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BAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Feb. 10, 8 P. M .- Maximus height of river at 11 A. M., 3.0; change in past 24 hours, 0.4; total precipitation today, none; total precipitation from September 1, 1894 (wot date, 19.64; average, 20.22; de-58; hours of sunshine Saturday, a number, 10.08.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS. Rain is failing in California through the in fluences of a storm, which appears to be cer-tral off the Oregon coast, since the baromete is reading lower at Boseburg than at other places. There is an area of high barometr panet. Here is an area of high parometric pressure prevailing east of the Cascades. The barometer is also reading quite high over Washington. This condition of herometric pressure will likely impede the northerly more-ment of a storm on the coast. High winds oc-curred off the Washington coast. WEATHER FORECASTS.

its made at Portland for the 24 hou oding at midnight February 11: For Washington and Idaho-Fair weather as alightly cooler, with brisk to high northern winds, and northeasterly gales on the coast.

For Oregon-Pair weather, except snow or rain in the southwestern portions, and slightly cooler, with fresh easterly winds.

For Portland-Pair weather and slightly cooler, with fresh to brisk easterly winds.

B. B. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11

DR. WHITMAN.

The movement on foot to raise an en dowment fund of \$200,000 for Whitman college, at Walla Walla, as a lasting monument to the memory of Dr. Marcus Whitman, gives promise of success and has aroused widespread interest in Whitman and his career, Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, subscribed \$50,000 on the condition that \$150,000 more be Walla Walla citizens subscribed \$50,000 of this, and the Congre gational ministers of Chicago have undertaken to raise the remainder among the churches of their denomination Their plan is to request ministers to preach a sermon on Whitman and his work March 10, each in his own church. and to take up a collection for the endowment fund. It is thought the matter will be taken up generally and the fund be raised in a single day. The bones of Dr. Whitman and his noble wife, both martyrs to their missionary zeal, have lain under a grassy mound near Walla Walla for almost half a century without a monument to mark the spot. A number of years ago a nument association was organized, but enough money could not be raised to erect a suitable stone. The endowment of the college bearing his name and located within a few miles of the scene of his missionary labors is the most enduring monument he could

The place Dr. Marcus Whitman shall permanently occupy in Oregon history has not yet been determined, though half a century has passed since his death. The thoughtless, and even reckless, real of some of his associates, the bitter jealousies and antagonisms between the missionaries of various dethe fact that the company had a leaning toward the Catholics, though ostensibly based upon the company's natural objection to an American government for Oregon, raised a controversy over Whitman that raged fiercely for years and even now is likely to burst into flame with slight encouragement. From this conflict Whitman has suffered, though it has been the means of bringing out more evidence about him and his career than of any other ploneer of Oregon. When this factional control versy shall have been buried with the contestants, the evidence elucidated through it will fix Dr. Whitman perin the front rank of those through whose sacrifices and deeds Oregon became a sovereign state of the

Dr. Whitman was an educated gentleman, a man of great force of character and resolution. He was not the first missionary to cross the continent Oregon, but his was the first mission established among the great bunchgrass hills of the interior. There is no doubt that he looked forward to the final acquisition of this region by the United States, that he recognized in an full a measure as he could in its then undeveloped condition the richness of its natural resources and the error of the opinion he knew to prevail that it was worthless. That he was influenced these ideas, in connection with a desire to represent the true situation to the missionary board as to rival missions, in deciding to undertake his remarkable winter journey in 1842, there is little doubt; but the story about his controversy with an enthusiastic Briton at Fort Walla Walla, the report of his interviews with Daniel Webster and President Tyler, and his assembling of the large emigrant train of 1843, are fic titious. It seems to be settled that he visited Washington while East, but whom he saw or what he said no mar has ever testified to having been told by Whitman himself.

In the organizing of the provisional government that and the few following years, Whitman took no part, as he cer tainly would have done had he played the role ascribed to him later by his former missionary associates, but remained at his mission and attended to the details of managing it. Each year, as new immigrants from the East arrived at his place, on their way to the walley, he gave them a warm welcome During all this time the rivalry between the Protestant and Catholic missions was becoming sharper, and the latter were rapidly gaining the strongest hold upon the Indians, who were becoming prejudiced against the Protestants be cause they were Americans and encour aged other Americans to come and welomed them when they arrived. The

to the whites, at last country brought the culmination, and the horrible massacre of November 20, 1847, was perpetrated and the faithful missionary, his noble wife and eleven others

There is enough in this without adding fictitious dramatic scenes, and purses and performances never hinted at by him, to show that Whitman was a self-sacrificing Christian missionary, a patriotic American, a man of noble purposes and intrepid in the performance of what he deemed to be his duty, and one who improved fully all opportunities that came to him to win Oregon for his native land. As a missionary the Congregational church should honor him, as a patriot every loyal American should do the same and as a laborious and helpful pioneer of Oregon he should have his name inscribed among the first on the roll of honor of the state. This is the position time will eventually give him.

WHAT MARTIAL LAW MEANS.

Whenever any locality in the United States is threatened with domestic violence, there is apt to be much flippant or contemptuous talk about martial law. It is nearly thirty years since martial law has prevailed in any part of the United States, and this generation has a very inadequate conception of what it means. In theory, it is the suspension of all civil law, the removal of all constitutional restraint. In practice, it is the enthronement of force the substitution of a trained soldier's will for all the familiar machinery of courts and juries, sheriffs and marshals, governors and legislatures. When General Miles advised Governor Altgeld and Mayor Hopkins that, if order were not soon restored by use of police and militia, he would put the city of Chicago under martial law, what he threatened was the temporary replacement of their administrative authority and that of the state and federal courts with the unrestrained power of his own will, limited only by the superior authority of Grover Cleveland, not as president, but as commander-in-chief of the army

Frederick Remington, who is a high authority on military matters and has seen, as a newspaper correspondent, most of the street riots of the last year, has a very suggestive paper in the last Harper's Weekly, written in the style of the "Battle of Dorking," in which he describes an imaginary strike riot in Chicago, which went a step farther than that of last summer and exacted application of the stern but effective cure whose mere threat by General Miles sufficed to rouse the civil authorities to a sense of their duty. It purports to be written by a military attached to headquarters and describes so many of the events of one night of martial law as a single active participant may be reasonably supposed to

The mob had reached a point where

the civil authorities were wholly paralyzed, the police beaten back at every point, and the militia either held back by a Pennoyer or too weak to cope with the situation. The city was wholly at mercy of the mob, which was wholly under control of the anarchist element and a night of riot and arson and plunder was coming on. The general at headquarters declared martial law and threw troops into the city, infantry, cavalry and field artillery. A procla mation commanded all peaceable persons to keep off the streets, close do and windows and remain in their houses after 7 o'clock. The night opened with skirmishing between outposts of troops and the rloters, sometimes on the streets, sometimes firing from windows of buildings, as in Brooklyn; culminated in the clearing of a depot building, filled with rioters and defended with dynnmite bombs, by a charge as desperate as any into the bloody angle of the nominations, and the violent hatred of Wilderness; and ended with a merciless the Hudson's Bay company by a class sweeping of the residence streets of of early settlers, growing chiefly out of brigands who were looting private

It is only important to recite a few episodes, narrated with military exactness, to discover what is involved in a proceeding like this. There was no parleving, no notice to disperse, none of the familiar tutoyment between civil authority and rioters. Notice had been given by proclamation and every peron on the street was treated as a publie enemy. Shrappel cleared the streets ahead of the troops as they made their way from point to point, and survivors were gathered up for the drumhead court-martial in the morning. Rifle volleys raked every building from which a shot was fired. When dynamite bomb dropped from the window of a high building annihilated an advance guard, the main body coming up rained bullets in all the windows while they made a breach with artillery, filled the elevator shaft with inflammables taken from a and begin work among the Indians of near-by drug store, and burned building and inmates. In the residence district. looters taken red-handed were marched out with a file of riflemen and shot on the sidewalk. Cavalry ranged the boulevards after midnight, with the order 'no prisoners," and left the asphalt dotted with good anarchists, and sharpshooting infuntry potted running loot ers like hares in the gray of dawn. In the morning prisoners were rounded up before drumhead court-martials, shot by hundreds, corded up on flat-cars and wheeled away to the suburbs for burial. From sunset to sunrise, the job was done and order restored. One night of

martial law was enough for Chicago. This narrative of imaginary events singularly vivid and scientifically accurate in a military sense, enforces two instructive lessons: the irresistible po tency and straightforward action of civil trammels, and the tremendous effectiveness of modern weapons, which makes a mob of thousands as chaff be fore a single company of troops. It is mighty illustration of the reserve force of organized society.

It cannot be improper to say, since Governor Lord is so persistently voted for in the balloting for senator, that there is a reason, over and above all reasons hitherto given, why the thought of sending him to the senate should not be entertained. It is a delicate thing, indeed, to speak of one's physical defects, and it never can be allowable except in a case where public interests are concerned. Governor Lord is unfortunate in being unable to hear. This fact would disqualify him for useful service in the senate. He could not know what was going on in the debates, how to take advantage of opportunity for statement or reply; and only with difficulty can a personal conver-

dians, alleged by the disaffected ones this is no disqualification, or but a In selection of public servants, it is proper to consider a thing of this kind. A ship would not be entrusted to a blind master, nor an army to a commander deficient in the sense of sight or hearing. Mr. Lord can serve the people of Oregon well as governor; he could not serve them as They recognized his fitness for the one place, but could not possibly recognize it for the other. The Oregonian has been unwilling to say this, but the persistency with which the governor is voted for appears to call for it.

SALMON CLOSE SEASONS.

It is gratifying to learn that the memers of the joint fish committee of the legislature have expressed a determination to bring in a bill based upon their own ideas of what is right and necessary to be done, after they have made as careful study of the subject as is possible in the limited time allowed them. It is to be regretted that circumstances prevented them from taking hold of this matter earlier in the session, for representatives of conflicting interests are working upon them as strongly as possible, and it may be that they may in this way reseive wrong impressions there will not e time enough to remove. One such wrong move has already

en made, the agreement to amend the Steiwer bill so as to begin the fall close eason August 10, instead of ten days Commissioner McDonald and Fish and Game Protector McGuire both commend that the close season be gin August 1, for the very sound reason that the run of fish in large numbers generally ceases before August 10, and t is necessary that greater numbers e permitted to go up to spawn. It is ouite natural, in the selfishness characteristic of human nature, that the can ers, having their establishments in good running condition, should want to ontinue packing as long as the fish are unning in sufficient numbers to make t pay them to do so; but the commitee should pay no attention whatever to their preferences in this matter, or to those of any other class of persons, it they run counter to what seems for the good of the salmon industry as a whole. That more fish must go to the spawn

ng grounds is undeniable, that the fall ish are the only ones that may, under the conditions prevailing, be depended upon seems almost as certain, and tha the only way more can be secured is to begin the close season earlier, before the heavy run of salmon is over, is equally apparent. The committee should place the opening date back again to August 1 and keep it there. Having done this, it would make assur ance doubly sure if it would extend the close season to the middle of October One of the things the most strongly nsisted upon by Commissioner McDon ald is the better protection of the salmon from slaughter or interruption during the spawning season, and as this is not entirely over by the first of October, the protection should continue later. No one would be seriously nconvenienced by it, at least not to the extent of the benefit to be derived by the industry as a whole, while the catching of salmon before they have an opportunity to spawn, a practice now very common, would be stopped.

A controversy about the value of the spring close season has arisen. The-oretically, it is desirable, and is so declared by Professor Jordan, Commissioner McDonald and others. McDonald, in his report to congress, in view of the fact that the run of salmon prior to the middle of April Is very light, mends that the season be extended to the first of May. He also recognizes the fact that fish entering the river early do not proceed up the stream with the speed and directness of the later ones, and that those April fish the gillnet men and traps are foridden to catch fall a prey to the wheels its bill. The desire of the wheel proprietors to catch in the spring the fish that should go up to spawn should no more be gratified than that of the lower river canners to catch the August fish that should be permitted to propagate. If there is to be a spring season at all, it should be arranged as recommended by Commissioner McDonald. The spring season is but a theory, and may, perhaps, be of no practical utility, because of the long open season that intervenes before the spawning time, but f it is to be maintained upon theory, the full theory should be adopted and two weeks allowed the salmon to get up the river before the wheels are given a chance to catch them.

The passage by the house of repre entatives on Friday of house bill No 64 produced a flutter among members of the school-land ring. The definite object of this bill is to take out of th hands of this ring, which has been operating in lieu lands these many ears, upwards of 250,000 acres of land falling to the state of Oregon within the Cascade forest reserve. This bill should pass the senate. It will break up a system of traffic, speculation and jobbery which has been going on for many years, greatly to the enrichment of greedy operators and their agents.

Men who now deny the authority of caucus, of conventions and nominations, are likely to be in distress in 1896-7, when they want to invoke and enforce this authority in behalf of Senator Mitchell and Representatives Hermann and Ellis. If these men and their friends think they can afford to ignore the usages of party now, and the obligations of caucus, they will very surely get a view of the other side of the question, with the back-action results of their conduct, sooner than they will

The right solution of the bridge ques tion at Portland would be the acquisition of the Morrison-street bridge by the city, or the construction of a bridge at Stark street, with the requirement that small tolls be paid on vehicles at all bridges and ferries, allowing foot passengers to cross free. Then all parts of the city would be served alike, all would be on equality, and there would be a moderate and stendy revenue to

help pay the charges. Oregon can send no new man to the senate who will be able at once to take the position in that body which Mr. Dolph has won. This is not saying that Mr. Dolph is the only man who ha ability to serve the state. But, under the usages of the senate, it will take any new man many years to command establishment of a rival mission on the sation be carried on with him. For the position that Senator Dolph occu-Umatilla, and sickness among the In-

the circumstances should again be pro to be caused by Whitman in order to slight hindrance; but it would be a sad pitious and exceptional. It would not kill off the Indians and give their and irremediable defect in a senator. be possible at this time to send to the senate any man who could do as much for Oregon as Mr. Dolph is in position to do.

During the month of January \$17,660,-00 worth of dry goods were through New York, against \$8,970,000 last year. Low tariff helps, in one direction. We are patronizing the for-eigner, even if the native laboring man is compelled to appeal to charity for support.

We shall probably hear no more of the assertion that there shall be no charter amendments and no reduction of taxation. This narrow, factional effort has exhausted itself. The Multnomah delegation will now go forward with its effort to enforce economical measures.

Small minds have learned that there can be a disinterested citizen, a man of public spirit, by whom hospitality can be extended to public officials, without a thought beyond promotion of the public interest, or regard for the public

The Oregonian is the only general newspaper of the Northwest. It is the only newspaper that publishes a full news report of the world, and a full news report of these Northwestern states. No other journal covers every day the whole field of news.

One of the chief motives that has held up the senatorial election is the purpose of officials, state and local, to defeat the pledges of the republican party in the matter of limiting salaries and cutting down official expenses.

DOLPH THE BEST MAN.

The Man Who Could Do the Most

Service Should Be Elected. PORTLAND, Feb. 18.—(To the Editor.)

-If John N. Dolph be not the best man
to send to the United States senate, then
he should not be sent there, regardless of what may be the preferences of The Oregonian or any one else. Senator Dolph has no patent upon the office. If, how ver, upon the other hand, he can, at this present juncture, render the state greater service than any other, should not the state return him with as little delay as possible, and thus save further unnecessary expense? And do not both state patriotism and state pride suggest, if it does not demand, that democrats, popu-lists and republicans sink all party differnces and personal prejudices, and unite

That Oregon's enviable position in the councils (beyond that of any other new state) is due, in a large measure, to Senator Dolph's representation, few, I think, will deny; neither will it, I think, be denied that her liberal recogniion at the hands of the general government, in the shape of appropriations, far ahead of that of any other new state, or of any other state of twice her age and nportance, is mainly attributable to Senator Dolph's efforts. And if this be so, is it not a question for Gregon to weigh se-riously whether it be wise at this time-whether she can now afford to change an sperienced for an inexperienced an in the senate, when so much affect-ig her interests is at stake? Understand experienced ie. I am not for Dolph as against any other candidate unless he can do the state more good than any other. But we must bear in mind that Oregon is a new state, that she has large and urgent requirenents, and that she cannot afford to ments, and that she cannot afford to wait just now to educate new men, ad mitting their mental ability to be superior to that of Mr. De'ph. She can better afford to make clange, I think, later on, when there is not so much pending affecting her interests. It is a saying of Mr. Lincoln's, that it is not a good plan to swap horses while crossing a plan to swap horses while crossing a stream, and is not this applicable to our own case today? It is said that Mr. Dolph is a cold man; admit it—admit that he is an icicle—what is that to me if he can serve me better than any other? We all have our peculiarities and failings. So far as I have been able to learn, his claimed coldness of character is not due to indifference or to assumption; it is said to be natural with him, and if so it is a peculiarity for which he is not responsi-ble, more than is that of a man who is in May. He therefore recommends that the season remain closed for wheels two weeks later, until May 15. This is a neature the committee has omitted from people is of very trivial concern, and hardly worthy of consideration in so im-portant a matter as that of selecting a senator to represent Oregon in the na-tion's highest council chamber. We should rise above these petty trifles. It is also said that he is opposed to the free coin-age of silver. Allow that he is, what has this to do with Oregon? Oregon is not a diver state: she has few silver mines. But allow that she had, it is a debatable question whether free coinage would be best for the whole country, and if not, Oregon would not be so selfish, I think, as to ask for herself what would not be for the best interests of all the states-for the nation at large.

ROOTHBY'S POSITION.

An Explanatory Letter That Does Not Explain.

The following correspondence has passed etween Representative J. S. Boothby, at Salem, and W. W. Smead, at Heppner Mr. W. W. Smead, Hepner, Or.: I see in The Oregonian of the 6th inst. an inquiry from you regarding a man by the name of Uren. I would inform you that know of no such a man, but that the person you refer to no doubt is Mr. John Bourne. He is the republican chairman of the Bimetallic League, with headquar-ters at Portland. This republican league believes that the government should coin all the silver-the free coinage of silver Mr. Bourne and myself have had a good deal of correspondence upon this subject, I holding to the coinage of the American product. Mr. Bourne finally wanted me to meet him in Portland on my way to Salem, to settle a disputed point on the silver question. It had nothing to do with the senatorial question, so I have given you the direct information. You have misrepresented my position on the money question, as stated by myself before the unty convention, and throughout Mor-w county, that I believe in the single gold standard, and would vote for Dolph deny in toto the whole statement J. S. BOOTHBY.

Hon. J. S. Boothby, Salem, Or.: Yours of the 6th inst at hand, and contents noted. In reply I will say that if you have been misrepresented in a single par-ticular by me, it has been because your statements and actions were such that could be construed in different ways through the campaign you talked for gold money, silver money and paper oney, but you wanted a gold dollar be hind it all. Don't you remember such statements? I can find 100 ember making this county that would be willing to make affidavit to hearing you make such statenents.
The first inkling we had of any change

n your views was in The Oregonian, it which you were reported to have said that you were for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 15 to 1, and Tongue for United States senator No denial having been made by you, I felt justified in calling the attention of the people to the fact that you had be-

trayed the trust reposed in you by the re-publican party of Morrow county. As to my object in the inquiry about Uren, I had been informed that you were orresponding with him, and that he was very anxious to see you, as stated in The Oregonian, and thought that perhaps that

hing to do with your change, as you tated in your letter in reply to Mr. Mallory that you had been studying question lately and had changed mind within the past two months. studying this one has said that you ever promised to vote for Dolph, but your statements dur-ing the campaign led the people to be-lieve that you would support Dolph or ome one who was in sympathy with his

views on this at Another thing that the republicans don't ike is your bolting the caucus no By what mode of reasoning do you justify yourself in thus making the rep an party an object of ridicule for the populist and democratic parties?

There is no man greater than the prin ciples of the party he is supposed to represent. Every man who was elected to either house of the legislature was elected by the people with the full understanding that there was to be elected by their rotes a United States senator, and that whoever received a majority of the votes of the senators and representatives of his party in cancus would be the party nomines. I again ask, By what mode of reasoning do you justify yourself in not upporting the man who received the majority in the republican caucus? This botting business split the republican party of Morrow county once, as you well know, and now it looks as if the party was to suffer because a minority are de-termined to rule the majority. Will you be kind enough to explain this bolting ouslness more fully to the people of Oregon? W. W. SMEAD.

SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH. A Visit to the Noted Institution at Vancouver.

"What is that light? A star, a signal to guide over boats, or what?" I said to my Vancouver friend as we crossed the Co-lumbia river a little after dark one evenng a few days ago.
"Neither," was the answer I received, Though it might be called a star to three classes of children—the deaf, the blind and the feeble-minded; for it is the tower light of Washington's great insti-

tution for these children. A grand insti-

tution it is, too; but I will take you up in the morning and let you see and judge

for yourself." "But is tomorrow visiting day?" "That is not known there. The doors are thrown hospitably open at any house from one Monday morning until the

next." Accordingly the next morning my friend and I started, thoroughly enjoying the mile and a half walk through the garrison, and gradually up the gently sloping hill until, reaching the top, we stood at the entrance of the main building where the deaf and blind are educated. Here we stopped, looking at the beautiful scene stretched out before us. At our feet rolled the mighty Columbia; in the distance towered Mount Hood, with its snowcapped summit contrasting with the green of the woods on our left. And I thought, "Could a more fitting spot have been chosen to awaken beauty (an education in

these to awaken oeaty (an elucation in itself) in a deaf child's soul than this?"

Here their eyes (their sole dependence) gaze always on a scene that must lift them to a higher plane.

It was early, therefore we were taken through the building before school was called. Although it was but \$130, the whole house was scrupulously clean; the called. Although it was but 5:30, the whole house was scrupulously clean; the result of systematic division of labor, showing plainly the careful thought and painstaking care of Mr. and Mrs. Watson, It is hard to direct a little family of five or six, but the executive ability shown in ordering a household of 133 children and employes, and having ev-erything move with the regularity of a weil-regulated clock, is certainly very great. Each pupil has his or her little work to do, and none any burdensome amount. Even the tot of 6 has a chair to kesp spotlessly clean. Into the homelike, handsomely finished dining-room, the well-ventilated dormitories, spotless in their whiteness, the many playrooms full of bright, happy faces, and not one missing, for none are sick, we went. This is to these children a home, as the affection and love with which they everywhere greeted Mr. and Mrs. Watson clearly demonstrated, and we saw that in these kindly surroundings they forget they are less fortunate than other children, and are perfectly happy. It is now 9. We go to the large ascembly-room, with its handsome stained-glass windows, and watch the morning exercises, conducted in the sign language, a beautiful mode of expressing thought and full of meaning ven to a stranger, There were also hymns, signed by the deaf and sung by the blind, and as I sat listening and look-ing, I felt very thankful that it had been put into the hearts of our people and en to give these children advantwith ignorance, full with the light of education, and forming of these many bys and girls useful and intelligent cit-

We first visited the primary nent, which is in charge of Mrs. Watson, and it was most interesting. The tact in their management is wonderful, and as I watched I saw that Mrs. Watson accomplishes it all through love, for she is the idol of each little heart. Their progress is also marvelous-consider, they come to her last September without knowledge of a single word with which to express their ideas; now they are writ-ing sentences, and have a vocabulary of all the words necessary to express their childish thoughts and wishes.

From here we were shown through four successive rooms, each grading higher until the head class is far in our common high school course. Everywhere is the work well done, showing careful planning and supervision. The blind are in a room by themselves, and the work here is very fascinating, for the fingers fly over the raised points or letters, enabling them to read as rapidly as the seeing person; their faces brighten when given a math-ematical problem, and their dissected map makes it possible for them to locate place called for with great quickness After seeing the classroom we were given some very good music. Music is to the blind what scenery is to the deaf.

The morning was far spent, so we hastily went through the printing office, where that trade is taught and the school paper printed; then through the large otless kitchen, stopping to see the elecric dynamo, and on to the shops, where our or five useful trades are taught to the boys. The girls learn fancy work and

Mr. Watson kindly took us to the reeble-minded department, a haif mile distant. We found here the same happy faces, the same care over everything, and same homelikeness as was in the ther building. The children were at dinner in their pleasant dlning-rooms, par-taking of a well-cooked, wholesome meal, and it was blessed to see the cloudless lives these little ones led, although their ninds are in such darkness.

I left thinking this is an ideal school,

of which the state may well be proud, and also that the children, parents and people re fortunate in securing such a director Mr. Watson; for he and Mrs. Watson ive all their time, thought and heart to this great trust, and it is through their parnest effort and influence that the school has attained its present standing, and is justly noted throughout the state or the economic management and for the home, as well as the fine educaonal advantages it gives to each chi-nder its roof, A VISITOR. child inder its roof,

The Salary Bill Should Pass. PORTLAND, Feb. 10 .- (To the Editor.)

he newspapers should stand by Senators McGinn and Simon in the fight to lessen the burden of taxation upon the people by the introduction and championship of the bill to salary the offices of district attorney and justice of the peace. It is not strange that Mr. Hume would make a stubborn fight to evade a lawmaking that would save the taxpayers thousands of good hard dollars, that otherwise would find their way into his pocket and those of the petty officials about his office and our interests in a United States senutor all the way back from Denver to New that of the justice of the peace. Under in this light. G. P. GRIFFIN. York."-New York Weekly,

sperous conditions we might be it ed to submit to this injustice, but n now, when every dollar counts to the man whose taxes assume alarming pro-portions. Every landholder, widows in-cluded, is taxed to swell the enormous fees of the district attorney's office and that of the justice of the peace, and it seems one of the most commendable acts entered during the present legislature. PROPERTY-HOLDER.

EMPLOYING COUNTY PRISONERS.

Scheme Theoretically Good, but Not Practical in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10 .- (To the Editor.)noticed the other day that one of our sgislators (whose name I did not get) has atroduced a bill to provide for counties employing convicts of the state penitenemploying convicts of the state pentien-tiary. It occurred to me that he might have gone further and looked after coun-ty jail prisoners as well. I do not want to be antagonistic to the rightful claims of laboring men, but it does seem to me that if roads are opened, and old roads that if roads are opened, and old are improved, much farming country be made available to poor men, and be a blessing instead of a curse to the laboring men. It is simply impos-sible for counties to improve their sible roads fast enough with the amounts of money at their disposal each year, and there is no good reason whatever why a large number of idle men should be kept in the county jull without anything to do. I trust the legislator will consider this, and in order to get it before him and the public for discussion and perhaps action I have roughly sketched my ideas in the form of a bill, which is intended to be as simple as possible, so as to accomplish the object sought:

An act to provide for the employment of male prisoners committed to county jails for imprisonment, after conviction of mis-

demeanors. Be it enacted by the legislative assembly

of the state of Oregon: Section 1. Every male prisoner ears of age and over, who shall here after be legally imprisoned in any county jail upon conviction of a misdemeanor, shall be liable to and shall be required to perform manual labor upon the public roads of the county where he is imprison-ed, not to exceed 19 hours for each day of his imprisonment, Sundays and legal he days excepted; and such manual labor to be so performed shall in all cases taken and be deemed to be included in a part of all judgments bereafter given

or made directing the imprisonment of such persons in a county jail. Section 2. The county court of each ounty, or the judge thereof, is hereby empowered and it is its or his duty to make orders and to prescribe proper rules and regulations consistent with economy and the safe guarding of such prisoners; for the employment of all prisoners re-ferred to in the preceding section upon the public roads of the county where they are imprisoned, and at such places as may be deemed for the best interests of the county; and such court or judge also authorized at the expense of the county, to provide for the transporting, guarding of such prisoners, and also to establish and maintain camps for them whenever the distance from the county jail to the place of employment is so great that it is cheaper to do so than to return the prisoners each day; also, to purchase such tools and impler secessary to carrying out the work or such public roads.

Section 3. The sheriff of each county is hereby required and it is his duty to faithfully observe and carry out all the orders, rules and regulations of the county cour or the county judge of his county made or given for the employment of prisoners in his charge as herein provided.

Section 4. No prisoner liable to employ ment as herein provided shall be exemp therefrom except by reason of physical disability, and such disability must be satisfactorily proven before the county court or the judge thereof in the county where the prisoner is imprisoned, before his exemption shall be ordered, which shall be only by order of the said county court or judge thereof. ROBERT C. WRIGHT.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's individual contributions to charity annually aggregate a very large sum. She is a most unostentatious giver, and many of her deeds of benevolence are said to be done anonymously.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

One of the most noteworthy contractors of Boston, is Mary D. Henry Cram. She is Boston born and bred, and is a young woman of charming personality. She is a member of the Professional Woman's League, of that city.

Miss Crabtree, otherwise Lotta, the eves effervescent and perrenial, is passing the winter in Cieopatra's land, and is much benefited by her prolonged rest. She is aid not to have any definite idea when he will return to the stage.

Deacon White, of Wall-street fame, of the old North Carolina Quaker stock, and has been in New York making and losing millions since 1863. His great point is his tenacity of purpose and of not car-ing whether he is the under dog or not.

George Inness sometimes worked 15 hours a day with his brush. He usually stood as he painted, and he worked as the humor seized him on the dozen or more canyases in his studio, going from one to another with paleite and maul-

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, president of the Woman's National Suffrage Association, Springfield, O., with her husband, has left for the holy land in pursuance of a mar-riage agreement to take a big trip an-nually, with a view of seeing the whole civilized world before dying.

John Scott, for the last 18 years general solicitor for the Pennsylvania railroad resigned on account of failing health, Feb uary 1. Mr. Scott is 70 years of age and has been continuously in the service of the Pennsylvania company since 1857, with the exception of six years in the United

Dr. Loomis' will, disposing of \$1,000,000 s an illustration of the large fortune rolled up by physicians who achiev prominence as specialists in New York This fortune was made in the main dur ing the last ten years, and its size would indicate that the rumor which places the income of many of the New York crack loctors at \$60,000 to \$75,000 a year is not far out of the way.

A new and unexpected influence in French art is reported to be growing up in Paris. It is that of the poet-painters of England. Parisian artists have begun to regard with great respect "the poetic and imaginative strain" underlying the work of men like Burne-Jones, Watts and Rossetti. One of Watt's renderings of "Love and Life" hangs now in the Luxembourg, and near it are drawings by Burne-Jones and Leighton. All of them receive marked attention, and the more thoughtful men of France see in them qualities that will alone redeem their art from the reproach of "realism gone to seed." In the meantime the most brilliant pictures, perhaps, of the whole museum are by Americans, the "Portrait of My Mother," by Whistler, and Sargent's "Carmencita." Students crowd to see them, and to try to penetrate the mystery of their execution

A Suggestion. EUGENE, Or., Feb. 5 .- (To the Editor.)

-Knowing, as we all do, that in all leg-islative bodies the old saying, "I will scratch your back and you scratch mine," prevails, can Oregon afford to have two silver senators in Washington? With two silver men in congress, would we not be better off if we had one gold man in get tired of him?—New York Weekly. the senate from Oregon, even if he was a democrat, than two silver senators? I never voted a democratic ticket in my life

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon Cattle are being purchased in Wallows

unty for the Montana ranges. The fire departments of Eastern Oregon and Washington cities are making arrangements for a tournament.

A subscription is being taken in Per ton for a fund for the pension and relief n of the fire department. Eight hundred ounces of gold bullion, valued at \$15,000, from the Virtue mine,

were deposited at the bank in Baker City Friday. Professor Thomas Condon has gone to

Salem to impress upon the legislature that the state should have a board of nineralogy. The first number of the Rainier Review

has been issued. It is an eight-page patwork is good. A driving association is being organized at Eugene, with the object of improving the county roads and building a macad-amized road to Merasis Park.

Frank Jordan, of Talent, who was shot in the leg by his brother while hunting. has had an operation performed for blood poisoning, and the leg may have

amputated. The citizens of Lebanon are on a striks against the electric light and water comarink no more water until the company,

repeals some objectionable regulations The schoolhouse in Mabel precinct, about II miles northeast of Eug destroyed by fire some time Thursday night. It is supposed the fire caught from a defective flue, or the stove, as he young people that evening had been in the room up to 10 o'clock rehearsing for

an entertainment. The loss on the build-ing, school books, etc., will amount probably to \$500 or \$600. At a special meeting of the stockholders of Butte Creek Agricultural Association held at Marquam Saturday last, it was decided not to hold a fair this season. For nine consecutive years the associa-tion has been successful with meetings, but this year it was decided that it would be better not to hold a meeting at all than to have an unsuccessful fair on apcount of the general stagnation of bus-

iness with the farmers Washington.

The Everett Sentinel has given up the A Presbyterian church is being erected

at Westport. Judge J. A. Griswold died at Montesano last week.

The mysterious dog poisoning at Gol-lendale still goes on.

The coast survey steamer Hassler is surveying Tacoma harbor. It is estimated that 75,000 hogs are being fattened upon wheat in Whitman county. The South Bend city council has re

pealed the ordinance closing saloons on Sunday. Walla Walla's leading business has incorporated as the Schwabacher Company.

Codd Brothers will drive 1,500,000 feet of ogs down the Palouse river to Colfax The second trial of J. K. Edmiston, the

Walla Walla tanker, will occur at North Yakima Tuesday.

Whitman college is anticipating a suc-essful school year. The football team is in fine condition.

The Tacoma Whist Club beat the Seat-tle Whist Club by % points in a series of games at Seattle Saturday night. John W. Pratt has disposed of the Seattle Press-Times to L. E. Nickels, late

business manager of the defunct Telegraph. A second shipment of a cargo of \$60,000 feet of lumber to Hawaii has been

rom Port Angeles. It is for the Honolulu railroad. Spohomish-Everett county-seat The

fight has reached the stage of mutils of records and efforts to influence judge in private. An ordinance has been introduced into the Tacoma city council, granting righ of way for the long-talked-of electri-

road between Taccma and Seattle. A police edict against fallen wemen and vagrants has been put in force at Spokane, and the ance noisy districts occupied by them are now as quiet as other portions of the city.

of Quinault, went elk hunting one day last week. They succeeded in killing two elk, and were preparing to return home when the canoe was wrecked. They lost two guns, about 300 pounds of meat, and a cance.

O. L. Higley, C. H. Pealer and Al Pruce

A young man was driven away Starbuck last week by an anony threatening letter, purporting to be from an organization of citizens. It is now al-leged to have come from a man who owed him money, and took this means to save a few dellars.

A boy, who had run away from his home at Colfax, was arrested by the marshal of Dayton last week. The father showed his caliber by relegraphing the marshal to put the boy in jail until he arrived. The marshal took him to his

own house instead. It has been decided that Hoyt, who murdered a fellow convict at the Walla Walla penitentiary, can be tried for the rime without having first to be p r his previous offense. He will be tried in April, and if convict will be the executioner. and if convicted, the warden

At Puyallup Thursday evening, a dis-charged cook entered the hotel, attacked the proprietor with a steel, giving him a severe cut in the face, and then amused Pimnelf by throwing dishes of vegetables, eggs and beefsteak at the walls and cellng. He was finally put out, and locked the calaboose. During the night he roke out, climbed the fence, fell to the ground and broke his leg. He has not yet learned to appreciate the humor of the episode, or to figure out his profits.

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Microbes in the kiss, you say? Right you are, my boy.
Little germs of purest bliss,
Bacilli of joy!—Harper's Bazaar.

He-I'm sure I don't know what to say o him. She-Just say, "Mr. Norris, I cant to marry your daughter," and then apa will say the rest,-Life. "I offer thee," exclaimed the prince in

the story, "my crown. Wilt share with me?" The beautiful maiden smi "Sure thing," she answered.
shouldn't I? They are wearing
styles in everthing."—Town Topics.

Ah, cruel, though fair one, my hopes you betrayed;
At the play just behind you I sat;
More generous treatment you must have displayed.
Had your heart been as large as your hat.—Washington Star. "My love for thee is like a ring," he cried; "It hath no end?" And then, in accents

"And mine for thee," the maiden fair "Is like a ring-for it bath no beginning!"

-New York Herald.

Little Dick-Mamma was readin' some-thing about a heroine. Wat's a heroine Little Dot-I don't know 'xactly, but I guess it's a girl w'at puts out the light an' then gets into bed wifout pullin' her feet in quick.-Street & Smith's Good

Modern Maid-I wish some affvice. Old

Lady-Certainly, my dear. What is it? Modern Maid-Shall I marry a man whose tastes are the opposite of mine, and quar rel with him? or shall I marry a mar ne, and Indian Chief (to prisoner)-You say you

"And you have a title?" "Yea." (I am 62 years old), but never believed in you are unmarried?" "Yes." "Well, I putting all my eggs in one basket, or, as a farmer sowing all wheat, I look at run the gauntlet of American heirsseen