The Oregonian

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Pab. 18. - S P. M. - Maxim temperature, 58; minimum temperature, 47; height of river at 11 A. M., 2.0; change in the past 28 hours, -0.4; precipitation foods; 0.0; precipitation from September 1, 1894 (wet season), to date 19.57; average, 31.14; fediciency, 13.17; number hours of sunshine Menday, 0.95; possible number, 10.21.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS. A slight but general fall in the barometer has taken place ever still the Pacific coast states since this morning, while east of the Rocky suntains the barometer has risen, indicating the passage custward of the area of low pres the passage eastward of the area of low pres-sure, which was central ever the Dakotas 12 hours ago. The highest pressure continues over Nevada, Utah and Idaho. While there are no well-defined atom conditions present tonight, yet, owing to the fact that the barometer is lower over Washington than over Oregon, light rains may be looked for in Washington and in the Northwestern portion of Oregon tomorrow.

WEATHER FORECASTS. recests mude at Portland for the 24 hours gon-Light tuin and stationary temper ture in western portion, except cooler at Rose-urg, and fair, with stationary temperature, in metern portions; moutherly winds, brisk to high

temperature in the western portions, and cooler in the eastern portions, with fresh to brisk therly winds, and moderate gales on the For Idaho-Pair weather and stationary tem-

B. S. PAGUE, Local Forerast Official-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

The Oregonian would be delighted to atc. He is one of the truest men in the world. He is a man of great ability, of excellent judgment, and of sound principles. On all points he is in accord with the essential principles of the republican party. He believes in maintaining the best standard of money; he is a man of too much breadth, judgment and knowledge of affairs to tolerate for one moment the idea of committing the United States to independbeliever in the doctrine of a judicious protective tariff, and he has rare and principles that his judgment approves. He is a republican of republicans. It senatorship, but if he were elected we think he would not decline it.

Circumstances have made Mr. Dolph the republican candidate at this time. But this is not a personal matter. The tams and of Mr. Dolph on all important matters very closely agree. It would be impossible, perhaps, to find two men whose views as to subjects of party in 1896, which every one who has present importance more nearly coincide. Any one who has long intimately known them both might say, indeed, that Mr. Dolph is a political disciple of Judge Williams, From no other man true principles of politics, finance and tor of The Oregonian, these many Nears.

Judge Williams is a man of generous nature and firm friendships, but he has thought cold, distant and austere, but him as the like character is to Mr. Dolph. The two men as closely resemble each other at all points as disciple and master possibly could. Not because of this close resemblance and similarity, which, however, is really remarkable to these who know the two men, but because The Oregonian knows that Judge Williams is right and sound on all important questions, and especially on subjects of money and finance, this journal would be delighted to see him elected to the senate. Besides, he is a man that no clique or faction could use; and they who should vote for him under the impression that there would be "something in it" for themselves in the distribution of offices, or otherwise, would surely be mistaken. The Oregonian not only would not be disobliged by the election of Judge Williams, but, contrary, would rejoice to witness it. For Judge Willlams is a man of national reputation; he is sound on money and finance, and sound on turiff, and sound on the polfor of internal improvements and commercial development. But The Oregopion fears that those who are voting for him are not voting with sincerity. It would, however, like to see them put to the test. Then we should either have a good man for senator, or numask a cheap hypocrisy.

Rev. John N. Denison, of this city, preached a practical sermon Sunday on Crime and Its Penalty," in which he took the unusual position in the pulpit that the age has grown altogether too. its methods of dealing with criminals and too gentle in the administration of penalty. He declared that punishment should be penal, rather than reformatory, and, warming with his subject, added: "I have no hesitancy at all in advocating the whippingpost, the treadmill and the stocks for certain crimes that are growing comrion among us." When an orthodox minister drops the subject of punishment after death for deeds done in the body, stops urging vicarious atonement as m means of escape, and advocates strict accountability and its attendant penalty for wrong-doing in this life. be miny be said to be on the high road of progress. Perhaps, in assuming this new position, Mr. Denison has spoken financial difficulties for the present. If establishment at any and all times, and too sirongly, but it cannot be denied the income tax and the whisky tax this no doubt has been done to his that he had great provocation in the shall yield enough money to turn the satisfaction. He hears the same rela-

calling by essaying the role of bank-robber, and the other of whom prostituted a noble profession to base uses. gels; the new is to hold them strictly accountable, that society may be prowhich may well justify the statement, world moves

A LOOK AREAD.

The Oregonian has from the first felt and expressed as much interest in the reduction of taxation through the present legislature as in the election of senator. But the election of senator has engrossed the attention of the legislature, and, through the opposition of faction, centered upon an effort to prevent the result the people supposed had been decreed by the election last June, measures of economical reform have been obof economy that the people had a right to expect, while in many ways the profligacy of the legislature has never been exceeded.

It has missed no one's attention that this profligacy has grown chiefly out of the log-rolling methods employed to defeat the caucus majority in the election of senator. "Anything to beat Dolph" has been the source of jobs and combinations, which, thus far, on the one hand have carried improper measures forward, and on the other have obstructed proper measures for lopping off expenditures and reducing public extravagance. Every species of profiigacy has made common cause with this factional effort to prevent the result in the election of senator that the whole people expected, the result likewise that has been called for by the common the black belt of Mississippi and Alasee Judge Williams elected to the sen- usage of party and good faith among

This session of the legislature has developed the fact that there are in the republican party of Oregon men inclined to populistic ideas. Authoritatively, indeed, no set of men have as yet spoken representatively for any considerable part of the republican party and attempted to ally it with populism. But what is the tendency of the action of these members of the minority? ent free coinage of silver, or to any of If they carry their opposition to the absurdities of fiat money; he is a Mr. Dolph, which rests chiefly on populist ideas, to the extent of defeating an election, are they not, exceptional ability to maintain the in their high places as representatives of party, carrying their following into Judge Williams is a statesman, other party alliance? And, if so, where can they go but to the populists? These is known that he is not seeking the are questions to be addressed to men's candor and intelligence. The republican party of the country will pursue its regular and orderly course, and republicans of Oregon will not be swayed opinions and principles of Judge Will- any of the populist doctrines that are urged to prevent Mr. Dolph's election.

But adjournment now without an

election will portend a struggle in the

would wish to avert. The division would probably be irremediable. It would be envenemed by the remembrances of this contest, as well as by has Mr. Dolph learned so much of the new causes of antagonism. And the republican party would be at an immense government. Judge Williams has been disadvantage before the people because an oracle and model for him, as well of its failure to carry out its pledges self-reliance of the highest degree for as for many others, including the edi- of retrenchment and economy. It may be regarded as extremely doubtful whether the people will want another republican legislature if this one so completely falls them. Besides, the facas little effusiveness as Mr. Dolph. By tional opposition developed among the know in advance what would be the those who do not know him, he is present members would render it almost certain that there would be two this character is really as foreign to republican tickets in every county. If the rivalries of the present session shall be carried into the contest for the next legislature, it is not possible to see how the republican party in any county can hold together on a single ticket, nor how there can be common support of candidates for congress. The situation foreshadows a crisis in the republican party of Oregon, and it appeals to the reasonable men of the minority to recede from the position they have taken.

WHY NOT WAIT A LITTLE? Now that the decisive action of the president in buying gold abroad, under his general authority to support the public credit, seems to have stopped the drains upon the treasury reserve and made an extraordinary session of congress unnecessary, there will be opportunity to test the theory of those who insist that the revenues will increase internal revenue law, so that danger of exhaustion of the treasury reserve soon

will pass away. This is only a theory, it is true-only ning out of the treasury at the rate of tion of its power to redeem its obliga-tions in the money of the world. But they themselves put in. But they hard- times. will defy public opinion by doing this without the pretext of an export of extravagance and mismanagement for export, they drew \$2,000,000 and of the legislature is investigating as boarded the other. But they will not fully as its limited time and its partial

for hearding purposes. while from these piratical razzias, we years by the legislature. The gov-soon shall see whether increase of the ernor has the power to make private revenues is going to put an end to our

Gaff, one of whom disgraced a high be difficult to remove the excess of credit currency by which speculators drain gold out of the treasury, by letting it accumulate there till congress such cases was to exhort such bold and retirement. The summer will determine December, If the president shall be tected from their rapaciousness, and disappointed in his expectations of ravcommon decency be vindicated. All of enue, he will be ready then to consent to a higher tariff and increase of the with all the fervor that characterizes a tax on beer. If increase of revenue new discovery, of the fact that "the shall give case to the treasury, congress will be able to reform the surrency at leisure.

But it is wise to give the president power to meet any unforeseen emergency, by authorizing him to meet revenue deficiencies in some less dangerreserve. This is undertaken by the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported by the senate finance committee yesterday, authorizing the Issue of \$100,000,000 in two-year per cent certificates of indebtedness, to be used for no other purpose than to meet revenue deficiencies. These are exactly like the British exchequer bills, structed at every point. Nothing has and every government ought to have yet been accomplished in the direction power to employ them in emergencies. This plan has been approved by Sherman and Reed, and the republicans probably will support it in both houses. It ought to be adopted. It would tide ver the summer at any rate.

NEGRO EMIGRATION. The scheme of Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, to stimulate a great migration of negroes from America to Africa, where he expects them to be able to govern themselves in accordance with the principles of government they have in a greater or less degree learned in this country, being free from inherited race prejudice and domination by a superior race, has been pushed by him with sincere zeal and has certainly taken a strong hold upon his fellow-citizens of African descent. This is proved by the fact that it has been made the means of defrauding a large number of the residents of

Taking advantage of the sentiment created in favor of a home in Africa feel that their lot in this country is made needlessly hard by race prejudice, a golden harvest from it. With headquarters at Birmingham, this association has advertised to carry negroes to Africa for \$40 each, the applicants to pay \$1 a month until the full sum has been paid in, when they become full members of the colonization association. It is alleged that the agents of the society have gone through the country districts, offering to discount mem bership certificates and issue them upon a cash payment of from \$4 to \$7. the certificate entitles the holder to transportation and an allotment of land, the success of the agents, faith in the colonization scheme having first been established, has been very great To one at all familiar with the conditions, this scheme is transparently fraudulent, but to the ignorant blacks anxious to better their condition, it might easily be a rainbow of promifrom that course to the embrace of It is reported that thousands have sold their possessions to invest in these certificates

Possibly it is better for these deluded negroes to be robbed in America than to be actually dumped as helpless colo nists on the strange shore of Africa the interests of the party at heart The swindlers may be kinder to them than the good bishop. African colonization by a lot of penniless, ignorant negroes, without resourcefulness and independence of character, is a visionary scheme. Under the most favorable conditions colonizing means unaccustomed hardships and years of struggle, and demands energy, adaptability and success. These qualities the negroes do prevent negroes from migrating to Africa, or South America, or any other land where they think their condition might be improved, but intelligent men outcome and do not look for settlement of the race problem in America in that manner.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Undoubtedly the attack of Senator Vanderburg upon the administration and quality of the national guard grows out of the populist demand for the abolition of the national guard as an for economy in expenditures. Its virulence the spirit of intense hostility displayed and the ignorance of the details if sent back for another term. of the system attacked are ample proof of this. The populist demand for the abolition of organized militia comes from two sources, widely divergent. The rural populists cannot comprehend why oldiers are necessary for the state. No mob ever has attacked their farms. They seem to think that state money is expended solely for the purpose of enabling a few hundred young men to have a good social time, ignorant of the fact that not a dollar of public money is used for that purpose. therefore are opposed to the mainteunder operation of the new tariff and nance of an organized body of drilled troops by the state. On the other hand, the city populists oppose the national guard because it stands between them and their frequent violations of law a future contingency. It never would and order. No mob can hold the civil do to rely upon it while gold was runrages upon property and the rights of \$1,000,000 a day, and the nation was individuals while the civil authorities slipping to the sliver basis with exhaus- have a body of effective troops at their command. For these reasons, the populists have no use for the national guard, the president has arrested that peril one faction because it thinks it useless, and it may not recur for months. The and the other because it thinks it too oral effect of his action has accom- useful. With neither of these does the plished more than the bare sum of conservative element of the state, the gold coin he has procured. He has element that insists upon law and ordemonstrated that he can procure gold | der and the protection of life and propfrom abroad whenever needed and in erty and individual rights at all time, whatever amount, without reliance agree. This element, happily in a maupon the New York banks. He has jority, while insisting upon proper econstopped the export of gold and probably omy and conscientious care in handling has stopped the drain upon the treas- the state's money, favors the mainteury. True, the New York banks can nance of an effective body of state drain out the gold just gained with troops, of sufficient numbers to guarnotes, just as they drained out what antee the peace of the state at all

As to the merits of the charges demand. When \$1,000,000 was required made in so public a way, a committee venture to drain the treasury purely absorption in other duties will permit. However, it is not necessary to depend If the treasury can have rest for a upon a hasty examination every two inquiry into the conduct of the military

bears to the city police force. He appoints five members of the military board, the governing body of the militia, and can remove four of them at The old method of clerical procedure in shall gain sense enough to order its any time. This makes him wholly responsible for the management of the indecent sinners to repent, that they might have an inheritance with the ancommander-in-chief, he should be. With wiser when the session shall open next a military board composed of men who have shown real and capacity, and gained practical experience of the needs of the service by years of duty in it, supplemented by the careful supervision a commander-in-chief should give, there can be little extravagance not soon detected and stopped. It would seein that if any reforms are necessary in the national guard, it lies within the power of the governor to effect them, and the tone of his inaugural address would indicate an intention on his part ous way than by paying out the gold to do so if he found they were needed.

> By making the provision for \$100,000, 000 two-year certificates of indebtedness an appropriation, and adding it to the sundry civil bill as an amendment, the senate probably can insure its passage through the house. The amendment ought to pass the senate without trouble, since it is reported by the democratic finance committee and is approved by leading republicans like Sherman and Allison. Both republicans and administration democrats believe that increase of revenues will remove our most serious difficulties, though republicans doubt whether the revenues can be increased without levying more taxes. They are willing to wait until the next session, however, to give the present tariff and revenue law a chance, if the treasury can be protected in the meantime. Democrats believe that, if the treasury is protected this ummer, the revenues will be adequate afterwards. Therefore this plan of short-time certificates of indebtedness. like city or state warrants, is satisfac tory to both. This is the plan which every civilized government adopts in a financial emergency, without requiring special legislative authorization as often as the emergency occurs.

There is possibility of more delay in Chinese peace negotiations in the demand of China that the Japanese envoys come to Port Arthur to meet her own, for the convenience of Li Hung among the thousands of negroes who Chang. The Japanese government is not likely to concern itself much about the convenience of Li Hung Chang. It an association has been formed to reap is more fixely to order him to wait upon the emperor at Hiroshima. These Chinamen do not understand that the beaten party must not expect to make terms. While this great truth is being impressed upon them, the Japanese probably will take more cities. It is especially noticeable that these enterprising invaders do not stop making war to make peace.

Henry Watterson tells the New York Commercial Advertiser that in his the long-expected breakup in the South has come, and come to stay. Indeed, he thinks it only a part of a general break-up, that is so compel a revision of party maps. Henry Clay's influence, he says, is still potent in Western North Carolina, northwestern Georgia, Eastern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. Besides, a good many young Southerners of the new generation want to go into manufacturing and make money on a big scalethe Northern scale.

It is amazing that the legislature of bregon will not let the people of Multnomah manage their own business. By what right does the state make a pension of \$20,000 per year to Mr. Hume a charge upon the taxpavers of Multnomah county? That is the exact meaning of the defeat of McGinn's county salary bill yesterday. Moreover, members of the legislature seem disposed to show like generosity, at cost of taxpayers, to the officials of the city of Portland. This is sheer confiscation.

It did not need the vote in the senate yesterday to prove that a majority of that body favors free coinage of silver. For many years the senate has been less trusty on all subjects, especially upon subjects relating to m than the house. This is because of the disproportionate representation in it of small states, with scanty population, little property and less general intelligence and knowledge of private business and public affairs.

There is a somewhat amusing incongruity in the lamentation that Dolph has been here during a month past when the state needs him so badly at institution, rather than a mere desire Washington, and he could be so useful there, followed by the stout assertion that he would be useless to the state

Mr. Gresham takes the trouble to deny that he has made special intervention in the case of one of the royalist conspirators in Hawaii. Perhaps it is beginning to dawn upon Mr. Gresham that he has meddled too much in Hawallan affairs already.

The new bonds sell at 31/2 cents pre mium in London already, before they are printed. This is the usury we pay a financial policy that breeds distrust of our credit.

The appearance of a commission in gold transactions in New York is omi-Commission, it is well stood, is only an euphemism for pre-

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin Inited States navy, served 46 years in th navy, and was retired in 1887. He was the naval representative demanding the sur-render of Mobile in 1863. He became comodore in 1881 and rear admiral in 1885 Prince Chowta Maha Vajiravdh, the eldest son of the second queen of Siam and of King Chulalong Korn, who, in consequence of the recent death of the con of the first queen, has been pro-claimed crown prince of Slam, is a boy of 15, now at Eton college.

Charles A. Collier, president and directchartes a. Conser, president and direct-or-general of the cotton exposition to be opened at Atlanta, Ga., next fall, is a successful business man of 47. He is the son of one of the Atlanta pioneers, and had experience in the conduct of the Picimont expesition in 1887.

Ex-Governor Walts, of Colorado, ex-pects to make money out of his notoriety. He carries with him lithographs showing his own and Lincoln's portraits in relief shadow, the one labeled "The Great Emancipator of the Rinck," the other "The Coming Emancipator of the White." The widowed Empress Frederick, of Ger-nany, is said to be a talented artist in sculpture and painting. A most lifelike portrait of her husband, a piece of bronze, was modeled by her, and the two castles she occupies at different periods of the year contain many creditable sketches by her in clay and on canvas and pa-

Hans Christian Andersen, the Danish that he had great provocation in the shall yield enough money to turn the satisfaction. He bears the same rela-recent acts of Rev. J. C. Read and Dr. deficiency into a surplus, it will not tion to it that the mayor of Portland a boy, and studied singing and dancing to

prepare for a theatrical career. Once his name was printed on a programme in the part of a spirit in a ballet, but the talent he showed in writing a play secured him opportunities for a literary education and he abandoned acting.

William S. Tipton, who has been the winam S. Tipton, who has been the personal campaign manager of Governor Evans, of Tennessee, is the proprietor of the Cleveland (Tenn.) Herald. He was one of the famous "36" who voted for General Grant in the national republican convention of 1880, and was United States marchal for sea. Tennessee in the Hermarshal for east Tennessee in the Harrison administration. Senator J. C. Pritchard, of North Caro-

lina, says that his father was a Union man, but was drafted into the Confederate army. Senator Pritchard's last recollection of him is seeing him mounted on a horse, his feet and hands bound, on the way to the front, where he died, an un-willing conscript in a cause in which his sympathies were not enlisted.

Senator Murphy is making a reputation in Washington as a hospitable and suc-cessful entertainer. He has a very inter-esting family, and a daughter who has become famous for her beauty. The senator's dinners are exceptionally good, and the one he gave last week was well spoken of by Senator Hill, who was one of the guests. It will be remembered that Hill is something of a connoisseur in Wash ington dinners.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND IMMIGRA-TION.

The complete figures showing the exports and imports of merchandise of the

Total imports.....\$
Percentange free from duty\$776,248,750 \$676,312,164 33.76 56.69 Below are the entire exports of merchandise from the United States for the years 1883 and 1894:

Domestic merch'dise 385,729,454 \$507,312,505 Foreign merchandise 38,379,337 17,796,132 Total\$370,106,781 \$825,106,665 The decrease of imports in 1894, as compared with the average of the five preceding years, was \$131,571,999, and as compared with 1888 it was \$99,835,820. The total exports of domestic merchandise for 1894 showed a decrease of \$71,778,010, as compared with the average for the preceding five years, and \$47,416,501 as compared Imports-

1894, 1894,\$ 72,762,389 \$ 20,607,56118,274,804 9,824,408 Exports-Gold 79,775,820 181,819,924 Silver 46,288,721 47,044,205 There was a remarkable falling off in immigration last year. The following table gives the totals by countries for the 12 months of 1893 and 1894:

Hungary Other Austria (ex. Poland) Belgittm Denmark ... Germany ... Netherlands ortugal Rousia (except Poland).... Finiand Spain Sweden and Norway..... Switzerland 26,836 1,272 907 19,468 2,960 219 51,723 4,807 514 Turkey United Kingdom-England Ireland Vest Indies..... 488,776 248,987

ENGLISH OPINION.

Does It Tend Toward International Bimetalism?

PORTLAND, Feb. 18 .- (To the Editor.)n a gentler S.) denies that the Forfarshire and Brigg elections for parliament were influe by bimetalism, and says: "I doubt very much whether bimetalism was ever mentioned at either of these elections Now, in reply to "C, S," I will say that both these districts were canvassed by the silver advocates, headed by Right Hon, Henry Chaplin; that the liberal candidates declared in favor of a single gold standard, and the tory candidates pledged hemselves as bimetalists; and these two former liberal districts were carried by the conservative-tory party by large ma-jorities. I read this in a cable to the New York papers, after those elections. And this is further confirmed by Fro-fessor H. S. Foxwell, who says "all mem-bers of parliament elected this year-1894 -are pledged to do all in their power to forward an international agreem Again, "C. S." thinks it very improbable that the conservative party will make bimetalism a part of their programme, and he declares that "Right Hon, Arthur James Balfour has merely spoken a demically in favor of some form af metalism-that he did so about 18 months ago at some agricultural meetings."

The truth appears to me that the writer is not well informed. He speaks—if an Englishman-like one who has been long absent from home. Mr. Balfour made three years ago before the Manchester chamber of commerce—not "some agri-cultural meetings" — one of the ablest speeches that has ever been delivered on the currency question in favor of bimetalism. Again, nine months ago he spoke in the city of London, on the 2d of May last, in the presence of an illus ous gathering of dukes, earls, knights d gentlemen—representing the agricul-ral, banking and textile interests of tural, Great Britain. In that speech he dis-First-Is bimetalism, is a double standard, possible?

ond-is it just and equitable? Third—Is it expedient to adopt it? On the first point he said, in part: "The general consensus of scientific economic pinion has for many years been thrown with an overwhelming balance of opinion into the scale of the double standard. (Loud applause.) * * * Any man who, in the face of that opinion, now quotes any of the old tags about demand and supply making it impossible to fix a ratio between the two metals, or such foctrines as that the interference of the state fixing prices, must necessarily fall-any man who now relies upon arguments of that kind to show that the double standard is an impossible expedient, does nothing else than write himself down as an individual ignorant of the latest mean-tific development of political economy,

* * * A man who should say that a double standard is beyond the power of international agreement will show himself to be entirely outside the general balance and body of educational opinion, and will make it clear to all who care to form an opinion upon his authority upon such matters that he is still help-lessly and hopelessly groping among ancient and forgotten fallacles. * * Mr. Goschen, than whom no greater financial authority exists in this country, has pub-licly expressed his own dissent from the fallacious views I have just been criti-

Under the second heading, "Is it just and equitable?" he also said in part: "I quite grant that it is almost imp sible to pass any legislation with regard

to the monetary standard which shall not have some effect upon the relations be-tween debtor and creditor, public or pri-vate; but who on that account has ever thought it wrong for a state to rectify a thought it wrong for a state to rectify a debased currency, or for a state to substitute hard coin (I think that is an American expression) for an inconvertible paper currency? Such operations, of course, have some effect upon the relations between debtor and creditor, but so far from thinking them biameworthy, the conscience of civilized mankind has always been of opinion, has always thought that there is no object more worthy of the efforts of a great financier worthy of the efforts of a great financier than the placing of the currency of this country upon a permanent and stable basis, and the regulating it as far as he could for all time, so that these monetary obligations shall be governed by a fixed and stable measure of exchan (Loud applause), * * * But it may worth while my reminding you to whether or not bimetalism leads to this interference with the legal standard, yet un-questionably monometalism does lead to it, and that in the most aggravated form."

Then Mr. Balfour proceeds to discuss the third point, and I would have "C. S." to mark this is no "academic discussion": "Now, having disposed of my first two questions, namely, the possibility and the morality of adopting the double system, there remains only the third question, whether it be expedient to do so. * * * I think I am not wrong in saying there are indications of an important change in feeling among those who lead financial opinion in this great commercial community (London), before some of the lead-schemes, have now come to the double conclusion that we are menaced at the present time by a grave public danger, and that the way to meet that public dan-ger is again to rehabilitate silver as one of the great instruments of monetary trans-actions in the world. There is no name which commands greater respect in the city of London than that of Mr. Lidderdale—the ex-governor of the Bank of Eng-iand, who did so much to steer us through one of the most fearful crises that has oc-curred within the memory of living men and I believe I am not wrong the is present and will contradict me if I am wrong) in expressing it as his opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the monetary function of silver should be restored if the commerce of the world is to be carried on under healthy conditions and upon a solid and permanent basis. * * * * I am most strongly of opinion that if with 1833. The following shows the specie movement during the calendar years 1893 and 1894:

The following shows the specie there be a question in this world which is by its character fit to be dealt with by international to be dealt with by international agreement, that question is the character of the currency by which international commercial business is carried on." This speech was one of many delivered—

delivered in the presence of five members of the Marquis of Salisbury's late cabinet -Balfour, Chaplin, Mathews, Courtney, Houldsworth-berides Sir Samuel Mon--Balfour, Chaplin, Mathews, Courtney, Houldsworth-berides Sir Samuel Mon-tague, and some 300 representatives of the probabilities at Spokane. bankers, spinners and agriculturists of Great Britain. I think our English cousin—for I feel

sure he is a native of the tight little Island -has not kept posted on the great change in public opinion in England, which is partly shown by the late elections of advocates of silver to parliament. Of course I grant that should the Gladstone-Rosebery combine carry the next parliament— soon to be elected—bimetalism would re-ceive a severe blow. But from the com-

There are two classes of people in this country who oppose, remarkable as i think, the only practicable bimetalism. These are the men who own gold bonds and mortgages, and the free silverites, so-called, who believe in plunging this country into the terrible experiment of solitary and alone undertaking the country and alone undertaking the country into the terrible experiment of solitary and alone undertaking the country into the terrible experiment of solitary and alone undertaking the country into the terrible experiment of solitary are considered to payment of \$57,886 55.

A diamond drill is boring for coal at the Dry creek mill, near Port Angeles. It is down 37 feet, and small pieces of coal stone in which the drill is working.

P. J. Malloy narrowly cocapses a accident recently accident recently. 23.155 called, who believe in plunging this coun-5.665 try into the terrible experiment of solitary 36.421 and alone undertaking the gigantic task and alone undertaking the gigantic task of putting sliver up to 129 cents an ounce, or a parity of 1 to 16. No country can do it alone—not England, not France and the Latin Union, nor can the United States erica, is the humble opinion of yours illy, J. B. M. faithfully,

A MARKET PLACE. One Thing Which Is Very Budly

Needed by Portland. PORTLAND, Feb. 18 .- (To the Editor.)-In Sunday's issue, an article appeared in the locals headed "Woodsellers Must Move." The question is: Where shall they nove? My interests do not lie with the woodsellers, but with sellers of fruit and produce. What the city needs is a market square, with a market-master in charge. Every farmer coming to the city should be compelled to go with his load to the market, no matter whether it is the same size, and will contain a first-pumpking, wood, apples, hay, butter or what not, and stay there until his load is chopped without any extra handling sold. As it is now, he comes to town and charges begins by offering his goods to the house-wives. He finds this slow work. Then he tries the grocers. If he can't sell cut to them, he finally comes down Front street with three sacks of potatoes, or two boxes

of apples, or two roosters, etc., etc. By having a market square he can go there and sell his wares just as quickly. possibly more quickly, and by conferring with others, will realize all his goods are worth. As it is now, he comes in, with-out being posted as to market values, and sells his produce for less to consumers than he could realize from dealers. There ought to be a public scale at the market so that straight loads of any commodity ould be weighed. A small daily toll could be charged for space, and the place be made self-supporting. I am not looking out for the commissionmen's interest en irely, but think every retail grocer fruitdealer will concur with me. Let us have a market square, and soon. JAC. FISHEL

Let Us Have Free Coinage. PORTLAND, Feb. 18 .- (To the Editor.)-

Having become quite recently a convert to free coinage, I respectfully ask room to present the argument that so strongly impressed my own mind as a short cut to bimetalism and prosperity. Why not commence a new era of colnage? First, coin all the gold and silver in the treasury in the old shape, and then adopt new devices, so they can easily be identified, givng the new coin the same weight as the old, but giving neither gold nor silver of the new manufacture the legal tender quality—simply coin each and let them go for what they are worth. That will at least be honest money, and in the most effective way be free coinage. If the gold and silver are only fictitious without iollar mark of the government and its guarantee, is it honest money in any truthful sense? Can any one ask more than that they pass for all they are worth? Cannot we in this way satisfy all parties and make money plenty? Most especially if the government will do the coinage free? I am an unqualified champion of free silver. If this will do for gold, why not do for silver? S. A. C.

An Unverying Law.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Sir Thomas Gresham performed a great public service and made a permanent place for himself in the records he pointed out to Queen Elizabeth the poorest money will always chase the best out of a country. The United States might add a few words to Gresham's law to the effect that even the threat of bad money gives wings to good money and disturbs business in general to a most business in general to a most damaging extent.

Here Is a Fact. Pendleton Tribune

No such a convocation of cranks as compose the silverites in the present legisiature will ever have the honor of nan ing a senator for Oregon.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Oregon.

Freeman Hughes, a veteran of the civil war, died at Myrtle Point last Thursday. O. B. Harshbarger says he will put in electric lights at Klamath if the town will take 50 lights and give him the franchise. Larkin Carr, of Clear lake, is feeding 4000 cattle this winter in Clear lake val-ley, and has plenty of feed for the great herd.

A number of prospectors are expected in Salmon mountains this spring. Mr. Green, of Deer Park form, near the mountains, is making preparations to erect a quartz Judge Fee has appointed Walker Allen

to act as receiver of the World's Fair store at La Grande. The trouble at the store now is over the validity of a trus-tee's sale. Last Priday news was brought to Bake

City from the Scorpion mine, that, at the bottom of a 9-foot shaft, a fine 3-foot edge was struck, which gave a wonder-

ful prospect of free gold.

Mr. Richard C. Lawrence, of Baker City, has closed a contract with the management of the Tittells and will go with the company to Hoise City, where he will make his debut as a professional. A. W. Bond, of Irving, lays claim to the blue ribbon for the finest hog. A few

days ago he killed a Berkshire hog two years old which tipped the scales at 61 pounds, dressed. The hog had been fattened on Oregon corn. The successful ticket at the Myrtle

Point city election last week was: E. Bender, recorder; N. G. W. Perkins, treasurer; Joseph F. Foyes, marshal; councilmen, M. R. Lee, C. T. Riley, W. T. Lehnnerr, L. A. Roberts and K. A. Leep. Mr. A. McCallen, of Lakeview, has reerived a letter from Dr. Watts, ex-regis-ter of the land office at Lakeview, but who is now residing at Albany, in which he states that "the Oregon Pacific railroad will go ahead over the mountains as soon

as the weather and preparations will per-mit." W. B. Honeyman, of the Portland Linseed Oil Works, has made contracts with Linn county farmers for 2000 acres of flaxseed for which he has contracted to pay \$1.80 per hundred. This will bring to the growers something upwards of \$20,000. Mr. Honoyman furnishes the seed to sow the 2000 acres.

On January 21 Arthur Hilliard started from his home at Robinson springs, on the mountain between Bly and Barnes valley, to go to the latter place. He lost his way and did not reach his destina-tion for about 18 hours, consequently his fect were frozen so badly that they had to be amoutated at the ankles.

Captain Bert Hatch, of the government snag boat, in charge of the reverment work at Corvallis, fell from the wharf Friday, striking upon his head and arm. His left wrist was dislocated and other injuries inflicted, but he stopped only long enough to have his injuries ffressed by a physician and continued his work. He fell about 10 feet from the deck of the snag bout.

Washington.

Rev. Wallace Nutting, of the Plymouth Congregational church, of Seattle, will resign to take charge of a church in the East.

Victor H. Beekman says that the first sawmill in the state of Washington was erected at Walla Walla by Dr. Marcus Whitman, the noted missionary, in 1845. By order of the court, the stock of Jacoby, Ash & Co., of Tacoma, will be sold in a lump sum March 5, the pro-ceeds to be applied to payment of \$57,886 65 due on mortgages.

cose and turned, throwing him off. The corse kicked him on the back of the

head, laying the scalp open, A wheat pool is being formed at Colfax, and 30 cents a bushel, clear of warehouse charges, is expected to be realized. The recent cold weather in that locality did little damage to fall-sown wheat. In reality, it is thought the ground was bene-

fited The old soldiers of Ritzville met Saturday and installed their officers for the ensuing term, as follows: Commander, L. Root; senior vice, S. T. Wilburn; junior marman: treasurer J. T. Gilbreath: O. D., C. R. Bardwell; chaplain, J. M. Harris

A large steam elevator, equipped with cleaning machinery, will be built at Gar-field in the spring. The main building, or elevator proper, will be 20x100 feet, with an addition of a warehouse room of about

Mr. McKay and his son-in-law started out from Oakesdale Friday morning with a load of bay, going in the direction of Saltese. A short distance out of town the wagon was upset and caught Mr underneath the load, dragging him some distance. He died in about three hours Mr. McKay was about 50 years old, and left a family of grown children, one daughter being the principal of the Oakes dale public school.

PARAGRAPHERS PLEASANTRIES. "Binks has got one of those talking machines. "A phonograph?"

wife."-Life. He (a humorist)-I'll send you one of my okes for a valentine. She-But I want a comic valentine.-Detroit Free Press.

"Do you go to church to hear the ser-mon or the music, Maude?" "I go for the hims," said Maude,"—Harper's Bazar. Figgs-They say that Badwun is quite iii. Do his friends have grave fears about him? Fogg-I think their fears extend eyond the grave.-Boston Transcript. There's a good deal that's swell about Cholly Cadkins," said one girl, replied the other; "the only trouble is that most of it has gone to his head."-Washington Star.

Mr. Baidy: "Am I to apply this hair re-storer every day?" Barber: "For heaven's sake, no. Do you want to look like the wild man from Borneo inside of a week?"-Texas Siftings.

Henpeckt-I wish to heaven I knew some way to stop your tongue, madam Mrs. Henpeckt-I suppose you think tha is a joke, sir? Henpeckt-Oh, no, merely a sort of gag, my dear.-Town Topics. "Mamma," said Willie, "do you pay

Jennie 315 a month for looking after me? "No, \$16," said mamma. "She is a good nurse and deserves it." "Well, I say, ms, I'll look after myself for \$10. You'll save \$6 by it."-Harper's Young People. Mr. Penner-My new story commences: "About the end of the last century, among

"About the end of the step of Westchester county—" Miss Ferris—Then the scene is laid in the revo-lutionary period. Mr. Penner—No, the lutionary period. Mr. Penner-No, the scene is the present time; but I expect to sell this story to a magazine for future publication.-Brooklyn Life.

He: Absence but makes, they say, The heart yet fonder grow; Were I ten thousands miles away, I still should love you so!

She: 'Tis distance lends, they say, Enchantment to the view; Were you ten thousand miles away I might think well of you!

-Truth. "Me, my lord? Me? Are you joking? "Joking! I love you with all my heart, and it is my dearest wish to make you the countess of Corkney. Will you con-"Purdon my manner, I was naturally incredulous. Why, I am not an American heiress, and I was never on the stage in my life, and so I-I-never-never hoped-."-New York Recorder.