### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895

we hope the county of Multnomah will

not be remiss in her part of the work

sonable expenditure as may be neces

get the results.

sary for the purpose. Let us have a

# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,

REVISED EURSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, with Sunday, per year ..... Moskly, per year. Weekly, per year. Weekly, large months.

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#### DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 13. - 8 P. M. - Maximut PURSTLAND, Pro. 18. - S. P. M. - Martiner, temperature, 45, minimum temperature, 37 h ght of river at 11 A. M. 3.8; change in to past 24 hours, 0.9; precipitation today, 09; pre-cipitation from September 1, 1864 (wet season) to date, 15,74; average, 30,94; deficiency, 11.18 number hours of cambino Tuesday, 4:05; pos-cible mumber, 20:24. . 11.18

WEATHER STNOPSIS.

From all appearances the storm which has been on the coast has entirely disappeared to the westward, being forced to change its por-tion through the influence of an atea of high pressure, which prevails over British Colum bia and Montana. Though a decided rise ec-curred in the barometer, contrary to rule it spoth cases, the temperature became warmer. Now and tags occurred is Southwestern Ore gong and fair weather elsewhere.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Porecasts made at Portland for the 24 hour ending at midnight February 14: For Oregon, Washington and Idaho -- Fair ceather and neurly stationary temperature

with fresh easterly winds. Far Portland-Fair weather and nearly sta-longing temperatue, with light to fresh east

B. S. PAGCE, Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE. Lasi June the people of the city of Portland and the county of Multnomah coted for reduction of the taxes that burden the city and county. They were aware that this reduction could be brought about only by the cutting of fees, reduction or abolition of salaries and general economy in methods of administration. Members of the legislature were elected under pledges to enforce these economical reforms. Not one of the members elected from this county last June would have been elected had these promises not been made.

But now it is said there was a reserdidates for office; that it was understood they were still to receive the former salaries and fees, and that the economical measures were to be postponed till their terms had expired and they had had their "pull." Had this been whispered, had the people suspected it, not one of these persons would have been elected. Such a proposal would have been received with a storm of indignant derision. Every man would have been hooted down and voted down.

The Committee of One Hundred took average of 4 per cent, and assuming it up. It insisted on pledges from the the loan to have been \$500,000,000 to candidates of all parties that these reforms should be introduced without delay; that the reductions should be put in force as soon as the necessary legislation could be enacted. After the election the matter repeatedly came up 000,000. in the Committee of One Hundred, and many members of the committee expressed fear and incredulity as to the disposition of the members of the legislature to keep the pledges as to immediate enforcement of the necessary measures of retrenchment. But other plus revenue and canceling them. It members of the committee gave assurance that the pledges would be kept; that the Multnomah delegation were in earnest and would do their utmost to put these measures of economy in force at once, and not put them off to making the total cost of the "cheap a future time. It was the Committee substitute for money from 1863 \$2,400,of One Hundred and the whole people of Multnomah that pressed this matter, both before and after the election. Nobody then heard the talk, common now, that there was a "contract" between the people and the officials that these exorbitant fees and salaries should be paid till the end of the ensuing terms. That assumption is sheer impudence. It is just the contrary of " what the people demanded, just the contrary of what the Committee of One Hundred insisted upon, just the con- in making payment, the cost of interest trary of what the candidates were reoutred to promise and pledge. Many salaries and fees are excessive They belong to the past era of inflated values and general speculation. Compensation of officials must be brought still out, and the future cost of redown to a fair proportion with other things. Officials of whom steady and continuous service is required must be adequately paid. But there is a large class of public duties which do not take much of the citizen's time, and which he may incidentally perform, and there are good citizens in every com- year, 1865, when the greenback was munity who, if called upon, will perform such duties, as an obligation of citizenship, without salary. We have many examples in Portland. Here is our board of school directors, doing without pay more business than members of the common council do with it. Here are the fire and police commissions, whose duties require a great deal of time and of painstaking attention. Here is the water committee, soon to be superseded by the water commission, serving without pay. Should there be a board of public works, the large and varied duties devolving upon it will be rendered without compensation. The commissioners of the city hall have performed without started pay the service to which they were assigned, and the little salaries paid to the members of the bridge commission are to be cut off. Are members of the common council, then, who now have comparatively little to do, and soon will have less, to set up a clamor for salary? What is there in the office that entitles it to this exception? The mayor has many duties to perform; he must devote his whole time to the city, and, therefore, should have pay. But members of the common council are no more entitled to it, have no more right to demand it, than directors of the schools, than members of the fire. police and water boards, or members of the board of public works. Through many long years Portland was able to

for service in the common council with-

not yet disappeared. To say that we can get better men for \$1000 a year for the common council than by making an appeal to the public spirit and to the responsibilities of citizenship, with out salary, is an insult to public hon esty and civic virtue. It is not true. Nor is it true that repeal of the salary would rule all but the rich out of the common council, any more than service without salary rules all but the rich off

the school, fire, police and other boards. Did none but the rich hold seats in the common council during the long period when no salary attached to the position? The contrary was true. It was seldom that a man of wealth was a member of the council.

There is no "contract." express o implied, for continuance of salaries and fees in state county or city. The Oregonian recently reprinted the pledges of reform in this direction made in the platform on which the republicans carried the state last year. Did anybody ductions were to be postponed? In our local canvass in Multnomah, reduction

-immediate reduction-was proclaimed on every hand as indispensable, and there was no dissenting voice. The officials who ought to have salaries will still be adequately paid. Salaries that are unnecessary should be cut off entirely, and the whole business should be simplified and reduced. The legisla tion now in progress will go far toward securing these results. It is the legislation the people called for and expected. It will afford the relief so sorely needed in these conditions of public distress. The claim that "the officials put up money for the campaign, and therefore ought to be permitted to draw the salaries," is a per cultar argument for a legislature that takes fright at the mention of "the Portland ring." If it were the "Portland ring" in the legislature that was putting up this claim, how the woods and hills in Oregon would resound with denunciation of a proposal so corrupt and shameless!

## COST OF THE GREENBACK.

The common argument for forced issue of government credit currency, such as has been kept in circulation in the United States since 1862, is that, since it is a loan to the government without interest, it saves a large annual expense. The government could have borrowed money for the expenses of the war instead of issuing legal-tender notes, or, if not so, it could have orrowed money as soon as the war was ever to pay them off. But it would have had to pay interest on this bofrowed money, probably 6 per cent up to 1870, 4 per cent from that date to 1880, and 3 per cent afterward. At an

cover all the issues and contingent expenses, the interest charge would have been \$20,000,000 per year, or \$600,000,000 for the thirty years, and the bonds would be still to pay, making the total ost of the loan up to this time \$1,100,-This is what it would have cost the

overnment to borrow money at interest for war expenses, instead of issuing legal-tender notes to pay them, and keeping them in circulation as the currency of the country afterward, instead of redeeming them out of the first suran enormous sum, but the bare truth is that the legal-tender currency already has cost the government directly \$1,000,000,000 more, or \$2,100,000,000, and the necessary redemption of the

out salary, and this class of men have portance he does not deserve, and with the usurers. Even now congress nds to perpetuate an idolatry that would gradually exhaust itself were it Paine is an inconsiderable et alone. figure in the world of thought and literature, and would quickly become un known to all but the universal reader if the over-zealous orthodox clergy would let him alone.

> EXTRAVAGANT, INDECENT AND IN-HUMAN. Jeffrey's bill to regulate the carry-

ng of prisoners, incorrigibles and insame persons to the institutions provided for them by the state is more than a measure of economy, as applied to the latter class; it is a measure of ney and humanity. It embodies briefly the idea more elaborately set forth by the retiring secretary of state. relative to the conveyance of insane persons to the asylum by officers detrained force of asylum employes. It sustain the county court in such reamakes it the duty of the clerk of any court wherein a person has been ad-judged insane and ordered committed to the asylum to notify the superintendent of the asylum of this fact, the latdeclare from any stump that these re-, ter to respond immediately by sending an experienced deputy or deputies to convey such person thither. It is provided further that the persons per-forming this detail work shall re-

ceive no compensation for such service beyond the salaries each one is paid as an officer of the institution, the actual traveling expenses incurred to be paid by the state upon a properly sudited account.

The total cost of conveying insane persons to the asylum during the past two years, under the present system of sending them under the escort of sheriffs and their deputies, was \$30,051 56, a sum which is shown by the secretary of state to be largely in excess of a just or economical compensation for this service. A careful and competent estimate shows that six attendants employed at \$50 a month each could have performed this service at a saving o several thousand dollars to the state and given one-third of their time to other duties in connection with the in stitution, while suitable arrangements for traveling expenses in such cases could be made by the superintendent of the asylum on behalf of the state, which would effect a still further save

mar. This is the economical view of the proposition merely, which, though of special importance at this time, is of condary consideration. It is surprising that a plea for the attendance of a kind and skillful woman upon an insane woman en route to the asylum must be urged in the name of common decency, or that the public should be insensible to the inhumanity of committing this class of unfortunates, in their utterly irresponsible and pitiable condition, to unskilled, ignorant and perhaps brutal attendants. It is not or should not be necessary

to arraign the present system as a gross abuse under each of these in dictments, since either one of them should be sufficient, in the simple presentment, to convict it as outdated by the intelligence of the age, and secure a change in keeping with the just conomies, the inherent decencies and the approved humanities of an enlightened ers. Whatever may be done in regard to the conveyance of convicts and incorrigibles to the institutions pro vided for them, the present system of onveyance of the insane to the asy lum by unsuitable persons should be

method embodied in the proposed law. The joint resolution in relation to the income tax, which has been passed by the house, concurred in by the senate, with amendments and which now ross back to the house for concurrence in the senate amendments, will afford considerable relief from peremptory notes now out will cost \$300,000,000 more, and inquisitorial processes adopted by

superseded by the more enlightened

letter that Mr. Lester was nominated can block the profitable game of the and elected to the legislature. He now bond-buyers by providing, within a week, for 3 per cent gold bonds. These acts with those who refuse to vote Mr. Dolph because Mr. Dolph stands for may be substituted at par for the is the "honest-money" principles which Mr. ontracted to be sold, making a saving Lester then so vigorously defended. Mr. of three-fourths of one per cent inter-est, or over \$15,000,000, on the whole constituents, to quit this company and ransaction.

vote for Mr. Dolph. This is what both he and Mr. Curtis pledged themselves We ought to have a proper census of to do. Mr. Fox, candidate for the

the state. A census this year is re-quired by the constitution and laws. on the senate same ticket with them, refused to come out for "honest Within the limits prescribed by law, it noney" and for Mr. Dolph, and was not should not cost much. Each county elected. In all kindness, The Oregonian has authority to provide for the neces suggests to Mr. Lester and Mr. Curtis sary work within its own limits. The that it is time for them to consider and work falls upon the assessors. There to reconsider, and to put themselves back ought to be no hesitation, it seems to into the position where the people who us, in making the necessary provision elected them intended they should stand. in each county to get a full census, and

#### "COIN" IN LAW MEANS GOLD. and That Is the Reason Why Gold

Can Be Got for "Coin" Bonds. Chicago Herald. A New York financial newspaper pr shes a letter from a prominent business

census, so as to see where we are. A nan containing statements in substance little extra allowance to the assessors as follows: The resumption act requires the sec retary of the treasury to redeem "in gold" all greenbacks presented for redemption will enable them to do the work and 2.—If the gold is not in the treasury the act requires the secretary to sell bonds to get the gold. "The only discretion allowed him is to decide whether it shall be 4 per The opposition to re-election of Sen ator Dolph is said to be chiefly a protest against the financial policy he repcent or 5 per cent bonds he will sell. But sell one or the other he must, and he pould be mandamused if he refused to do resents or supports. But this policy is the policy of the country. It is the polloy that has been steadily pursued by his duty. The one restriction is that the each of the parties alternately in power. onds must be sold at not less than par It is the policy of the present congress, and will be the policy of the next one. It is the policy under which gold is This is true in substance, but not form. The secretary can sell not only is per cent bonds, but 412 per cents, if recognized and maintained as the chooses. But that is not a material point The essential thing is the requirem money standard, with such use of silver as may be practicable without loss

edeem in gold. The word used in the law is "co of the parity. This is the policy of the 'gold." But, although the law does not untry; it is the policy to which Mr. specify gold coin, it none the less certainly means gold coin. At the time the law was enacted, gold coin was the only coin of Dolph is committed, and it will be sustained, whether he shall be re-elected inlimited legal tender capacity. The cold or not. The opposition to him on this age of silver dollars was discontinued in 1873, and the only authorized silver coins in 1875, when the resumption act was passed, were fractionals, which were then basis, therefore, is without sufficient

The ways and means committee has legal tender to the amount of 45 only in any one payment. It necessarily follows that the secretary of the treasury is readvanced to the point of recommending an act to authorize the sale of gold quired to redeem greenbacks in gold coin onds. All bonds will be gold bonds. Congress placed this construction upon so long as parity is maintained, but no the law when it passed the bank charters act in 1882. Although that act was passed four years after the passage of the Blanddoubt the bonds would sell better if repayment in gold were distinctly pledged. The present congress prob-Allison silver dollar law, it contained a provision that whenever the "gold" held in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks should fall below \$190,000,000 ably will not pass any financial measure, but every resolution like this shows an advance toward the necessary adthe secretary of the treasury should susmission and declaration that the gold pend the issue of gold certificates. By law, therefore, as well as by invariable standard is to be maintained. It will be maintained, in any event; but there practice ever since resumption, the gov is reason for such action as will cause ernment is pledged to the redemption of men and parties to cease from juggling greenbacks in gold.

The resumption act also provides that he bonds sold for the purposes of the act shall be sold at not less than par in Dr. Gaff finds it difficult to procure "coln." "Coin" mesns gold here as else-where in the act, and for the same rea-son. The secretary of the treasury can bail, his male acquaintances refusing to trust him. He need not repine, since he has the sympathy of his woman not sell the bonds at less than par in gold coln. But he cannot sell them at par in gold if there is a serious doubt about their being rayable in gold. Therefore he has callers. Probably his detention will be brief. The law does not take serious cognizance of these offenses. He will a right to promise payment in gold. It be discharged in a few days, and may may become his duty to do so, for other pursue his career of lechery so long as wise he may not be able to sell the bonds an the law requires, his physical vigor may last, if he only

It has been stated repeatedly of late that is careful not to run foul of any girl whose male relatives are men. In that the president was inclined to "stretch his authority" so far as to insert the word gold in the next issue of bonds. It now seems to be understood in financial circles case he will not need ball, and the sympathy of sentimental female callers at that he has decided to do this if neces-sary in order to dispose of the bands on favorable terms. Indeed, it is said that the sudden cessation of the demand on the treasury for gold is due to this deter-The proposition to let the taxpayers of the city of Portland decide whether the bridges and ferries across the river mination.

that divides the city shall be absolutely Be that as it may, it is altogether likely free to the public, or be maintained and that the president will direct that world "gold" be inserted in the bor that the operated by a small toll upon vehicles and animals crossing them, is a just he thinks it necessary. And he will not stretch his authority much in so doing one. The people, upon whom alone the The principal objection to this course is that it might cast a shadow upon existing expense of the construction and maintenance of these highways falls, are onds authorized by the same acts, in ompetent judges in the premises, and cluding those recently issued, in which may well be allowed to decide the matthe word "gold" is not used. For this reason it may be best not to u

e word unless it is clearly necessary in ico. That is to say, if you go into a shop in a Mexican town, buy a Mexican dollar's worth of something and hand the order to raise gold on the bonds on favor able terms and quiet all the fears that have led to the run on the treasury for

pothesis," he says. "What he wants b not a great glass of the kind proposed but to do what has not been done-fin means of quieting the atmosphere. I other words, his propositon is an absurd : 10

George Q. Cannon, the leading spirit in the Mormon church, will probably be the first senator elected from Utah when the territory achieves statehood. His son, Frank Cannon, now delegate-elect, has a good chance of becoming his father's ser atorial colleague.

Parker Pillabury is now the sole survi vor of the more complexous early abol-tionists. Mr. Pillsbury was something of a Boanerges in the cause at one time, but in view of the complete success that had been attained in the end of slavery

in America he has teen content to pa-his later years in the serene atmosphe-of a retired New Hampshire home.

The late Furman Sheppard was an in-satiate collector of books having a rare or antique interest, and he has thus or antique interest, and he has thus amassed one of the finest private libraries in Philadelphia, says the Record of that city. It was one of his greatest delights to spend his evenings among his literary treasures. After his death his law col-lection was disposed of, but his remain-ing fibrary, which is classified in groups, devoted respectively to medicine and physics, theology and philosophy, general haw, political economy and politics, his-tory, geography and biography, general literature, architecture and painting, and miscellaneous, is still intact as he left it. Mrs. Sheppard, it is understood, is an yet undecided as to what disposition shall

yet undecided as to what disposition shall be made of it. Some idea of the extent of the collection may be formed from the fact that the catalogue alone makes a volume of 300 printed pages.

#### Mr. Corbett's Dinner.

# Eugene Register.

Eugene Register. Those who had an idea the members of the legislature were invited to Portland in order to give an opportunity for persuasion on the matter of the election have been on the matter of the election have been disappointed. We think Mr. Corbett made it sufficiently plain why he invited the members to dime with him, and the motive is not an unworthy one. He had a right to entertain them, and he had a right to talk with them in regard to the reduction of expenses in Multinomah county by the passage of a salary law. It is clearly evi-dent the salary law is needed in that county, as there are greater opportunities for fee-grabbers in that county than in any other. The salary law works well in counties where it has been tried, and has deu duction of taxation. Every public officer should be placed upon a salary. Plenty of competent men will want the offices then, and the people will know what the officer are costing, which is not the case where the fee system prevails. Under the salary system there is an incentive to the less ening of business in the courts, where otherwise the reverse is true. It is a com mendable effort on the part of citizens of Multnomah, and the legislature would

#### make no mistake by passing a salary law. Semi-Annual Payment of Taxes.

PORTLAND, Feb. 13 .-- (To the Editor.)-In the fore part of the present session o the legislature a bill was introduced providing for the payment of taxes in two semi-annual amounts. It would be to the interest of many to learn what has become of this bill. In California taxes are paid semi-annually, and it is found to work there. There are many reasons why it would be to the advantage of the community at large that such a system should be in vogue here. It would ob-viate the unnecessary accumulation of so large an amount of money in the treas ury, as has been the case in the past, and danger of any of it going astray, as experienced here last year. Soon the time will be around for all to go and pay their

taxes, and many will have a hard time to meet them. It woould be somewhat of a re-lief, could half of the taxes be paid now and the balance six months later. This is an important matter, and I would respectfully call it to the attention of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce on the dalles portage propo

sition, that leaves for Salem Thursday, Let them look into this matter SIMON HARRIS.

Unconscious Humor.

St. Louis Republic. The American silver dollar contains trifle less silver than the Mexican dollar but it is at a premium of about two for

one over the Mexican coin, even in Mex-

future.

The sportsmon of Tacoma and Seattle will have a live-bird match near the former place Sunday.

A barrel and tub factory will b

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon. La Grande's school census shows ind hildren

The Western Phillistine has ceased to nake fis appearance.

A motor-car at Salem knocked out a scat-wagon in one round Tuesday. Frank G. Hull will soon begin publish

ing at Milton an agricultural paper called the Inland Homestead.

The city council of La Grande has for ome time been unable to secure a quorum for a meeting, owing to illness of mem-The capacity of the wool-scouring mill

at Fendleton is to be doubled. It is exected to handle 6,000,000 pounds of oming season.

The young men of Eugene are talking of organizing an athletic association. The North Pacific coast association would welome a club at that place.

A movement is on foot at Engene to rganize an agricultural society and hold fair next fall. An excellent site has con offered at Morion Park. A trout, 33 inches long, 812 inches wide

nd weighing 16% pounds, was caught in Upper Klamath lake Friday last. He is the biggest trout ever seen there, and it the higgest trout ever seen took two men to land him,

The Riddle city election Friday resulted as follows: Trustees, J. B. Riddle, S. S. Catching, George Cutsforth, I. Lasswell and W. C. Conner; recorder, George R. Riddle; treasurer, Thomas Dyer; marshal, L. Michael; street commissioner, William Sandaray

Salmon fishing on the Nahalem has played out completely. Kinney's cannery, at that place has closed down for the season on account of the scarcity of fish. The Chinamen who have been working in the cannery will be brought to Astoria ou the Harrison the latter part of the week.

The project of the county court of Uma-tilla county to lease the road running through the southern portion of the county to the John Day river, is strongly objected to. This road was built by a tate appropriation of \$16,000, supplemented private subscriptions, and the people of John Day object to paying toll upon it. About 100 merry skaters from Enter-orise, Alder and Joseph, were on the lake last Saturday and Sunday, and half as many Tuesday night, says the Aurora. The skating was all that could be dered, there being a sheet of ice three miles long by one mile wide, and from four to six inches thick and smooth as glass, The ice is excellent yet and will remain so for some time unless there is a change in the weather.

The citizens of Detroit and vicinity held mass meeting at the Cascade house on Saturday, February 9, for the purpose of determining whether or not there was any plan they might device to do away with the letter of credit business by which with the letter of create durants the Oregon the people along the line of the Oregon Dusting railroad have had to contend with Pacific railroad have had to contend with so long. The result was a letter to Ham-mond & Bonner asking that wood, ties and other material be paid for in cash in

Measra, Flamm, Crafts and F. H. Clark have struck a rich quartz lode above the dry diggings near Grant's Pass. These placers are among the oldest mines in Southern Oregon, and In early days yielded handsomely. They are still mined every winter with fair results, but the main ledge has been unsuccessfully searched for for many years. The gold found always had more or less quartz mixed with it. The present find is about 600 feet above the old diggings.

A young man, by the name of Arthur Hilliard, had both of his feet so badly frozen while traveling on snowshoes out in the Sprague river (Klamath county) In the oprague river (kinnight county) country, on the first ult, as to necessitate their amputation at the instep. He started to go from his home at Robinson springs on the summit of the mountain between Bly and Barnes valley to the initer place. The young man lost his way and did not many his during the first the next with reach his destination for 18 hours, with the result of freezing his feet as stated.

#### Washington.

Amos Reed died at Yager February 5, aged 85 years.

A carload of salmon is being shipped East from Gray's harbor daily.

Plans have been prepared for a new Spiscopal church at Aberdeen.

Thomas Windsor will build a large saw ill, shingle mill and sash and door fa tory at Ballard.

000,000, or about as much as the tional debt at its highest point. In this tions established by the department case, as in most, the cheapest means is found the most costly in the end. The New York Times has published a series of articles, the last of which appears elsewhere, in which careful computation is made of the actual cost to the government of all the legal-tender issues, from the first greenback to the tice for persons doing large and complitreasury notes of 1890. This computa-

tion includes the increased expenses of the government from 1862 to 1879, due to depreciation of the currency and redemption of bonds issued to retire greenbacks and to maintain the

gold reserve, interest on the latter, the sumed that the taxpayer will try to echanical and clerical cost of main evade it by perjury unless subjected taining legal tenders, the future cost to a sweating process. The resolution of interest and redemption of the bonds provides that no questions shall be asked of taxpayers not directly re deeming the legal-tender notes themquired by the law. Other clauses proselves, from which is deducted the vide specifically for exemptions value of the gold notes and silver bars deductions, only authorized by the law now in the treasury. in general terms, and not allowed by secretary. This resolution prob

15.

The greatest item, of course, is excess 174 of government expenses, due to depreably will become law within a few days. ciation of the greenback, which

In justice to the central portion of amounted to over \$535,000,000 in one the city, which pays at least two-fifths worth less than 50 cents on the dollar. of the taxes, there ought to be pro This ran the total cost of the greenvided adequate accommodations at this back, up to specie resumption in 1879. locality for crossing the river. Other up to about \$1,789,000,000. Since that time portions of the city have this advantage, and the central portion ought the main item of cost has been the ot longer to be deprived of it. It is nterest and redemption of bonds felt by the taxpayers in the central maintain specie payment, which ran the total, up to 1895, up to over \$1,919,portion that they have been unfairly 00,000. This is the actual outgo up to dealt with by the bridge commission since free transit over the river, which this time. To it falls to be added the ost of the bonds issued for this pur has been provided for other parts, has oose, now outstanding, which will be been denied to this large central disnearly \$172,000,000, bringing the total trict, which pays the greatest proporup to \$2,100,000,000. The final item is for tion of the tax. This question is now the redemption of \$346,000,000 of greensefore our legislative delegation at Salem, and it is hoped they will do backs and \$152,000,000 of Sherman notes Deducting the value of the gold, paper justice to the central part of the city. and silver bars in the treasury, this It has been agreed, we learn, that there will be about \$300,000,000, bringing us may be issued an amount of bonds adequate for this purpose, provided the to the impressive total with which we question of collecting tolls on vehicles

This enormous sum represents what be submitted to the taxpayers at the coming school election. It would seem the people of the United States have aid in taxation for the use of about to be a good financial proposition to pay 5 per cent on the bonds necessary \$358,000,000 of greenbacks for thirty for such purpose, which could not years, and of \$150,000,000 of treasury notes for from one to five years. We amount to more than \$10,000 a year could have borrowed \$500,000.000 of gold provided tolls be levied on vehicles amount to more than \$10,000 a year, and kept, out \$500,000,000 gold certifiwhich will save to the taxpayers, in the cates for the same time for an average matter of maintaining the bridges, at of 4 per cent, \$20,000,000 per year, or least \$50,000 per annum

\$600,000,000 for the thirty years, taking It is not improbable that New York up the certificates with surplus reve nue, and at the end of the time payand London money-changers have taken advantage of the straits in which ing off the bonds with the gold origthe treasury was placed by the neglect borrowed. That is to say, this cheap swindle of a forced loan has cost of congress to authorize a bond issue to obtain the bonds lately marketed the country more than twice as much . for much less than they are worth. as the same amount of honest money. The bonds sold for less than 105, and

Clergymen make a great mistake to it is said that the buyers have negoti-iaunch their thunderbolts at Paine ated sale for them in London at 112. when the Paine anniversary comes This is not the fault of the president. call upon her citizens of public spirit round, and little groups here and there | Congress left him in the lurch, and he him. It gives him an im- had to make such terms as he could statement of principles contained in this

taken and the fleet still is intact, but the treasury department. This joint that propositions have been made to resolution does not undertake to amend surrender both, on condition that the the law, but it alters materially regula lives of the troops are spared. This condition is the fruit of the unhappy without authority of law. For examexperience of the troops at Port As ple, the law requires that the income thur. Of course, it will be granted, tax be paid before July 1, but leaves The Japanese don't want to kill solthe department to fix the date at which diers unless they have to. They want return of taxable income shall be made. the town and the ships in as good con-The secretary fixed March 1, which is dition as possible said to be inconveniently short n

with equivocal expressions.

the morgue will avail him nothing.

It was easy for everybody to prom cated business. The resolution extends ise economic reform last spring, in the the time for making returns till April sweet and breezy election time; but Then the department prescribes a ow there is terrible resistance to the list of inquisitorial questions to be ad effort to fulfill the promise. So easy is it to talk reform, and so hard to ac dressed to every person making a return, which have no direct bearing upon complish it. Which recalls the words the object of the law, unless it be asof a solemn poet:

The end of contradictory rumors about

Wel-Hai-Wel is that it has not been

Virtue abounds in flatterers and foes Tis pride to praise her, penance to per form.

#### LESS THAN & YEAR AGO.

#### What Representative Lester, of Clatsop, Thought of Debased Money.

WARRENTON, Or., March 26.-(T5 the Editor.)--Will Mr, DeLashmutt kindly in-form the readers of The Oregonian in how many sliver mines he is interested? We outsiders have an idea that the en-

thusiasm of the leaders of the Bimetallic (?) League smacks largely of self-interest. The whole tenor of Mr. DeLashmutt's inication of the 29th inst. is to the effect that if the Oregon Bimetallic Lengue is not allowed to dictate the platforms of all the political parties of the state they intend to throw their strength for the one they can dictate. In other words, that the minority proposes to rule o

ruin. Such a declaration, that persona interests are to be placed first, leads one to doubt the sincerity of the political convictions of Portland's ex-mayor. It is high time the honest-money men o

Oregon had taken steps to right our selves before the world on this question Free silver appears to act as a lung-expander, and a man filled up with the idea can shout twice as loud as an ordinary mortal. As a consequence, we have been placed before the country as a free-silver state, while I believe a popular vote would silver men in a hopeless min

The leaders of both the republican and democratic parties, who believe in a sound currency, ought to take a firm stand and see that men like Mr. DeLashwho believe in mutt do not write our platform. If the campaign is to be fought out between hon-est money and rag-babyism, let us draw the lines distinctly and make no compro One can drink either hot or cold water, but lukewarm it is nauseating. the silver inflationists and monometal If desire to betake themselves into the pop-

ulist camp, they will be in congenial com-pany. The party which stands up for as much silver as can be maintained on an equality with gold, and no more, and se by refusing to indorse free coinage nder existing conditions. And should a lose, we will have the satisfaction of knowing it is better to lose on a sound platform than to win on a rotten one. C. F. LESTER.

The above letter was published in The Oregonian of April 4, 1894. It was on the

# PREFERRED CREDITORS.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 12-(To the Editor.)-While the legislature is in sestion it might be well to have some one of its members introduce a bill covering matter that does great injustice to many people.

ury manipulation, and by the laws mak ing it a legal tender for all dues, publi-A case has recently come to light here, and private. As our colnage laws stand about as follows: we have no such thing as bimetalism, and the silver dollar is practically an obliga-tion of the government, redeemable in

A man died after a six months' sickness, About all he left for his family of one wife and three little ones was a \$1000 life insurance policy. For a long while the butchers, grocers and bakers have fur-nished the family with the necessaries, expecting, of course, that they would be repaid when the insurance money came to hand. The man died in the fond hope that all bills against the family would be paid by the insurance, and that there puld be a few hundred dollars left to pply the immediate wants of the wife

and little ones. But now come two doctors with very large bills, an undertaker with anothe large bill, and they tell the lone woman that their bills must be paid first-that the plain law provides that their bills

the commission men of St. Paul and that section from the dealers in Oregon, Wash ome in ahead of all others. What is the poor woman to do? If she does the bidding of these thre men it will take almost the entire in ington and California. With all the op ortunities offered here, it is to be regre ted that such calls cannot be suppli-Raising of such staples in large enou surance, and there will not only be nothing left to feed and clothe the little ones, but hardly 10 per cent to pay claims of the men who furnished quantities to afford shipments by the cal load would undoubtedly he found profit and clothing, and the landlord who kept

roof over the family. If the law discriminates as above, it should be changed so that a reasonable part of the insurance could be set apart for the family, and the balance divided pro rata among all creditors, JUSTICE.

bill provides for a single commissioner a a "fixed" salary of \$1500, with an addition al \$500 for traveling expenses, should the contribute \$50,000 toward the establish nent of an industrial school for girls in West Virginia. amount be required. If the same amoun of interest should be taken in Eastern Ore

Dan Emmett, author of "Dixie," is to gon orchards by the one-man commission er that has been displayed by the presen board, they could reasonably expect an of have a reception and testimonial soon from the Confederate vets of Washington. He will be 80 in May, and first sang the ficial visit from his royal eminence early tong in 1843. in the fall of 1900.

Captain Charles Louis Beaumont, of the royal navy, England, who has just been

appointed equarry to the queen, has an American wife. He was married in 1338 to Miss Perkins, daughter of Charles E. Perkins, of Boston.

The Rev. Francis Sylvester Mahoney, known as "Father Prout," wrote "Shan-don Bells" while he was a priest at Rome and homesick for his native Cork. There

H. R. Hatch, a well-known merchant of Cleveland, O., has offered to erect for Adelbert college of Western Reserve uni-versity, a commodious stone library building. Work on the structure will be com-

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, recent for international bimetalism as soon as it can be brought about, will draw more votes on such a platform than they will and soon as a him back to the days of his childhood, han they will free coinage nerve will be the governor's father, who went to the war with the

an American de give you back a Mexican dollar in change. That is because the American silver dol-lar, under present conditions, is not genished at Snohomish, to use the cedar timper, so plentiful there.

gold. In Mexico silver is the standard

Apples and Potatoes Wanted.

Eugene Register E.C. Smith is in receipt of a letter fro

a firm in St. Paul asking if he can ship them a few carloads of apples. They also inquire regarding the possibility of his

hinning them several carloads of potatoes

fruit and produce. Apples, prunes, pots

toes, and even onions are sought for by

Milton Fruitgrowers Object.

Milton Eagle.

Free Silver a Wage-Reducer.

basis the laboring men would find their

consumed advanced nearly everything consumed advanced nearly in proportion to the depreciation of the currency of the

of money would advance slowly, and never reach an amount proportionate to the increase in their expenditures. Such

has been the experience of the past with cheap money; such will be the experience

of the future if the experiment is ever

All Are Payable in Coin.

GASTON, Or., Feb. 13.-(To the Editor.) -Do the United States bonds now being seued-read payable in "gold" or "coin";

P. M. ZIVOLT.

tried again.

ntry, while their wages fixed in terms

Des Moines Leader. The day this country went to a

ner al

our gold money does.

oney, and it passes in the markets of ne world at its buillon value, just as

uine money. At the present price of sil-ver bullion the silver in our dollar is worth only about 50 cents, and it is kept The Pierce county commissioners onsidering the question of setting the isoners in the county jall at work. up to a parity with gold only by the treat

D. Woods has been arrested at Hillyard for stocking his butcher shop in the night ime, while the owners of the cattle asleep.

The estate of Mrs. Marie Bernhardyt asous, the Tacoma woman who killed by falling off a train near Ashland, has been inventoried at \$59,942 30.

In a quarrel between two disreputable women at Sprague, one of them threw a lighted lamp at another, and the arrival and vigorous efforts of the city marshal alone saved a conflagration.

The first meeting of the lady commis-aioners, recently appointed by Governor McGraw for the Atlanta cotton states exposition, was held Tuesday afternoon at the Tacoma hotel. The organization was perfected as follows: President, Mrs. offering 25 cents per bushel for them. He states in the letter that there is a brisk demand in that country for Pacific coast Samuel C. Slaughter, of Tacoma; first, vice-president, Mrs. Maurice McMicken, of Seattle; second vice-president, Mrs. Frank Allyn, of Taccuna; third vice-presiient, Mrs. Eugene V. Hyde, of Spokane; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. B. Stew-art, of Seattle; recording secretary, Mrs. P. A. Turner, of Olympia; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Beecher, of Port Townsend.

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

A man may run into debt, but he seldom omes out at anything faster than a walk. Texas Siftings.

Biggs-There are very few poor meh in he senate nowadays. Diggs-Yes, but here are plenty of mighty poor senators.

-Life. Tourist ion the dome of the capitol)-My, how the wind roars up here. Guide-My, how the wind roars up here. Guidesession .- Detroit Free Press.

Did you tell Mr. Snobberly that I was ot in?" t in?" Bridget-I did, ma'am; but he ked so doubtful. I don't think he'd a' believed it if you'd 'a' told him wid your wn lips,-Inter Ocean

He returned the pound of sugar, And sadly shock his head: "I do not want the earth," was all

He to the grocer said. -Detroit Tribune

Farmer-If you want work, I'll give you

a job. Wigstey Waggles-Well, I'd like to take advantage o' yer offer, boss, but I see a man comin' up the road that looks as if he had a family to support, an' as I'm a batchelor I will resign in his favor .--Tid-Bits.

Eva-I'm awfully disappointed in those lew York soldiers. Nance-Why? Eva Here we've been talking to some of the nembers of troop A for an hour and not one of them has sworn once. I don't beieve they are real troopers at all -Brook Ivn Eagle.

"Dear me," said Mr. Meekins, "it seems o absurd for men to be constantly talk g about their wives having the last word. I never object to my wife having the last word." "You don't?" "Not a bit, I always feel thankful when she gets to

in United States gold coin"? ALMORAN HILL. Certainly. CORVALLIS, Cr. Feb. 13-470 the Edi-tor.)-Is the silver dollar coined in 1575 a legal tander for all debts, both public and eritate. Coretainly. Correction for all debts, both public and eritate. Coretainly. Correction for all debts hoth public and eritate. Coretainly. Coret allow me to accept expensive presents from young "nen."-Washington Star.

governor's brother and brought his dead body from the field in Virginia.

servatory, loes not think much of the scheme of a Chicago man for building an enormous telescope near San Diego, Cal, which is to have the largest glass in the world.

n = project on foot to erect a fitting me norial above his grave.

menced as soon as possible.

Professor E. E. Bernard, of the Lick of

and private? "He is working on a wrong hy-

The Eastern Oregon Fruitgrowers' Unio held a meeting Thursday night of las week and passed resolutions strongly con demning the proposed changes in the horti-PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. ultural laws of Oregon. The propose Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis has offered