# The Oregonian

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 19. - H P. M. - Maximum height of river at 11 A. M., 2.4; change in the past 24 hours, -0.2; precipitation today, T., precipitation from September 1, 1884 (wet season), to date, 18.97; average, 12.28; deficiency, 22.41; number hours of analysis Monday, 0:39; possible number, 10.28. rature, 56; minimum temperature, t of river at 11 A. M., 2.4; change in sufple number, 10:35

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

There is a storm central north of Montana, which appears to be moving southeastward. From readings of the barometer in Western California and on the coast, a condition favorable for fair weather in Oregon and light abovers in Washington is about to develop. Heavy rain occurred at Tatooch and Port Angeles, and light showers in other portions of Western

WEATHER PORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midnight February 20: For Oregon—Fair weather, except light rain, followed by fair weather, in the northwestern portion; stationary temperature; light northerly For Washington-Occasional showers; nearly

emperature, with light southerly-ing westerly.

Fair weather and warmer, with winds. d-Light showers, followed by fair

weather, and stationary temperature, with ligh B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

#### THE HALF LOAF.

The people of the city of Portland and the county of Multnomah want their taxes reduced. They do not stand on forms or methods. They want results.

The house has indefinitely postponed the bill to cut off the enormous excesses of fees in the offices of district attorney and justices of the peace in Multnomah. It was proposed to make the reduction take effect at once; and this is just what has been demanded by the Committee of One Hundred and by our whole people for a long time past. But since the legislature refuses this, let us have a bill to make the reduction take place at some future time. Perhaps the officials would allow it to take effect in '96, or '98, or 1900, Let us get what we can.

So with the charter. Since official greed has combined with party faction, and since the combination is too strong in the legislature for successful opposition, let us see if we cannot get a charter that will give the taxpayers of the city of Portland, so oppressed that they know not which way to turn, some hope for the future. Let us have changes in the charter that will reduce expenses a little at some future time, if not now. Let us have a charter with or without a board of public works, so we may get even a little re lief. It is impossible for the property of Portland to continue to pay these taxes. The case was not overstated in the speech of Mr. Paxton.

The people of Multnomah county do not ask much. They ask just a little relief. They do not stand on theories They are not particular about methods If they can't get reduction this yearthough they have striven hard to get it now-they will take it when they can get it, and be thankful for it.

The Oregonian, therefore, would be at a remote time. Throw out the board of public works, if that will help; agree since that seems to be necessary; but let us, if we can, provide against the next generations of caterpillarsagainst the Humes and Halls and Malones and Searses and Fieckensteins of the future day!

It seems that we cannot get the loaf. Then let us try to get the half loaf, or even the promise of the half loaf. The office-holders, fed fat at the expense of the taxpayers, are our rulers. We are woful suitors to their majestles, Let us get what we can, and be thankful for it.

## A SHAMPLESS SPECTACLE.

A crowd of office-holders from Port land, and of friends and dependents of office-holders, has been at Salem for weeks, and is there yet, to defeat the bills for reduction of salaries, fees, emoluments and taxes in this city and county. The gang is supplied with ing things" from the taxpayers of the city and county, to defeat the efforts of the representatives of the people for retrenchment and reform. It is a shame less proceeding.

It is supported by the spirit of faction in the legislature, that has pre vented the election of a senator these many weeks. Official greed has made its combination with this spirit of faction, and the result is this successful conspiracy. It will damn every man connected with it, now and hereafter.

It may not be made known till 1896 how earnest the people are in this demand for reduction of their burdens, But it will be made known then. And then the question may be whether any candidate calling himself a republican will be believed when he says he is in favor of reduction, economy and retrenchment. Why, indeed, should such man be believed after this shameful betrayal? This time there were the most positive pledges, attested by the most earnest vows. Now they are broken. Perfidy so outrageous may not expect nepenthe, but Nemesis. From the oppressed taxpayers is drawn the money that is distributed at the capi tal of the state to continue official profilgucy and prevent reduction of taxation. How long can it be supposed the people will stand it?

Undoubtedly the buyers of the pres ent issue of bonds will make pawnbrokers' profit out of their sale, but estly deplored by the better class of the government to build and own should the fancy sportsman be allowed to this was to be expected. When a gov- strikers, will amount to at least \$350,- it than to furnish the money to shoot them. I write this to protest against brekers' profit out of their sale, but

ernment or an individual allows its af-fairs to fall into such disorder that there is no recourse except to usurers, pawnbrokers' profit must be paid. The statement of Secretary Carlisle, pubsyndicate came to its relief-for a large consideration.

THE SENATE NOTREPRESENTATIVE It was to be expected that the senate free coinage ever since the addition of scanty population and low intelligence in the West. It passed a free coinage bill five years ago, and the silver strength has increased since then, though it has diminished in the more representative popular branch.

A canvass of the senate upon this question made some time ago showed a majority for free coinage even larger than that given for the Jones bill. Classified by states, senators were set down thus For free coinage: Alabama, Arkan-sus, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Car-olina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Wash-

ington, Wyoming—21.
Against free coinage: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jer sey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illin Visconsin-17.

Six states, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ne braska, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia, were set down as doubtful, inasnuch as their senators are, and doubtless will remain, divided, one for and one against. The variation of the vote on the Jones bill from this canvass probably is due to the fact that it differs from other free-coinage measures by retaining the seignlorage for the

If the senate were a representative body, this canvass, confirmed by the vote on the Jones bill, would be con clusive, and the supporters of the world's standard of value might as well give up the contest, in the certainty that public opinion was in favor of change to the silver basis, and that it would have its way at the next presidential election, if not before. But the senate is not a representative body. The forty-eight members who support free coinage represent less than two fifths of the population and less than me-fifth of the property of the country, and less than three-sevenths of the electoral college in which presidents are chosen. The representation in the senate by states makes its action less expressive of the will of the people than that of any other body or department n our system of government.

facts are demonstrated by th New York Evening Post from the census returns. The seventeen states which adhere unequivocally and finally to the gold standard contain 34,415,000 inhabitants. In the twenty-one oppoing states there are but 22,522,000 Moreover, it is probable that several millions will be added to the soundmoney side by the next senatorial elecin Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia, now divided, while the silver cause cannot gain half as many in Texas, Nebraska and Oregon. The test of wealth shows a preponderance still more striking in favor of sound currency. According to the census returns, the seventeen states which stand for a stable sandard of value report capital of all kinds amounting to \$5,065,-000,000; the twenty-one opposing states return but \$943,000,000. This prepondernce, also, will be increased greatly by the changes certain to be made in the livided states.

In the long run, the majority rules in the United States, especially when sustained by such an enormous preponderance of material interests. The senate may obstruct the popular will, but it glad to see the bills modified so that cannot defeat it. Analysis of the elecoral college shows how impossible it will be for the views of the silver party to prevail there. The seventeen states firm for the gold standard cast 223 electhat the caterpillars of today shall feed toral votes. The twenty-one others More than half of these doubtful votes are in Pennsylvania, which is grossly misrepresented by Cameron nd never would support a silver man for president. Moreover, the arrangement of parties is such that neithe could champion the cause of silver without losing states without which a president cannot be elected. Whatever the senate may do, a sound-money president has a clear majority in electoral college, and no other kind of president can possibly get a majority in This is the most important fact in

#### the present situation. DOLLARS VS. EMPTY STOMACHS.

The folly which induces men in the midwinter season, in a locality in which the climate is severe and the wants of life correspondingly many, to quit work n a body in the hope of making their mployers accede to certain demands, is in the light of experience an astonishing phase of human nature, or an aggravated type of industrial fever. Still money, wrung by its system of "work- its indulgence does not close the doors of pity against its victims when the fever has run its course, leaving them in a weak, helpless and suffering condition; it opens these doors rather to the most generous consideration.

The Brooklyn strike, which began or the 14th of January, was one of those ill-advised uprisings of labor against erporate power which have recoiled mon the homes and families of workigmen so frequently in recent years It lasted 34 days. That is to say, 34 days intervened between the time the employes of the Brooklyn street-car lines were "called out" by district asembly No. 75, of the Knights of Labor, and the formal "calling off" of the strike by the same body, though the strikers were practically defeated and their places filled by new men much

The cost of the strike was enormous and disastrous, considering the weight with which it fell upon those ill able to bear it. The district assembly, when it ordered the strike, considered itself fortified against the starvation contin gency while waging the battle under taken, it having in its treasury between \$69,000 and \$80,000 as an emergency fund. In addition to this, symnathy came for a time full-handed to the support of the strikers, adding \$65,-000 to the emergency fund. All of this other nations do not hesitate to spend has been spent, and when to this sum public money for cable connection beis added \$350,000 the men would have earned in the time, the aggregate loss another, and the Hawalian islands will to labor becomes, under the circumstances, appalling. Of course, the other parties to the conflict lost heavily, while the cost of troops to put down the riot It will have to be laid, and, like the engendered by the strike, though hon-

of the city and county. Of the indirect ss to the public in various ways, it is impossible to form an estimate. Like the humiliation and anxiety suffered by lished yesterday, discovers the straits the strikers, these are intangible factors the government was in when the bond in the great sum of consequences, the effect of which cannot be estimated in

the bill of costs. of the officials of the labor assembly in calling the strike off without feeling that there was a just grievance behind silver whenever a vote was had on such the action of the men in quitting work. a measure. The senate has been for The lordly attitude assumed by the street-railway companies toward the twelve members from new states of representatives of their employes, their absolute refusal to discuss the situation, or listen to the protests of the men against certain regulations that they claimed worked an unnecessary hardship upon them, was exasperating, as any man of independent spirit will allow. The attempt at coercion was not the less stupid and ill-advised on this account, but the more so, rather, since it foreshadowed the violence that followed at a certain stage of the strike. "It has been a fight of dollars against empty stomachs," say the labor leaders in summing up the fight and its results, and it is needless to add that 'the former won the victory.

DISCOVERED AT LAST! The purchasing power of silver in the ercial world down to a period beginning about 25 years ago was, in re lation to gold, somewhere near 16 oz. to 1 oz. It is now 32 oz. to 1 oz. Our adocates of silver say that, upon the adoption of free coinage by the United States, the old ratio will be established. That is, silver will be at once doubled in real value, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. Let us see what this means.

It means, first, an appreciation of the alue of the whole money of the silver countries of the world by 100 per cent in a single day, through a legislative act of the United States. In our own and other gold countries silver is kept at parity, its purchasing power is sus tained, by restriction of the coinage and limitation of the tender power. naintain by these methods the purchasing power of such silver as we use at about 160z. to loz. But in silver-standard ountries its purchasing power is about as 32 to 1; and such is its bullion value Free coinage, therefore, by the United States is to double the purchasing power of the silver money in countries of the world whose all the currency rests on the silver basis. Where is the great mass of the silver of the world, and who is to profit by this doubling of its value and purchasing

India has about \$1,000,000,000, whos value is at once to be doubled; China has \$800,000,000, whose value is at once to be doubled; and Mexico, the states of Central and South America, other countries on the silver basis, have \$500,000,000 more. The silver of the whole world has a nominal value of perhaps \$3,800,000,000, and of this about

ne-sixth part is in the United States. Now we are to double the real value of all this silver in all the countries of the world, and the money value or pur-chasing power of all the silver of the silver-currency countries, by an act of the congress of the United States-cre ating by such act of congress a value of \$1,000,000,000 in India, \$800,000,000 in China, and so on. And then, by doubling the value of their mo we are to double the value of their property, and of property all over the world; and we are to do it by an act of our congress whose length need no exceed ten lines. Here, now, at last, is certainly The Biggest Thing in the World!

The most charitable judgment that can be pronounced upon the man who dled by his own hand in this city releaving his children to the care of a charitable institution, is that he was of insound mind. This door has been opened so often in extenuation of the acts of cowards and raseals of the haser sort, who have been wont to masoverade in the cloak of decency in the ommunity, until suddenly startled out of the disguise by a more than usually diabolical impulse, that it swings reluctantly upon its burdened hinges at times. With a preacher in jail for bank robbery, a doctor in jail for enticing s roung girl from her home, the body of a suicide who sneaked out of the common responsibilities of life "because they were too heavy for him" at the morgue, and traitorous representatives in the legislature in league with venal office-holders to defraud the people who trusted and honored them, our citizens may be excused for declining to ac cept the insanity plea in extenuation of the various forms of diabolism presented. It is time to call a rascal a rascal and a villain a villain; to call coward, even if dead, a coward, and transfer sympathy for , his "blighted life" to the dependent ones over whose lives the black shadow of his weakness has fallen; to call a knave a knave, and hold him up to the scorn of reputable, manly men, leaving the world's weak lings to escape the penalty of violated law through the door of alleged insan-Brother Denison is right. The Hy. world has grown too tolerant of crime, too gentle in its administration of pen-

A tremendous effort is making to ombine the populists, the half-shell populists who call themselves republicans, and the democrats, on Lord. This cubation has been going on for the last five weeks, with Lord's connivance, onsent and assistance. thought the period of gestation is about full. The first actual throes of the parturition are expected today; and vet these pains may be but the sooterkins of the Dutch midwives. But it has been an effort for Lord ever since Fulton and Tongue quit the field, and ecretly even before that. It will be well, if this intrigue shall succeed, that it be identified with populism. Pennoyer would better deserve it. An outspoken man is entitled to the honor,

Representatives hesitate to agree to the senate appropriation of \$500,000 to begin construction of a cable to Honolulu, on the ground that there is no precedent for construction of ocean cables at cost of government. But tween one part of their dominions and be part of the territory of the United States within the next two years. Then this cable will be a political necessity.

It by a subsidy and leave in a private control corporation The appropriation is without prece because the case is without dent precedent, the United States never having had domains separated from the main country by sea, except Alaska, which is not yet far enough developed to require telegraphic con though a cable there will be required some time, and the government prob ably will have to build it. It will take some time to lay the cable to Honolulu. As it will be a necessity in two years, it is full time to begin.

The centennial of the birth of George Peabody, the celebration of which took place at his native town in Massachusetts Monday, brought out graceful acknowledgments of his practical and lasting philanthropy from two conti-The statement that from the nents. proceeds of the Peabody fund thousands of the thrifty, intelligent poor of London are comfortably housed at rentals which they can afford to pay is a monument to his generosity which time ren ders the more conspicuous each year. In the munificent devisement of this vast wealth, Mr. Peabody made a notable exception to the popular belief embodied in the declaration

The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones

That Cole and Burke should oppose easures for reduction of taxes in Multnomah county is to be expected from their general perfidy. They have not the interests of the county at heart; neither is a permanent citizen here, and each of them smuggled himself on the ticket by fraudulent representations. These men are utterly careless of the welfare of Multnomah county, and they vote, therefore, to continue the excessive fees, prodigal expenditure and enormous taxation by which the people

One thing can be stated with absolute certainty, to-wit: That W. T. Hume, John Hall and the two stinkards, Cole and Burke, will not hold office again; nor will a single one of the present members of the common council. This is their last "pull." Not one of them will dare to offer himself for public of-

By defeat of the bill to reduce exessive fees and official emoluments in Multnomah county, public office is declared to be a private snap. But it is a private snap that none of these officials will ever know again

Mr. Lowell, for whom the vote o 'the faction" was thrown yesterday, is as much a gold-standard man as Mr. Dolph. These antics of the faction would make it appear that the silver

Undoubtedly the whole official gang ow leagued together to prevent eco omical reforms and reduction of taxes never expect to hold office again. Their whole idea is to satisfy present greed.

The office-holders of this city and ounty "have the drop" on the taxpayers now. It will be different on the first Monday of June, 1896.

It is mighty hard to pull off the eches, shake off the parasites and strangle the pirates.

## NO SPECIAL LAWS.

Game Regulations Should Be for the Benefit of All. PORTLAND, Feb. 19.-(To the Editor.)

troduced in the senate by Senator Cogs-well, for the purpose of amending the game law, so that game can be sold during the seasons when it is lawful to kill it. Under the present law, pheasants, quail, etc., can be killed four months in the fail by sportsmen, but can be sold in the market but one month; and ducks, etc. can cently, because certain not unusual be killed all winter, but can be sold only one month. The purport of Cogswell's leaving his children to the care of a bill is to permit game to be sold during the period it is lawful to kill it. The law bears only on market dealers, because it is well known that sportsmen sell their game to friends, notwithstanding they are the ones who had the law passed plas penalty upon the killing, or having in ng it. The object of the present law is to prevent any person from shooting gas except the fancy sportsman, and I w to ask if it is the province of the state pass laws and spend money for the benefit of persons who enjoy a particular clind of amusement? If so, the state should maintain a three-ring circus and a variety theater, for a hundred prefer mself out in a canvas, suit and goes out with a dg and gun to kill birds for sport. It take it that there is but one reason why the state should have game laws, and that is for the benefit of the people; not that a few may have some fun, but that all may have game to eat. They increase and diversify the food supply of the needle. In order to enjoy this ply of the people. In order to enjoy this benefit, the people submit to restrictive regulations necessary to prevent the ex-termination of game, and to stimulate its increase; but they do not want to submit to regulations merely for the amusement of a few sportsmen. If preservation of the game requires that it be sold but one month in the year, let the sportsmen be restrained aiso, for it is certainly unfair that they and their friends should feast on game while the rest of the people are denied the privilege. The state should treat all alike, and not create a favored class. I know that many a boy on a farm depends upon game that he shoots and parkets for what little money he has to my clothes with and spend for other necessaries and books; but this law passe two years ago cuts him off from this source of income unless he takes the chances of violating it and being caught. Even if he did, he could not send his game to a town market, and thus residents of towns and of Portland are cut off from game on their tables unless they happen to be intimate with some of the favored class of sportsmen, who, under the plea of protecting game, had this law passed Protection of game does not require this

law. Ducks and other water fowl ar-transient birds, and it makes no difference how many of them we kill in Oregon The causes of the recent scarcity of water fowl here are the carp eating the wapato in the lakes, and the great destruction of in the lakes, and the great destruction of eggs in the Arctic regions by the albumen ectors, a matter which Senator Mitch ell has taken up in congress. There is no earthly reason why ducks could not be killed for market all winter, except that the fancy hunters want the sport all to themselves, and they think the state makes laws for sport instead of for the welfare of the whole people. As for the pheasant, it is well known that the shoot-ing season begins too soon, the birds being too young, and that these same sportsmen ro out before they may legally do so by their own law. If the season was made to open later, when the birds are well grown there is no reason why all that the Ore gon market demands might not be killed With the law prohibiting the shipping of game out of the state, so that there will be no occasion for the wasteful slaughter of a few years ago, it is perfectly safe to permit the people of Oregon to cut all the pheasants they want during three months in the fall, and only during those months

few men to have some fun, instead of to pply a new and abundant food for the

SENSE IN EASTERN OREGON. And It Is Delivered in a Pinin, Down right Way.

Princetille Review.

If the United States could, by enacting laws for the free and unlimited coin

age of all silver at the ratio of 16 to raise the value of the world's supply of silver up to that ratio, then the some such laws are enacted, the more mone there will be to lock up in the vaults of New York and other places of safe-keep ing. But would such legislation do it It appears at the present time to require very nearly or quite twice that amount of silver to be worth 1 of gold, or 22 to 1 If the United States has caused this in crease in the price of gold, or decrease in the price of silver, then it would look as if, by a reversal of past legislation upon these metals, the old ratio might be re-established. But is the value of these substances a matter for this gov ernment to settle by legislative actic If such is the case, which our frie "Populist," in his letter last we "Populist," in his letter last week, claimed, why does not our congress, with one swoop, enacta law doing entirely away with both, and stop these brain-destroy-ing questions of "ratio," "parity," etc., and substitute paper payable in nothing and at no time? These two substances, gold and silver, are not matters to be legislated up and down by the United States, any more, under present condi-tions at least, than the air we breathe They are mediums of exchange which have value, such value as the world at large places upon them, not the United States alone. When the aggregated con merce of the world says 16 of one is worth 1 of the other, then such a relation really exists between them. verdict of this combined earth is that it takes 32 of one to make 1 of the other then that is the real ratio existing.

We desire our readers to remember that we, at all times, fully realize our incom-petency to grasp this subject in all its hases; but we believe the above propo sition to be correct. That being the case, we fail to see how, by legal enactment, this government falone can double the value of one of these metals. If it should enact such a law, and proceed to estab-lish unlimited silver as one of its coins, at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would immediate devolve upon this government to see it that silver was doubled in value else it would have one coin in circulatio worth less than it claimed to be; and if such inferior coin were made a legal sender for debts, gold would be immediately driven out of circulation, save at a premium. Would we be benefited by such an operation? If so, where, how and why?

#### MISCELLANEOUS CRITICISM.

PORTLAND, Feb. 19 .- (To the Editor.) Dr. Roland D. Grant, in his remarks be-fore the Ministerial Association yesterday, is reported as denouncing the press, and also the editor of The Oregonian in no very complimentary terms. What Dr. Grant is reported as having said is as

Dr. Grant denounced the press generally, and he Oregonian in particular, and is said to have Dr. Grant de secreted that its editor was an open enemy to bristianity, and that he had sworn to do all in

Of this, however, I have nothing to say more than to remark, in passing, that If "Christianity" and "church doctrines," to which Dr. Grant alludes, teach the ascribing of epithets, in discourse, such as that of "no gentleman" or "ungentlemanly speech" to a fellow mortal (not to say a fellow minister), then is the editor of The Oregonian justified in seeking the overthrow of such "doctrines," and of being an "open enemy of Christianity," which I do not understand he is, Sinners deal in this kind of language and in this sort of tactics, and if saints adopt their methods and their practices, and make use of in-elegant, ungentlemanly and discourteous language to their fellows, how are they would like to call attention to a bill indifferent from sinners? But The Orego-nian is entirely able to handle this charge of Dr. Grant's without outside help, and I therefore pass on to what I was about to say, which is this: Dr. Grant is reported further to have said in effect:

The methods adopted by some ministers to ad-The methods adopted by some minusers to ne-vertise themselves and attract numbers to their churches were altogether contemptible; that he was not compelled to resort to sensational at-tempts to attain notoriety in order to get any-body to come and listen to him.

Now, while this would seem to savor a ittle upon the order of boasting and selfglorification, if not of bravado (a trait not generally considered in keeping with Christian self-abnegation), I am heartly in accord with Dr. Grant's views upon this point, and would that ministers would take his words of wisdom more generally to heart. There is too much of this cheap advertising upon the part of the clergy too much of this attempt to create a sensation for the purpose of drawing houses. It should be abandoned. The clergy should have brains enough to draw congregations without seeking sensational subjects, and without resorting to these extraneous outside means and appliances to attract congregations.

But, unfortunately, in too many in stances, the "drawing card" lies in the very influences which Dr. Grant con-demns. S. J. RHODES.

#### A CUBAN REVOLUTION. Preparations for It Have Been Prac-

tically Completed. Gonzales de Quesada, secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party in this country, who has been engaged during the past six months in raising money for that cause, arrived in Tampa, Fla., last week from Key West, and was met at the station here by nearly 50 prominent Cuban patriots and escorted to the house of Fernando Figueredo, where he is still a guest, says a correspondent of the Boston Herald. A reception had been planned for him last night, but the intense cold

Figueredo's residence. He said today: "A revolution in Cuba is imminent. It is bound to come within six months. Everybody is ripe for it. We have plenty of money already raised in this country to carry on a successful war against Spain, and we can double it before July 1. Why, the cigarmakers of Tampa have already given me \$60,000 for the cause, and are ready to raise \$100,000 more if necessary. The response to my appeal for aid was even more generous n Key West than in Tampa, which is all keeping gold on hand to redeem all unwonderful since the Cubans in West are suffering from financial

"From here I go to arouse the patriotism of the Cuban colonies in Jackson-ville, Osceola, Philadelphia and New York and then to the Cuban colonies in South We shall have several million dollars in hand before the summer is over, and we mean to strike hard for Cuban liberty and independence.

This scheme of revolution is being ery discreetly managed. Every reliable uban in the United States and on the sland as well knows the plan of operation, and yet nothing important to the Spanish authorities has leaked out yet. We shall have our feet on the neck of Spain in about 12 months. The island is

certainly very near revolution.
"The home rule party is almost dead.
One of its most powerful committees in Santiago has dissolved. Half of its repsentatives have not even gone to the tez in Madrid, and those who have gone are contending simply for the re-forms of Maura. Even the most loyal Spaniards on the Island recognize the fact, at last, that their commercial in-terests are threatened by Spain, and they want a change of government in order to save their sugar, cigar and cattle instries. If a revolution is beg

the theory of the present law that game Spaniards will join the Cubans or remain

"The sugar industry is dead so far as The sugar industry is dead so far as any profit to the planter is concerned, and in the interior the government is so weak that the ranchmen cannot protect their stock or themselves.

"For these economic and political reasons the unrest on the island is greater than ever before, and Spain has just sent four more men-of-war to Cuba, making a fleet of eight warships, to patrol her coasts. Some political arrests have

ing a fleet of eight warships, to patrol her coasts. Some political arrests have recently been made, but have been given out as arrests of bandits.

"Spain is bankrupt, and she bleeds Cuba to death to support her army and navy. Of the \$30,000,000 or ax levied upon Cuba, only \$2,000,000 or \$2,000,000 are spent on the island. When this revolution comes, as come it must, it will be simultaneous in every part of the island and taneous in every part of the island, and

## FOLLY AT THE BEIGHT.

London Times. It is probable that Mr. Cleveland and

An English View of the American Financial Situation.

his cabinet perfectly understand the grav-lty of the crisis; but they have, at all events, demonstrated beyond dispute the absurdity of attempting to maintain the gold reserve and the credit of the paper oney by sales of bonds. These sales on money by sales of bonds. These sales only cause events to travel in a vicious circle, whose center is the maelstrom of discredit and bankruptcy. By pursuing the course followed in the past year, the funded interest-bearing debt of the Union might very soon be increased one hundred million pounds; and when that had been borrowed and lost, the nation would be a few steps nearer the condition of Brazil and steps nearer 'he condition of Brazil and Argentina than it is now. With each fresh dose of stimulant in the shape of bor-rowed gold, the rate at which the depletion goes on is accelerated, partly because the distrust is leepened. The last loan was all paid up by the 6th of December; therefore, the whole \$8,500,000 which the bonds yielded has been dispersed in less than two mouths. It took about six months to exhaust the proceeds of the previous sale The next one may go in three weeks, so striking is the lesson which the states are receiving of the power of the "Gresham law." A debased currency always displaces a good one, and by no possible expedient can the two be made to live to gether. On the present lines, therefore the United States are likely, at no very the United States are likely, at no very distant date, to find themselves over head and ears in debt, their currency depreciated to any imaginable discount, and all the industries of the country in a state of collapse. All this Mr. Cleveland and a few of his supporters know well enough; but the chosen representatives of the nation appear to be ignorant of the peril. It seems hopelass, therefore, to expect any consistent or statesmanlike attempt to deconsistent or statesmanlike attempt to de vise a cure for this imminent danger from the present congress. That body is domi-nated by factions devoted to "silver," to paper money based on "national credit, and assigns the mandate of the house o representatives, passed by the vote of last November, to its successor. Add to this legislative impotence the fact that the export trade of the Union is depressed to a degree which throws the debtor—in dividual, corporate or rational—back upor bullion when obligations due abroa-have to be met; and the further circum stance that the prevailing uncertainty as to whether the future is to give creditors of the states here payment in "rag" money, in allvar, or in gold, stops the usual flow of English capital into American investments, and we have altogethe as pretty a coil of untoward coincide as it is possible to imagine.

#### A PARADISE LOST. The Passing of Don Dickinson and His Whiskers.

New York Press. There is a vacant space upon the politi cal horizon. Don Dickinson has disap-peared. One day he stood erect, every feather radiant, with heart of hope and brow of cheer, basking in the sunlight, a gracious thing and fair; the next, he was gone. Like a flower that fades in the night, like a dream that perishes with the day, like a sunset that thrills the world and then deadens, he sank from view. The daisles will bloom again and the birds come mating in the spring, but the daisy of daisles, the bird of birds, may come no more. Yet the memory of Don Dickinson cannot disappear. It will grow fonder with the days, and more ten-der. Even should all else fade, the beauteous image of those whiskers would still remain. They were not born to die. They of Cincinnati. He is said to be worth \$15,were in the world, but not of it. They were pastels in hair, hirsuite poems, hispid than \$1,000,000 a year, all of which he made than \$1,000,000 a year, all of which he made of plus toand of love. The through them was like the gladsome peal of wedding bells. They kept your face

turned toward the rising sun, your thoughts among the clouds.

To look upon those whiskers was always edifying. They were something tangible yet evanescent; something a Praxiteles might worship, a Titian strive to paint. What her foot was to Trilby, his whiskers were to Don Dickinson. In them per fection was improved. Compared with them, the rosy glimmer of the dawn was coarse and grewsome. While the rivers her, she received no one. run into the sea; while the shadows traverse the mountain sides, those whish will live and breathe forth inspiration. the scroll of fame they are traced in indelible ink. If he does not come back to add. He was one of the famous "206" turn our mourning into rapture: if that ray of human sunshine is gone forever, we shall all be better; the world will be was United States marshal for East Tennobler for having seen Don Dickinson's whiskers. Whatever happens to Don, art and poetry should preserve his whiskers. Perhaps it is too much to hope that he will be seen again, but the world cannot but keep its anxious, expectant eyes upor that vacant spot in the horizon.

# THIS ALONE WILL NOT HELP.

PORTLAND, Feb. 18 .- (To the Editor.) Referring to Mr. H. W. Corbett's letter in yesterday's Oregonian, I like to ask: How can it help the treasury to have duties made payable in gold? The person who is to pay duty could simply draw gold from the treasury first (with greenbacks made a postponement necessary. He was or silver) and then give the same gold given a serenade, however, and was back to the treasury in payment of du-called upon by hundreds of patriots at ties. As long as uncertainty of the standard of money exists, it seems to me, it would help nothing; and if the uncertainty of the standard is removed SINGLE STANDARD. be needed.

It will not help to collect duties in gold unless the excess of treasury notes with which gold is drawn out of the treasury be retired. Gold is not drawn out directly with silver dollars or certificates. Parity can be maintained without this by specified obligations. The silver certificates call, specifically for silver

## All Talking Oregon.

Eugene Guard. George T. Hall informs us that he has received a letter from Mr. King, who spent one summer up the McKenzie with his family, that a party of about 40 will leave Bearfield, Wis., including himself and family, for Eugene, in a few days and will make their home in this vicin He says the times are very hard in Wisconsin, and the weather has been bit-ter cold, and that everybody is talking Oregon now. This entire party is com posed of well-to-do farmers, and they will

#### Practical but Illegal. Valla Walla Statesman

The best thing the county can do in the Edmiston case is to figure out how much more it will cost in prosecuting him, and pay the amount to the children who deosited their little savings in the bank.

The emperor of Germany has been scolding his officers for ill-treating their sub-ordinates. It takes a good deal of mental activity to keep up with William's changes from Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde and back

## NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon oner has made his appear-

C. C. McConkle's cigar store has been osed at Salem by attachment.

Chinooks is the name of an alleged humorous paper now published at Pendle-ton twice a month.

Henry Rust, at Philomath, lost his barn by fire last week because of an old hen knocking over a lantern. F. B. Francisco, a veteran of the Thirty-third Wisconsin volunteers, died at Corvallis Friday, aged 56 years. The sliding door at the O. R. & N. Co.'s wharf at Corvallis, weighing 600 pounds, fell upon Alba Schmidt Friday, badly bruising his foot.

A sturgeon weighing 500 pounds was caught near Crate's point last Saturday. This is one of the largest sturgeon that was ever caught in the Columbia river, and, as this fish will bring 5 cents a pound, the day's work brought the fisherman \$22.

man \$72 Six wagons left Eugene on Saturday onded with about 10 tens of pointoes, by George T. Hall & Son, for Corvallis. The ds will be shipped from that point to Francisco via the Oregon Pacific rail-d. The teams will return with 10 tons of sugar consigned to the same firm. The teamsters receive 12% cents per 100 pounds for transporting the potatoes, and 2 cents per 100 for the sugar. The railroad rate on sugar from Albany is 23 cents.

### Washington.

Ritzville has subscribed the capital for creamery. Arthur LeClair Damon, who once pleadand guilty to a charge of forgery, and then changed his piea, was acquited by a jury at Tacoma Monday. He is said to be a son of the postmaster at Melbourne, Aus-

tralla Bernard Reilly, wife and daughter, of Mountain View, drove into New Whatcom Saturday to take Mrs. Reilly to the hospital. The horses ran away in the street, and all three were taken to the hospital together. Injuries were not serious.

Thursday a little son of Rice Hilligess at Aberdeen, was kicked in the head by a horse, the frontal bone being broken and pressed into the brain. A portion of the skull had to be cut away, and the depressed bone raised. Recovery is doubtful. Saturday two little boys at the same place were playing with a hatchet, with the result that Floyd Stuart lest the in-dex finger of his right hand. Sunday Alex Payette chopped off three fingers while splitting kindling.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. Octave Thanet, the popular story writer ays that if necessary she could support erself as a cook.

Miss Julia Hardenty, of St. Louis, who was born in 1811, claims to be the oldest "old maid" in that city. Thus far no one has come forward to dispute her claim. Mrs. Deborah Haynes Doty, who lives at Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, with her son, Asa H. Doty, who is 76 years old, was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., March 6,

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, president of the Royal Academy of Music, who received knighthood on New Year's day, is the 18th musician whom the queen has knighted. The first was Sir Henry Bishop, in 1842. Aaron Burnham, of Essex, has aston-ished the people of that town by his won-derful feats on skates. Mr. Burnham was born in Essex, March 5, 1797. Politically he is a democrat, and has voted for every presidential candidate of that party since the election of James Madison.

Alexandre Dumas says that he has out-lived the taste for most things that money can procure. The chief pleasure of his life now is meditation, which he indulges by taking long walks in the forest of Marly. M. Dumas is now a white-haired old, man, but vigorous. He lives with his invalid wife, at his country place, near

Mariy. J. Takasusa, a Japanese A. B. of Ox-ford, has translated into English a de-scription of India and the Malay islands, vritten 1200 years ago by I. Tsing, a Thinese Buddhist priest. The book de-oribes the monastic life observed by the author in India, and contains a great deal of information about geography, chronol-

ogy and literature. Paul Sorg, who is the richest man in congress, in name and fortune at least, would make a good type for the father of a "Lavinia Hunks." Mr. Borg represents the third Ohio district, which lies north

bacco. The empress of Austria has been lead ing a lonely life at Algiers. During he stay there she breakfasted at 6:30 and dired at 5, taking all her meals alone. Six hours of the day she spent in walking. Frequently she would linger among the graves in the Mohammedan cemetery. raves in the Mohammedan cemetery, ratching the old women seated near them and the Friday gifts of milk and bread placed on the graves. Except the blahop of Algiers and the Archduke Louis Sat-vator, who came from Majorca to visit

William S. Tipton, who has been the personal campaign manager of Governor Evans, of Tennessee, is the proprietor and editor of the Cleveland (Tenn.) Heressee in the Harrison administration. Miss Elizabeth Coleridge, who died a

few weeks ago at Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, where she had passed the whole of her life, was a niece of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and a second cousin of England's late lord chief justice. Miss Coleridge, wao was an accomplished artist and a very clever woman, had the culture and literary tastes for which nearly all and literary fastes for which have been the members of her family have been noted. She well remembered Thackeray, when he was living as a young man with his mother and stepfather at Ottery, which is the ariginal of the Clavering of

## PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Watts-Did you ever know of any one lying for love? Potts-Once. I knew a cellow who starved to death after being sed by an heiress.-Indianapolis Jour-

This fact then please jot down, That Mary's lambie's little coat Was just a good, dark brown. "Oh, pshaw! You're trying to make a fool of me, now," "Indeed, I am not. I have conscientious scruples which prevent me from accepting a sinecure,"—New

York Recorder. Floorwalker-How many women do you suppose there have been today to look at or bargains? Superintendent-How she

I am not a bargain counter .-Boston Transcript.

Visitor (in gallery)—Congressmen, as a rule, are college men, aren't they? Guide—Oh, no, not at all. Visitor—I see seven men there trying to part two of them.— Cleveland Plaindealer.

A Load off his mind: "There is one thing that has preyed heavily on my mind ever since we were engaged, and I am almost afraid to tell you about it," he said, nerv-ously. "What is it, Charlie? Speak out." "I am a somnambulist." "Oh, is that all?" she exclaimed, with a sigh of relief; have always been a Universalist myself, but, of course, when we are made one i shall expect to attend your church."-

Texas Siftings. Josh Grayneck (the hired man)-Wal, good-by, Mr. Flintrock! Farmer Flintrock-What! You ain't a-going to leave, are you, Josh? "Yes, I'm goin. I don't mind economy, but you are a leetle mite too savin! for me. When the calf died last month we had to eat her to save her, and when the pig choked to death, t'other day, we had to eat him, and now your gran'pa's jest died, and—wal, I've con-cluded that it's time for me to quit."—