The Gregonian

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.-8 P. M.-Maximur emperature, 35; minimum temperature, 34 eight of steer at 11 A. M., 2.8; change in the past 24 hours, -0.7; pre-lightation today, T.; pre-lightation from September 1, 1894 (wet season), to date, 18.64; average, 10.46; deficiency, 10.82; number hours of satisfaine Sanday, 8.41; possible number, 10:15.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

It is evident, from a rice of the birometer is california and a decided fall over Washington that the storm on the coast is moving north ward. Heavy rain fell in California during the past 24 hours. Heavy rain also fell in So western Oregon, which likely indicates that heavy show fell and is fulling in the Shiklyous. thow or rain will fikely fail generally in Ore con and Washington during the succeeding D

WEATHER PORECASTS. Porecasts made at Portland for the 24 hour pding at midnight Petruary 12:

For Eastern Oregon, Washington and North en Idaho-Snow and warmer, with brisk t high southerly winds; gales on the coast Snow or rain and waru with brisk to high southerly winds; gales or

te coast. For Southern Idaho—Fair weather and warm For Portland-Show or rain and warmer, with R. S. PAGUE, Local Personst Official.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

COIN AND GOLD.

It has been proven by the event that It is not necessary that congress should authorize an issue of "gold bonds," in order to get gold from Europe. The reason is that gold is the actual money. the recognized standard; that gold passes in the transaction, and it is not doubted that gold will be repaid. Bonds issued under the resumption act are necessarily gold bonds, because the money standard at the time of the passage of that act was gold, and gold was the only coin authorized to be issued by the mints-except, of course the subsidiary coins that could be used only in small transactions

It is understood that this is the reason why Reed insisted so strenuously that it was quite sufficient that the bonds should be "payable in coin." Gold would be understood, gold would be received and gold would be paid back. It would be a gold transaction throughout, and could be no other hence it was needless to get into a wrangle over the effort to express in terms what already existed in fact. For such effort would only provoke : controversy and struggle with the sliwer men, and if it should carry, it would make the status of the bonds no more secure, because the gold standard actually exists, and will be maintained, in any event.

This is sound reasoning, no doubt and yet the question remains whether we do not owe it to ourselves, in view of the constant effort to force the coun Try to the silver basis to declare in unequivocal terms of law that these great transactions are on the gold ba-sis, that maintenance of the gold standard is the policy of the country, and thereby add the force of such a declaration to the remedies necessary for the ere of the Ulmelan and dalues mythical impossibility called "double standard."

The Oregonian has received a long letter in reply to Dr. Locke's sermo on Thomas Paine. The letter has ability and vigor, but it is written hastily with blunt pencil, on sheets furnished for brief messages by the Western Union Telegraph Company; and The Oregonian is compelled to say that it cannot hundle matter written in such form, and in so hasty and slovenly a manner. Before the editor could send such matter to the compositors be would be compelled to rewrite it, for their time could not be consumed in eleciphering, arranging and punctuating it; nor does the editor want to spend time in editing the matter, and oney in employing a typewriter to put it in legible form. When one writes for the press he should use fair paper. and put his matter in just the form is which he would have it appear in print. It is not too much to require this of those persons who write on historical and literary topics. Those who do not attempt to write on such topics, but merely offer statements as to facts of events under their own observation, cannot be held to this rule. But surely the writer who attempts to deal with problems of literature, history and philosophy should be expected to put his work in careful form before he offers it to the press.

To The Oregonian it seems of little importance whether Thomas Paine had improper relations with another man't or not, though doubtless he had; of little importance whether he was an excessive drinker or not, though doubt less he was. Any inquiry as to Paine is, to The Oregonian, a question of very different kind. Paine was an agitator, an innovator, useful, in a way for his time, yet little deserving the regard of posterity. His work as a pamphleteering partisan of the Ameri can revolution is the basis of the excessive admiration for his so-called the logical works in America. Yet these orks are shallow, and if now printed for the first time would get no atten tion whatever. The Oregonian, as its readers well know, dissents in many ways from Christian dogma, but it has small patience with the coarseness and flippancy of Paine. Religion is an abid. ing and necessary force in the world, and Christianity, though subject to evo lutionary changes, and not the same thing, therefore, from age to age, has been the highest form or expression of religion these many centuries, and probably will be during many conturies more. The world could not do without it; and yet the world will pass on through Christianity, to other expres siens of religious feeling and thought and fervor, which, however, Christianity will profoundly affect and largely

thought is hardly affected at all by their superficialities.

NON-INTERPERENCE, NOT ARBITRA T103.

International arbitration is a pretty speculative theory, but its general ap cation is attended with serious difficulties. So far in the history of the world, no nations have seen their way clear to enter into a permanent agree-ment to submit all differences that might arise between them to arbitration. Application of the principle has been limited to specified cases, upon clear understanding of the questions to be decided and the rules to be followed in each. The principle is not likely to receive farther extension in practice.

Certain members of the English parliament have devised a plan of general arbitration by which all the great nations are to agree to submit to this judicature all differences which may arise mong them, and a special effort is making to induce the American congress to take up the notion. This has succeeded so far that Senator Sherman, with less than his usual foresight, has introduced a resolution authorizing the president to negotiate a general arbiration agreement with Great Britain. Mr. Gresham, it is said, without waiting for this authorization, has begun to negotiate such a treaty with the British minister.

Of all the follies of Gresham's administration of foreign affairs, this is the illiest and most mischieveus. It abanions our traditional policy of non-inerference in European affairs, and of ealous resentment of European medlling in American affairs; not to astume a strong and independent position in the family of nations, with power to onsult our own interest in alliances and in conflicts, diplomatic or other, but to cripple ourselves by agreement to submit to a court in which we are sure to be outvoted on all questions concerning us which may arise in either. It is certain that Mr. Gresham's folly will not be imitated by the senate, and the sooner he drops it the better for his own credit.

We have nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by joining an European combination for diplomatic settlement of international disputes. We do not want to participate in the settlement of European disputes, either in that continent or in Asia. Gresham's medfling in Armenia and Japan was contrary to American tradition and American interest. Even if we had any inerest in these concerns, we should have no power in their settlement, having only one vote in a congress of European powers all having more in comon with each other than any one with us. These powers are desirous to draw us into a barren concert with hem as to European affairs, to have a pretext for interference in American affairs, where they would outvote us

It ought to be understood clearly and nce for all that, as European affairs are settled by the European powers, without aid or interference from us, so American affairs always will be settled by concert among American nations, without asking aid or permitting inter ference from Europe. In these affairs the United States will exercise its nat ural weight of influence, and never will submit that this should be reduced or vershadowed by introducing the dominance of an European concert, under whatever specious mask of general arbitration.

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

Modern improvements in means of ofense and defense in war, high-power guns and high explosives, armor for ships and forts, and all the devices that make war a complicated science, leavintouched the fundamental fact that i is the man behind the gun that decides battles. This is just as true on the nodern warship as it was on the Greek galley. Human vigor and skill and daring win battles, not costly ships. great guns and thick armor. This basic truth may be forgotten in the finespun theorizing of peace, but it is brought back sharply by the practical

experience of war. Only fragmentary accounts have been received of the siege and capture of Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese, but ever these upset a lot of peaceful theories. It has been taught in books that a harbor can be defended against a hostile fleet by torpedoes and that land forts are impregnable to naval attack The Japanese respected this theory at Port Arthur. Their fleet kept at a respectful distance until the land forces had occupied the town. But the situation of Wei-Hai-Wei made its complete reduction from the land side tedious and difficult. The most important forts were on an island in the bay, and the Chinese fleet could be reached only by running under the guns of these island forts and by breaking through a line of torpedoes drawn across the mouth of the harbor. After two or three mainland forts had been taken, the fleet

had to do the rest. The fleet did the work, in spite of theories. It crossed the line of torpees somehow, probably in the spirit of Parragut's "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead?" at Mobile buy, though the Japanese language is said to be destitute of expletives. Torpedo-boats crept into the harbor, sinking one Chinese war ship after another. Then cruisers followed, engaging the land forts day after day, until, in some way not yet made clear, they prevailed. There can e no plainer contradiction than this of the theory that ships cannot reduce forts, since these were not even battleships, but unarmored cruisers, working in the dead of winter, in an icy and

There is only one explanation of this victory, and that is the explanation of the victory of Salamis, of Lepanto, of Howard over the Armada, of Trafalgar, of Mobile bay, of Lissa, and of the Yalu estuary. However unevenly the scales of war balance in theory, that falls in practice into which force and courage are thrown. The Japanese had everything against them but the weight of fighting men. As Farragut steamed past the Mobile forts, as Tegethoff hurled his wooden hulks against Halian ironclads, their commander staked vicand won. Wei-Hai-Wei and the Chinese fleet yielded, not to weaker ships, fewer guns and a feebler torpedo fleet than their own, but to the men behind

the guns. The semi-annual scramble for school yesterday in accordance with the regular edict of the system and the plans of the book trust. As a result, some hundreds of children are each equipped with the regulation number of blanks

like him have never seen. Rational mounting, states of the regulation size, etc., etc., the aggregate forming in many instances a staggering load for a stout boy of 10 or 12 years. While no ne wishes to return to the old days the little red schoolhouse, when two hildren of the same family shared the ame books, and these in turn descended to the next installment sent out from the family hearth, many overdened parents sigh with reason for an educational system that shows some egard for economy in the matter rdering, discarding and changing the hool text-books.

GREAT OCEAN DISASTERS.

Ocean disasters, though relatively in equent during the past twenty-five ears, have yet caused a heavy loss of life and property. Marine architecture and nautical skill have grown with the growth of the century. In keep-ing pace with the needs of the age the first has so amplified its plans of construction as to provide for carrying large numbers of people on a single vessel, while reducing the prob ability of shipwreck to the mini-Great steamships have been built and fitted up at enormous cost, and, though they are navigated with a skill that makes the possibility of disaster rela ively slight, the loss both in life and values in the event of wreck is enor

The latest example of this is fur nished by the total loss of the steamer Elbe, with nearly 300 people. Other great ocean disasters in the last twenty-five years include the wreck of the Ville de Havre in midocean in 1872, with 226 persons; that of the German packet Schiller in 1875, with 331; of the ship Princess Alice on the Thames in 1878, with 650; of the Utopia in 1891, with 574; of the British training-ship Eurydice in 1878, with 300; of the German warship Grosser Kurfurst in 1878, with 390; of the liner Atlanticin 1873, with 560; and of the British warship Victoria in 1890, which after a collision in maneuvering with another vessel of the Mediterranean fleet, capsized, carrying 400 nen down with her.

The aggregate loss of life in these disasters is nearly 4000, while minor disasters like that of the loss of the Bokhara in 1892, with 125 men; the Roumania in the same year, with 113, and the Naronic last year, with all on board, the exact number not being known, swells the count to half as many more. While it is evident from these records that man's dominion over the sea is not complete, the fact that hundreds of thousands have made the transit of the oceans in safety proves his power. Collision, which is classed as one of the avoidable causes of shipwreck, has been responsible for the greater number of these disasters Skillful navigators, with staunch and well-equipped vessels, find in the combined forces of the elements cause for added vigilance, but not for alarm.

Hence, although the Atlantic ocean has been beset with gales and swept by tempests for many days, but little apprehension is felt for the safety of verdue vessels. Baffling winds may delay a modern steamship, but there is small probability that they will wreck it; disabled machinery may cause its detention, but with the engineering and echanical skill that is a part of its equipment, ready to make the most of the power left and see that it does not become further impaired, there is every reason for the hope that detention will be the most serious result of such an accident. As to collision, the ocean path is so well charted and ocean transit has become so thoroughly systematized that this crowning catastrophe in nuvieation is scarcely considered as among the probabilities of mid-ocean

The course of prices in the last two ears has been curious. Of course prices have fallen in all parts of the world in the last year. They fell also during the year previous in the United States, but at the same time rose nearly 4 per cent in England. This was just after our last presidential election. Figures published in the London Economist for Great Britain and in the Tribune of New York for that city show the changes in the average prices of quarter years that have elapsed since our last presidential election. Taking 100 as the basis for October, 1892, the average of prices in England rose to 163.9 a year later. In January, 1894, the index price fell to 101.4, and from that point it gradually declined to \$3.5 for last December, rising slightly to 93.6 for January of this year. The average of prices in New York sank from 100 in October, 1892, to 98.8 a year later, and 96.1 in January, 1894. So far the movement was in direct opposition to that in Great Britain, the rise there and the fall here being due, in all probability to expectation of the effect of new tariff legislation. In 1894, prices fell together, the United States the average fell to 92.1 for last Abril and reacted to 92.8 for July. There was a reaction to 93.7 for October, but the slight improvement of tone did not last long. The price average again turned downward, and for the last month it was only 90.9 for New York, the decline since the election of November, 1892, having been per cent, or one-eleventh part of the figure for the month preceding that election. The total fall in this country from October, 1892, was nearly 3 per ent greater than that in Great Britain for the same time. This is not far from he percentage of increase produced in English prices by the same legislation that depressed ours. That is, about ne-fourth of the loss of our producers is England's gain and is due to demo-

The expense of maintaining the miliia in Brooklyn during the street-car strike is estimated at about \$10,000 a day. This item, large as it is, is only one in the expense account resulting from permitting a mob to run riot in city. It is estimated that the actual expense occasioned by the strike is not ss than a million and a quarter dollars, while not a single principle has been established by the men nor a single right vindicated. The taxpayers of Brooklyn and Kings county will have to liquidate the bills of putting down the riot, while the strikers' share will foot up in loss of wages which in the aggregate is enormous, and less of position which it will take months to

The most pitiful tale of the many told of the storm-swept Atlantic during the resent season is that of the heroic books took place in the city book stores struggle made for their lives by the crew of the schooner Luis V. Place, stranded several days ago on Fire island beach. Lashed to the icy rigging, swept constantly by heavy seas and beaten by fierce east winds, nine control. This is what Paine and men in due form and of acceptable tint and men retained their hold upon the ropes Mr. and Mrs. Heard. Mrs. Heard refused on the back and call them heroes.

for twenty-four hours, while two were taken alive from their frigid perch after maintaining the fight against the elements for forty hours. The story presents almost a miracle of human endurance, while the constant efforts of the crew of the Lone Hill life-saving station to rescue the seamen presented an admirable combination of courage and humanity. The instinct that makes a human being cling to life receives its strongest exemplification under such conditions, and is in itself a marvelous feature of the recital.

President Cleveland will, it is said, nake it a point of official honor to provide Representative Wilson, who will soon be ex-Representative Wilson, with a life situation. It is expected that, in aid of this purpose, congress will pass a bill retiring Justice Jackson, President Harrison's democratic appointee to the supreme bench, because of physical disability, in which case Mr. Wilson will get a chance to display his ability as a jurist. If this prediction is fulfilled, it may be hoped, in the interest of justice to litigants, that he will show to better advantage in that capacity than he has as a statesman.

One of the best-informed American rrespondents in London is assured that the Japanese have no thought of making peace short of Peking and that the next battlefield will be at Shan-hai-Kwan, which the German Von Hanne ken has been fertifying for months This may easily be true, Shan-hai-Kwan being a convenient landing place for troops from over sea and on the di-rect line of march from New Chwang to Peking. Mereover, it is connected with Tien-Tsin by the only railroad in

Mr. Thurston probably is right in the conclusion that the royalist rebels in Hawaii deserve death. But the ques-tion is not of their deserts, but of the policy for the government. It is certain that the sympathy and approval of the civilized world will be invited by a policy as mild as consists with safety. But the murderer of Carter ought to be hanged.

The story of an American protecto rate in Hawall comes from an untrustvorthy source, and probably is pure nsense. The time for a protectorate is past and the time for annexation is not come. The republic can take care of itself. Some time it will unite with the United States, not for protection. but for the common good of both.

With but tiree exceptions, the survors of the 21be disaster are officers and sailors of the ship. All of the comnent that has been indulged in regard o this fact night well be reduced to the simple statement that the impulse of self-preservation operates as strongly upon seamen in the hour of peril as upon the rest of mankind.

Mr. Boothly of Morrow county exlains to his constituents that Bourne wanted to meet him at Portand on the way to Salem to settle a disputed point on the silver question." And so a question that agitated the world has, we may suppose, been set-tled by Mr. Boathby and Mr. Bourne.

Nearly 20 woung women appeared at a designated hall in New York re-cently in answer to an advertisement for living pictures and chorus girls And still the dearth of good housemaids

THE REPUBLICAN PLEDGE.

'rom the State Republican Platform of Oregon, Adopted April 11, 1894. In our state affairs we demand closest crutiny and economy in expenditures. We condemn the prodigality and excess of past legislatures, and call upon the next legislative assembly to keep all appropriations within limits of the most economical administration constant with officiency. The offices of the administrative departments of the state have become too expensive and the constitution fixes the salary, only the constitutional salary should be commodities during the two and a paid, without additional emoluments. The practice of employing unnecessary clerks and of paying fees in excess of just payment for services needed or rendered, has become an abuse that must be cut off, and we pledge the republican party to prosecution and accomplishment of this reform. District attorneys and other officials should be paid fixed salaries, since payment of fees encourages litigation and entails upon the taxpayers heavy and needless expense.

SENSE ABOUT MONEY. Stupid Utterances Do a Great Deal of Harm

Eugene Register. The Oregon City Enterprise says nin ut of every ten republicans in Clackamas county favor the retention of silver in our onetary system. We are prepared to be lieve that, but are amazed at the stupidity of an editor who has no more conception of a great question which is agitating the world. We believe at least ten out of every ten men in the entire country "favor the retention of silver in our monetary system." Nearly all also favor the retention of gold. The only question at issue is which shall be base from which to measure. Every gold-standard man favors the use of gold and the coinage of as much silver as gold, and therefore canno be called monometalists. It is maintained by some that we should not depart from our present standard, and they are called gold bugs, enamies of the people, etc. Such stupid utterances as the one referred ur monetary system or of silver, yet serve to inflame the minds of a few people by creating false impressions.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. Daniel Webster was extremely fond of exen, and all those on his farm knew him

sight, and would follow him like dogs. Lord Salisbury turns the scales at 22 was everywhere exerted to defend t pounds in his boots. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, weight less than 117 The result was an overwhelming of George Eliot wrote for eight years with the same pen, and when she lost it she

bewailed her misfortune as almost too ard to bear. The oldest living clergyman in Ohio is Hev. John McCloud, of Remsen's Corners, who, at the age of \$5, is still preaching every Sunday. During anti-slavery days he took part in the "underground rail-

oad" movement. In politics he is a pro-Breckmridge and Heard's disgraceful row was not entirely due to words spoken

to recognize them, and at Mr. Heard's re-quest the Breckinridges were assigned to seats at another table.

Alexander Dumas is no greenhorn in business matters. When his publisher offered him 150 for "L'Affaire Clemenceau," he didn't make a scene. He simply saited the novel down and waited for better times. They came at lest and he got \$500 for his work. or his work.

Judge Charles L. Benedict, of the United States district court for the eastern dis-trict of New York, has decided to resign as he had always contemplated doing when he reached the age of 70. He will be 71 in March. He was appointed by President Lincoln in 1865.

Mr. Harry Walters, who now controls the art collection left by his father, the late William T. Walters, will follow the latter's custom of opening the galleries to the public and giving the proceeds from a small admission fee to the Poor associa tion of Baltimore. Mr. Walters is no engaged in carrying out a task which was begun by his father, the publication of an authoritative work on Oriental porcelains. It will probably be issued in October of

THE TRILBY FOOT.

Thousands Who Think They Resen ble Du Maurier's Heroine.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Trilby matinees are the society rage, and it is said that Du Maurier has received thousands of photographs from young ladies who want to know if they do not resemble the heroine of his charm-ing story. While these young ladies are posing as Trilby and having their photo-graphs taken in Trilby gowns and Trilby poses, they do not remember that Trilby's throne was a footstoot, and that the one eature which brought Du Maurier and Little Billee, the Laird and Taffy to her feet as worshipers was in fact her feet? She was not beautiful of face, for the artist criticised her mouth as too large and her nose as too prominent. In face and figure she was only an ordinary model. Her accomplishments were very limited, for she knew nothing of literature or art; her music (until she was hyp-notized and used simply as the instru-ment of a great musician) was limited to the old song of "Ben Bolt," and the way the sang it might have charmed a Sioux Indian, but it was distracting to culti-vated musical ears. Of social accom-plishments she had none, for she was an outcast from society, and destined to remain so, because she had posed for "the altogether." Trilby's morals were no more suited to the society of America than were her accomplishments. Her one distinct feature of perfect

beauty was her foot. She recognized that, and Little Hillee fell in love with it at once. He sketched it on the wall from memory, and the Laird and Taffy looked over his shoulder as much charmed as was the younger artist. It is not unusual for men to go into raptures over woman's foot when they get a glimpse of it. But in this modern nineteenth cenury my lady's boot is said to be even more artistic than the foot which it cov-ers. Du Maurier takes that view, and his description of Trilby's foot would indicate that Little Billee, Taffy and the Laird fell in love with the foot because it was not like other women's feet.

It was not a Cinderella foot. It was proportionate to her figure, and when the three English artists saw it it had never tried a lady's slipper or boat of any kind. Its mistress had no ambition or vanity of that kind. She knew that her foot was beautiful, and she kept it so by rearing loose carpet slippers such as only old gentlemen who have retired from society wear in this country. She was proud of the breadth and length as well as the arch of her foot, ami from Du Maurier's description it is plain that Trilby's foot could never have been crowded into the pointed shoe which is now so fashionable.

The young ladies who are posing for Trilby should not forget that her throne was a footstool, and that her foot was only old gentlemen who have retired from

was a footatool, and that her foot was an old-fashloned Greek foot, with breadth and length of sole such as the Creator designed for walking. The girls of today are not as proud of such feet as they should be and why shouldn't the Trilly parties make such a girl the Trilby model? It might spoil the market for the pointedtoe boots, but it would increase the pleasure of using the feet for the purpose for which they were designed if the real feature of Trilby's beauty should be-

ome a model for the women of today. FORCE OF CONSERVATISM.

Curiously Developed in the English Mind. Chicago Times, tality through the profound conservatism of the English people. Disputches from London say that the fourth session of the their expenses must be reduced. When 13th parliament of Queen Victoria opened at 2 o'clock. Previous to the opening of the session the lord chamberlain, Lord Carrington, accompanied by 10 yeomer and a number of policemen, made the customary Guy Fawkes' search of the vaults of the houses of parliament, in order to see that no preparations had been made to blow up the buildings. James 1 has slept with his incestor, hese many seasons. It was early in his reign the Guy Fawkes plot was engaged For more than 200 years upon the as embling of any parliament the first busi-ess has been that which is gone through aday as carefully as it was when Guy Fawkes' performance was fresh in the public mind. Conservatism is a great potency in the English mind, leading at times to absurd-

ities. It remained for a curious Yankee to abolish a custom for which nobody could give an account. Visiting London, he saw some of the horse guards at a particular place every day regularly relieved, and observing no particular rea-son for their presence, he pushed his in-quiries for explanation to the headquarters of the army. The horse guards were unable to say why this guard was kept, but concluded to ascertain wherein the origin was, and found that some treasure was ordered to be guarded at this particular point in the reign of Charles II, and the horse guards had been sending soldiers

to the same spot ever since. Even when the New Zealander will have taken his place upon a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's he will observe a few dingy offi-cials looking through the ruins of Westminster for a repetition of Guy Fawkes plot.

STANDING TO THEIR BACKS Polk County Observer.

Does it not amuse republicans to rve the interest that democrats and opulists are manifesting in the sena-orial contest at Salem? There are not enough fragments of their own party lyto are of no service whatever in behalf of ling about to merit notice, and we do not condemn them for wanting to put their fingers into the republican pie. However, t is hard to understand why any repre entative borne into office through a hard ought battle against the follies of this pposition should give ear to the voice or etition of this element. The howl agains lenstor Dolph was heard throughout the spring campaign. Republican strength was everywhere exerted to defend repub for anti-Dolphism. For months the oppo sition was speechless, but observing wavering disposition of certain of representatives at Salem, they have renewed the fight against the principle and purpose through which the republicans had triumphed. Populists dislike Dolph scause of his ultra republican views They ask the election of a senator who wants to authorize the government to use the water-fails of the United States in running printing-presses for the issue of \$1000 bills for the poor man. They believe that God made every cataract from the on the floor of the house. They lived at the same hotel and when the Breckin-ridges first entered the dining-room they were conducted to the same table with paper mill of the land for the sole purpose of "making money." The democrats de-neunced the caucus and pat the bolters

history nowhere tells when or where democrat ever stood out of it, or boiled a caucus of his party. It is poor conduct in warfare to take advice from the enemy Yet a few are counseling with and listening to this very element. When the chairman of the democratic state central mitteemen, and certain leading populis advocates, take charge of republican rep esentatives we think it time for repu licans in general to wake up. We do not condemn democrats and populists for hold-ing up false lights to allure republicans. But we deplore that folly on the part of republicans that permits of their being misled by such means.

PLUMBING IN THE SCHOOLS. ome Specimens of Plumbing Work

in Portland. PORTLAND, Feb. 8 .- (To the Editor. Judging from The Oregonian's report, the sanitary condition of our public schools would scarcely do credit to the aboriginal savage. There has certainly been a great deal of criminally faulty plumbing and many very dangerous sanitary devices put into some of Portland's buildings, both

public and private. public and private.

The writer happened to visit the office of the plumbing inspector the other day while several master plumbers were taking an examination, and saw there displayed for their instruction examples of played for their instruction examples of bad plumbing taken by the inspector from some of our buildings. To a person learned in the craft, the sight was enough to make each particular hair of his head stand on end. A master workman, who through ignorance or desire for personal gain, would put any of these examples into the homes or makin buildings of his fellowhomes or public buildings of his fellow-citizens should be stamped as a murderer of the innocent and unsuspecting and treated accordingly. Among these examples was a lead trap with a ventilation-pipe soldered to it in the right place, but without a hole cut through under it into the trap. This piece of criminal carelessness was taken from a large new hous where the people had tried for months to locate the cause of gas, and the inspector, in sheer desperation, cut out the trap and found that what appeared to be a ventila-

tion-pipe did not connect with the trap.

Another was a trap in a drain pipe from
the bottom of a bath tub. This trap was properly ventilated, but the overflow-pip from the top of the tub entered the drain below the trap, thus giving the deality sewer gas an unobstructed passage into the building. A third was a tin ventilating-pipe extending from the end of the drain or sewer within the building to the roof above. This tin pipe was used where an iron pipe should always be put in, was run up in a partition and was found so eaten and oxidized by the action of sewer gas that it was full of holes, thus practically making of the house a ventilator fo

the sewer. The danger to life, should such conditions as these, or similar, exist in any our schools, would be very great, and the alarm of danger cannot be too loudly sounded. The planning and constructing of public buildings, especially schools, should be entrusted only to competent and well-trained men. Portland has ar-rived at the dignity of a prosperous city, and can no longer afford to entrust her building operations to bandit craftsmen. To protect the lives of our loved ones from diseases incident to bad sanitation, it is no longer necessary to locate the lavs tories 100 feet from the school buildings The drain leading from the sewer to the school building should be trapped outside of the building; every fixture leading to it should have its individual trap, and all of these traps, drain included, should have a ventilation-pipe running to the top of the building to prevent the water from syphoning out of the traps and thus al-lowing the gas free access to the building. Each lavatory should have a large ven-tilating flue leading to the open air at the top of the building. This flue, when heat ed at the base with a small steam coll-stove or gas jets, will have a draft that will draw all objectionable edors at once from the building. Without heat this flue is worse than useless, for when the outdoor temperature is lower than that with-in a current of air will be found coming down the flue and forcing the objectionable odors, should any exist, out into the

With first-class modern plumbing fix tures properly trapped, well put in, and the whole system made absolutely tight under the peppermint test, and the rooms ventilated, there is absolutely no danger in locating lavatories within our buildlings wherever found most convenient. It is the duty of the board of education to provide all school buildings with firstclass modern sanitary applicances without delay. We spend many thousands of dol-lars yearly to protect the lives of citizens from outlaws and murderers. hard and money scarce, yet can we afford to delay? Is there any department of the city's affairs where a little money will go so far toward protecting human lives? Cut down some other department of proon, or curtail the length of the school year, if necessary, but let us have good sanitary appliances in our schools. I am informed that the plumbing inspector has already condemned the sanitary equip-ment of one school building. The city took a long stride in the right

lirection when it compelled all master plumbers to pass an examination upon the scientific principles underlying their trade before granting them licenses. Let the good work go on. In the meantime the plumbing inspector should make a critical examination of the sanitary equip-ment of each school building to make sure that faulty plumbing, such as above described, does not exist

BOLPH H. MILLER, Superintendent Construction, New City

Silver and Gold.

New York World. The unimpassioned figures of the treas-ury reports afford little basis for the cry hat there has been "discrimination against

silver" by the government. The debt statement for January that the gold coin and bars held by the government amounted to but \$97,553,000, while the silver coin and buillon amounted to \$507,687,660. The gold certificates outstanding represent about \$52,000,000, while the silver certificates and treasury notes of 1800 (issued for silver bullion) represent

\$484,500,000. This would seem to give silver and its paper representatives a very fair showing in the money use of the metals by the covernment.

In the last report of the director of the mint the estimated stock of gold and silver coin in the United States is as follows: Gold, \$56,758,000; silver, \$496,306,000. An excess of \$68,000,000 for the more value metal, the basis of international ex-changes, does not seem unreasonable. With the buillion reckoned the excess of rold is only \$36,000,000.

There really does not seem to be any lack of silver money for those who want it and have an equivalent of any sort to give for it.

If Composed of Sane Men

Some of our exchanges give it as their opinion that no senator will be elected at the present session of our state legisla-ture. We think differently. The opposi-tion should, and no doubt will see ultimately, that it can unite on no one. Un-til this fact becomes so plain that even an average legislator can understand it. things are apt to remain as they are. But when it finally dawns upon the op-position that its efforts are utterly futile. how can it, as composed of same men, do otherwice than yield?

England's Methods.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

During the last 19 years England has mported \$150,000,000 more gold than it has

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon The February term of the circuit court or Haker county met at Baker City yes-The taxpayers of Dallas will pay a levy

20 mills this year for state, county, sol and city taxes. Night skating parties on Silver lake

have been a pleasure to the young and old of Enterprise lately. A suit for SI between the city of Enterprise and a law firm of that place is piling up costs at a rapid rate.

M. Clodfelter has been appointed adinistrator of the estate of D. H. Clodelter, in Polk county, with bond fixed at

Claims against Polk county this term of court will probably aggregate \$1500. Set-tlement with road supervisors will be the largest item of expense.

The enterprising citizens of Independence are taking steps to extend their motor line to Salem. The move is meeting with encouragement from the Salem

Two very old deeds were presented to the county clark at Eugene yesterday for record. One is from Albert Rush to W. H. Sheppard, and the other from the same gentleman to John Hutchins. They were executed 35 years ago, and have lately been dug up from the bottom of an old

The 60th anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Palmer was cele-brated at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. W. B. Grandy, Tuesday afternoon, at La Grande. A large number of old friends of the aged couple attended, and many were the reminiscences recalled of the time when the Grand Ronde was known only to the sturdy pioneer.

Mr. A. B. Enns, who lives one mile east of Dallas, has a 10-acre gooseberry farm, and this season's crop amounted to 3600 pounds of dried gooseberries. Mr. Enns makes the berries into jefty, and he now has an order for his entire crop. To make the 3600 pounds of berries into jelly will take a carload of sugar, which has been ordered. The industry is a new one here, but Mr. Enns thinks he will make it a paying success.

The Albany Iron Works Company which has the contract for putting the new steel cells into the county jail at Alnew steel celts into the county jail at Ar-bany, is having the steel rolled at the Champion iron works at Kenton, O. It will be shipped some time this month. The contract was to have been completed by March I, but work will not be comiced until after the March term of circuit court, when the prisoners in jail will be disposed of. Otherwise they would have to be kept by some other county while the work is going on.

W. W. Robertson has sold the Chehalia. Nugget to C. M. Steadman. The second week of the Farmers' scho at Pullman opened with more than 200 names on the roll.

Mr. Barnett, of Dayton, who was posed to have been drowned in the Pend l'Oreille, has turned up alive. The establishment of a creamery and

ugar-beet factory are the questions now attresting the citizens of Palouse. A small band of thieves were captured near Medical lake Friday last, with nu-nerous stolen articles in their possession. Two thousand cattle are being fed for market in the vicinity of North Yakima, and ex-Governor Moody is having 3009 sheep fed in Cowychec valley.

Charles A. Voorhies was recently found guilty at Colfax of stealing a spotted cow, valued at \$40. The trial lasted nearly a week, and the jury recommended Voor

hies to the mercy of the court. W. W. Saunders, who was pardoned rom the Salem panitentiary by Governo Pennoyer, has been admitted to the bar at Spokane upon the recommendation of George W. Belt and J. E. Fenton.

J. J. Hohman, proprietor of the Havana cigar factory of Seattle, was standing at the window of his store Saturday morning when he heard the glass break, and a bullet whistled close by his ear. He jumped to the door and opened it, but saw

Fred Jones was arrested Saturday at Spokane, and taken to Sprague, charged with complicity in stealing cattle from Farmer Mahan. Jones admits that he helped kill the cattle, but thought they belonged to Wood, by whom he

A South Bend paper says: "The penina South Bent paper says. The pealin-sula's new railroad scheme has fallen through. The Oregon Railway & Naviga-tion wanted a \$10,000 subsidy, terminal grounds, right of way, etc. The peninsula people will give no such subsidy as long as the Ilwaco Railway & Navigation serv-

Albert Fleetwood was in Kelso recently, and accused his neighbor, J. F. Duggan, of using the lash upon Mrs. Fleetwood and her It-year-old daughter. The trouble originated over the ownership of a piece of ground. Duggan forbid the Fleetwoods traveling over the ground, and when Mrs. Fleetwood and ber daughter had occasion to cross the land to avoid going through the mud he severely whipped them both with with a small stick, and used very abusive language. This is the story of the affair as told by Mr. Fleetwood.

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

"I wonder what keeps her dress from slipping off her shoulders." "Er-the at-traction, I suppose." New York Recorder. Harry-I always wear a hat to suit my head; hang the style. Dick-Yes; I notice that a soft hat is your favorite.-Boston

Blanker (to applicant for clerkship) Hauser to applicant for ciergship— Have you had any experience in a bank? Applicant—Yes, sir; I was depositing in one, until the cashier ran away with all the funds!—Harper's Bazar.

Hogan—Are ye not makin' more wages now than yez iver did befoor? Grogan— Oi am. "Thin phwat are yez thinkin' about strikin' for?" "Because Oi hov nough laid oop now to afford it."—Cindinnati Tribune.

Judge-Rastus, I see you are here again. I believe you have been tried and con-victed seven times for stealing. Rastus-Yes, jedge; it seems to be nut-in' but temptations and trials wid me in dis life,— Atlanta Journal. Atlanta Journal.

Paterfamilias - Don't you think you were rather unwise to propose to my daughter when you are not able to support a family? Suitor-Great Scott! 1

didn't know she had any; didn't know she had been married before!--Brooklyn

"I am the absconding cashler of the Bustup bank," said the sad-eyed man who walked into the police station, "and I want to give myself up." "Very well," raid the police sergeant; "have you any ne in this city who can identify you? ndlanapolis Journal.

Little Dot-Mamma read in a paper that a deaf man out West was stong by a swarm of bees, and now he can hear as well as ever. Little Dick-I don't see how ee-stings could make a deaf man hearout I should think they'd make a dumb

man speak. -Street & Smith's Good News. The eldest of three little chaps was ternly reproved by his mother for his bad, chavior. "You are the oldest, Cyrus," chavior. "You are the oldest, Cyrus, the said, "and you ought to be an example to Homer and Jack." "Well, I'll be an example to Homer," said Cyrus, "but I won't be an example for both of "em., Homer's got to be it for Jack."-Boston

Democratic Incapacity Confessed.

New York World.

All this is due solely to the folly and imbecility of the 38d congress, and for that folly and imbecility the democratic ma-During the last 10 years England has imported \$15,000,000 more gold than it has exported, and in the same period has exported \$2,000,000 more of silver than it has received. If this country wants to go into the free coinage of silver it will find the whole world ready to unload upon us. As the matter stands England is unloading silver or competed.