of Gresham, who had some of the stock, stated yesterday that he, in common with others, would like to see the affairs of the company investigated.

Funeral of W. H. Leeland.

The funeral of W. H. Leeland, who died

Monday of consumption, was buried yes-orday afternoon, under the auspices of

mains were accompanied from the house to the First Evangelical church on East Market and East Sixth streets by mem-

bers of Fealty ledge and American council, No. 3, Junior Order of American Mechanics. At the church there was a brief

ligious service conducted by Rev. T. T.

incent, after which Fealty lodge took charge, the services of the order being of sucted by A. H. Boscow, noble grand. 's emains were then conveyed to Lone

Miscellaneous Notes.

RATES TO ADVANCE FRIDAY

The New Passenger Tariff Will Go

The local railroad offices are preparing

have issued rate sheets naming the new

Southern Pacific, will be \$61 50 first-class

and \$51 50 second-class. The Southern Pa-cific ate to Chicago via Ogden will be

Il more than that of the other lines. The

present rate by the Northern lines is

\$49 50 first-class and \$47 50 second-class. The present Southern Pacific rate is \$57

first and \$52 50 second-class, so it will be

cen that by the change, rates are brought.

to a basis more satisfactory to all lines. According to the new schedule the South-

Orleans, the rate will be \$74 50 first-class

rates will apply to St. Paul and Duluth.

WILLING TO MEET HALF WAY.

ton May Settle Differences.

John Francis, general passenger agent

of the Burlington, is quoted as saying of

the present boycott against the Union Pacific: "The lifting of the boycott is

part of the Union Pacific. We are agreeable

to any compromise, and would go more than half way to have this matter set-

tled, although the question of compromise

did not come from either the Rock Island

or the Burlingte s, be it distinctly under-stood. We have suggested arbitration, which has met with fittle encouragement.

and we have later gone so far as to sug-

Grande Western, I am not in a position to say anything. As I understand it, Mr

Railroad Notes.

R. B. Miller, chief clerk in the O. R. & N. general freight office, is on the sick

W. F. Anderson, traveling auditor of the Canadian Pacific, left last evening for

S. G. Fulton, assistant general freight

agent of the Northern Pacific, returned

Milton Hardie, general agent of the

AMUSEMENTS.

"Sald Pasha," Richard Stahl's opera, by

hight to the Marquam Grand theater. As whole, the opera has never been so well

resented in Portland. Several of the

haracters scored hits. Kirtland Calhoun.

as Nockey, so convulsed the audience with his mimicry, at the close of the first

et, that he was the recipient of two curtain recalls. Douglas A. Flint, as Hadad, was mirth-provoking in the extreme, and kept the house in roars of laughter during the entire evening. His

inging was elever and his witticisms resh. George Lyding sang and acted

Said Pasha well, and his costuming was

as Terano, the Mexican nobleman, as was T. E. Rowan, jr., as Hassen Bey. The

the pasha's daughter, and sang her solos

of applause, and the wing dancing of the wo negro boys, as usual, completely cap-tured the audience.

Ricketts Troubadours Next Week.

the versatile comedian Tom Ricketts, will

Jack." at the Marquam Grand opera-house on Morday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The Troubadours were criti-

cised by the Boston Globe as follows

roduce the musical comedy,

The Ricketts Troubadours, headed by

son of the Calhoun opera troupe

rederick Huntley was very acceptable

will be made.

Victoria and Honolulu.

Slave." Tonight.

ppropriate

rom the Sound yesterday.

ditioned upon a like action on the

from the present rate; via New

Into Effect.

members of the Ame

THE LAW TOO LENIENT

gUDGE STEPHENS SENTENCES CRIM-INALS AND FEELS SORRY.

Five Years, He Says, Regretfully, Is Not Enough for Thugs Who Hold Up Good Citizens.

Yesterday Judge Stephens senten Thomas Madden and John Cronin to five years each in the penitentiary, for rob-bing John Grantscow of a watch and chain, in Binzier's saloon, last Christmas. J. D. Burke and Frank Selden, alias "Denver Dutch," who garroted and robbe old man Tiffany down by Weidler's mill, were also sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary, which is the limit preed by the statute for the offen of which they were convicted. Judge Ste-phens, in passing sentences in the Burke-Selden cases, said he regretted that the law did not permit of greater punishme being inflicted for this class of crimes, when a law-abiding, peacable citizen was heater and robbed upon the public highway. Said

"I believe, if I had the framing of the laws governing crimes of this character, I would provide a penalty of 20 years as the limit, or 10 years at least."

Attorney Joseph made an effort to pro-cure a new trial for Selden and Burke, which the court denied. When asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them, Burke stated that he was not at the scene of the crime on the night it was omitted, and had taken no part in it. was not guilty. Seiden said he was inno-

Judge Stephens said he was sorry he must be severe with Burke, who was comparatively young man and who ought not to be seen in the position which he occupied before the court. When Judge Stephens had finished pass-

ing sentences, Frank Selden broke le with a tirade of abuse against all who had taken part against him in the trial. With his right hand extended upward and his voice pitched to the highest key, he

"If there is a hell I hope this man Knapp and all who testified against me will go there. I hope the jury will go there, because, before God, I am inno-

It was all over is a few moments and was not naticed by the court, who either aid not catch the tenor of the sudden outhurst of passion and denunciation, which was somewhat unintelligible in its delivery, or else did not care to admin-

Selden and Burke were convicted on the evidence of Harry Knapp, who confessed, and thus recured his liberty. He testi-fied that Tiffany was first jured to the scene of the robbery, and was then nearly beaten to death. Knapp's part in the transaction was to keep watch to guard against approaching officers and pedes-

The nolice first arrested Hans Holt for The police first arrested mans not for the crime. There was little evidence con-necting Holt in any way with it, and, while the police were deliberating whether or net to turn Holt loose or hold him, pending further investigation, Knapp came forward and told that Holt was entirely imposent, and that he did not entirely innocent, and that he did wish to see an innocent man accused, and that he and Selden and Burke were the culprits. Selden and Burke are ex-con-victs from the Oregon pentientiary, and Selden has been in the Colorado state's

WHERE DOES KELLY GET OFF? His Wife and Her Brother Played Hide and Seek With His Money.

In Judge Stephens' court yesterday Mik suitted on a charge of the larreny of \$140 from James Kelly, another barber, Judge Stephens instructed the jury to find verdict of not guilty, after the evidence in behalf of the state was submitted, as the proof was not of a sufficiently convincing character to warrant a convict case is a rather mixed up affair Last August Mrs. Kelly took \$160 of he husband's money, and paid her brother, Adam Lope, about \$30 of it, and gave him the balance to keep for her. Lope hid the remaining \$140, and, when his sister asked for its return, was unable to find it. Lope told his elster that Mike Sullivan, who worked for them, knew of the \$140. Lope was arrested, and subsequently Sullivan was also arrested. The detectives learned that Sullivan Ead on deposit at the Bank of British Columbia \$100. Sullivan claimed he won this money at Chinese lottery. and told the officers he had drawn it ou and invested some, and gambled the rest. He denied the theft of Kelly's money. The only evidence against Sullivan was by a nec in the county jail, who testifie that Sullivan cylled upon Lope, when Lope was first arrested, and he had overhear Sullivan say to Lope. "Twe got the money and you stand pat, and I'll help you out." Sullivar, has been confined in the county fall since November 1, and Lope since August, 1891. They were both discharged from custody yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of the not guilty verdict in

The whole proceeding was a very unusual one. The testimony of Mrs. Kelly resterday, upon the witness stand, was that she took her busband's money with out his knowledge and gave it to her brother, and did not want her husband to know of her not. All of the parties seem to have had an idea that \$100 was too much money for Kelly to have, and commenced to play hide and seek with cash, and it somehow got lost in the

SUIT FOR AN ISLAND.

The Electric Power Location at

Oregon City in Dispute. suit of Amos Lovejoy, William Leveley and Albert L. Hudson, against Villamette Falls Electric Company Villamette Falls Transportation & Locks Company, and the Portland General Electric Company, was referred to a ref-cree by Judge Stearns yesterday. Testi-mony is to be taken and a report made to the court. This is an old case, and lms been in court for several years, on different issues. The suit is for the posseasion of Governor's island, otherwise known as Abernethy island, near Oregon quildings of the Willamette Falls Electric Light Company are situated. There are two triands, separated only by a ditch from each other. One contains 15½ acres

and the other 115 acres.

The plaintiffs in this suit are the heirs rock of A. L. Lovejoy, who, they claim, took up the Islands September E, 1850, under the United States land laws. The plain tiffs allege that the Willimette Fall Electric Light Company took wrongful possession of the Island, November 2, 1830. On the other hand the Electric Light Company claims to hold a deed to the property made by A. L. Lovejoy and his vife, Elmabeth Love)oy, February 28, 1863, to J. H. Moore, and by Moore and his assigns to the electric company.

An Old Suit Reopened.

Judge Stearns yesterday confirmed the report of the referee in the suit of K. H. Thompson vs. The Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company. This is a case where Thompson was sued as surely on a bond of F. J. Bottsford by the Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company February 20, 1920, and a judgment by dewas taken against Thompson for 7505 55 and, to collect it, an execution against cartain properly of Thompson in this city was issued. A return was made by the sheriff in the suit, that a copy of the summons and complaint had been served upon Thompson, personally. Thompson came in to court subsequently, by his attorney, and alleged that this was ntrue, as he was not in Portland at that time, nor for a long time thereafter; conthy it was not possible for the sher

him. Thompson thereupon instituted the present action to allow a reopening of the case against him by the Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company, so as to enable him to present his defense. H. Merchants' Insurance Company, so as to enable him to present his defense. H. H. Northup, to whom the matter was referred, recommended the reopening of the suit, and Judge Stearns yesterday ap

Mrs. Gaff Sues For Divorce. Mrs. Jennie V. Gaff yesterday filed suit igainst Dr. J. V. Gaff, in the state ciruit court, charging cruel and inhuman reatment on the part of the doctor to uch extent as to make her life burden ne. This is the usual form of com-int in a case like that of Mrs. Gaff. They were married in the year 1888, at Shedd, Linn county, Oregon: There are no children as the issue of the marriage. Mrs. Guff asks for one-third of her husband's property, which, under the laws of this state she is entitled to receive. The doctor is said to be the owner of several lots, variously situated. This suit is doubtless the outcome of the gay doctor's This suit is

Qualtham Loses His Suit.

Frank Qualtham lost his \$5000 damage ult against John L. Ramage, brought for injuries received by being accidentally shot. The case was submitted to the jury yesterday at 2 o'clock, and in less than an hour they returned a verdict in favor Shattuck.

Judgments Against F. J. Currier. William Currier yesterday got judgme by default in Judge Hurley's court against F. J. Currier, for \$28,140 26, and \$700 attorney's fees. In Judge Shattuck's court judgment by default was given against F. . Currier in favor of F. O. Downing for \$21,606 07, and \$1000 attorney's fees.

Court Notes. License to wed was issued yesterday for John W. Fox, aged 24; Mildred Hen-

A. C. Anderson, P. A. Peterson and Martin Bloom have been appointed appraise of the estate of O. A. Hansen, deceased. O. P. Lent, George P. Lent and Jasper 2. McGrew were yesterday appointed ap-C. McGrew were yesterday appointed ap praisers of the estate of Phoebe Ann Gil bert, deceased.

Articles of incorporation of the Eas Portland Boiler Company have been filed with the county clerk by C. A. Bonn, C. Piffle and D. A. Bonner; capital stock,

Stephen Harkins, George Fitzgibbon and Chris Hansen have filed their report of the appraisement of the estate of Marshall Peterson, deceased, showing its value to be \$1800. The Eluc Mountain Natural Ice Company

has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk; capital stock, \$2500; incorporators, Sam J. German, John J. German

The trial of the suit of F. B. Shellham eer vs. George W. Howland and J. J. ennings was continued before Judge Hur-by yesterday. The action is to recover The trial will be resumed today.

E. B. Hill was yesterday appointed by the county court as administrator of the estate of J. S. Woods, deceased, valued at 25000, and was required to give a bond of \$15,000. He was appointed in place Gilbert J. McGinn, who resigned on count of ill health. The order of ointment states among other things that there are no heirs to the estate. did have a family in San Jose, Co J. McGinn is at present in Phoenix, Ariz.

HE SNATCHED A PURSE An Ex-Convict's Bold Attempt to Rob Mrs. D. P. Thompson Yesterday.

While walking on Yamhill street, yes terday afternoon, in company with Mrs. Gilliland, Mrs. D. P. Thompson had a somewhat exciting experience with a

When in the vicinity of Fourteenth street, a well-dressed man, about 50 years of age, who had been walking behind the two women, suddenly made a dash forward, grabbed the purse Mrs. Thompson carrying in her hand, containing 500, and started to run away. Both women were greatly alarmed, but did not lose their presence of mind, and Mrs. Gilliland started after the audacious thief, who, se he was pursued, threw the purse to the women, and continued his flight. He ran down the bank and under the wooder roadway at the western terminus of Yam-hill street, and a Chinese employed at The Hill, where Mrs. Thompson resides, started after the fellow, in company with a boy and soon captured him. He was brought back to the women, and, as an excuse, said he was hungry, was without a cent, and wanted something to eat. He also stated that he had not disturbed the con-tents of the purse, and examination proved this statement to be correct. The thick was allowed to go, as neither Mrs. Thomy non nor her companion desired to prose-cute him. On reaching home, Mrs. Thompon, in narrating the circumstances of the exciting episode, found an attentive listen to her story in her youngest daughter, enevieve, who, at its conclusion, redenevieve, who, at its constraint of the marked, "Why, mamma, why didn't you marked, "Why, mamma, why didn't you marked.

apple and Griffin brought Charles Lanrews, an ex-convict, into the station or suspicion of being the man who snatched Mrs. Thompson's purse. He admitted be-ing the right person, and is now locked up. He will have a hearing in the muni-cipal court today, and, if Mrs. Thomp-son is inclined to prosecute him, Landrews will be another of the ex-cons to go speedlly over the road to their old quarters in

A SPEEDY CAPTURE.

Detectives Land ex-Convict Boucher Behind the Bars for Robbers.

The ex-convicts who make a straight shoot for Portland after serving time in the penitentiary are not faring particu-larly well this winter. Only yesterday Judge Stephens gave a batch of them the limit, and last evening George Boucher another convict, was picked up by Detec-tives Holsappic and Griffin, and is now headed for another term at Salem.

At an early hour yesterday morning us; before daylight, the jewelry store of Bain, on Burnside street, between First and Second, was visited by a robbe and the showcase plundered of numerous articles of value. An entrance was effected by cutting out a pane of glass from a window, in the rear of the buildng. An attempt to rob the adjoining stor n a similar way was also attempted, bu an inside shutter buffled the burgiar. The robbery was reported at police headquar-ters, and during the day the detectives busied themselves in hunting up Boucher. He had been out of the "pen" six weeks, and a watch was being kept on him with the expectation that he would try and "turn a trick" at the first opportunity. When brought into the central station and searched the greater quantity of the misa-ing jewelry was found on him, which was fully identified by the owner, making the

conviction of the thief a certainty.

However was sent to the penitentiary in 1855 for one year for robbing a secondhand store on Second street, a negro named Robinson being his accomplice. Detectives Holsapple and Griffin at that time arrested him, and when the two officers run him in yesterday he had noth ing to say, more than to curse the vigi-lance of the detectives who had so easily spotted him. Boucher will probably ge back to his old quarters within the month and be booked for a considerably longer period than was given his on his first con-

viction. Are as small as homoeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Every-bedy likes them. Carter's Little Liver Fills. Try them.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is

RIVER TOO ROCK

CAPTAIN SYMONS REPORTS AD-VERSELY TO THE UMPQUA.

Between Scottsburg and Elkton Rapids Not Capable of Permanent Economical Improvement.

Captain Thomas W. Symons, United States corps of engineers, reports offi-cially that the Umpqua river, between casiny that the Umpqua river, between Scottsburg and Elkton rapids, is not worthy of improvement. The report has been forwarded to General Thomas Lin-coln Casey, chief of engineers, with the indorsement of Coionel George H. Mendell, division engineer. General Casey concurs in the inforsement, and forwards the report to Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, who sends it to congress. The report follows: "United States engineer office, Portland,

General: I have the honor to submit the following report of the preliminary examination of the Umpqua river, Oregon, required at my hands by the terms of our letter of August 20, 1894:

"The examination of the river is re-puired from Scottsburg to Elkton Rapids. "It it my opinion that this portion of the Umpqua river is not worthy of being improved by the general government, be-cause of the great cost of the necessary work required, the small local interests involved, and the dearth of any particular public interest in the work.

"The Umpqua is the largest river of Southern Oregon, having its sources in the Cascade mountains. Its two main Cascade mountains. Its two main branches unite just below Roseburg, and it then flows swiftly in a rocky channel through a narrow and precipitous valley

"The entrance to the river from the sea is one of the best along the Orego for small steamers as far as Scottsburg, 5 miles from the mouth. Scottsburg is ractically the head of tide. Just ab the town are some rocky rapids. From ally flows with a very swift current, with alternating pools and rapids, water the navigation of the riv irely impracticable on account of lack of water, and as the river rises the current foreases in rapidity to such a degree as to preclude any practicable and profitable

"The bed of the river is generally of rock, and the average slope is so great that it is entirely out of the question to improve the river by regularizing it to convert it into a navigable stream. The only method by which the river can ever be converted into a watery commer-cial highway would be by putting in a scries of locks and dams, of which there would have to be a large but undetermined umber, between Scottsburg and Elkton

Elkton and Scottsburg is very narrow; the arable land along it does not aver-age more than a half-mile in wiath. Hills more or less timbered rise abruptly on both sides.

"At Elkton, the Umpaus receives the waters of a considerable tributary, Elk creek, and upon this, and the main river above Elkton, are small valleys and set lements. A wagon-road runs up Elk reek to Drain's station on the Oregon & California railroad, a distance of 17 miles.

The old Scottsburg wagon-road runs up the main river to Roseburg. "Historical.—In the early days, when the settlement of Oregon was taking place, at the mouth of the Umpqua was located the principal entrepot for the Upper Umpqua and Rogue river valleys, Mer-chandise and supplies were brought into the river by ocean-going craft,en to Scottsburg by smaller river craft, and thence out into the upper valleys by a wagon-road located along the Umpqua

"So difficult and expensive was this wagon transportation, that relief was sought in the navigation of the river, and a small steamer was built which made one trip at a suitably high stage of water from Scottsburg to Roseburg. The diffi-culties, expense, and risk of the trip were, however, found to be so great that the idea of navigating the river in its then condition was abandoned.

"Relief was sought from the govern-ent, and in 1871 an appropriation of \$22,500 for the improvement of the river With this money a darge amount of work was done, but experience and observation during the progress of the operations convinced Major H. M. t was impossible by regularization to put the river into a condition sufficiently good to permit water navigation to successfully

ompete with wagon transportation, "Besides this, the Oregon & California ailroad was being extended from Portand to Roseburg, and this would enable the valleys of Southern Oregon to be supplied by rail much cheaper and better than they could be supplied by the route down the Umpqua, either by wagon or

"Of the \$22,500 appropriated, all but \$4,665.89 was expended when the work was definitely abandoned. "The supply route via the Umpqua river and the ocean has been entirely aban-doned. A stage carrying mail and passengers makes three trips a week over the road between Elkton and Scottsburg. Other than this the interests on the route are slight and of a local nature only.

The very great and rapid fluctuation of the river, and the rapidity of the cur rents, would render lock and dam con-struction very costly. etfully, your obedient : THOMAS W. SYMONS. Very respectfully "Captain corps of engineers."

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

The Bridge Question Is of Great Interest to All.

In the item concerning the sentiment of the East Side people, which appeared yes-terday morning, relative to placing a nominal toll on bridges and ferries, the word opposing" appears where "imposing" hould have been, giving an opposite neaning to the sentence. It was intended o say that the sentiment of East Side taxpayers, as indicated in the interviews on the subject, might be considered favor-able to placing a nominal toil on the bridges and ferries for their maintenance. Even those who are not favorable to tolls express themselves perfectly willing that the question of tolls should be submitted to the taxpayers. As far as the people in the central portion of the East Side are concerned, it is safe to say they are will-ing for that sort of arrangement which will do away with the unjust discrimination under which they have labored ever since two outside bridges were made free which they are taxed to support, white compelled to pay full fare crossing in the center. They want all free or all toll There was some apprehension expressed on the streets yesterday over the last action taken in regard to the bridge bills and there is talk of holding a mass meeting to emphasize more fully the situation in the central district and the discrimination against it.

Passing of Cape Horn Telegraph Line In a few short moons more, all that will emain of the famous Cape Horn telegraph line, touching points east of the city, will be the post holes and certificates of stock valued at the price of waste paper. A gentlebe the post holes and certificates of stock valued at the price of wastepaper. A gentleman from Gresham yesterday offered to worth of the stock for 5 cents, which was finally sold after some hesitation on the part of the buyer. Notwithstanding the attachment on the wire by the Mitchell, levie & Staver Co. is rapidly dison-Lewis & Staver Co., is rapidly disap- of the many qualities demanded for such lewis & Staver Co., is rapidly disappearing. Between Greesham and Fairview or nearly all the wire has been removed—by whom, however, it is not known. Probably it will uppear later in the shape of fences on the grounds of some of the many quanties demanded for such that is addience instantly, which favor he held throughout the comedy scenes in which he had prominence. The balance of the cast are entitled to praise, and the many specialties introduced were well received."

line. The rend supervisor has found it necessary to cut down a good many of the poles that were obstructing the county roads in places. The Cape Horn Telegraph Company was organized about two years ago with a capital stock of \$10,000. A considerable sum of money, it is claimed, was raised in donations along the route from farmers and residents at points where offices were located. Mr. W. H. Johnson, of Gresham, who had some of the stock, of Gresham, who had some of the stock. COST OF GREENBACKS

THE ENGRHOUS SUM OF \$2,400,000, 000 IN THIRTY YEARS.

This Is What We Have Paid in Taxes to Maintain a Cheap Currency.

Following is the last of a series of articles in the New York Times on the cost of the greenback, in which previous articles are summed up and final conclusions stated:

In carrying the cost of the greenback to December 31, 1894, it has appeared by tables printed in the last week that the people actually paid up to that time, to keep affoat a currency which many had supposed cost nothing except for printing, the large sum of \$1,919,074,952.

Since the greenback was issued for final redemption at par and must so be re-deemed, the difference between its actual or interment. A large number of the value and par was properly a charge on the people for its circulation for the enpresent in regulia in honor of their late payments, from 1862 until 1879. In the same period the government incurred bonded obligations for various terms to cover deficiencies caused by the depre-Mr. John Foster, who has been sick, was able to be out yesterday. Mrs. J. Heller, of Stephens' addition, ha clated currency. To the extent that obligations were thus incurred, they are chargeable to the greenback. The detailed gone to San Francisco on a business trip. An incline is being built on East Oak street, where it intersects with Grand avetables heretofore published make the cost It will do away with the sharp pitch of the greenback to resumption about at this intersection, caused by the higher grade on Grand avenue. The reconstruc-tion of the bridge is proceeding rapidly, and a considerable portion is completed.

From that time bonds have been issued to maintain a gold reserve in the trens-ury for greenback redemption. While the legal-tender issue was confined to the greenback, the gold reserve grew in the treasury, reaching in the ten years fol-lowing redemption an average of \$50. 000,000 above the \$100,000,000 fixed as the proper redemption fund. Interest has been charged on that excess at 3 per cent, as part of the cost of the greenback.

for the advance in passenger rates, which will go into effect Friday. The O. R. & N., Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific The law compelling the reissue of green backs after redemption of gold, although never defensible, operated mildly until the rates, and it is announced that they will practically go into effect tomorrow. By the new sheet there will be less difference legal tenders had been increased from \$346,000,000 to nearly \$500,000,000 by the treas-ury notes, under the Sherman silver law. between the rates of the various lines than ever before. The rate from Port-land to Chicago by all lines, except the Since then the gold reserve has suffered heavy drafts, and it has become a cause of increased debt and of national anxiety. Items of interest on the obligations and burdens thus indicated raised the total cost of the greenback to \$1,919,074,952 s a total of good money really drawn from the people, in gold or its equivalent. for the privilege given them of using \$346,-000,000 of greenbacks since 1862 and \$150,-000,000 of legal-tender treasury notes since

Mechanical and clerical labor put on the greenback is as properly a charge in ern Pacific rate to Chicago, via El Paso the bill of costs as are discounts and in-terest. Paper is an item. Work at the and Kansas City or St. Louis, will be \$65 first-class and \$55 second-class, a reduction ureau of engraving and printing should be considered. The treasury main-tains an agency of issues and re-demption, to the employment of which the legal tenders largely conrates will be the same by all lines, \$50 first-class and \$40 second-class, and like ribute. It is happily possible from the reasury reports to separate such items tribute. of cost and to give results with fair ac-The legal tenders have been How the Union Pacific and Burlingadding figures that will not stand searching test.

In considering the statement printed be-ow, to cover mechanical and clerical cost, it may not be amiss to say that previous estimates for paper, printing, redemption and issue have put the aggregate as nigh as six-tenths of 1 per cent per year. The cost given herewith is less than one-fifth It is probably stated much be-

ow actual cost. The final reckoning has not yet been ade. Bonded debt incurred for the legal nders, or for their redemption fund, nust be paid, principal and interest. At ome time, also, the legal-tender debt nust itself be canceled. Totals are given nerewith so far as these elements of cost We have stated that if the Union Pacific would open its gateways, which it closed to us, the roads mentioned would with-draw the boycott on round-trip tickets. can be definitely presented, in pledges already of record. Nor does this complete

gest an agreement without abandoning the boycott. We are contending for a Figures for the periods of the war, ro principle, but we do not propose to yield construction, reaction, resumption, and silver and fiat agitation, to events which everything in the settlement of this question. Mr. Lomax understands our position perfectly, and it rests with him whether culminated in the government loans of 1894, already published in this series, showed the cost of the greenback by he will meet us half way. As to the Rio scal years since its creation. Government expenses are not material in the callennett has demanded certain consideraulation after 1879, since the premi tions as to round-trip rates, which Mr. gold naturally ceased, and the excess ex-Cardwell informs me can be easily adjusted when the general passenger agent penditure on account of the greenback justed when the general passenger agent from that year was represented by interof the Rio Grande Western meets the est on bonds issued to maintain the gold other representatives in Chicago. I see no reason for doubting that an agreement reserve, which stood as security for the greenback. The following is a summary

of results for those periods: Gold Government Value 1,217,704,150 Interest obligations. 385.954.731 interest obligations freight department of the Great Northern, went up to the Cascade Locks yesterday, returning in the evening with Contractor Interest obligations. CORDRAY'S THEATER - " Passion's

194,118,805 171,529,848 Redemptions, 164,857,813 the Calhoun opera company, drew a R. crowded and fashionable audience last 1876 Redemptions 1877 144,259,563 Redemptions 93 Interest obligat 885-6-Interest obligations 887-9--Interest

87-9--Interest on exc surplus reserve since

Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to Dec. 31,

\$1,919,074,950 ladies of the troupe were at their best, and their dressing was in the best of taste. Marie Bell assumed the part of Serena, and duets in such a manner as to win hearty applause. Adele Farrington, as Alti, had several pretty airs assigned to her, and they were well rendered. Ger-trude Lodge did not overdo the comedy part of Balah, as is often the case. The living pictures obtained their share The performance of "Said Pasha" closed

Redemptions of notes have amounted to \$2,250,000,000. National bank notes re-leemed from 1874 to 1894 reached almost

deemed from 1974 to 1289 reacted amounts, the same amount, or \$2,355,000,000. Expenses of redemption charged against the banks by the treasurer alone have amounted to \$2,550,000, or about \$1,52 per This cannot be deemed a meas for the cost of greenback redemptions, as fully one-half of the notes redeemed were of \$1 and \$2 denominations. National banks have issued no notes of those de-nominations since 1879. Estimating re-demption cost by notes instead of by amounts, the national banks have issued att a cost for redemption of \$3,355,000,000 at a cost for redemption of \$3,550,000, or \$12.50 per 1000 notes. At the same rate, 450,000,000 greenbacks cost for redemption \$5,825,000. The cost was no doubt higher. But work of redemption by the treasurer is not the only labor required. The notes are handled before they reach the treasurer and again after they leave his office. Express charges on the sum re-

vill bring the expense of redemption to There must thus be added to the expense of printing the greenback to the end of 1894, \$5,500,000, the cost of redemp-tion and ressue, \$7,875,000, making a total for maintenance of \$13.75,000. Cost of maintenance of the greenback has fre quently been placed at a much higher figure, but this smaller sum appears to be

These items

deemed must be allowed.

nore nearly correct. This would bring the total expense of the greenback to December 31, 1894, as

Cost previously brought for-

Total\$1,933,149,953 There must still be pald on the greenback account, obligations incurred to maintain the gold redemption fund, or treasury gold reserve, at \$100,000,000. The people have still to meet the interest upon \$30,500,000 of 4 per cent bonds maturing in 1907. At that date, or before, they must pay the principal sum. They have also to pay in 1904 the sum of \$100,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds, issued in 1894, of which \$50,000,000 was obtained at 3 per cent and \$50,000,000 at 2% per cent net.

Future obligation from December 21, 1894, therefore, is as follows:

Four per cent bonds due 1907...\$ 30,660,000 Interest thereon, 12% years at Five per cent bonds due in 1964 and one month at 3 per cent.
Five per cent bonds, due in 1904
Interest thereon for nine years
and one month.

Making the total future obli \$ 171,757,999

Total \$2,104,207,244 After having incurred this enormous expenditure, the people have still to pay the debt represented by the notes. For this purpose there is in the treasury less than \$43,000,000 in gold. There are, however, some \$55,000,000 of notes, which have been semed in gold that they may be canceled. In other words, the obligation, if a settlement were made now, could be reduced by \$98,000,000, leaving to be paid of greenbacks 3248,651,016, and of treasury notes \$152.584.417.

The treasury holds silver bullion and coin against the treasury notes. could be utilized to cancel that portion of the obligation. Sliver bought under Sherman law amounted to 168,65 ounces. Its average cost was 92.44 cents per ounce. If this silver were dumped or the market, no one can doubt that the price would plunge downward, probably to 30 cents per ounce. Its convertible value may be reckened for present purposes at the ourrent market price of 60 cents per ounce, or \$101,204,809. The account will then run as follows:

Greenbacks awaiting redemp-Treasury notes awaiting re-352,584,417

Redemption fund:
Gold reserve..... \$ 43,000,000
Silver reserve...... 101,204,800
Greenbacks in treas-55,000,000- 199,204,800

ury Cash required for redemption. \$ 300,050,620 Brought forward 2,104,207,24 Total cost of the greenback. \$2,404,267,868

EXHIBITS OF OREGON.

PORTLAND, Feb. 13 -- (To the Editor) -In the account of legislative proceedings I note the invitation to Rev. Thomas Condon to address the senate, and his very interesting remarks on the subject of geology and mineralogy, and the value of exhibits to be maintained at some point in the state, Portland preferred. This is directly in line with the objects and pur-poses of the Oregon Colonization Society, and among its various departments those of geology, mineralogy, ornithology and botany will be conspicuous. All who are interested in these subjects understand that Oregon is very rich in the highest grade of geological, mineralogical and botanical specimens, and will appreciate the fact that well-selected and properly arranged and classified exhibits maintained in Portland will serve as educators an object lessons to visitors to this state, and in fact, to our own people of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest.

The birds of Oregon are very numerous
-more so, in fact, than our own people realize, unless they have made a study o rnithology with reference to the birds of the state. A full and complete collec-tion placed on exhibition in Portland will be very attractive, and will no doubt bring many visitors that samples of wheat, fruits and minerals would not, Already the Oregon Colonization Socie has had its first showense constructe and has obtained very fine specimens of the Oregon quali and Alaskan robin, which is a native of Oregon. Perfect specimens pertaining to any one of the four departments named will be very acceptable to us, and will be accorded prominent positions in cases in the rooms of the society. Samples of the products of the soil will also be much appreciated and will be properly displayed and cared for. As I have said in former letters on this

ISSA 1. Sec. 15.919.074.952

*In 1874 the government issued \$27.000.000 in greenbacks, worth, at 85 cents, \$34.000.000 in greenbacks, worth at 85 cents, \$34.000.000 in greenbacks worth at 85 cents, \$34.000.000 in the detailed tables hereforce published. It offset the excess expenditure for that year and reduced for immediate purposes the cost of the greenback by \$2.676.312. The excess for infa is noted above as a matter of record, but since there is no place in the summary to note the gain for the year there should be deducted from the year there should be desired the co-operation of the people our country, than which there is no page to the Paolifo Northwest in inducing immigration of desirable people to our country, than which there is no page to the Paolifo Northwest in inducing immigration of desirable people to our country. hade, the figures in the excess column and while the feeling jurals and above will foot a total of \$1.95.104.85.2.

Cost of maintenance of the greenback must now be considered.

Total issues have aggregated \$2.700,000.

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nds Baking Powder

excess of I cent per note. It has not always been furnished as cheaply. The mechanical expense of issuing may be placed at \$5,00,00. To this must be added the ciercal expense connected therewith, which will bring the amount to \$5,00,00. Bedemations of notes have accounted to the coast. Los Angeles is increasing in population 1000 souls a menth. Way should by striving together with a common pur-pose in view, and the determination to get our proportion of the immigration to the coast. Los Angeles is increasing in population 1000 souls a menth. Why should not every town in Oregon be increasing in population. They never will under the in fluence of the present apathetic mood of the people. They will increase and values of had and its products will increase if there is united and persistent effort, backed by peruniary aid. Having made a short excursion on the O. R. & N. road, I will be prepared soon to write a letter on what I learned in regard to what Washington and California are doing to get immigration-not of their own altosether, but immigration that pro longs to Oregon, and I must say I have the most unbounded admiration for their enterprise, plack and perseverance. EUGENE D. WHITE.

READY FOR SERVICE.

The New Steamer Elmore Will Begin Business Saturday.

The new O. R. & N. steamer Elmore will be inspected by Local United States In-spectors Edwards and McDermott this orning, and Saturday morning she will begin active service on the Willamette. The Elmore will ply on the Portland and Corvallis route, making alternate trips with the steamer Modoc. The stea with the steamer according to the com-pany and run on that route, has been withdrawn. The steamer Hoag has been transferred to the Yambill route. Busand the company anticipates a very good spring trade. Its bosts are all in fine ondition, and although the water is at a low stage, traffic is regular and satis-

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is given by the lighthouse board that on or about February 25, 1805, the Humboldt bur whistling-buoy will be renoved to a position about 11/2 miles southouthwest from its present location, and at the same time the midchannel buoy (31 class can, B. & W. P. S.) will be discon-tinued altogether. Full particulars will be given after these changes have been made. This notice affects the list of beacons and buoys, Facific coast, 1893, pages 25

The Grassendale finished loading wheat at the elevator, and will leave

The British Merchant has moved from Greenwich dock to the Southern Pacific dock for stiffening.

The Carnarvon Bay shifted from the Bas dock to Victoria dock, where she oads wheat today. The Loudon Hill is still in the stream

scharging 500 tons of coal on a lighter. She will soon move to the O. R. & N dock, where she takes out 1000 tons of coal, and will then discharge 250 tons on a government barge.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 .- Freights-Elwell, 1388 tons, and Yosemite, 1104 tons, coal from British Columbia for this port; ccidental, 1470 tons, coal from Seattle for this port. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.-Arrived-

Alice Blanchard, from Astoria. Cleared—Walla Walla, for Victoria and Port Townsend; Mineola, for Comox; Columbia, for Astoria; Arago, for Coos bay, ASTORIA, Feb. 13. - Arrived - Steamer

andorille, from Bandon, Or., and pro-ceded up for Portland. Arrived down-British bark Dunard, from Portland, with flour; British bark Comliebank, from Portland, with wheat, Left up—British bark Dunearn, for Portland, Sailed—Steamer Queen, for San Francisco.

Big Endeavor Meeting.

Three hundred members from the cieties of Christian Endeavor in the city, gathered last night at the Westminster Presbyterian church, to witness the installation of the officers of the local union, elected for the ensuing year. The feature of the evening was an address on the "Good Citizenship Committee," by Rev. George R. Wallace, D. D. Follow ing the programme an hour was spent in an enjoyable social, during which a delectable lunch was served by the young people of the church, assisted by several of the neighboring societies,

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND. Magnus C Crosby, A L Bell, Omaha Astoria J M Brown, Bt Paul M C Maples, S F J G Day, Cascades N Phillips, S F A K Erwin, St Paul Fred D. Hills, Chgo Dr. Campbell and A A Barber, Chgo E B Kurtz, Colum-1 Hodgson, wf & ch. bus, Chio. Chicago C F Kretchmer, M J Green, city Chas Frankenthal, Frederick A Brown, New York
A F Blies, wf & 2 ch. Phill B Bekart, S F San Diego C King, New York Robert Knox, N Y B Shipp, N C R K Keiler, St Paul W B Gray, St Paul

Occidental Hotel, Scattle.

If you wake in the morning with a bit-

AMUSEMENTS.

MARQUAM GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Heilig & Lesater...,...Lessees and Managers

Three Nights-Commencing Feb. 18, RICKETTS TROUBADORS.

Mr. Tom Ricketts and his Company of Comedians, in the Latest Farcical Comedy,

"COLONEL JACK." Sale opens Friday, Peb. 15, at 9 o'clock. Irices Lower Beer, Tie and 51; balcony, 25c and 50c; gallery, 25c; become, 27.50.



LE BRUN'S being fronted directly to the sent of being injected directly to the seal of these diseases of the Genilts-Himary Or-gars, requires to change of diet or hanceman marminal or possesses used ictions to be taken internally. When used AS A PREVENTIVE

CURE to a care. Price by mail, postage pole, as per ber, or 6 benes for \$6. Wisdom Drug Co., Sole Agents, Port-

THE SOFT CLOW OF The ten rose is acquired by ladies who use Posson's Complexion Powder. Try it,

"CHICKASAW"-E. & W .- "CHICKASAW,"

It does more work and finer work than any other. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York, Successor to Cleveland Brothers.

Strongest of all pure cream of tartar powders.—See