance under such circui stances has a wheel loose in his head. The only way under heaven to make the butte only way under neaven to make the butter balance with the weight is to put something representing weight in the pan with has never held political office. He has been the butter, say a government flat "promising to pay" either more butter, or more than butter is worth. You may stand there and howl "gold-bug," "plutocrat" and the like throughout eternity, and nothing but more butter, or its equivalent, will make the scales balance. As before stated, this was considered a cardinal principle in natural philosophy when we were quitoung, and so far as we know, has nev-een successfully refuted. Then, it natu ally follows, that so long as the govern mental supply of butter, or its equiva-lent, hold out, that 16 pounds of butte can be made to do the duty of 32 pounds

the flat won't help it, because it has lost the power to make its promise good-i weight. It is the opinion of all our lead ing financiers, our bankers, our chants, together with our preside ongress, that this government was an proaching the danger line. Silver was no only plenty and cheap, but growing more plentiful and cheaper. As wise men, what could those in control of our national af-fairs do under the circumstances but cal a halt, and give nature a chance to cure itself? We will keep on breathing, and if at any time we take in our system any thing that will give any light upon this subject, we will make it known to our readers. There's no chance for an inspir ation in our case; we have given that up

#### ARGUNENTS FROM CLATSOP.

A Citizen of Astoria Shows Why Mr Dolph Should Be Senator. ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 14.-(To the Edtor.)-It is too late now for itor.—It is too late now for me at least to enter into a discussion of the question of who should be elected United States senator by the legislative assembly which

senator by the legislative assembly which convenes next week.

It appears plain to me, however, that if we consider the wants of the people and of the whole country, as indicates by the election in Oregon last June and confirmed emphatically by the subsequent elections all over our vast country, then it is the duty of our legislature to elect senator whose actions, sentiments iews and opinions are in complete ac ord with the announced views, principles romises, and platforms so emphaticali adorsed by so large a majority of the electors at the aforesaid elections. Such indorsement was not made haste or without due consideration, as

was the case in their indorsement of the free trade and free silver platforms at he November elections of 1892. On the contrary, the voters had in the recent elections of 1894, a year, or two years of hitter experience of the mistake hey made in November, 1892. That experience was and is of such a characte so personal and convincing to many and most of the voters that there is no prob ability of their changing their mind-

within the next six years at least.

Then the condition of affairs, of business, both in Oregon and all over the ountry, has been and continues to such that every sensible man, it seems to me, will, or ought to admit that what is needed now to restore confidence of moneyed men and of managers of money-fur nishing institutions, and thence all kinds of legitimate business, is the application national legislation of the well-known and outspoken views of Hon. J. N. Dolph on tariff, sound money, internal improve-ments. Nicaraguan cansi and other im-

portant matters. No other man in Oregon can be named low who has the needed experience, na-ional reputation and ability to help retore the normal condition of manufacture tures, trade, commerce and business gen-erally so much as can be done by Mr.

From his acts as our agent in the United States senate heretofore, we know he will be our faithful and efficient advocate in the future. W. W. PARKER.

### FROM HARNEY COUNTY.

The General Demand for Economical Administration. BURNS, Or., Jan. H.—(To the Editor.)— Now that the legislature is in session, the scople hope you will continue to urge that "economy shall be the watchword

It seems that hard times is the cause of the inauguration of many schemes to draw money from the public treasury. One little scheme has come under our own observation here. The county court of Harney county allowed the assessor \$100 out of the county funds as expense money while attending the assessors' conven-tion, and the only service he did the county was to vote for a higher salary for

The sheriff of Harney county attended late sheriffs' convention, and it is ierstood that he contemplates asking for \$100 as expense money. We are no advised as to whether or not the county courts of other counties have been so lavish with their public money. The general feling is this county is this

the several county officers accepted their offices understandingly, knowing what seir compensation would be, thereby en tering into a contract with the pe and it would be just as legal for the legis-lature to reduce their salaries as it would be to increase them.

The people here fully agree with Th lan-"Let economy be the watch-Republicans being so largely in the ascendency, the party will be held re-

sponsible for legislation. Our people do not believe that the silver should cut any A. W. WATERS.

### PORTLAND AND THE STATE.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15 .- (To the Editor.) find the following in the Roseburg Review of the 10th inst.;
"Sunday's Oregonian says Dun's Mercan-tile agency yesterday received a dispatch

from the San Francisco Merchants' tective Association, to the effect that the sociation had garnished the insurance Chrisman Bros., of Silver Lake. This is the unfortunate firm which was burne out in the terrible holocaust Christman eve. The insurance amounts to \$250. The Chrismans have ample means with which to pay all their debts. They have written a letter to a wholesale firm in this city explaining that their delay in set-tling their accounts is unavoidable. All their time has been taken up in attendig to the dead and wounded in the stricken town. The Portland creditors are lenjent with the firm, and have offered them every assistance. One local jobber has written to them that they can order from

him to any extent."

The foregoing shows where the true friends of the interior can be found; and similar cases might be multiplied by scores. Portland has a direct interest in the welfare of every business firm in th state, and every business firm should have an equal interest in Portland's prosperity The abuse which Pertland has r from many portions of the state is undeserved. The legislature now sion please take notice. G. H. H.

#### PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT Miss Lenora F. O'Connor, of Louisville,

Ky., has been admitted to practice in the ce courts of that city. J. S. Coxey, the populist leader, has removed from Massillon, O., to Philadelphia, The change of home, Mr. Coxey says, is made in the interest of his family from an educational point of view.

Horace Chilton, of Tyler, Tex., who is to ceed Senator Coke, is not yet 40 years of age. He is a well-built man with a hearing at once dignified and kindly. Though not an orator, he is a master of a imple and lucid style. The Bayard Taylor memorial library,

oon to be erected at Kennett Square, Pa ontain many articles co the life and work of Bayard Taylor, in luding a file of "The Phoenixville Pioner," his first newspaper venture. John M. Thurston, Mr. Manderson's suc

essor as senator from Nebraska, is a naone of the legal advisers of the Union Pacific railroad since 1879, and general solic iter for the road since 1888. Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, a sister of the

wife of Abraham Lincoln, has been pos-nistress at Elizabethtown, Ky., sinc 1881. Her term will expire January 9 notwithstanding the department is officially udvised that the administration of her office is Al, an effort is making to retire

"The Village of Falls of Schuylkill," says the Philadelphia Record, "has more historic names connected with it than peo-ple of this day imagine. Before the Revo-lution, John Dickinson, author of the once famous 'Farmer's Letters,' and the battle ry of the war. Taxation without repre-

ington encamped at that place during the war. Robert Morris had mills for making glassware at West Falls, opposite Mifflin mansion, in 1790, and Thomas Jefferson was connected with Hagner's mills, when cotton-spinning machinery was used in the manufacture of candle-wicks—a great industry in those days. Dr. Smith, the firs provost of the university of Pennsylvania resided there for many years, and Joseph Neff, pupil of the celebrated Pestalozzi, established the first kindergarten in the United States at Falls of Schuylkill in

Hamilton Fish, speaker of the New York assembly, is a very pleasing man socially. He married a daughter of Judge Mann, of Troy, N. Y., a very handsome woman. Miss Mann was one of the belles of Troy, who with Misa Price, afterward Mrs. Hamersly and later the Duchess of Marlhorough, and Miss Griswold, who marrier Walter Webb, formed a trio of handsome women that Troy society famous.

#### DUTY OF LANDLORDS.

#### A Sensation Second Only to Tha

Created by Lexow. New York has had a sensation ut for the excitement caused by the startling revelations before the Lexon committee would have attracted national attention, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Inspectors of the board of health reported that a number of the tenement-houses owned by the Trinity corporation are dilapidated, fifthy, and has a scandalously unsanitary condition. The president of the heard of health supple mented the report of the inspectors with a statement showing that the death rate in the Trinity tenements is \$5 per cent higher than the general death rate in the

Although the Trinity corporation own ome modern apartment-houses, its tenments are mainly tumble-down structure which have been repaired and altered without proper regard for modern sand tary requirements. The corporation is n more responsible than many other land lords in thus making old buildings contribute toward the payment of taxes or property that is far too valuable to be covered by rookeries, but the mercenary management of its tenements is con-trary to the rpirit which should actuate a corporation of its character, and for that reason Trinity has been pilloried b the New York public. Dr. Parkhurs intimates that when the Lexow business is well off his hands he may turn his at tention to the Trinity tenements.

This flurry over the mercenary methods of a great church corporation wil for a time concentrate public thought upon the subject of the duty of landlords toward their 'enants and the public, and the power of the health authorities t of buildings that are leased for tenemen purposes to keep their buildings in good sanitary condition. It would be expensive to put plumbing systems into old tene-ment-houses, but sanitation is more im-peratively necessary in crowded tenement districts than in the sparsely-peopled setions of cities; and it is illogical to con pel the owners of new buildings to put i the latest plumbing appliances while the owners of rookeries are permitted to lease tenements which have the crudest of san-

itary systems. If the Trinity tenements are improved in a sanitary way, the rents may have to be raised. This would be considered a hardship by the tenants, many of whom would doubtless prefer to have things remain as they are. But New York can not afford to permit such threatening ditions to exist. Tenement districts be come plague spots when the public health declines, and epidemics are bred in the poisoned atmosphere of crowded tenements.

## THE PAMIR QUESTION.

Its Settlement Carries With It Con cessions to England. Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin

The brief announcement of the settlement of the "Pamir question" appears appeared in the foreign dispatches a few days ago. In connection with the ani nt it was stated that the terms of the settlement contemplate large concessi to the claims of Great Britain.

The Pamirs consist of a number of bleak plateaus and shadow valleys about 3,000 feet above the sea level, between Chinese Turkestan, Russian Turkestan and Afghanistan. They are sometimes called "The Roof of the World." Although they were inhabited only by roaming bands of Khirgiz robbers, they have for been the hiefly between Russia and England. they are practically the gateway to In-dia, toward which country the Russians have been moving with the sureness of

in 1864 Prince Gortschakoff issued a liplomatic circular to allay English alarm liplomatic circular to allay English alarm stating that the Russian empire had beer brought in contact with half-savage nomad people in Central Asia and declar-ing the purpose of Russla to exercise a certain ascendancy over the nomads in the interest of the security of the froutier and the commercial relations of the empire. The Russians have supported this declaration by exerting themselves to civilize Central Asia. They have built roads and established industries, and have thus shown what can be accomplished by irm government. The adjustment of the Pamir difficultie

removes the danger of war between Russia and England in that direction, and shows that Russia is sincere in the pur pose declared by Prince Gortschakoff years ago. It is also new evidence of the peaceful and progressive disposition of the young exar. The new ruler of Russi appreciates the importance of maintain ing peace in Central Asia and thus insur-ing a continuation of the development of a region which is now contributing largely to the Russian food supply. He is wis enough to see that with the passing years England is becoming more able to make a winning fight for her Indian posses-sions, and is therefore probably well pleased to remove all possible cause of war in the direction of India. As an example of what England could do in the way of moving troops in the event of war in India, it is stated that fast steamers which have just been placed on the In dian route can make the run from Eng land to India by the Suez route in 17 or 1 days. This would enable reinforcemen from England to move toward the Indian within three weeks after laration of war.

### RETRENCHMENT.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 15 .- (To the Ed or.)-I have been much interested lately in your articles in favor of retrenchment and reform. They are timely. There are many jobs and sinecures that should be done away with, but I think the demand by some for reducing appropriations for state schools is unwarranted. Economy is demanded and needed everywhere, and if there is extravagance in the schools it should be stopped. However, I think there are lines in which retrenchment is much more needed. The useless rail-road commission, the appropriation for the militia in large part, the adjutant-gen-eral's office, the attorney-general's office and all needless commissions should be abolished. These are ways to save public money. But education should not be dis couraged, as it is all the more needed in these hard and degenerate tin JAMES D. BAKER.

### A Graceful Salesman

A natent-medicine salesman, who deal in an iron tonic, exhibited a small bar of iron in Happy Camp, Cal., last week, and declared he had made it from blood taken from his arm after-driking 17 bottles of his preparation. The miners all said they never saw such a heavy man walk Span-ish so gracefully as the salesman did after spinning his yarn.

#### NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Oregon.

The ladies of Pendleton natted 1155 30 on the charity ball given last week. Mrs. O. S. Boardman, of Mitchell, landady of the Boardman botel, died last

Eunon Commons, aged 74 years, who has

resided on the Nestucca since 1890, died. Mrs. Lennox, an old Yreks pioneer, died

at her home on the Upper Klamath, Jan tary 6, aged 72 years. Monroe has a fine mill site, and good water-power, and wants a flour

will give a bonus of Koo Colonel Wallace Baldwin, commandant of the Soldiers' Home, is convalencing from a serious illness of neveral weeks'

There is active opposition in Astoria to a roject by Portland men to convert the Stuttz theater into a beer hall and ert garden. The rabbit drives in Lake county con

tinue to be made at the rate of two per week. The total of dead rabbits now

Captain C. Graham, of Company A, at eburg, has been elected junior major of the Second regiment, O. N. G., vice G. O. Yoran, elected colonel.

Frank King, the young man who was accidentally shot while hunting deer in Coos county recently, by Mr. Lawhorn, died last week at Marshfield. Suit has been brought at Salem by Ladd Bush against the Salem Motor Rail-

way Company, to foreclose a mortgage for \$10.162 22 upon the Marmugaide addition to Klamath Falls had a "pants club" or

ganized by a strange tailor named Otto Pielenz, six months ago. It still has the lub, but the tailor has gone elsewhere. The pants are nowhere Ray McKinsey, a 14-year-old boy, working for Mr. John Waters, of Moster, was per-haps fatally gored by a helfer while feed-ing her in the stable Saturday. She thrust

her born through the boy's neck, near the jugular vein. Dr. Morgan, of Hood Riv-er, happened to be near at hand and took the boy to Hood River, where everything possible was done for him.

The stage to Lakeview was held up last week near Bly by a panther. The horses topped in the dense timber and refused o move even when urged. They snorted nd began to back. The driver thought he was about to be robbed, but soon was about to be robbed, but soon de-seried a mountain lion in the road. He had nothing to shoot with, but began browing snowballs at the brute and finally drove him away.

#### Washington.

Fourteen-inch ice is being harvested at Elleusburgh.

The ladies of North Yakima have- organized for charitable purposes Frank B. Cole has been elected presient of the Tacoma Press Club. It took the town marshal and a Winhester rifle to sent the new mayor of

Mrs. Timothy Cosgriff, wife of a plomeer of Tacoma, fell dead at her home in that city Monday. The Puget Sound Poultry Club's first

show has opened at Scattle with more than 400 entries. Olivar Allard, a Walla Walla piomee years, died in that city Monday, aged 67.

It cost Wm. Hayes, of Dayton, \$23 16 ine and costs to abuse a Chinaman and otherwise enjoy himself. An Aberdeen paper says the superintend-

ent of the railroad work being done at that place can not get men enough, The Seattle board of aldermen and house of delegates have passed an ordinance closing up the side entrances to saloons. Wheat is being hauled into Garfield at

the rate of from five to fifteen tons a day. The price has been raised from 26 to 27 Captain F. R. Reed, of the North Yak-

ma cavalry ima cavalry troop, has been slected major of the batalilon, vice Ashton, promoted brigadier-general.

The capacity of the Roche harbor lime vorks, on San Juan island, is 1500 barrels per day. There is enough marble there to last a thousand years. Ben. E. Snipes, the Ellensburgh banker

and stockman, has confessed judgment at Seattle to \$30,000 on promissory notes in favor of the Merchants' National bank, Mrs. L. Crawford, of Aberdeen, drew the lucky number in the raffle for a house and lot donated to the railroad subsidy. Four hundred tickets were sold at \$150 each. L. E. Kellogg has sold the Wenatchee

dvance, founded by him three years ago. He was also a founder of the Colfax Gasetie, Cheney Tribune, and Big Bend Enterprise. Mitchel Jasous, the recently-made Arab

an husband of the Tacoma woman who walked off the cars near Ashland, and was killed, has filed a petition stating that he is the only heir-at-law, asking for an administrator and alleging the estate to be worth \$100,000.

Friday night Mattie V. Linde, a young lady of Snohomish, while gathering mess on the beach near Seattle, fell into the water, striking her head upon a log and becoming unconscious. This was a 4:20 in the afternoon. Seven hours later she regained consciousness and found herself bruised and scratched; lying on the beach, with the rain beating down upon her. She lay in that helpless con-dition until 6 o'clock the next morning, when she was discovered by two fisheren, taken to their cabln and restored

#### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS A man is known by the company he reuses to keep .- Galveston News.

Spacer-What can I say in this obituary of Lusher, the bartender? Liner-Work in something about his "having a smile for everybody."-Truth.

Mr. Viveur-Did you see many old ruins while you were traveling? Mile. Frivole—Oh, yes, many! Why, one of them wanted to marry me!—Tid-Bits. "Don't you think that Snobkins' manners are very affected?" "No. What makes them really objectionable is that hey're natural."—Washington Star.

We're told that Annie Laurie's voice Was always sweet and low, And if her hats were just that style, We'd love her well, we know -Inter Ocean.

Mrs. Longwed-Have you any idea what s meant by the fires of love, dear? Long-red-Er-those the husband builds the first three months after marriage, I supse.-Buffalo Courier. Now, Johnnie hastens off to skute,

With warnings to take care, But strikes an airhote, and instead He takes the golden stair.

—Inter Ocean.

He-You said before we were married hat I could sit around with my coat off and smoke when I pleased. She-Yes: but you don't please when you sit around with your cost off and smoke.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

### THE LAW OF 1853.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15 .- (To the Editor.)correspondent in your paper some time ago said the legal tender quality of silver was changed in 1553 to 55 or less, and that silver coinage was then limited. I think he is mistaken, as the silver dollar was full legal tender until 1873, when it was discontinued and thus demonstrated. Would you please explain the so-called law of 1827.

1. P. SIMPSON.

The coinage law of 1853 did not affect the silver dellar. It merely reduced the amount of silver in the fractional coins, so that they should not be melted and sold for bullion, the silver in these coins being previously worth more than their face.