# The Oregonian

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#### DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Peb. 12 - S P. M. - Maximu temperature, 38; minimum temperature, 28; height of river at 11 A. M., 2.9; change in the past 24 hours, 0.6; precipitation today, .12; pre-cipitation from September 1, 1894 (wet season), to date, 10.76; average, 30.70; deficiency, 10.94; number hours her hours of sunshine Monday, 0:00; pos

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Apparently there was a southerly movement made by the storm on the coast during the past 12 hours. The lowest barumeter is at Rose-burg. This change in its position cannot be de-pended upon. It is due to the shift of the po-sition of the storm that precipitation in Oregon and Washington was light today. Three inches of snow fell at Paker City, though ne more felof snow fell at Baker City, though no snow fell WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midnight February 13; For Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho— Snow and nearly stationary temperature, with fresh to brick southerly winds; high to gales on For Western Oregon-Rain or snow, and stationary temperature, with fresh to brisk south

For Portland-Rain or snow, and stationar emperature, with fresh to brisk southerly winds S. M. BLANDFORD, Acting Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

# ONE STANDARD OR THE OTHER

The standard of money in the United States, as in all countries above semi civilized conditions, is gold. Though we have in the United States a silver party, it is really absurd to suppose that gold will be discarded for silver But infinite mischlef may be done, and has been done, by insistence upon a policy that threatens it. Insofar as there is a question about money, it is a contest of standards. Double standard cannot possibly exist. We have the gold standard now, and long have had it. Free coinage of silver would give us the silver standard, with the value of money cut in the middle. is because the country has known this that it has so stendily refused to pass a free-coinage act, no matter what party was in power at Washington.

This is the money question in the United States. It is a contest of standards. A secondary question is the management of credit currency, a por tion of which must be retired before we can reach stable financial conditions. An additional cause of embar russment has in the fact that the revenues have been cut down too m But the treasury officials insist that the present laws will soon produce revenue enough. This may not be true, but at any time it is within the power of congress to amend the laws go as to increase the revenues.

The country is on the gold basis, and it is not reasonable to suppose that it will abandon it and go to the silver basis. Nevertheless, the agitation for free coinage of silver, which, should it prevail, would mean the speedy substitution of silver for the gold standard, has a paralyzing effect on money, credit and business. It is for this rea on that those who contend that the the silver standard substituted for it should not be strengthened further in senate. Insofar as there is any money question in the election of senator for Oregon at this time, this is

that question The executive authority has been and will steadily be exercised, when necessary, as President Cleveland de clares, "for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our treasury as ndequate and safe gold reserve refore we shall not go to the silver basis, we shall not reject the gold standard and accept the silver standard; but it is injurious as well as foolish to keep up this agitation for a change from the gold to the silver standard and prolong the country's financial and industrial distress. The president, in one of his recent mes sages to congress, called attention to a consequence of this, in the discrimi nation of investors between our bond obligations-between bonds made "payable in coin" and bonds specifically made "payable in gold," and he added the significant words: "It is hardly necessary to suggest that, whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our own dictation." There is an in-vincible truth here, which, however, is fatuously opposed and resisted by not

a few of our people. No one of sound judgment can suppose that Oregon would deliberately vote to abanden the gold basis and go to the silver basis. Oregon should not therefore, now so declare by election of silver senator. So far as this question is in the election, it is one standard or the other. Which?

A great many papers, daily and weekly, are printed in Oregon, but only one general newspaper. Not a few of these papers continually exhibit a rancorous spite against the one. The main reason is simple, if it isn't creditable The scope, extent, energy and fullness of The Oregonian are such that others cannot equal or approach it. Is it then so great an offense to publish a newspaper that others cannot equal; the newspaper, therefore, that is universally read? If so, it must be said that this has been the mission of The Oregonian these many years, and this will continue to be its mission. The fact may as well be accepted by others without grumbling about it. It is one object of The Oregonian to please, but it cannot reduce its quality, limit its ope or range, or get out of the way,

The "outling system," as it is called

nomes of farmers in the vicinity of the reservations. Secretary Hoke Smith believes the inauguration of this system will be an important factor in making these Indians self-supporting. The real difficulty will perhaps be encountered in finding families willing to open their homes to the thriftless, untaught creatures, whose heritage from long generations is indolence and irredbility. The attempt is to be made, however, the secretary having approved a circular to agents and school superintendents, asking them to find suitable families who will receive these Indian servants in their homes and give them practical training in every-day duties. It may be predicted that this is a class of home missionary work that is not likely to become popular or fashionable, even though fostered by the government.

### AN ENDANGERED FICTION.

It is difficult for intelligent Europeans or Americans to comprehend the real reason why the Japanese must take Peking and capture or drive out the mperor before they can make a solid and lasting peace. This reason is hinted at in the London dispatch of Harold Frederic, printed yesterday, and is exhibited more fully in an article by General Wolseley in the current Cosmopolitan magazine.

So dense and universal is the igno rance of the Chinese people, and so slavish their belief in the divine omnipotence of the emperor, that nothing but occupation of the capital and conspicuous humiliation of the government will make them believe that their nation has been beaten in war. The gross deceptions by which government is curried on in China are amazing. The people swallow the most gigantic fictions invented by the ruling classes. They believe that the emperor is the most powerful prince on earth, and that all other nations are subject to his will. When the English and French occupied Peking in 1860, and retired after extorting commercial concessions, it was proclaimed to the people of China that they were admitted by the will of the emperor and driven away when he was lone with them. The same fictions would be asserted

and believed of the Japaneze, should they make peace and retire with a war indemnity. The Chinese still would believe their emperor omnipotent, except the ruling classes and the few who live about Port Arthur and Wel-Hai-Wel, there being no general diffusion of information throughout the empire. The nation would be as ready as it was six months ago to support the government in vast pretensions of universal dominion, and all the costly and bloody work of this winter might have to be done over again in a few years. The only way the Japanese can gain security for the future is to inflict upon the ruling dynasty such a conspicuous humiliation as shall be realized throughout the empire. The Oriental mind connects defeat with the ideas of massacre and destruction, of sack of cities, and torture or imprisonment of conquered kings. Forbidden these by their new civilization, the least the Japanese car do is to occupy the enemy's capital and dictate terms of peace to him from that visible eminence of victory.

The only This is Japan's policy. estion is whether the powers of Europe will permit its execution. They care little enough for the humiliation of the Chinese dynasty in itself, but they fear the effect upon their commercial relations of its reaction upon the organization of the empire. No one can even guess how far this unwieldy and heterogeneous mass is held together by the fiction of the omnipotence of the emperor, and whether it would not fall into hopeless chaos and ruin were that bond broken. This is a catastrophe which all the Western powhaving greatest influence in fect upon their political and commercial relations. It is doubtful if a single power, even Russin, is ready for the crash. If they agree that the occupation of Peking by Japan would precipitate it, probably steps will be taken o compel both nations to make peace that critical point shall be

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME.

When the current fad of hypnotism vas invented, practical persons predicted that it would soon begin to play a dangerous part in criminal trials. It offers weak accomplices in crime to convenient escape from responsibility for their own acts not to be seized upon with great eagerness. The current news of the last few months has been full of instances of persons, confronted with evidences of their actual commission of crime, who set up the defense that they acted without volition under the influence of others. The most remarkable case is that of the woman lately murdered at Minneapolis. One man has confessed that he killed the woman under the hypnotic influence of her lover, who had borrowed money from her and insured her life in his favor. Another, an elder brother of the lover, testifies that he was tempted to commit the act under the same influence, but had power to resist, though not enough to discover the plot and prevent the murder.

There is only one course for the ourts to pursue in such cases. That is absolutely to ignore all pleas of unsual influence of one mind over other, and to hold each individual strictly responsible for his own acts and all conspiring or acting in common jointly responsible for all the criminal asequences of their conspiracy. The law can know nothing of spiritual compulsion, loss of volition or hypnotic ontrol. It cannot recognize the subection of one nature to another as reeving the weaker from responsibility It knows only acts and conspirings which lead to acts. These it must detect and punish, each in its own degree of guilt.

In the case in question, the testim of Blixt, confirmed by circumstantia vidence, seems to establish that he was procured by the younger Hayward to kill Miss Ging for the latter's profit. This makes them a pair of murderers both equally responsible for the result of their conspiracy, though only one struck the fatal blow. If the evidence is complete and not successfully contradicted by the defense, no court or jury should hesitate to hang them both. As for the elder Hayward, his testimony shows him to have been an accomplic before the fact, in that he knew that is a new feature in the Indian educational system of the government that
will be extended to all the Indian reservations and schools. It consists,
bis brother intended to have the woman
killed, and took no steps to prevent it.
He ought to be punished as the law
directs. Both these witnesses seem to
briefly, in inducing adult Indians of
both sexes to seek employment in the

scale of the influence they claim the

summy a large reserve torce on can.

Comparative values of certain farm
products for 1892 and 1894, furnished by
the department of agriculture, show
that farmers sold their wheat last year
before the scenarior those that want the fall close season put
off until August 10, so that the canneries
at the mouth of the river can catch the
absolute facts in the case, and had Superintendent Hubbard been requested to come
both sexes to seek employment in the

ounger Hayward exercised over then The law cannot connive at such shirking of responsibility. If they escape punishment at all, it ought to be only on the ground that they have given evidence against the chief criminal.

#### EMPLOYING THE CONVICTS.

The report of the board of managers of the Oregon state stove foundry showing what is therein claimed to be a profit to the state in the present method of employing prisoners, as compared with the contract system that prevailed for ten years prior to 1893, the repeal of the fute-mill act, and the introduction of bills for working the convicts on the highway and for leasing their labor to the Oregon Beet-Sugar Company, raise the entire question of the best disposition that can be made of the labor of the men confined in the penitentiary; the fact that they should be required to work, for their own good and to lessen the burden of their maintenance, being taken for granted.

Chiefly as the outcome of demagogic and ignorant agitation, the last legislature refused to renew the contract that has during the ten years previous added some \$205,000 to the state treasury as the earnings of the prison, average of \$20,000 a year, and made a large appropriation for a jute mill, which, happily, was not expended, and that folly has been corrected. Though the contract was not renewed, on the ground that convicts should not be employed at work in competition with free labor, the legislature, in order to provide work until the jute mill should be ready, authorized the purchase and operation by the state of a foundry plant, and appropriated \$65,000 for this purpose. The practical result of the hange has been that the convicts continue to make stoves, but under a state superintendent instead of a contractor. hough with the important difference that the contractor was compelled to employ all the prisoners not needed for other work, while the state managers have not been able to conduct the establishment so as to keep half of them at work half the time. The board fig ures a profit from the operation of the plant for twenty months of \$16,872 20, and, as the wages of the men actually at work would amount to only \$12,844 56 at the former contract rate of 40 cents per day, it asserts that there is a difin the present system of

\$4028 24 in favor of the state. This is specious, but incorrect. Under the contract, enough men were worked to earn for the state \$20,000 a year, or for twenty months \$33,533 32. Deduct ing the \$15,872 20 alleged net earnings leaves the state worse off than it would have been under the old system by \$16, 461 12. Looking into the matter farther, it appears that, aside from the plant, the chief credit is some \$24,000 worth of manufactured goods not yet disposed of, equal in amount to than one-half of the total sales for the wenty months. The actual situation s that Oregon has paid out \$65,000 and forfeited \$40,000 in earnings, and has on hand as an offset \$4888 15 in cash, accounts to the amount of \$7716, merchanlise and supplies to the estimated value of \$29,172 94, and an old foundry plant for which it paid \$40,000. Added o this actual loss is the further disadvantage that there has not been work for the prisoners half the time.

As to the employment of prisoners on the roads, it is pretty generally admitted that this is not practicable, except in the vicinity of the penitentiary or ome other place fitted up for their safe-keeping. The expense of caring for them and guarding them and subsisting them would be so much greater than at present that the state could make no profit out of their labor, while the frequence of escapes and the added harshness necessary in their treatment would be demoralizing. Thirty years ers expect sooner or later, and which ago the state employed its convicts outside the prison, and in two years China dread most, not being able to nearly half of them escaped from the see into the future and estimate its efthis experience that the system of em ployment within the walls of the prison was adopted. The bill of Senator Denny, authorizing a contract to be made with the Oregon Beet-Sugar Company, contemplates the employment of a portion of the men in the factory, which should be located within the walls, and the remainder in the cultivation of beets, with reference to which a provision should be inserted that the prisoners should not be taken more than a specified distance from the prison, say five miles, and should be returned to the prison nightly, and the ontractors should pay the cost of transporting and guarding them.

The rate of 30 cents specified in the bill is 10 cents less than that of the contract the legislature two years ago efused to renew. The lease system was inaugurated in 1864, and the rate was 60 cents per day. Ten years later, at the request of the superintendent, the rate was reduced to 50 cents. In 1880 the superintendent reported that he could do nothing at that rate, and it was reduced to 30 cents, but two years later a contract was made for ten years at 40 cents. It would seem as though it ought to be worth that much now, where the employer is not called upon to lodge or feed his help. Looking at the matter solely in its financial aspect, in view of the experience the state has had for a third of a century, this would seem to be the best disposition of the or of the convicts yet suggested. Whether it is desirable to establish the eet-sugar industry in this state on the

rineering skill and navigation have cored another triumph against accident and tempest in the arrival of La Gascogne at New York, crippled, but safe, with all on board. Rejoicing is due first for the safety of the large number of people so long in supposed eopardy; next for the safety, with but relatively slight damage to her machinery, of the splendid ship, and last for the triumph of human skill over he combined forces with which it batiled. The incident teaches again the relative improbability of shipwreck by torm in the present advanced position occupied by ocean service.

The sterm that swept the eastern sec tion of the continent with such fury seems to have beaten itself out agains the Rocky mountains in its effort to reach the Pacific coast. At all events, t arrived here late and in an exhausted ondition, and, after a great show of surly prowess, was subdued by "fresh o brisk southerly winds and light rains," of which the Oregon climate has usually a large reserve force on call.

their rye for 5 cents less, their barley for 3 cents less, their potatoes for near-ly 14 cents less, and cotton at almost half the price of that staple in the lastnamed year. They have got the "cheap coat" promised if they would help to put the democratic party in power, but ool is relatively so much cheaper that they cannot pay for the coat.

The Olympia is nearly ready for sea-The best thing to do with her is to order her to China and send two or three of the gunboats loafing about Mare island with her. There is a general naval assembly in Chinese waters now, and we ought to be represented by as fine a ship as any there. The little gunboats may be needed soon to go up the river to Tien-Tsin and Pe king, where larger ships like the Baltimore and Charleston cannot go.

The quality of the finance committee of the senate is proved by its action upon the compromise currency bill of Jones of Arkansas. It has taken out the free-silver section and decided to report it as a separate bill by a vote of 6 to 5. The distribution of parties upon this important question is shown by the vote on this act. The majority is composed of five democrats and one populist, and the minority of four republicans and one democrat.

As the record of the alleged Amerians engaged in the Hawaiian royalist revolt is examined, they turn out to be a lot of cheap vagabond adventurers, the following rates: whose character minimizes their claim
to protection. If Mr. Gresham shall
take up any of these claims, he will succeed only in making himself and his
government ridiculous. The Hawaiian
authorities are too shrewd to give any

authorities are too shrewd to give any authorities are too shrewd to give any worthy American real ground for com-

More than \$5,000,000 in gold will be shipped from London to the United States this week. But it will not stay here long, unless congress shall either etire the greenbacks with which it is drawn out of the treasury or so inrease the revenues that these can be ocked up there. London can play the coonskin game" as well as New York.

It is a thing to be regretted that the oposal for a central bridge for the city is loaded up with the Stark-street ferry, that the city doesn't need; but perhaps it is the best that can be done, since private interest is so strong in enforcing its demands in the legislature over the public weal.

We think there is no question about this fact, namely: That when the people of Multnomah county voted for rerenchment last June they did not suppose that retrenchment was to be postponed to some future time, but was to begin as soon as possible.

Banks and railroads, after a while will be regarded as necessary in Oregon, and men will cease to try to destroy them. We shall become in time as intelligent and civilized as people in other states.

The committee on ways and means wastes time working on a currency-reorm bill. This house will do nothing with the subject.

The banks have been hearding gold mply because they fear gold will go to a premium,

## THE SALMON SEASON.

Views of the Superintendent of the Clackamas Hatchery. PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)-

beg the privilege of saying a few words a the subject of the regulation of the almon industry, into which a joint compittee of the legislature has been inquiring for the past two weeks. The commit-tee has made a trip to the Cascades and made an investigation among the wheel in turn certify such result to the agency or authority then in charge of the bridges of the city of Portland. Sec. 4—1f a majority of all the votes the mouth of the Columbia and looked at being the case, I must express my surprise and it shall be their duty and they shall that Superintendent W. F. Hubbard, of the Clackamas fish hatchery, has not been called upon to express his ideas on the subject before the committee. Mr. Hubbard is the only man now in Oregon who has an expert knowledge of the habits of salmon in the Columbia river and its of salmon in the Columbia river and its iributaries. This knowledge is not merely not have any authority by virtue of this

It is well known that this practical exrience has led Mr. Hubbard to conclu-ins varying somewhat from the office eories of Commissioner McDonald, and that the recommendation he would make that the recommendation he would make would not be in accord with the legislation desired by some of the parties in interest, who seem to have the most influence with those members of the committee who are apparently guiding the committee in its investigations.

Superintendent Hubbard's books show that the suring run of salmon has been

that the spring run of salmon has been absolutely valueless for propagating purposes at the hatchery, and that the spawn taken from the fall fish has been entirely relied upon for propagating purposes, and that no spawn is taken until long after the fall close season begins, and that much of it is taken long after that season ends; showing that with early beginning of the fall close season, enough fish would asend the rivers for spawning purposes and further showing that the close season should extend much later than at pres-ent in order to permit the fish to spawn

In regard to the spring run, the books show as follows: In 1887 the rack was put across the river June 25. The next year, thinking to get the early fish, the ack was put across March 10, but all the early fish stopped by it were found to be diseased by their long stay in the river, and their ova was of no value and had to be thrown away. The following year the ack was put across the river May 2, but this also was found to be too early, and that the fish stopped by it were of no value for propagating purposes. Since then the rack has been put across the river later; and in 1883, the last year of the operation of the hatchery, it was not put in place until August 2. This shows that the August run of fish must be depended upon, and that the fall close season should begin as early as the first of Au-gust in order to permit a sufficient num-ber of them to get up the river. As to the time of spawning, the records show that the earliest date that spawn was taken from salmon was August E, and the latest late November 16. This proves conclu-sively that the fall close season should ex-tend at least until the first of November; otherwise, the fish will not receive the protection they should have on the spawning beds while in the act of spawning. I know that these facts do not suit those interests that want a spring close season for the benefit of the fish wheels; nor

hat is available in Oregon, and would ave testified to these facts; and I have a doubt he would have recommended the abolition of the spring close season and the creation of a long fall close season, extending from August 1 to November 1. This, in my opinion also, is the simplest and the surest means of providing sufficient natural protection for salmon.

GEO. L. RAYMOND.

#### TOLLS ON THE BRIDGES. To Submit the Question to a Popular

Vote SALEM, Or., Feb. 12.-Following is the full draft of the toll-bridge bill passed by

the house Monday night:

A Bill for an act to authorize the charging and collecting of tolls and ferryage upon the bridges and ferries of the city of Portland, in the county of Muimomah, state of Oregon, and to submit the ques-tion whether or not tolls and ferryage shall be charged upon such bridges and ferries to a vote of the taxpayers of said

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly

of the state of Oregon:
Section 1.—That the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, and state of Oregon, or the bridge commission, the board of public works, mayor and common council of said city, or the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah, or whatsoever agency or authority shall be charged with the care and operation of the bridges and ferries now owned or controlled or hereafter ac-quired or controlled by said city of Port-land, be and hereby are authorized when authorized by vote as herein provided, to charge, collect and receive tolls and ferry-age upon vehicles and animals crossing any such bridge or ferry at not exceeding

And said city, board of public works, bridge commission, mayor and common council, or county court, as the case may be, is authorized to issue and sell commu-tation tickets upon each of the classifications above mentioned, which shall not make the rate of toll or ferryage I as than regular charge for a single toil or ferry.

Sec. 2.—Whenever fifty (50) or more taxsec. 2—whenever mity (30) or more tax-payers of the said city of P-rtiand shall file with the auditor of said city a peti-tion requesting the submission of the ques-tion of imposing toils upon the bridges and ferries of the city of Portland, the said auditor shall give notice in like manner and for the same time as notice is re-quired to be given for an annual school election, for the election of directors in school district No. 1, of Mulinemah county, Oregon, of a voic to be taken at the next ensuing school meeting or election for the election of directors of said school district No. 1, by the taxpayers of said city, for and against the right to charge tolls upon such bridges and ferries. Sec. 2-At the annual meeting or elec-tion of directors in school district No.

i, of Multnomah county, Oregon, next fol-lowing the giving of the notice provided for in section: 3 of this act, the taxpayers of the said city of Portland shall, at said school election, and either upon the ballots for which they vote for said di-rectors, for said school district, or upon separate ballots, vote for or against the imposition of tolls and charges for ve-hicles and animals upon the bridges and ferries owned or controlled by the said city of Portland.

Each taxpayer desiring to vote in favor of the imposition of tolls and charges for vehicles and animals upon the bridges and ferries of the said city of Portland shall write or have printed upon his ballot "Tolls-Yes," and each taxpayer desiring to vote against the same shall write or have printed upon his ballot "Toils-No." The ballots for and against the imposi-tion of toils shall be received and counted and a record kept of the persons voting in the same manner as is required by law in the conducting of an election for directors of said school district, and the udges and clerks of sald election shall be the judges and clerks of the election herein provided for the determining the question of tolls or no tolls, and they shall canvass the votes cast for tolls or no toils, and shall certify the result of such election of tolls or no tolls to the auditor of the city of Portland, who shall in turn certify such result to the agency

the traps and talked with their owners, and with the cannerymen and gilline fishermen—all with a view of ascertaining the exact conditions urder which fishing is carried on and salmon go up the rivers carried on and salmon go up the rivers of the spawning grounds. It has, I unlerstand, practically concluded its investigations, and is preparing a report. Such trolled by said city, shall be authorized

theoretical. Hike that of Commissioner act to impose or collect tolls or charges McDonald, whose report seems to be so upon any of the bridges or ferries of much relied upon, but is based upon his said city until authorized to do so by the practical experience at that hatchery and vote of the majority of taxpayers of on the spawning grounds for a series of said city voting and the election as pro-

vided for in this act. Sec. 6—The common council of said city of Portland is hereby authorized and empowered to pass and to cause to be enorced any and all ordinances and provis ions, and to do and cause to be don all acts and things necessary to carry in to effect the provisions of this act. Sec. 7-All tolls and charges received and collected for crossing any of the bridges or ferries of the city of Portland shall go into and become a part of the

bridge fund of said city of Portland, and se used for the maintenance, keeping in repair and paying the expenses and opera-tion of the bridges and ferries owned or centrolled by said city of Portland.

#### AN ECONOMIC REVOLUTION Boston Herald.

Very few people realize how great has een the fall in price of the necessities of life during the last 20, or even during the last 10, years. At the present rate of human progress, the luxuries of today are apt to become the necessities of tomorrow. and so the saving effected on one side merely supplies the means for new ex-penditure on another. But in dealing with the great transactions of international commerce it is impossible to overlook the enormous shrinkage that has taken place in the value of the staple products of the labor of man, side by side with a steady increase of the rates which are paid for that labor. The exports and imports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland furnish, perhaps, the most accurate standard that could be selected of the course of prices of these staples. There has been no fluctuating turiff to affect values, and no irregularity either in the monetary system or the conditions of exchange to render them uncertain. When we find that in 1874 England paid \$155,000,000 for 47,000,000 hundredweights of foreign wheat and flour, and that last year 89,000,000 hundredweights cost her only \$133,000,000, we get a realizing sense of more than the significance of cheap bread. For there is in such figures the sign and the measure of a social revolution whose progress has been none the less moment us because it has been peaceful. To go back only 19 years ago, \$50,000,000 buys 25,-660,000 pounds of tea more than it would have done in England in 1884, and 14,000.-600 hundredweights of refined augur car

be imported for the price paid in USA for little more than 10,000,000. In 10 years the quantity of dead meat imported into the

United Kingdom has nearly doubled,

while its declared value has increased barely 50 per cent.

The cheapening of articles of food has been no more remarkable than that of would gladly the raw materials of manufacture. In busis

1874, 14,000,000 hundredweights of raw cotton are valued among British imports at \$55,000.000, while last year 16,000.000 hun dredwelghts count for only 165,000,000. The imports of wool were 180,000,000 points more last year than they were in 1884, but hey cost \$6,600,600 less than they did then Of course, the value of the maunfactured product bears the impress of the decreased value of the raw material. Great Britain received \$25,000,000 less for the cotton fabrics she shipped last year than she did for those exported in 1874, but she, nevertheless, sent out 1,700,000.000 yards ore. For less than 1,500,000 tons of Iron and steel manufactures exported in 1874 the price was \$155,000,000; for considerably more than 1,500,000 tons exported last year the price was about \$6,000,000. These are some of the data which will go to the making of one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of this century the still incomplete economic revolution to which the concluding quarter of it will have been a witness.

### A MODERN BORGIA.

New York Press. For some time a woman who has net-ther wealth, rank, nor beauty, has com-manded a remarkable degree of attention n Europe, and has been the subject of in Europe, and has been the subject of numerous cable dispatches which have been published in American newspapers. This extraordinary personage, Madame Joniaux, has just been convicted of murder in Antwerp, after a dramatic trial, which was to the people of Belgium what the trial of Lizzie Borden was to the people of Massachusetts. The crime of which she has been declared willey results the she has been declared guilty, recalls the exploits of the Borgias and the achieveexploits of the Borgins and the achievements in the art of poisoning recorded of Catherine de Medici. This middle class, unprepossessing Belgian woman, has been convicted of poisoning successively her brother, her sister, and her uncle. This trio of murders was accomplished in about two years. The motive in each case was the securing of the insurance money on the life of the victim, and no suspicion used to have been aroused until the shape of a fine for discharging his resembled to have been aroused until the shape of a fine for discharging his reseemed to have been aroused until the death of the sincle, who was the third subject of Madame Joniaux's skill in tax-

cology. After her arrest, and during the trial ch followed, Madame Joniaux maniested such consummate self-possession that the public interest in her case continually grew more intense. In the court-room, where she was tried according to the French method, which virtually invests the judge with the functions of pros-ecuting attorney, she parried every thrust with marvelous skill, and managed, notwithstanding the overpowering weight of evidence against her, to im-press a large proportion of the spectators with a firm belief in her innocence. Performances of this sort on the part of a young and beautiful woman are by means rare in the annals of criminal p edure on both sides of the Atlantic. That Madame Joniaux, without the aid of personal attractiveness, should have be able to enlist the sympathy of so ma persons proves that she possessed histri-

onic capacity of a high order.

Her conviction, in spite of the great shrewdness which she displayed, and the signal ability of her counsel, M. Hendriks, whose closing plea in her behalf was one of the most eloquent ever made in a Belgian court, demonstrates for the hundredth time the practical impossibility of concealing murder by poisoning. Modern science has clothed the poisoner with new powers, but it has also methods of detection which are infallible if skillfully used.

### PASSING OF STANLEY.

Press and Printer. Men who knew Henry M. Stanley when he was a newspaper man will not be sur prised at the early "passing" of the Afri-can explorer. He has now almost entirely dropped from public notice. Among a number of New York's leading publishers who were discreasing the matter the other day, it was stated that Stanley was now living in the small suburbs of London, He has a comfortable house there, but even the neighbors scarcely know who he is Not long ago one of this book-talking group said an article from Stanley came to New York, and it actually went begging for a publisher. This seems very strange when one considers that it is only three years ago when one of the Scribners hastily packed his valise and went to Cairo, in Egypt, to head off other publish ers and secure the American right to Stanley's book. He received a fabulous sum for it, sold the English, Indian, Australian, Canadian, German and French prices. Much of this has undoubtedly been due to his desire to be offensive, a first which seems very strange to hun-dreds who once knew him. He tried to show that he lacked cordiality. One never knew whether he was really gratified by an honor shown him or whether he was bored by it. It was a very bad case of what Boston called "megalomania," and may be vulgarly translated "big head." Studley imagined that he had not only newed out himself a niche in the temple of time, but he had ascended the pedestal and that the season of obelsance and pil-grimage had begun for him. Now, with much of his work discredited, and his name besmirched with stories of canni-balism and other horrors, he begins to find that even a Stanley in all his panoply fills but a small space in this big, bustling

### BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12 .- (To the Editor.)-Mr. S. A. Clarke has repeatedly made the statement in The Oregonian that ninetenths of the Oregon fruitgrowers did not know of the existence of the state board of horticulture, and again made this state-ment at the horticulture meeting, just closed. At first I concluded to let the matter pass, but to allow it to go unno-ticel any longer would be acknowledging it as a fact, for silence is consent. I here with annex a letter just received, which is only one out of several hundred and explains itself. It is dated at Lake Chelan, Wash., and signed by Enos B. Peas-

"Please advise me how much to remi you for a copy of your Blennial Report of State Board of Horticulture, and l will sent it to you. Myself and neighbors are eager to learn from others' experi-ence how to grow orchards and raise fruit. There is so much to know that we ought to learn from competent advisors I think your report would help us vastly. Looking over my list of corresp I find that I have received within the last two years over 200 letters of inquiry and requests for our reports, mainly from Washington, Utah, Arizona and Califor nia; yes, even from Australia, New Zea-land and South Africa, and over 1600 let-ters from all sections of our own state. These letters received respectful replies and reports were sent where requested. All this work was done without compensation of any kind, as the commissioners sation of any kind, as the commissioners are allowed small pay only when actually engaged in field work or attending semi-annual meetings. The leading horticultural papers of the East have repeatedly quoted from our reports. Are we known?

HENRY E. DOSCH,

Commissioner First District.

The Delusion of Cheap Money. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The notion that cheap and abundant money is an evidence of prosperity is negatived by the facts. Money is cheap because of the slack demand. The de-mand is inadequate to employ the money which we have. If it were certain that which we have. It is worse certain that the \$45,000,000 of iole money in the New York banks that has been offered at 1 per cent could be employed so as to earn 1½ or 2 per cent it would be utilized at once. Men able to secure the repayment of the money are not satisfied of their ability to do this. There is a lack of confidence which keeps business down to the basis of current consumption. NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Oregen

The wife of Captain R. S. Littlefield, uperintendent of the government works t Bandon, was been committed to the cospital for the insune at Salem. at Bandon,

Mrs. Theresa M. McKay, wife of ex-Sheriff William McKay, of Benton county, died at Corvaille Sunday, aged 53 years, She came to Oregon from Ottawa, Ca The farmers' warehouse at Eugene was

lestroyed by fire early Sunday morning; also a feed and chop mill. Some 6000 oushels of grain and a large quantity of chittem bark were destroyed. Two boys, about Il years of age, in king's valley, stole a revolver, and soon afterward one of them, named McTimmons, had a bullet in his side. The story

of the other boy is conflicting. Mrs. Catherine Hedges, wife of John E. Hedges, died at Tualatin last Friday, aged 15 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges have been married by years. They came to Oregon in 1851, from Ohio, and have lived on their

Toulatin farm 42 years. Chrisman Bros., of Silver Lake, to whom a contribution of money for the relief of the sufferers from the Christmas fire was sent from Eugene, have returned the money is the mayor, with a letter of thanks and a statement that no more as-sistance is needed.

A petition is in circulation in the ex-treme northwestern portion of Lane coun-ty asking that a small portion of Lane and Lincoln counties lying along Five Rivers and Lobster creek be annexed to Benton county. This would take from Lane county two townships of land that says no taxes. The county authorities pays no taxes. The county authorities

the shape of a fine for discharging his re-volver, he was not pleased with the advice.

# Washington.

The North Bend Milling Company's shingle mill was burned Monday with 40,000 shingles.

The expert examining the penitentiary books makes the shortage of the late Warden Coblentz \$12,467.54.

A child 5 years old died at Ballard Monday from eating canned plums, and five other persons were seriously ill.

The city of Tacoma has been sued for \$10,000 damages for the death of a boy killed by an electric car two years ago. The Tacoma board of education has been ctitioned by citizens to appoint none but sidents of the city as teachers in the

The Walla Walla Bar Association has indorsed John L. Sharpstein for appoint-ment as judge of the ninth judicial circuit by President Cleveland. Charles Webber, mate of the barkentine Modoc, lying at Port Blakely, had his leg

crushed Saturday and was taken to the Marine hospital at Port Townsend. M. F. Backus has resigned as receiver of the Rainier Power & Railway Company, at Seattle, and Frederick Bausman has been appointed. The road has passed into the hands of the Third Street

& Suburban Railway Company. Walter Merrick, ex-city clerk of Port Townsend, had a narrow escape from death from electricity Saturday. He grasped a guy wire, and could not let go. A log he was standing upon rolled and broke his hold, throwing him into the water, whence he was released.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. Julio Renfifo is commander of the chief Colombian army that is trying to put

lown the insurgents. Mrs. Ldille Deversux Blake, the widely-mown champion of woman's rights, has een addressing the North Carolina senators.

The ameer of Afghanistan, who is gong to visit England in the probably come by way of Japan and the United States.

To Dr. Arthur G. Webster, of Clark niversity, has been awarded the Elihu

Thompson prize of 5000 francs for the best treatise on electricity. Mme. Marchesi, the famous vocal teacher, speaks reven languages with ease. She was a pupil of Garcia, who was the teacher of Malibran and Jenny Lind.

Melba, her favorite pupil, is, she thinks,

William A. Fisher, who is mention as a probable democratic candidate for governor of Maryland, is a leading mem-ber of the Baltimore bar. He has been a state senator, and for five years served on the supreme court bench of Maryland. Rev. Dr. Reid, the well-known Presby-terian clergyman, of Yonkers, is an enthusiastic fisherman and mountain climb-

er. He owns a cottage at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, and repairs thither every summer to engage in his favorite Dr. George F. Root, the veteran com-poser who wrote "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and other patriotic war songs, is a white-haired veteran of 75 years, but his voice is still clear and resonant. He produced his famous song in his little music store in Chicago 31 years ago.

Miss Jeannette Douglas was the first woman who ever filled a regular clerkship in any of the departments at Washington. With several other woman who were appointed a few days later she was em-ployed to separate and trim the paper money, a labor which is now done by

machinery. General Resvy, the senior officer in the Russian artillery, has just celebrated his Tun year of active service. He entered the army of 1825, under Alexander I, and has served under five coars. His long service is surpassed, however, by that of Admiral Count Heyden, who entered the Russian navy in 1820.

### PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

He-They say kissing is unhealthy. She Everything has its risks. - Spare Mo-Just a little sunshine,

And a little ground hog, too, And then we have the question: "Is it cold enough for you?" Jilson says that marriage may be a failre, but the man who embarks in it usually

has to pay 109 cents on the dollar.-Buffalo Wiggles-I know just what to take for sensickness. Waggles (eagerly)-Do you? What is it? Wiggles-An ocean steamer.

Somerville Journal. Teacher—There are three kinds of poetry, You have mentioned two-lyric and dra-matic; now what is the third? "Well, pi—" Elsa-Epidemic.—Fliegende Blact-

"See here, Midgley, when do you propose to pay that bill?" "Confound it, I pro-posed last night, in order to pay all my bills, but she wouldn't have me."—New

Oh, woe to all these boarding-houses! They harp the same old tunes; It is hash you get for breakfast, And at supper it is prunes. —Syracuse Post.

"How shall we serve that new mission-ary?" asked the chef. "As hash, I guess," said the king of the Mowoka. "He told me that the presbytery had roasted him just before he left home."-Indianapolis Jour-

The ship was sinking in the foam, Dashed by the headlong wave: The passengers—they thought of home,

And then a watery grave.
And mothers to their bosoms clasped
Their little ones in dread,
While the great sea's mad billows grasped
And with their offspring fied. "No hope upon the ocean wide! Captain, we look to you!" And as they drowned, the captain cried: "Thank heaven, we've saved the crew!"

-Atlanta Constitution.