The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail (postage prepaid) in Advance—

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
The Weekly, per year	1 50
The Weekly, three months	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included..30c

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 44; minimum temperature, 36; height of river at 11 A. M., 4.0; change in the past 24 hours, 0.2; precipitation today .00; precipitation from September 1, 1894 (wet season), to date, 19.76; average, 31.18; deficiency, 11.42; number hours of sunshine Wednesday, 2:04; possible number, 10:24.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Slight changes having occurred in the barometric pressure on the Pacific coast and east of the Rockies, fair and pleasant weather resulted throughout the country west of the Rocky mountains. East of the Rockies the temperature continues to record below zero. With exception of fresh easterly winds blowing off the Washington coast, there are no evidences of the storm which prevailed on the North Pacific coast.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midnight February 15:

For Oregon, Washington and Idaho—Fair weather and nearly stationary temperature, with fresh east to north winds.

For Portland—Fair weather and nearly stationary temperature, with light easterly winds.

S. M. BLANDFORD,
Acting Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

A STRANGE DEPARTURE.

The letter written by Representative Lester, of Clatsop, published last April, when he was a candidate for the legislative assembly, republished by The Oregonian yesterday, fairly expresses the thought and purpose of the republicans of Oregon in the campaign that ended in the election of the present legislature. The spirit of the republicans on the money question could not be more clearly set forth than in that letter. Yet now we are told there must be free coinage of silver; and Mr. Lester is acting with those who refuse to vote for Mr. Dolph because he adheres to sound money and continues to oppose the demands of "the silver inflationists and monometalists," as Mr. Lester then called his present associates.

Republication of such a letter has value because it recalls us to the spirit and purpose of the contest of last year, which resulted in the election of the present legislature; and because it furnishes a fixed landmark from which we may see how wide has been the departure from the spirit and purpose of that campaign, in the direction of the populist fallacy, free silver and debased money.

The men who have taken this departure have gone back from their own pledges and from the instructions of the people who elected them, and have abandoned the policy of the republican party. There is no possible mistake about this. Free coinage of silver is distinctly a populistic vagary. No other party has declared for it. Since the present legislature was elected on a platform of sound money and in the spirit set forth in Representative Lester's letter, there has been a great effort to carry members elected as republicans over to this populistic doctrine of free silver and debased money. There was some sign of this movement in advance, but it was put down by the vigorous purpose of the republican masses. Mr. Lester denounced the effort of the silverites as that of "a minority that proposes to rule or ruin." Where is he now? With that same minority that proposes to rule or ruin.

It is just as essential still to uphold right principles of money as it was when the appeal was made to the people that resulted in the remarkable republican victory of last June. But now the question is whether that was a republican victory after all. A group of members elected to the legislature as republicans virtually insist that it was a populist victory. They have prevented the election of a senator thus far because they cannot get a free-silver man.

The notion that Oregon wants to substitute an inferior standard of money for the best standard, for the world's standard, has nothing to support it. The prodigious emphasis of last June's election in Oregon arose from the fact that republican speakers and republican journals, one and all, contended against the populistic fad of free silver and 50-cent dollars, and appealed to the people to uphold the standard of best money. This was what so completely defeated Pennoyer, the silver champion. Oregon is for good money, the best money; not for half money, not for the stump-tailed dollar, half flat, subject to dishonor the moment free coinage shall cause the loss of parity with gold.

We have nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by debasement of money. Gold is the world's money. Though we go to the silver basis, the gold standard will rule us. Our products must be sold in the markets of the gold countries at gold prices. The notion, therefore, that we shall get more for our products if we go to the silver basis is absurd. The countries where our great export products are marketed are on the gold basis, and on that basis the prices of our commodities will be fixed in those countries; and if prices are fixed in this country on a silver basis, we must be sufferers at least to the extent of exchange fluctuations, which always discourage and put at a disadvantage the exportations of the country of lower money standard. The effect upon wages and upon prices to domestic consumers is alike disadvantageous in the country of inferior money. Close prices never can be made; there are fluctuations and discounts in which the trader and broker always have the advantage; and it is axiomatic that, of all the ways ever employed to cheat labor, debased money most effectually does it.

Returning to Representative Lester's letter, we remark again that nothing could more clearly show the spirit of the republican campaign of 1894 in Oregon. What a departure from it is that spirit which now, a few months later, holds up the legislature! With the spirit of this departure, with this factional divagation, with this movement toward populism, the republican masses never will fall in. They stand on this subject just where they stood when they voted last June. They stand on the ground which their party, as a national organization, has steadily held heretofore, and will as steadily hold hereafter.

IN THE HANDS OF USURERS.

When a man allows his private affairs to fall into such state that he can save himself from ruin only by borrowing a large sum of money; when, moreover, his situation and necessities are known to all persons who have money to lend, he must expect to submit to hard terms and to pay usurious interest.

It matters not how much property he may have, if he cannot turn it into money on short notice. It matters not how high his commercial credit may be. It matters not what positive assurance he can give of power to repay the loan upon maturity. It matters not how good security he can place in hands of the lender. If he must have the money, he must pay for it whatever the lender may demand. Exorbitant interest is not claimed on ground of poor security or doubt about repayment. It is extorted just because it can be; because the necessities of the borrower put him in power of the lender and compel him to pay whatever the latter may demand, in way of interest, bonus, premium, commission or what not. This is what is called business. There is no way for the borrower to avoid the alternative. The only thing for him to do is so to manage his affairs that his commercial salvation will not depend upon borrowing money.

This is precisely the situation of the United States treasury. They who are in control of the government have allowed its affairs to fall into such state that there is no alternative but borrowing or bankruptcy. It matters not that the United States is the richest nation on earth. Reckless legislation has cut off revenue by reducing the tariff till the receipts are from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 per month less than the expenses. It matters not that the commercial credit of the nation is the highest. A senseless congress has refused the treasury authority to make ordinary provision for an inevitable emergency at a time when it could have been done easily; refuses even now to authorize the secretary to make loans at terms which would command money on ordinary and reasonable rates. It matters not that repayment is certain, since congress will not guarantee it in positive terms.

The whole conduct of the government for the past two years has tended, first, to exhaust the resources of the treasury, and, second, to shut the government out from all ordinary and legitimate means of obtaining money on credit. The result is exactly the same as when a rich man, whose credit ordinarily is unlimited, puts himself, by imprudent management of his affairs, in a state where he must borrow a large sum of money or suspend. The United States is in just that condition. It must borrow a large amount of gold or suspend gold payment soon. Its necessities are known to everybody, and, when it goes into the market to borrow, hard terms are made, usurious interest is exacted, an enormous bonus is extorted. It must sell bonds for 104 which the buyers will immediately sell again abroad for 112, pocketing the difference. The government has put itself, by its own reckless imprudence and ignorant stupidity, into the hands of the usurers, and it must pay the penalty. It doesn't help matters to call the lender a rascal, when he has the opportunity to be so only because the borrower is a fool.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

The proposition to reform impecunious drunkards by law, through giving them the gold-cure treatment at public expense, is one of the vagaries of modern legislation. Practical men who have observed the effects of any of the so-called "cures" for inebriety are convinced that, to be efficacious, they must be preceded by an earnest desire on the part of the inebriate to be "cured" of the liquor habit, and supplemented by a manly determination to eschew thereafter all forms of intoxicating beverages. To the extent that the "treatment" serves as a tonic to the man whose entire system—mental, moral and physical—is under the dominion of appetite, it is beneficial, a sort of auxiliary, so to speak, to the "mind cure" that he is working on himself, a prop to his feeble will. Beyond this it is useless, as the hundreds of backsliding graduates of gold-cure institutions prove. The question is one of individual will, purpose and decency, which, being simplified, is: "To be or not to be a man?"

That legislatures in various states, including our own, are considering more or less seriously the proposition to inject manly principle and purpose into the veins of inebriates by means of a hypodermic needle is only another proof of the tendency of modern legislation to give ear to visionary theories in the name of science or reform. Unless lawmakers can devise a self-acting statute, that will, on and after approval by the governor, cause liquor to flee the lips of the drunkard, as once, according to tradition, water fled the lips of Tantalus, they would better not invade the domain of good Miss Willard and the women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union with schemes for the arbitrary reformation of the drunkard. Otherwise, ten chances to one, their efforts will go on record as "love's labor lost."

The salmon bill before our legislature, prepared after consultation with a committee of the legislature of Washington, seems to contain an incongruity which should be rectified. The "close seasons" on the Columbia river and on the streams that enter the ocean south of that river are different; yet the sixth section of the bill, prohibiting transportation out of season, imposes a penalty for transporting certain fish at times when it is lawful to catch them. That is, the bill, as drawn, does not distinguish the seasons in which different kinds may be transported, though it does distinguish the seasons when they may be caught. This conflict would render the law partially inoperative. Again, the act might, in a similar way, prohibit the transport of fish through Oregon from Washington, taken lawfully in that state. This also would be inoperative. It should not be difficult to correct these incongruities.

"HIGHER EDUCATION."

The house has passed bills to aid the normal schools at several points and to establish a new one at Lakeview, and the senate shows symptoms of willingness to provide local schools of this character for other sections of the state. Tillamook wants one, Coos bay asks for one, and another is desired in Grant or Harney county. It is time Portland joined in this scramble for state money to maintain a school for "higher education" of its youth. Multnomah pays a third of the state taxes and gets little in return. If local high schools are to be supported by the state treasury, Multnomah should not be bashful in making her wants known. To be sure, Portland spends lots of money on her high school, but she dare not rob her lower grades any more, though the high school is rapacious and could absorb a much greater sum. The state treasury should be thrown open, so that the "cause of education" should not suffer.

Vanderburg had the right idea in the bill so incontinently rejected by the senate. He believes that it is impossible to have too much of a good thing. If it is good for Eugene, Corvallis, Drain, Monmouth, Weston and other cities to have schools for "higher education" supported by the state, Vanderburg thinks it would be good for every city. Hence his bill appropriating enough money to establish normal schools everywhere. Half a million in so good a cause ought not to be considered too much. The senate did not agree with Mr. Vanderburg, but a man is not necessarily in the wrong because a few in authority fail to agree with him.

While these rapacious demands upon the treasury for the support of local schools for higher education are being satisfied, the state press is chronicling the fact that here and there in scores of districts the common schools are closing for want of funds to run them. But that is no matter. We must have "higher education" at public expense for a few, even if the common schools for the many lock their doors and education is denied the masses. We must grind out alleged school-teachers, even if the schools they are supposed to teach are empty. We can not afford money enough to keep the public schools open everywhere in the state, but we have plenty with which to maintain a state university for the boys and girls of one city, and an agricultural college for the youth of another. It is the duty of the state to provide "higher education"; let him who wants a lower one get it if he can.

The report that Li Hung Chang is going to Japan with proposals of peace looks as if the Chinese had at last discovered that the Japanese are not to be trifled with. It was entirely characteristic of Chinese diplomacy to send envoys to Japan, ostensibly to make peace, but with no power to do anything but "talk it over" and protract negotiations as long as might be, in reliance upon the occurrence of some lucky accident, or in belief that military operations would be suspended pending negotiations, giving them more time to strengthen their defense. But every expectation of the Chinese was disappointed. There were no happy accidents, and hostilities did not stop. When their envoys, at once upon showing their credentials, were ordered out of the country, they found out that it was of no use to undertake sham negotiations. They have not thus far induced the Japanese to suspend operations a single day, nor will they succeed in doing so by the dispatch of new envoys, even with Li Hung Chang at their head. It is in the last degree improbable that the Japanese army or navy will carry on the war any less vigorously because a treaty of peace is under discussion, or will give the Chinese a respite of a day's truce on account of the negotiations. It is well known in the East that the Japanese do not wish for peace at all, and will make it, before taking Peking, only under the strongest pressure from the Western powers. No such pressure can be applied until the Chinese abandon their Oriental policy and begin to deal honestly.

The attempts of Senator McGinn to cut off the royal grants and bring the emoluments of officials of Multnomah county down to the basis of adequate pay for service actually rendered give fair promise of success. Members of the royal family, headed by the king of the county beneficiaries, the prosecuting attorney, and supported by the sheriff as next in rank, are naturally in a great flutter of excitement at the prospect of losing their perquisites. Their attempt, singly and in concert, to pose as poor, defrauded public servants, with whom an ungrateful people, through their callous-hearted representatives, are trying to break faith, is too ludicrous to enlist sympathy. If the salary bill and other measures looking to a reasonable reduction of official expenses of Portland and Multnomah county become laws, there is still one recourse open to these royal bloodsuckers. They can resign and give better men a chance to accept the new terms. The fact that this is a free country, and that no citizen is compelled to enter its service, should not be lost sight of in this stress.

The action of the republicans in this crisis of financial legislation is not commendable. By voting with the more honest and intelligent democrats, they could have passed either the original administration bond bill or the 3 per cent bond bill rejected yesterday. Most of them know that the principle of this legislation is sound, and most of them would vote for it if they were responsible for government. But they will not help the president to rescue the business of the country and the national credit from the grave peril into which the recklessness and stupidity of the democratic party has plunged it, because they want the credit of making that rescue themselves when they return to power. This is a narrow partisan view, and it may defeat itself. The national distress upon which the republicans depend to bring them back to power may become too serious to cure before they can get any credit out of it.

A bill prohibiting the marriage of the person at fault in a divorce case until the expiration of two years after the divorce has been granted passed the lower branch of the Oregon legislature by a large majority. The frequency and flagrancy with which the statute requiring six months to intervene between divorce and remarriage in this state is violated indicates the probability that the proposed law will not prove the "protection to the marriage relation" which its sponsor desires.

There will be a very pretty row before many years if the British government shall seek to maintain in practice the position in relation to the Nicaragua canal assumed in parliament yesterday. If that canal shall be built by the United States, the United States will control it, in time of peace and in time of war, and will take such measures of national defense, in Nicaraguan territory and waters as well as in our own, as shall guarantee that control against all comers. The proper answer to the first hint of British assumption of joint interest or international control would be instant appropriation of $100,000,000 for increase of our navy. Parliament begins to concern itself about Pacific cables, too. The next thing will be a suggestion to put the proposed American cable to Japan under international control.

General Schofield was a good soldier, and is worthy of the promotion he has received. But the success of his military career was due to the quick decision and gallant action of Colonel Emerson Opdycke at the battle of Franklin. Opdycke commanded a brigade in Wood's division. Acting upon his own judgment at a critical time, when a terrible disaster was impending, he threw forward his brigade in a charge never excelled in courage and vigor, saved the army from a rout and turned defeat into victory. But for this gallant action Schofield would have been ruined. Every great reputation in war is built largely on the services of men comparatively unknown.

Revival of business depends largely on restoration of credit; and there will be no restoration of credit till the money standard shall be made secure; till it be settled beyond controversy, doubt or cavil that there is to be no substitution of an inferior standard for the better standard of money. Till men know, when they talk dollars, whether the dollar is to be 100 cents or 50 cents, there will be no restoration of credit, and, consequently, no revival of business.

The Oregonian has received several additional letters on Thomas Paine; some by critics and opponents, others by apologists and admirers. Surely it has already printed quite enough. The discussion here about Paine is out of all proportion to the man's place in history and literature. He has little or no relation even to the "free thought" of the present day, and he would quickly be forgotten but for the assaults on him by over-zealous pulpiteers.

The man with an insane wife, who has been writing communications to The Oregonian, has got Senator Bancroft to introduce a bill in the legislature to help him to get rid of her. It has been read twice and sent to the judiciary committee. If it ever shall reappear, every decent member of the legislature will vote against it. If the committee is made up of manly and humane men, it never will reappear.

A bill is before congress to remedy the inequality of pay in the postal service. Postal clerks receive $800 a year, and, no matter how long they remain or how efficient they become, they get no more until they are promoted to a higher position. Their pay is little enough for a new man in a position demanding intelligence and hard work, and certainly should be increased for more experienced clerks.

As everybody expected it would, the house of representatives rejected the bill to authorize 3 per cent gold bonds, in place of the 4 per cent coin bonds just sold, by a vote of 165 to 120. This folly will increase the interest charge on those bonds over $16,000,000, and ultimately add that amount to the national debt. But nothing else was to be expected from this stupid and helpless congress.

HORTICULTURE AT LAKE CHELAN.

This Letter Seems to Be Intended for Sarcasm.

SALEM, Feb. 14.—(To the Editor.)—I have never said that people at Lake Chelan, in Washington, did not know of the board of horticulture of Oregon—there are always lusus naturae, we all know. I said there is ignorance of it in Oregon and in proof I offer the following from Hon. George W. Riddle to the Douglas county delegation, mailed to Mr. Blundell. I will premise that Mr. Riddle is too well known to need explanation. As a fruitgrower he is one of the most progressive, and made 100,000 pounds of very choice prunes in a county that grew half the prune crop of Oregon:

ROSEBURG, Or., Feb. 2, 1895.

To the Senator and Representatives of Douglas County, in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon—Gentlemen: It is my opinion the fruitgrowers' interest of the state of Oregon would the best be served by the abolishment of the horticultural commission and the creation of a state fruit inspector, with the power to appoint deputies in districts.

The fruitgrowers of this section have received no benefit from the horticultural commission, so far as I know.

None of the commission have ever been seen in Douglas county since Mr. Whitman retired.

Yours truly, GEO. W. RIDDLE.

No horticulturist is better known in Oregon than A. H. Carson, of Grant's Pass, who writes me, in a business letter, very strongly in favor of an inspector, as proposed in the Lownsdale bill, instead of a board of commissioners.

The best fruit men in Douglas do not know the name of the commissioner of that district.

I make no personal war, and only say no commission can do good. There is only need of a law to abate nuisances and prevent introduction and spread of more pests. Such a law will protect every fruitgrower, if he needs it.

A gentleman who has drawn a good salary for two years, as appointee of the board of horticulture, kindly strives to persuade me that I cannot afford to make this fight, tells me testimonials will be brought here to overwhelm me—boycott me—and leave me no shred of reputation. This is the sort of war they make. Meantime they have the field and no one has time or money to spare to lobby against them.

I make no personal war, but say no such board can succeed. Mr. Dosch no doubt has done his best and seems to have accomplished something in Chelan that is only 500 miles away. It is a pity his work is not appreciated in Yamhill, only 50 miles away, where—Mr. Lownsdale says and no one denies—the county society has protested against the board of horticulture.

Yamhill, Clackamas, Washington and even Multnomah, had no visible representation at the late meeting of the State Horticultural Society, because the board and the society have been one concern. They are tired of it, so repudiated both by their absence.

I meant to say no more. I only sought to place facts before the legislature. I have no fund to lobby with, and only for that letter from Chelan, and the threats alluded to, I should rest.

During half an hour yesterday at the capital and returning, I met Judge Walton and Frank Beaty, of Salem, J. W. Pugh, of Shedd, and several other fruit men of Linn and Polk; also H. E. Hayes, master of the state grange, who spoke for the grange, E. Long, of Aumsville, and others, who all said they wanted no board of horticulture. One gentleman aptly said: "We have gone beyond that, know how to take care of our trees and can go alone with what experience we have and the government publications and farm journals to keep us posted."

S. A. CLARK.

"A CONTEST OF STANDARDS."

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—(To the Editor.)—You utter the keynote of the silver question in yesterday's leader, entitled "One Standard or the Other." It is absolutely true, as you say, that "In so far as there is a question about money, it is a contest of standards."

This vital truth is largely overlooked by the empirics who quack of this greatest issue of the world's history—an issue involving countless billions to the property-holders of this nation and of the world.

The density of the ignorance of the vital truth you state may be shown by reference to a recent incident at the hearings of the house banking and currency committee, as reported in The Oregonian December 16, 1894. Mr. St. John, the free-silver banker of New York, was on the stand being questioned by Representative Sperry, of the state of Connecticut, that center of American intelligence.

Representative Sperry—Are we on a gold basis today?

Mr. St. John—Decidedly, yes.

Sperry's question plainly indicated his ignorance of the fact that the United States in 1873 changed to the gold coinage standard, leading the way for all the other nations except England. Next day's dispatches reported members of that committee as busy revising their questions. In a copy of his printed testimony sent me by Mr. St. John I find Sperry's question revised so as to read as follows:

"Mr. Sperry: The country is now on a gold basis, I take it."

My University Club lecture was devoted to this great question of the contest of the standards. It has been distributed among United States senators and members. One senator writing me anent the lecture said: "What is needed is 'more light.'" The changed spirit toward free silver, shown in today's and yesterday's dispatches, indicates that this dense ignorance is being dispelled.

Let me ask you a question: Since America had the silver coinage standard during all of her history up to 1873, why should we not return to it, as this experimental gold coinage standard is attended with universal ruin? SYDNEY DELL.

Because during the last 25 years the relations of silver and gold throughout the world have radically changed; silver has fallen one-half, and we do not want an inferior money, or a degraded money standard; and, moreover, the country will not have it.

GIVE THE SPORTSMAN A SHOW.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—(To the Editor.)—As a peculiar attempt at lawmaking, house bill No. 154, introduced by Mr. Barkley, entitled "An act to protect the Mongolian pheasant, the native pheasant, the native grouse, the native or valley quail, and the Bob-white quail," takes the persimmon.

While no comment is necessary on the close season contemplated by this bill, the sections making it unlawful to hunt on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or at any time to hunt with a dog or dogs, are a direct insult to the majority of the sportsmen of this state, and they should lose no time in seeing that these provisions are snowed under.

The Sunday-shooting clause is apparently aimed at the sportsmen of the larger cities, Portland in particular, a majority of whom find no time to take a visit to the fields except on that day. This part of the bill is especially obnoxious, and it is apparent that it will receive the fate it deserves—defeat.

As to the dog clause, it is stated on reliable authority that this is another measure to protect the "poor" farmer from the ravages of the "bird" dogs. The "bird" dogs referred to are chiefly of the "treeing" variety, whose chief merit lies in their ability to scare a bird into a tree, and keep him scared by continually barking until the so-called sportsman owning him arrives on the scene and pots the bird. These dogs have no conscience whatever, and would "tree" a sheep or a farmer's chicken just as quick as a game bird, and it is but natural that the farmer should kick.

The bill shows conclusively that a good deal of ignorance still exists in the country as to the good qualities of the various kinds of well-bred hunting dogs, and I am sure that every true sportsman in the state will bear me out in the assertion that over one-half of the pleasure of upland shooting is derived from seeing the dog at work, provided he knows his business; and I may also say that not a few of the boys are quite content to go out hunting, without guns, merely to see the dogs in the field, as evidenced by the fact that several of our sportsmen can be seen, with their dogs, on almost any fine Sunday, in search of the wary Mongolian pheasant, which is now quite plentiful in our immediate vicinity.

Give the sportsman a show, and the farmer a rest. SPORTSMAN.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

The next royal marriage to take place is that of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Princess Elsa of Wurtemburg.

Miss Agnes Livingston, who died recently, aged 71, was, like her famous brother, for many years a missionary in Africa.

Bloodgood H. Cutter, "the poet of Little Neck," L. I., is visiting Washington. It is rumored that he is gathering materials for an epic poem in which the populists will figure largely.

Dr. Joseph Zemp, the newly elected president of the Swiss republic, is 60 years old, a graduate of Heidelberg, an experienced lawyer, and a member of the conservative Catholic party.

James Paxton Voorhees, son of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, has just completed a bust of Richard Malcomb Johnson, of Kentucky, once vice-president, which will be placed in the senate chamber.

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman-Catt, the Kansas woman suffrage agitator, was introduced recently to a New Orleans audience as "one of the foremost women of the day and of the West; one woman who, though a suffragist, is adored by her husband."

Rev. John McCloud, of Remsen's Corners, is the oldest living clergyman in Ohio, and at the age of 95 is still preaching every Sunday. During the anti-slavery days he took part in the "underground railroad" movement. In politics he is a prohibitionist.

Paderewski, who outraged English feelings by refusing to play in one town on account of the low prices asked for the seats, has soothed the British heart by giving the whole receipts of his recital at Hanley to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Audley colliery disaster.

Dr. Helen Webster, of Wellesley college, is the only woman who ever earned the title of doctor of philosophy. She went to Germany and literally won it by hard, unremitting labor. She is a calm-mannered woman, with iron-gray hair and a face full of strength and determination.

It is said that at the end of each month after his election to the presidency of the French republic M. Casimir-Perier was in the habit of distributing among the poor whatever remained of his allowance from the state. Besides this he gave away 250,000 in charity out of his private income while he was chief of the state.

The death is recorded at Alexandria of Sir Constantine George Zeroudachi, a Greek merchant, who was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1883 in recognition of his assistance to the British authorities after the bombardment of the city. He handed over his stores for the use of the sick free of charge, and spent a large sum of money in providing for the comfort of the wounded and the sick.

Ex-Senator Warren rarely takes a morning's walk around his Wyoming farm. One reason is that it is six times as big as the state of Rhode Island and has on it 2000 horses, 15,000 cattle and 120,000 sheep.

Mr. Henry Snow, a British sleeping-car manager, was arrested at Amiens, France, during the height of the excitement over Casimir-Perier's resignation, being mistaken for the Duke of Orleans. The duke had been reported bound for France wearing a gray felt hat and black coat with velvet collar, and as Mr. Snow was similarly attired the officers jumped at the conclusion that he was the pretender.

THE VALUE OF GOLD.

POMEROY Wash., Feb. 13, 1895.—(To the Editor.)—Among the many disputed questions arising out of the present financial controversy is this one: Are there actually $20 in a $20 gold piece, or is a portion of the piece flat?

Both the Oregonian and other papers have held that there was full intrinsic value in the piece, but this has never gone further than a mere assertion. I am very much in doubt myself in the matter. For instance, in the recent issue of the bonds for purchase of gold the syndicate sold the gold to the government at the rate of $17.805 per ounce, and which when coined by the government would be worth $18.605 per ounce, according to the Oregonian's press dispatches of the 8th. This would tend to prove that the intrinsic value of the $20 piece is short, computing according to weight and fineness established by law.

JAS. F. BRADEN.

Nevertheless, the gold, when coined, will bring full value in all parts of the world, not because it has the government stamp, but because this stamp testifies to a certain weight and fineness. Persons are willing to pay a trifle for this guarantee, which saves them carrying about scales and test tubes. This universal circulation is the test of intrinsic value, not the price paid by the government in a sort of barter of bonds for gold, in which both may be somewhat undervalued.

They All Have Certificates.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of February 12, Mr. R. H. Miller has an article headed "Plumbing in Schools." If you will allow me, I wish to say something on the same subject. Mr. Miller very ably and forcibly describes some of the defective plumbing in this city. I can safely say that if the people knew the real condition of the plumbing in their homes and public buildings, and the value of sanitary plumbing, they would never allow such work to be put in. That is where the trouble is. The great majority of the people do not understand the importance of this work, and trust to the plumber who puts it in to make a good job. But Mr. Miller would lead the public to believe that good work has been done toward righting the evil by the board of examiners who examined the master plumbers. I think he is mistaken in that. In the face of the fact that such "criminally faulty" plumbing and "death-dealing traps" have been put in, these examiners have issued a certificate to every master plumber that applied for it. Now, is the public going to be benefited by that? In my humble estimation it is the "bandit craftsman" who has no regard for the health of people, who will, for personal gain, allow such work to be constructed, that is going to be benefited. He now has a certificate to show that he is as competent as any other, that the public can rely on him to do good work. Consequently, the master plumber who has regard for the public health, who would employ competent workmen and use good material, being unable to compete with the former class, will be compelled to do likewise, or nothing at all, unless the people themselves see to it that they have good work done. JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER.

Why Gold Is Hoarded.

Chicago Tribune.

The New York World wants to know what the banks mean by their excessive hoarding of gold. Those in the New York clearing-house system alone hold more than $81,000,000 of gold, for which they have no use. Why do they not turn it into the treasury in exchange for legal tender notes? Why do they not pay it out to merchants who have customs duties to meet, so that it may replenish the government reserve? Are they seriously expecting gold to go to a premium, or are they and the banks all over the country in a tacit combine to compel repeated bond issues for their speculative profit? The World thinks the banks ought to answer these questions. But it hardly can expect them to do so, and probably if they did their statement would be to the effect that they have accumulated gold not in the hope of gaining a profit thereby, but to avoid a possible loss. It is also not unlikely they would assert that they would have had no apprehension of loss but for the hostile attitude of the free-silver extremists, who have all along insisted on a change which would debase the currency unit by fully 50 per cent. Suppose it were suggested that these silver extremists shall be required to say why they maintain such an attitude as to give the banks an excuse for hoarding up gold, which they certainly would not want to hoard if the silver maniacs would drop their contention.

Silver's Sheen Delusive.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

What the American people want today and all the time, above all other things, is men of courage. The man who stands the best chance of being nominated and elected to the presidency is the man who is not afraid to declare what he thinks is right and stand by it—let the lightning strike where it will. If there is anything that can fill the people with more intense disgust and wrath than that which they feel toward congress, it will be the sparring between possible presidential candidates to see who can get the advantage of position at the sacrifice of national interests. Presidential aspirants who are fixing their eyes on the votes of the silver states are making advances to incalculable folly. What figure did the votes of those states cut in 1892? Where were they in 1894? The next election is not going to be decided in the Rocky mountain region. It is not going to confer honors on a man who either has no opinion or dare not express it.

Same as in 1892.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The machine democratic general committee, by resolutions, upheld the strikers and denounced the opposition to the crimes of which the strike became the cause or occasion. The executive committee of the reform democratic general committee in effect did the same thing. Its words were smoother because its amanuensis was brainier, but they amounted to the same thing in effect. From neither democratic organization has denunciation of violence been heard or incitement of authority to duty against the violence or encouragement of authority for even its minor measures of action against violence. This is a bad record. It will stand unless repudiated. It will hardly be repudiated—and it shall not be forgotten.

The Best None Too Good.

DOT, Klickitat Co., Wash., Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I have been a reader of your paper for 25 years, and, while not agreeing with you in politics, I heartily indorse your financial views. I like to see a man advocate in politics what he would practice in business. It does me good to see you score some of your political brethren that seem to have lost sight of everything but office, and in their scramble for it would seem willing to advocate any scheme or theory to catch a vote. What the country needs is sound money and honest politics—money that will bring its face in any part of the world. Good judgment ought to dictate that the very best money to be had is none too good for the people of the United States.

WILLIAM W. WHERRY.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon.

Eugene has had another bite for her box and basket factory bonus.

Five hundred head of beef cattle have been sold in Coos and Curry counties the past two weeks.

A 20-stamp mill will be erected on the Champion mine, in the Bohemia district, as soon as the roads are open.

P. M. Kistner, an old resident of Wamic, died at that place Monday, aged 60 years. He leaves a widow and eight children.

A petition has been presented to the Union county court for a new bridge at Elgin, to take the place of the one recently washed away.

W. M. Adams, father of John Adams, the young man sent to the penitentiary recently from Pendleton for perjury, has commenced an effort to secure his pardon.

The La Grande Athletic Club has elected the following trustees: J. H. Robbins, J. O. Guiling, Dr. E. D. Steincamp, William Ericson, F. S. Stanley, A. V. Andrews, Thomas H. Cox, Dr. R. L. Lincoln and A. C. Miller.

The first number of the Lake County Rustler, published by J. C. Oliver and P. J. Baker, has been received. This paper is printed from a portion of the Union County Farmer plant, which Messrs. Oliver & Baker removed from La Grande in the fall.

Some young fellows who have no business to own a revolver, were examining one in the process of trade at Sodaville, Sunday, when it was discharged, and the bullet entered the leg of Mr. Craft just below the knee. Craft took possession of the weapon.

At the city election in Long Creek last Tuesday the following persons were unanimously elected to the various offices for the ensuing year: Mayor, Lucian Everts; councilmen, E. N. Crockett, M. S. Keeney, C. H. Lee and E. O. Woodall; recorder, T. F. Hall; marshal, Gus Sloan; treasurer, George F. Ward.

The Pendleton Commercial Association has negotiations pending for the establishment of a vinegar factory. The plant will cost $1150, and will turn out from 100 to 300 gallons of high-grade vinegar per day. It is thought that grapes raised in the Milton neighborhood will supply suitable raw material.

An Albany councilman talked rather loudly on the street a few days ago about the senatorial deadlock, and said that if he was a member of the legislature a senator would be elected, or he would know the reason why. That night he attended a council meeting and, when it adjourned, there was a deadlock on the election of a night watchman.

Washington.

The Woodmen will build a hall at Goldendale.

The stockmen of Klickitat county are considering the desirability of organizing a registry association.

Walla Walla will make an effort to secure the tournament of the Oregon and Washington Firemen's Association next June.

A 10-year-old daughter of Deputy Sheriff G. W. Cane, at Seattle, had her leg broken a few days ago while playing about an electric car.

The second car from Pullman for the Nebraska sufferers has been shipped. It was all donated by the grain firm of Charles Price Company.

The Port Townsend chamber of commerce has sent a letter to Representative Doolittle soliciting his aid in an effort to have the military barracks, recently burned, rebuilt.

Albert Sherman, who opened the first loan office at Fairhaven, was a member of the legislature in 1893, and became city attorney, resigning last year because of ill health, died at Ashtabula, Ohio, last week.

Tacoma has developed a man of unique intellect, who writes to the papers protesting against restrictive fish legislation on the ground that there are now too many salmon, and their numbers should be reduced so as to raise their price.

Mrs. J. M. Robinson, of La Center, placed some wood in the oven to dry and when she opened the door to see how it was getting along, it burst into flames and set her clothing afire. She was badly burned before hr husband could extinguish the blaze.

Samuel Kenny, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Seattle, died in that city Wednesday, aged 85 years. He was born in Ireland in 1829, came to New York in 1851, to California in 1854, and to Seattle in 1868. He was a large real estate holder and mine owner.

The Parrott Aerial Navigation Company has been incorporated with the following officers: President, D. Parrott; secretary, W. J. White; treasurer, Almon Baker. The capital is $500,000, consisting of 500 shares worth $100. The headquarters of the company will be at Goldendale. The material for the trial machine is now on the way. Mr. Parrott thinks the first one will be completed in three months.

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Quizly—Do the trolley cars stop for funeral processions? Bizly—Stop for them? Man-alive, they make them.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"The pleasantest way to take cod-liver oil," says an old gourmand, "is to fatten pigeons with it, and then eat the pigeons."—Tit-Bits.

"When the alligator closed its jaws on you, did you give yourself up as lost?" "No; I remembered my folding-bed accident, and took courage."—Puck.

Briggs (emphatically)—I tell you that fellow Strawber knows the value of a dollar. Griggs—You must have been trying to borrow some money from him.—Detroit Free Press.

"Sayin' de right thing at de right time," said Uncle Eben, "am er great gif'. But not sayin' anything at de right time am mos' ez good an' er heap mo' rel'ble."—Washington Star.

Shipwreck and war have I beheld,
And many awful things;
But worst of all was when I held
Four jacks and saw four kings.
—New York Herald.

Witherby—When we get our new house I want to have a room by myself—a room that no one else will think of entering. Mrs. Witherby—That's easily arranged, my dear; I'll let you select the wall paper for it.—Puck.

"If you must know, ma'am," said the doctor, "your husband won't live 24 hours longer." "Good gracious!" ejaculated the broken-hearted woman, "and here you've gone and prescribed enough medicine for five days."—Tit-Bits.

Father—I wish you'd cut the woman's page out of the Daily Bluster before giving the paper to our son. Mother—Goodness me! Why? Father—I don't want him to become tired and sick of women before he's old enough to marry.—New York Weekly.

The tall girl mused aloud: "What," said she, "can I do to bring the count to his knees at my feet?" The short girl laughed a hollow, wan little laugh, with a dash of bitters in it. "Suppose," said the short girl, "you drop a dime on the floor."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Clerk—Mr. Muldoon, we have an order for hard wood kindlings, but the hard wood is all gone. Mr. Muldoon (dealer)—Sind 'em saft wood. "They will notice the difference, because soft wood burns too fast." "Bejabers, thot's so. Wet it."—New York Weekly.

"Isn't it terrible about May Mark's engagement?" "Yes, he's so dreadfully dissipated. Why, they say he was half drunk when he proposed to her. I wonder how she could have accepted him?" "Well, you know how it is. A woman will take anything 50 per cent off."—New York Record.

"Won't you have another piece of pie, Mr. Claverly?" asked Tommie. "Thank you, Tommie," replied Mr. Claverly; "it's very kind of you." "Oh, that's all right," returned Tommie with energy; "I'm a looking out for myself, too. Ma said if it was necessary to cut another pie I could have two pieces."—Harlem Life.