BRITON'S LETTER

MIS OBSERVATIONS ON THINGS SEEN IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

He Is Amused at the Notions of Many People as to Money and Business.

The following letter from a young Englishman to his father in Bristol, of which a copy was obtained, appears to strike in so many places near the truth that the Ender has thought it worthy to lay before the public. It is dated Portland, Or., U. S., February, 186:

In my last letter to you from San Francisco, Cal., I gave you some of the particulars of the new democratic, or, as it appears to me, rather, of the president's tariff law. That, as an Englishman and a manufacturer yourself, you will like many things in it. I am satisfied. But that a large portion of the American pen-ple should appland it, when it appears plain that quite a number of their important industries will, under its operation, have to go to the wall, and most of all that the most important and essential of them all, their agricultural interest, must practically be destroyed by it, I cannot understand. On another point, what they here call the silver question, I found the people of San Francisco almost unanimously crasy. This is, of course, not a politic expression, but to you, my dear father, I write as I feel. That in a city like Ban Francisco, in which a dezen of its lessing men have accumulated through the enormous output of their sliver mines probably not much less than a thousand million dollars, it is but natural that their local influence to form public opinon must be very great. I can also up derstand how such men would at length become fearful of overstocking the mar-ket, and under such a dread would leave no stone inturned to prevent such a gist. That it should occur to them to try to make, by appropriate laws, the United States freasury a perpetual purchaser of their metal, looks quite natural. That they actually succeeded in this, the whole mation has found out to its cost. But by hadion has found out to its cost. But by which means these few men have been able to convert or persuade two-thirds of a compress, elected by a which the whole civilized world looks upon as radically wrong and fraught with inspeakable dangers, is a injustry to me, and particularly so when I become aware of the arguments used by them as accessfully for this purused by them so successfully for this pur-pose. Had I not received them from the mouth of one of these so-called silver kings himself, I should have been inclined to disbelieve these reports and ascribe them to party rancor. As it is, I will give you the iread of them, as an evidence of the easy with which designing men can mislead an unthinking and ignorant multitude, if such it is their interest to do. This is the essence of what the rich man

and business is at a standstill. To do the lusiness of the country properly we ought to increase our circulating medium imme-tiately by at least a billion deliars. Gold is undoubtedly the nicest thing to do this with. But as the whole world cannot furmish this additional amount of it to us, particularly as just now everybody everywhere appears to be crary for it, we shall be obliged to use silver. Of this, the mountains of the United States are full, and it can be furnished by our own peo-pie in unlimited amounts. If even it is not in every respect as desirable as gold, there is no difficulty whatever to make it so by law, and to make both metals in cy transactions stand side by side in full parity."

What do you think of these arguments, my dear father? I know I have been as yet in the United States and made these subjects my particular study only for a comparatively short time, affill long enough to see the utter hollowness and falsity of every one of these pretended arguments. When money disappears from sight, it

tions not go out of existence. As the value representative in all business transactions and exchanges, when work is plenty then money is plenty, and when times are hard because there is no work there is no use for money and it disappears. I have learned that in these United States, during the last 50 years, overproduction, as the principal cause, has produced four times great depressions, accompanied by great depressions, accompanied by and serious suffering among the people, but particularly among the working classes, with apparent great scarcity of money. As is natural and to be exted in a country like the United States of so great resources and with a labor-loving people, these depressions were followed again by prosperous times, with plenty of work and plenty of money. And just here I perceive the shocking perversion of these course, as might be guessed, silver is to be the material to be used, which they ld and can furnish in unlimited quanti

The almost simultaneous appearance respectous or hard has made it for these inflationists to reverse cause and effect and make the people believe that it was money that caused the work during the booming times, and that its disappearance caused the cessation of work and the hard times, and that, there fore, the more money a country could get, the more prosperous it would be. As re-gards America, the lessons of its repeated booms and depressions, and its perpet ual readiness to meet every requivith money in prosperous times, or with money in prosperous times, convinces me that America, like England, has all the money it needs for many years to come, and every inflation in either coun-try, as things are now, is in the wrong ection of their people's true interests The firm hold that this atter perversion of facts has taken upon the American peo-ple, namely, that "money produces work, and that, consequently, the more money the more work," added to the conception that when in hard times the money passes out of circulation it has gone out of existence, and calls for more in unlimited quantities, shows itself clearly in the stu

A few words about the so-called double standard, or, as my rich San Prancisco friend expressed it, "if silver is not as good as gold, law can easily make it so and make both metals stand in our rency forever side by side in full parity. How utterly fotile and impossible it to make two unequal things equal by law or flat, appears to me so plain as not to need argument, and it certainly does not speak well for the perception or statesmanship of the present secretary of the treasury that when under the natural action of this double-standard law he saw 50,000,000 of his redemption reserve disappear, that he could not see the cause of its disappearance, and, instead of get-ting the law that caused it wiped out, he asked congress for \$50,000,000 of bonds with which to buy gold to stop the leak. and when he got it, and saw that also paaway, that he still remained purblind and asked for \$100,000,000 more, which is going the same way; and now of a tone blind congress he has asked for stone blind congress to us that too \$300,000,000 more, and has got that too to do what God Almighty himself cannot do, namely, to put good and bad on a par by flat. But one thing he can and will do in this dreauful experiment-settle an enormous debt upon a suffering nation in the midst of peace, and which will benefit but a few rich banking house

and some wity money speculators. And, worse than all, the people appland. In observing all those things taking place in the foremost of all republics in the world, a great sadness, dear father, overtakes me. You often called me a re-publican when at home, and I acknowledge that it has been for years my ideal form of government. But now that I see the handsomest it the great, lurking danger lying at its when he was abovery center, namely, the necessity of in-

trusting to men utterly unfit the greates and dearest interests of a great nation, and which may shape their destinies for weal or wee for ages, where shall we benceforth book for the salvation of our

uffering brothers? A friend invited me to go with him to Salem, the capital of Oregon, to see the legislature which is now in session there. As nearly all over this country, so also here in Oregon the two principal political parties are the republicans and the demo-erats, the former just now in decided unority, and to which a handful of mer o be added, who call themselves ists," but who more significantly, as it fippears to me, ought to call them-selves the "windles." They want to be considered the real financiers of the country. It is they whom par excellence, I call on this question, "the cranks."
They don't want gold to be the standard
and base of the money of the country,
neither gold and allyer combined.

They want no standard except it be "wind"; their foundation principle, as announced by themselves, though these expressed words, being that the more wind that can be inserted into their money, the more stable it will be; and the more worthless it can be made in the eyes of the world, the more precious it will be in their own eyes. All that they want is to get lots of good, strong paper, cut it into strips, print various numbers on them, attach the name of the United States president to them, with his printed order added to t, that these numbers shall signify do lars, and that henceforth the United States and the test of the world shall treat these rags as real money, and shall accept them as such in all their money transactions. As there is no redemption clause or any responsibility to anybody attached to these rags, this windy party romises to be very liberal with these new-fangled strips of paper. In their speeches to their deluded followers some have thought that to print and distribute in fair proportion among all the people sufficiency of these paper strips as would represent, say a hundred billion ollars, which would average pretty neary about \$10,000 to each family, would be

bout the fair thing! I am very much afraid, my dear father, that you think me joking. But I am not joking. I am in full earnest. The tragic comedy is at this very moment being played in Salem, before the eyes of all the people, with the said Windles as the dar players, and some 20 odd bolting republicans as the applianders and subs. In lich language, the financial question is just now the all-absorbing question of the country. The Gregon legislature, now in ession, has a United States senator to elect. The republicans have always stood before the people as the friends of good money, though of late some of them have rielded to the persuasive arguments of be silverites. In spite of this defection, the parry in Oregon was unanimous for the re-election of the same man who for 12 years, standing almost alone among his Western compeers, had boidly proclaimed a favor of gold as the single and only standard for the money which the whole world would receive.

But suddenly and unexpectedly the senntofial bee made its appearance, buzzing in the hats of about a dozen men. With no chance for any one of them, except they could divide the republican party on this money question, it was attempted and succeeded. Some 20 or more sloughed off, and, their reason being demanded, they had to swallow their words and repudiate the very principles on which they had been elected, and had to pass over to the wind-makers. Some of these men were pointed out to me. Whether it was only fancy, to me they looked like school soys found out in a disreputable scrape, and undoubtedly most of them are con-cinced by this time that the time is near that both the party of a stable currency, as well as the party of paper and wind, will spew them out. In the meantime, while trying with their feeble powers to make themselves the laughing-stock of the country, they nevertheless will succeed in keeping their own state unrepre-sented in the counsels of the nation for

COLORADO A GOLD STATE Her Silver Ideas Are Detrimental to Her.

A Denver financial writer, Mr. John E. Leet, contends in the Times of that city that Colorado has already reached a point n gold production where her mining in terests, as a whole, would now lose rather than gain by the free coinage of silver. He argues, from the silver point of view, as follows: Our people are saturated with the idea

until the free coinage of silver is restored.

Let us see. Last year this state produced approximately \$12,000,000 in gold builion and \$12,000,000 in silver buillon. Conceding that the gold standard has reduced the silver-holders' arguments for their pre-tended necessity of this enormous in-pears, it is clear that the \$12,000,000 of crease of their circulating medium. Of gold bullion will now purchase as much as \$50,000,000 would have purchased then The \$12,000,000 in gold which we received for our silver bullion will also now purchase a quantity of commodities equal to what \$24,000,000 would have purchased 20 years ago. Therefore the actual purchasing power of our gold and silver product for 1894 was equal to what \$48,000,000 of gold and silver would have been about the time of the demonetization. Now our theory is that if free colunge was restored prices would double and go back to where they were in 1873. If this is true the \$12,000,000 of silver buillon which we produced would be coined into 24,000,000 sliver dollars. Yet as all prices would have doubled the purchasing power would not be increased. But how would it be with our \$12,000,000 of gold product? Its purchasing power would be cut in two.
With all prices doubled by free coimage it
would only purchase half as much as now, while silver would gain in purchasing power by doubling, along with commodities. Stated differently, our 23,000,000 with distance nearly equal, it was decided with distance nearly equal, it was decided to suggest a toll of 22 per ton on freight to suggest a toll of 22 per ton on freight passing the canal, instead of \$2.50, as had been proposed by the tompany whose measures have occupied the attention of congress. It was shown, too, as the time from these ports to Lendon via Niesragua what would be \$45,000,000 worth of commodifies under free coinage prices, but if
free coinage existed this same gold and
silver bulllon would only purchase \$56.000,000 of commodities, because gold would
000,000 of commodities, because gold would
would be shortened fully five days, besides escaping the monsoons of the Inpaign. not double in price as silver and commod-ities would. Therefore, theoretically, the tree coinage of silver would have caused is a loss on our gold and silver product the last year of \$12,000,000. O course it is not exactly true that all prices have fallen one-half as a consequence of the gold standard. Labor has not fallen one-half se yet. But if the theory were true, my conclusion that free coinage would injure ur mining industry rather than help it would be irresistible. Of course this cal-plation leaves out of view all the interests of the state except precious metal mining. But we will encourage ourselves and encourage others to invest here if we quit mourning over the loss of free silver ofnage and contend that under the gold standard an ounce of sliver will purchase as much as it ever did, while an ounce of gold will purchase just twice as much as t did before 1873.

The Flower of Fashion.

The woman who loves flowers, but whose income is such that she cannot always gratify her taste, will be glad to know that carnations are high in favor, They are the most satisfying flower in ex-istence, and are inexpensive enough to be bought frequently. The flaming red carnations are just the things to brighten a full room. Those which blush in pink are charming to wear with an evening gown. The shaded carnation is a delight to the ye, and those which are pure white are cool, restful and refreshing with their spley odor. Is it any wonder the car-nation is fashionable, when one adds to its other charms its lasting quality?

"Talking about styles in women's dress, remarks the bald-headed philosopher, notice about every man thinks the style the handsomest that the women wore when he was about 2t years old."-In-

NICARAGUA

ITS RELATION TO TRANSPACIFIC COMMERCE.

Interesting Statements by American Resident at Sydney, Australin.

The American business men resident in dney, the commercial metropolis of Ausrulasia, held an enthusiastic meeting in training, need an enthusiastic meeting in the great reading-room of the "Australia," to canvass the propriety of taking some steps to strengthen the hands of friends in America, who favor the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the general govneat of the United States. There is iderable American capital and a great leal of American enterprise centered in this city at the Antipodes. Many American firms are represented here by gentlemen who would be an honor to any country, and they hold their own in competitio with the world, as might be expected. These American business men usually have large experience and broad and en-lightened views. They are succeeding. though the odds are against them in many ways. Owing to the meagerness of the population our people have not a proper appreciation of the trade of this country. But it must be remembered that, with a population approximating but 4,000,000, there is no like number of people anywhere having so large a per capita commerce.

In the value of her commerce, Sydney i he fourth city of Britain, and tenth an the fourth cwy of Britain, and tenth among the commercial ports of the world. Aus-tralisis has a purely external trade of 6.657,660 tons, in 1891. Of this vast ton-mage, nearly all, except 285,315 tong which go to India and Ceylon, 234,260 to Hong Kong, 127,180 to Fiji, and 660,211 to Cape Colony, or a total of 704,539 tons, goes to Europe and the United States. This leaves for the European and American ports over 5,700,000 tons, most of which 3,348,400 tons-go to the United Kingdom.

In this trade, the Americans are placed t a great disadvantage, both in distance nd freights. By sail, the distance and out are about the same between Sydney ind New York as between Sydney and London. The more favorable winds, I be-lieve, it is claimed gives an average ad-vantage to London. But the length of the average voyage is 100 days, and time is be-coming more and more a factor in com-merce. By steam, the average voyage be-tween Sydney and London is 42 days, while there is no direct steam line between Sydney and New York. Of course, San Fran-cisco is but 23 days from here by steam, but, as it costs more to carry goods 500 miles by rall in portions of America than 7000 miles by water on the Pacific route, our Eastern trade is greatly handicapped. The most of American goods now demand ed in this market must be shipped overland over 2000 miles, and then transchipped over the Pacific, or sent by England and then here by the 42-day route. This places American dealers at a disadvantage of a listance more than equaling the Atlanti-Under the strong competition in Austral-

asia, with a growing necessity for a bor-der market for American products, an idea has dawned upon the minds of the shrewd Sydney Americans, that the Nicaragua canal is the only solution of the Austra-lian trade problem. With a purpose of the "Australia"—the finest hotel in the Southern hemisphere, run on the American plan by a wide-awake American—was held. Major Rennie, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was called to the chair, and Mr. Jerome, editor of the Cosmon Magazine, was chosen secretary. The purposes of the meeting the entire issue of canal bonds inside of the chair, and the chair and the entire issue of canal bonds inside of the chair the chairman and intelligible. called to the chair, and Mr. Jerome, editor of the Cosmos Magazine, was chosen secretary. The purposes of the meeting were stated by the chairman, and intelligently discussed by the meeting. The local afterward, and the property a valuable advantages of the canal to our Atlantic and Pacific states were but briefly set. "Third—That freeing 'American bottoms' forth, it being, however, incidentally claimed that it would bring New York and San Francisco 10,000 miles nearer together by water, and vastly develop both sides of the continent, but the aspects of for eign traffic were carefully reviewed. Books, charts and statistics were used by skillful hands, and the case made too plain for doubts. It was shown that while New York was now seven days from London, plus 42 days from London to Sydney, or a total of 45 days from Sydney, by the Nicaraguan route it would be not to exceed 53 days, or say 17 days shorter, in addition to saving transshipment. Besides Austral-asia, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Manilia, and other Eastern Asiatic ports, would be correspondingly nearer New York. Of course it was shown that the Nicaragua canal would also bring London nearer Sydney, Yokohema, etc., by fully five days, than she is by the Suez route; yet it would give New York at least five days, and nearly 2000 miles, advantage in this trade. The canal, then, would not only remove the disadvantage of seven days' time and transshipment that our Eastern ports now labor under in these competitive markets, but it would give them the advantage of the five distance above indicated, as days in

against all competitors. It may seem strange to your readers but none of the many and interesting facis placed before the meeting were new to the wide-awake "Yankee merchanis" and business men. The methods for the construction of the work were also discussed. One gentleman objected to "as-suming" to "instruct congress" how the work should be done, or by what financial methods, but the Americanism soon showed itself by calling to memory the fact that the "people" are the rulers and con-gress but the servant of the country.

The question of toll was then discussed and it was shown that as a decreasin distance was an attractive force, so a toll was a repelling force, and as the average toll on the Suez canal was about \$2 a to and as traffic once affoat can be carried at a ton 1990 miles for 4) cents, and as 50 cents per ton would largely influence the traffic, with distance nearly equal, it was decided sides esecaping the monsoons of the In-dian ocean and the heats of the Red sea, that at the same toll most of the 5,700,000 tons of Australasian traffic would go by the new route, as well as that of Japan, Hong Kong, etc., and this would increase the revenues of the canal. It was further shown by the most careful, conservative estimates, based upon full and detailed str tistics, that at \$2 per ion tell at least 6,000,000 tons of truffic would annually pass the canal, and old shipmasters and navigators present declared these estimates to be too low by at least 20 per cent. The proposition now before congress to

aid a private company at the expense of the nation was earnestly discussed and emphatically disapproved, the feeling be-ing unanimous that the safety as well as the commercial interests of the country lemanded the construction, ownership and operation of the work by the general gov-ernment. These gentlemen were opposed, as much as they desired the canal, to handing so important a highway or so gigantic a monopoly over to a private cor-poration. This led to a discussion of subsidies generally, with the result that as the United States is rather opposed to the policy regarding shipping, and as a subsidy policy among other nations had deprived the Americans of a power to compete in the carrying trade, it was sug-gested that, in the event of the government becoming willing to assume the con truction of the canal as a public or na tical highway. American-built bot-toms be allowed to pass toll free. This, it was claimed, would be no discriminaion as a fact, as the man who builds a house may justly occupy a room without paying rent. But it would develop our commercial marine and restore our prestige upon the seas. It would also fur

world, while our ability to pass and repass with warships from ocean to ocean would insure our peaceful march to commercial

The whole case was then briefly reviewed The whole case was then briefly reviewed by coplous references to the calculations of experts employed by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, by French and English statisticians, by reports made to congress, by committee upon foreign relations, and by Senator Morgan's great speech, showing the difficulties to be overcome, the cost of construction and operation, the time necessary for construction

come, the cost of construction and operation, the time necessary for construction
and the certain and probable traffic that
would pass through, as well as the national and commercial interest it would be
to our country, and from this mass of
facts the following petition was read, and,
being unanimously accepted, it was signed
by those present, with instructions to the
chairman to forward it for presentation
to both houses of congress, towit:

"We, the undersigned, your petitioners
and citizens of the United States, now engaged in business or sojourning in Sydney.
New South Wales, must respectfully call
the attention of your honorable body to
the importance of some measure providing
for the early construction of the Nicaragua canal.

"Your petitioners respectfully assume that the members of your honorable body are familiar with all the facts which have been published regarding the advantages of this canal to our coastwise trade, to the growing importance of the Pacific as a highway between the United States and the Asiatic and Australian countries, and that they are desirous at all times of learning the views of persons belonging to the great constitutions. o the great constituencies.
"We have learned from senate report No.

1142, 52d congress; from speeches made by honorable members of both houses; from pamphlets published by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; from re-ports of various engineers and experts, and from general statistics of trade and mmerce, that the said canal can be cor ructed at an cutside cost of \$100,000,000; cluding value of the present company's anchises—that at a toll of \$2 50 per ton there would pass through it, at least 7,000,-200 tons of traffic annually, less than 1,000,-200 tons of which would be American; that the annual operating expenses would not exceed \$100,000,000, and we believe, with

nodern appliances, that the work can be ampleted inside of five years. "Further, to secure to our own people he full advantage of this great highway; to bring our widely-separated coast states closer together by water transpor tation; to enlarge the opportunities of our industrial classes; to encourage the con-struction of an American merchant marine, and to secure our shores from possible foreign aggression; we respectfully petition your honorable body to take measures at the earliest possible moment providing for the construction, operation and ownership of said canal by the gov ernment of the United States, and that as a means for carrying out such proposi-tions you do issue \$100,000,000 3 per cent canal bonds, payable in 20 and due in 50 years, to be used as banking capital as found desirable, and we respectfully suggest that, when raid canal is finished, it be opened to the traffic of the outside world at a toll of \$2 per ton (equal to avrage toll on Suez caral), but free to all imerican-built bottoms. "We would respectfully call the atten-

tion of your honorable body to some of the advantages of the proposed scheme:
"First-By the sale of bonds, only as
money is needed for the work, at the time
of completion, at the end of five years, discussing these questions, the meeting at the government would have actually ex-

20 years, leaving a handsome revenue ever

issing through the canal would be equiv alent to a bonus of E per ton, which would result in the creation of an American merchant marine and a restoration of our prectise on the seas, and that the opening f this highway, and so vastly lessening he distance between our own opposite coast states, as well as between the Eu-opean markets and Japan, Australia and many of the Pacific countries, would revointionize the commerce of the world and make the United Statez matchless in peace

The above is furnished by United States Consul Bell, who is well known in Oregon Consul Bell, was is averand Washington.

THE MEXICAN SOLDIER.

Hard Worked, Poorly Paid, But a Good Fighter.

A regiment of Mexican infantry contains four companies of 158 men each, counting non-commissioned officers. There are two captains, three first lieutenants, three secnd lieutenants, 10 sergeants and 19 corporals. The first captain receives \$30 per month; the second captain, \$75 per month; first lieutenant, \$55 per month; second lieutenant, \$55 per month; third lieutenant, We per month; first sergeant, \$30 per month the other sergeants \$21 per month, and the corporals 44 cents a day, and the private soldiers 37% cents a day, or at his option, the government providing the ra-tions, deducting from his pay for the same, 16 cents per day. Clothing is issued to the soldier without charge. Commissioned officers furnish their own uniforms and rations. The first captain commands the company. The second captain keeps the ompany records, in addition to duties at the time imposed. The first lieutenant acts as officer of the day by turns of one week each, the first sergeant always acting as paymaster in the presence of the

then officer of the camp.

During drill the corporals are used as markers, carrying a small flag for that purpose. During battallon drill the regient is divided into three sections. each section into three platoons. The bat-talion has one colonel, one lieutenant-col-onel, one major, and one adjutant, all of whom are mounted, as are also the first captains. The other commissioned officers

Ten days' rations consist of 15 pounds of flour, 2½ pounds of rice, 5 pounds of dried beef, 2 quarts of beans, 2 pounds of coffee and 2 pounds of sugar. On an estimated 10 days' march, the

soldier cooks one-half his rations at the start. He is not provided with a haver-sack, but always has a canteen. His ra-tions are rolled up in his blanket. They frequently bake cakes in live coals, turning them often, and they appear to be as good as any. A commissioned officer may resign in time of peace, but his act is looked upon with suspicion; but after two years of campaigning he can resign with all honors. Desertion is punished by being placed under arrest in camp for four nonths and compelled to do manual work and no pay during sentence. If three or more desert the leader gets from 15 to 29 years in prison, forfeiting all pay, and if n the presence of the enemy, death. missioned officers cannot obtain leave of absence during active campaigns. The private soldier seldom gets leave of ab-sence, even in time of peace. The arm used is the Remington breech-loading rifle, 62 caliber, 90 grains of powder.

The German Infant Terrible.

Here are two or three anecdotes of Ger. Here are two or tures ameconess of teerman children. It was a large party. A gentleman had the misfortune to hereak a giass. Littleman, who was standing pear her manima-raised herealf on tiptoe and whispered, loss enough for all the company to hear: "And on of the borrowed one, too!" Later in the even-ing the hostess gave one of her little daughter ing ine description of the child's uncle. "Now, give your manima a his there's a dear," said the child's uncle. "In not allowed to when she's painted her face." Lattle Paul was sent with a bunch of flowers to the manager's wife on her birthday, and waite in silence after he had been dismissed. Lady-value are consistent as what are you waiting to nish a vent for our disaffected population, furnish employment for the ide, and opportunities for Americans to compete on fair terms in the open markets of the

BILLS PASSED

NET RESULT OF THE DAY'S WORK AT OLYMPIA.

New Bills Continue to Flow In and All Told Twenty-four Were Introduced Yesterday.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 18.-Both houses of the egislature convened this afternoon at 2 o'clock, with more members in attend-ance than have been present for a week, owing to the return of numerous committees from visiting state institutions. Three bills were passed by the senate and two by the house. New bills continue to flow into both houses. Right were pre-Most of the senate and 15 in the house. Most of the afternoon in the lower house was passed in the second reading of bills, and several interesting discussions were indulged in. The bill by Senator Lewis, relating to the method of counting degrees of relationship in all cases, passed without dissent. This amendment is a statutory statement of the civil law. The law already profibited a judge from hearing a case when he is related to either party within the third degree, so that if a justice or judge were cousin to plaintiff or defendant, he would be four degrees removed, and could hear the case. Under this bill the degree of relationship is ascertained and computed by ascending from the judge to a common ancestor and descending to the party, counting a degree for each person in both lines, including the judge and party and excluding.

Business Property.

\$40,000—080 bck, between 15th and 16th, Irving and Johnson.

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\$40,000—080 bck between Wood and Grovers, 15th and Main; and 16th, Irving and cluding the judge and party and excluding the common ancestor. The bill to protect singing birds, which has already passed the house, was reconsidered, amended and passed by the senate. As amended, it permits the killing of the red-breasted European robin, black bird, swallow or ordinary robin.
Four bills by Bush, which passed the

use, came up in the senate for third reading, and were referred to the fishery imittee for more careful consideration the industries they seek to protect. Senator Van Houten's bill to permit maintenance of actions for damages through death caused by negligence, was defeated in the senate. Senator Taylor contended that the bill amended the present law, so us to abolish some of the existing safeguards. The senate then passed Easter-day's bill, which makes assignments invalid unles they be for the benefit of all

creditors in proportion to the amount of their respective claims. Senator Campbell presented a bill today which, he says, will drive all Chinese out of the state. It prescribes a penalty of from \$100 to \$500 for any male person residing in the state wearing a queue A bill was also presented by Hall appro-priating \$80,000 for maintenance and con-struction of buildings for the agricultural college, and one by Taylor abolishing days of grace on commercial papers. Among the new bills introduced in the house was one to appoint truant masters in cities with over 20,000 population to patrol the streets and gather in truant school children; another for the appointment of a sheep inspector, to prevent bringing into the state sheep affected with scab; and a third making the professor of veterinary surgery at the agricultural

The presentation of a bill in the house The presentation of a bill in the house by J. C. Taylor, of Pierce, for annulment of the capitol building foundation contract, was somewhat of a surprise to the friends of the administration, Governor 12,000—1 room house and part of lot, at Sunay-McGraw having urged the completion of the building in his regular message. It \$1.500-5-room house and part of lot, at Sunny-side. as known early in the was a desire on the part of some members to make a fight on the capitol, but the hearty support given the governor's mes-sage created the impression that the effort \$5,900-7-room house and 1 lot, Woodhawn, 11,200-5-room house and 2 lots, 11th and East hearty support given the governor's message created the impression that the effort to delay construction would not be attempted. Taylor, however, comes from the district in which Puyallup is located, and, it is said, hopes to have the location of the capital moved from Olympia to that town. Taylor's bill is based on a Davis. of the capital moved from Olympia a that town. Taylor's bill is based on a section in the capitol building law, passed 5.300-2-story house and 2 lots, on East 19th two years ago, which reserves the right two years ago. Which reserves the right two years ago. annual a contract without allowance for damages, and allowing only the expense incurred and the labor performed, not exceeding the contract price, or the pro-portion that the the work done or ma-terial furnished thereunder, bears to the total amount contracted for." It also repenls that portion of the law appropriating \$500,000 for the work.

Spokane and Seattle school districts have protested against the passage of Rogers' school bill to give children \$19 capita for school purposes, as an unjust taxation.

PROTEST FROM EMPLOYES.

They Ask the Legislature Not to Pass Pending Grain-Rates Bill. TACOMA. Feb. 18.-Seventy employer of the railroads entering Tacoma held a meeting tonight and adopted a strong resolution asking the legislature not to nass the bill now before it reducing rates on wheat and other grain. The employe say they believe they are entitled to the same consideration and protection afforded any other class of citizens; that they are familiar with the cost and workings of the various roads in the state; that the officials' statements as to the cost of handling grain have been correct, and that "we have no reason to believe we can escape the hardships worked upon other railroad employes throughout the \$6.250-2 tots, cor. 14th and Pettygrove sts. untry, where such legislation has been enforced.

Destitution in Hocking Valley. CINCINNATI, Feb. 18. - Word from Buckinghum and other points in the Hock ing valley today stated that the destitu was such that the sufferers were becoming desperate. Governor McKinley or-dered immediate necessities purchased at Buckingham, and the bill sent to him. The Cincinnati relief committee later sent a carload of supplies, and Congressman Paul J. Sorg, of Middletown, will send an other carload on his own account, as soon as he can have the shipment made.

Death in a Dakota Blizzard. ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb, 18.—Reports have been received today of a severe blizzard in the hills east of here yesterday. Mrs. Nehring and four children, Hving near Webster, attempted to go to a neighbor's house during the storm. They became bewildered and, when found, the mother and two children were dead and the other children badly frozen. the other children badly frozen.

N. W. HARRIS & CO. BANKERS.

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago. 15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Bosto SCHOOL WATER and BONDS

CAST YOUR EYE

OVER THIS CONDENSED LIST OF OUR REAL ESTATE

These are all Bargains, and you can buy out of this list with youreyes shut and hit it every time.

WEST SIDE

Residences.

Residences.

37.600-Brick house, Robinson's Hill.

33.00-No. 328 Fifth, between Clay and Market; 8-room house and barn.

37.600-Northrup, between 23d and 25th; 8-room modern, two lots.

36.500-Seventh and Caruthers: 6 houses, 3 lots.

37.600-T-room, hard-finished, Grover's add.

35.500-T-room, house, cor. Front and Curry.

32.100-Nice cottage, 21st and Upshur sts.

31.750-S-room cottage, Caruthers' add.

32.900-Front and Hood: 7-room house.

33.750-S-room cottage, Caruthers' add.

37.600-Two houses, Park and Hill its.

34.500-Two houses, Park and Hill its.

34.500-Two houses, Park and Hill its.

of veterinary surgery at the agricultural college a state veterinary.

Murray's bill fixing the fee for canceliation of mortgages, when the same is entered on margin of record, and Callow's bill relating to purchase and sale of tide lands passed the house, while Conner's bill relating to fees of officers of election was indefinitely postponed.

In the senate tomorrow the local option bill by Senator Taylor, of Pierce, will come up as the special order. Both liquor men and the friends of prohibition have been industrious during the past few days, and there is no certainty that the measure will pass the senate. Senator lide remarked today that, in his opinion, the bill will never reach the house, and the senator has made a careful estimate of local option's strength in the upper

of local option's strength in the upper house. The senator today received the following telegram, signed by the Spokane Ministerial Union:

"In behalf of the good people of Spokane, we earnestly implore you to stand by the local option measure."

addition.

\$2,000-5-room house and 2 lot, in Kinzel Park.
\$3,800-8-room house and 100 feet square, on 25th and East Pine sts.

\$2,300-8-room house and 1 lot, Sellwood st.;
easy terms.

\$1,500-18-room house and 1 lot, on East 26th et., in Brush's addition.

\$1,500-5-room cottage. In Sunnyalds: will terms. st., in Brush's midition. 31,500-5-room cottings, in Sunnyside; will trade. \$1,800-8-room cottage and 2 lots, in Portsmouth

\$2,000-5-room house and 1 lot. Woodings. \$1,800 apiece-2 fine, roomy cottages, at Wood-

Belmont.
3,000-Modern, S rooms, and I lot, Clackamas,
near East First.
2,000-6-room house and 100x125 1-S, on 35th,
near Hawthorne ave.
41,200-6-room cottage and I lot, Halght ave.,
between Exidence and Mason sts.

Unimproved Lots.

\$500-Portland Heights, 155:56.
\$2,000-Portland Heights, cor., 50x106.
\$2,500-Bin and Kearney, cor., 100x106.
\$3,500-Bin and Kearney, cor., 100x106.
\$3,500-Colombia Heights, 50x10c.
\$100-Colombia Heights, 50x10c.
\$4,100-East Seventh and Harrison; 5 lots.
\$3,000-Inside lot, College, between Went Park and 10th. \$1,206-2 lots, Bancroft st., between Ohio and Hinota. 2500-Williamette addition; Inside lot. 2500-Inside lot. Commercial, between Failing and Posts sts. 2,000-4 lots, Monroe and Mitchell sts.; will sell separately.

13,000-2 lots, cor. 10th and Weldler.

13,000-2 lots, cor. 10th and Broadway.

11,000 aplece—On Erbein st. and Vancouver ave, between Morris and Stanton.

1900 aplece—On Morris and Erbein sts.

1550-1 lot, on electric line, in Cloyerdale add.

10,000-2 lots, between 12th and 12th, Couch and Davis.

and Davis. 12.250-100 feet square, cor. Third and Woods. 14.000-1 lot, Glisan, between 21st and 22d; will traid1,103-2 lots, on Market-st. drive.
1,103-2 lots, on Market-st. drive.
1,1000 apiece—10 river-front lots, near Fulton
Park; will trade.
1,000 apiece—2 lots, on Portland Heights.
1,100 apiece—3 lots, on Portland Heights.
1,000-174 lots, on Portland Heights.
1,000-10x120 feet, on Furtiand Heights.
1,000 apiece—3 lots, in South Portland, on railroad.

\$1,309-1 lot, on McAdam st., between Wood and Grover.
\$1,509-1 lot, on McAdam st., between Wood and Grover.
\$1,509-1 lot, on East Fifth and East Oak.
\$1,509-1 lot, on East Fifth and Taggart.
\$4,000-2 lots, on East Eighth and Taggart.
\$4,000-2 lots, on East Eighth and Yambill st.,
\$000-Missouri ave., between Schaeffer and Mason sts. I lot.
\$1,200-2 lots, in Central Albina.
\$300 apiece-Lots in Sellwood.
\$2,759-1 block, in King's; will trade for farm and assume some indebtedness.
\$2,250-4 lots, in Albina Homestead.
\$500-4 lots, in Terminus addition; will trade for small farm and assume indebtedness.
\$4,500-100 feet square, in East Askeny.
\$300-1 lot, in Central Albina, on St. John's meter.

\$5,250-100 feet square, on First and East Wasco streets. \$5,000-100 feet square, on Eighth and East Hancock sts.

MISCELLANEOUS

fruit. \$15,000-1520 acres, in Umutilia county; stock and grain ranch. \$4,146-41 46-100 acres, in Grant's Pass; light (Imber. 5050—4) scres, 1% miles from Goble; 8 acres cultivated. 51,700—61 acres, 116 miles from Gale's creek; 8 81,100-61 acres, 1½ miles from Gale's creek; 8 acres cultivated; 22,500-168 acres, in Nebraska; highly cultivated; will trade.

21 farms in Yamhili county. For particulars call at office.
42,000-1115, acres, 1 mile west of Raicigh station, on Scholl's Ferry road.
29,00-80 acres, 7 miles from Moscow; 5 acres clear. \$1,000—5 room cottage. Caruthers' add.
\$1,000—Two houses, Park and Hall sts.
\$1,000—Two houses, Park and Hall sts.
\$1,000—Two houses, Park and Hall sts.
\$1,000—50 neres, 3 miles from Mescow; 5 acres
clear.
\$1,000—50 neres, 3 miles from Mescow; 5 acres
clear.
\$2,000—50 neres, 3 miles from Mescow; 5 acres
clear.
\$2,000—50 neres, 3 miles from Mescow; 5 acres
clear.
\$3,000—50 neres, 3 miles from Mescow; 5 acres
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\$3,000—50 neres, 3 miles from Mescow; 5 acres
clear.
\$3,000—50 neres
clear.
\$3,000—50 \$13,500—3 nouses and 2 lots, on Portland
Heights.
\$10,000—3 houses and 2 lots, North 14th and
Johnson sts; \$3000 down.
\$6,200—25 houses and 1 lot, Fourth st, 7 blocks
from city hall; will sell separately.
\$2,000—8 noom house is lish and Mill;
well sell separately.
\$2,000—8 room house and 25x100, on Clay st,
near 16th.
\$4,300—8 room modern house and corner, on
Lane st., in South Portland.

EAST SIDE

\$1,500—12f acres, 4 miles from Damascus; 14
acres clear.
\$2,000—210 acres, near Scio, one-third cultivation;
divide or trade.
\$2,500—20 acres, near Scio, 50 acres hops; will
divide or trade.
\$2,500—30 acres, near Scio, all in cultivation;
divide or trade.
\$2,500—30 acres, near Scio, one-third cultivates.
\$2,500—30 acres, near Scio, all in cultivation;
divide or trade.
\$2,500—30 acres, near Scio, all in cultivation;
acres clear.
\$2,500—100 acres, near Scio, one-third cultivates.
\$2,500—30 acres, near Scio, one-third cultivates.

Business Property.

\$11,500 - 2-story brick and 2-story frame, 1% lots, Deiny and Knott sts.
\$4,500-Saloon and up stairs, 62\(\frac{1}{2}\)xioo, Union ave, and Tillamook st.
\$2,500-Haif lot and 2-story braiding, Union ave, between tha and 10th.
\$3,500-10 to and 1 frame building, Union ave, between Oak and Pine.
\$5,000-40x100 and 2-story building, on Russell 30, 10-story building, and Russell 30, 10-story building, on Russell 30, 10-story building, Cast 20th and Morrison siz, will traid equity for farm.

Residences.
\$1,500-East 25th and Sandy road; 5 rooms, 2 lots.
\$1,500-Basel 25th and 1 house, Mt. Tabor; very cheap, 100-story including larger than 50 acres sold.
\$2,500-din acres, in Menton County, 18 acres (clear, 51,000-acres, 1 miles from North Tambling, 25,500-all 25th and 1 house, Mt. Tabor; very cheap, 10-story building, 10-s

Timber and Wild Land. 3650-160 acres, Hood River. \$2,850-480 acres, Nehalem valls 3650-480 acres, Lewis county, \$2,850-480 acres, Hood River. \$300-10 acres, Tigardwills, Or. \$1,660-120 acres, 6 miles from iver. am valley. waty, Wash. m Taylor's Landing: timber down and enany
ing: timber down and enany
ing: 100-65 acres, 3% miles from Scappoose.
\$1,000-69 acres, 5 miles from mouth of Buil
Bun river; would trade.
It in county. \$980-320 acres, in Linn county. \$1,500-40 acres, Multnomah county, near Hol-\$1,500-40 acres, in Clateop county, \$1,100-100 acres, in Yaquina bay, \$1,500-160 acres, on Yaquina bay, \$000-160 acres, in Chehalis county, Wash, \$650-40 acres, in Jackson county, Yash,

\$600-40 acres, in Jackson county, Wash, \$4,800-300 acres, in Lewis county, Wash, \$4,800-300 acres, near Kalasma. \$4,000-30 acres, in Claimop county, \$2,100-320 acres, in Michigan; will trade, \$1,000-480 acres, in Chehalis county, Wash, \$800-100 acres, in Columbia county, Wash, \$800-100 acres, near Limiton, \$1,500-410 acres, near Hillsbore; timber down, \$1,200-220 acres, in Tilamook county, \$2,200-220 acres, in Tilamook county. \$2,200-320 acres, near Limiton, Aloo some large tracis, from 1000 to 10,000 acres, acres, near Limiton.

\$1,506-10-acre tract, near Bertha station. \$4,000-5 nores, all in fruit, Fruitvale. \$4,000-5 acres, fully improved, Clackamaa sta-

tion.

2.000—10 acres, near Shatuck station.

2.000—10 acres, near Shatuck station.

2.000—15 acres, in Wilsburg.

3.000—2 acres, adjoining Wilsburg.

3.000—12 acres, adjoining Wilsburg.

4500—5 acres, in Hanelwood.

3.000—10 acres, adjoining Kennedy's add.

2.200—10 acres, Taylor's Ferry road.

20.00—10 acres, DeLashmut & Oatman Little
Homes No. 2.

2.300—10-acre tracts, adjoining Carson Heights,

4.000—44 acres, adjoining Keniworth.

200 per acre—5 and 10-acre tracts, at Beaverton, all clear. ton; all clear. \$2,750-15 acres, Mount Scott; partly cleared. \$1,800-2 acres, clear, Palatine Hill. \$3,500-Prune orchard, near Vancouver; 2500 \$2,000-40 rods of ocean front, at Long Beach, near Stout's.
34 lots-At Mount Tabor: 3 acres; price cheap.
\$550-15 acres, on Base Line road; 3 acres clear; small house: 11 miles out.
\$1,150-10 acre tracts, 8 miles from Portland, on Powell Valley road.
\$1,100-10 acres, in Haselwood.
\$2,100-10 acres, in Haselwood.
\$3, acres—well improved, 35 miles from Portland, for reat, \$20 per month.
\$1,350-5 acres, all in cultivation; near Mount Scott motor.

Business Chances. \$33 23 per month-Store and 13-room dwelling. at Beaverton.
SSM-Drug store, stock and fixtures, in thriving
country town.
SLOW-Drug store, stock and fixtures, in the
city; good location.
city; interest in good-naving business. in city.

city: good location.

Fourth interest in good-paying business, in city.

2009-Eurniture for 15-room lodging-house.

2009-Estaturant, in city.

2009-30-room lodging-house.

2009-30-room lodging-house.

51,650-dood home and business, in thriving town down the Columbia.

10,500-dol-established hotel, in city.

\$1,300-Bunking fixtures and supplies, in a lively town on the Columbia.

21,600-Hotel business, established, at Dallas, Oregon. Oregon. \$2,200-50-room lodging-house; will trade for small farm near city. \$1,750-Good 32-room hotel, in thriving country town. \$2,300—Good store and house and lot: also good physician's practice thrown in, in Washington county. \$600-Photograph gallery, on East Side. \$700-Purniture in 8-room house; cost \$1200 two

months ago. \$2,500-Good boot and shoe business, on East In Other Towns.

VANCOUVER, WASH .-- 200 -- One-half block and fine residence, 10th and C size 22.290—Twn lots and house, Eighth and West C. 5870—Four arres, uncleared. \$400.00—Nins houses and 6 lots; prospective \$10,000-Sine house and to star, prospective business location. \$3,000-Fine house and lot, in St. Helen's. \$2,000-120 feet river front and wharf, at St. Helen's. \$2,000-Sroom house and I lot, in Warenton, Ovegon.

The above is a partial list of the prop-erty we have for sale. For further particulars call on or address

DeLASHMUTT & SON, - 209 STARK ST., PORTLAND, OR