

The Oregonian

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 19.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 55; minimum temperature, 40; height of river at 11 A. M., 2.4; change in the past 24 hours, -0.2; precipitation today, .7; precipitation from September 1, 1894 (entire season), to date, 19.57; average, 32.23; deficiency, 12.41; number hours of sunshine today, 9.29; possible number, 16.35.

WEATHER STENOGRAPH.

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

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midnight February 20: For Oregon—Fair weather, except light rain, falling by fair weather in the northwest portion; stationary-occasional showers; light northerly winds.

For Washington—Occasional showers; nearly stationary temperature, with light southerly winds, becoming westerly.

For Idaho—Fair weather and warmer, with variable winds, becoming westerly.

For Portland—Light showers, followed by fair weather, and stationary temperature, with light northerly winds.

B. S. PAGE, 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 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 relief. 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 year—though 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 glad to see the bills modified so that some reduction might be secured, even at a remote time. Throw out the board of public works, if that will help; agree that the caterpillars of today shall feed till the end of their mortal existence, since that seems to be necessary; but let us, if we can, provide against the next generations of caterpillars—against the Humes and Halls and Malones and Seares and Fleckensteins 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 majesties. Let us get what we can, and be thankful for it.

A SHAMELESS SPECTACLE.

A crowd of office-holders from Portland, 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 money, wrung by its system of "working 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 shameless proceeding.

It is supported by the spirit of faction in the legislature, that has prevented 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 a 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 penitence, but Nemesis. From the oppressed taxpayers is drawn the money that is distributed at the caprice of the state to continue official profligacy and prevent reduction of taxation. How long can it be supposed the people will stand it?

Undoubtedly the buyers of the present issue of bonds will make pawnbrokers' profit out of their sale, but this was to be expected. When a gov-

ernment or an individual allows its affairs to fall into such disorder that there is no recourse except to usurers, pawnbrokers' profit must be paid. The statement of Secretary Carlisle, published yesterday, discovers the straits the government was in when the bond syndicate came to its relief—for a large consideration.

THE SENATE NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

It was to be expected that the senate would pass a bill for free coinage of silver whenever a vote was had on such a measure. The senate has been for free coinage ever since the addition of twelve members from new states 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, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, 21.

Against free coinage, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, 17.

Six states, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia, were set down as doubtful, inasmuch as their senators are, and doubtless will remain, divided, one for and one against the free coinage 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 seigniorage for the government.

If the senate were a representative body, this canvass, confirmed by the vote on the Jones bill, would be conclusive, and the supporters of the world's standard of value might as well give up. The certain 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 one-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 in our system of government.

These facts are demonstrated by the New York Evening Post from the census returns. The seventeen states which adhere unequivocally and in full to the gold standard contain 34,000,000 inhabitants. In the twenty-one opposing states there are but 22,522,000. Moreover, it is probable that several millions will be added to the sound-money side by the next senatorial elections in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia, now divided, while the silver cause cannot gain half as many in Texas, Nebraska and Oregon. The fact that the silver cause is still more striking in favor of sound currency. According to the census returns, the seventeen states which stand for a stable standard of value report capital of all kinds amounting to \$5,952,000,000; the twenty-one opposing states return but \$4,943,000,000. This preponderance, also, will be increased greatly by the changes certain to be made in the divided 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 cannot defeat it. Analysis of the electoral college shows how impossible it will be for the views of the silver party to prevail there. The seventeen states form for the gold standard 232 electoral votes. The twenty-one opposing cast but 167, leaving fifty-four doubtful. More than half of these doubtful votes are in Pennsylvania, which is grossly misrepresented by Cameron, and never would support a silver man for president. Moreover, the arrangement of parties is such that neither could champion the cause of silver without losing states without which a president could not be elected. What the senate may do, a sound-money president has a clear majority in the electoral college, and no other kind of president can possibly get a majority in it. 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 consequently many, to quit work in a body in the hope of making the employers accede to certain demands, in the light of experience an astonishing phase of human nature, or an aggravated type of industrial fever. Still 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; if opens these doors rather to the more merciful consideration.

The Brooklyn strike, which began on the 14th of January, was one of those ill-considered uprisings of labor against corporate power which have recurred upon the homes and families of workmen so frequently in recent years. It lasted 34 days. That is to say, 34 days intervened between the time the employees of the Brooklyn street-car line were "called out" by district assembly 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 sooner.

The cost of the strike was enormous and disastrous, considering the weight which it fell upon those ill able to bear it. The district assembly, when it ordered the strike, considered itself fortified against the starvation contingency while waging the battle undertaken, it having in its treasury between \$50,000 and \$80,000 as an emergency fund. In addition to this, sympathy came for a time full-handed to the support of the strikers, adding \$5,000 to the emergency fund. All of this has been spent, and when to this sum is added \$250,000 which the men would have earned in the time, the aggregate loss 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 engendered by the strike, though honestly deployed by the better class of strikers, will amount to at least \$350,000, which will fall upon the taxpayers of the city and county. Of the indirect loss to the public in various ways, it is impossible to form an estimate. Like the humiliation and anxiety suffered by the strikers, these are intangible factors in the great sum of consequences, the effect of which cannot be estimated in the bill of costs.

It is impossible to read the address of the officials of the labor assembly in calling the strike off without feeling that there was a just grievance behind the action of the men in quitting work. The lordly attitude assumed by the street-railway companies toward the representatives of their employees, 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 struggle. "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 commercial world down to a period beginning about 25 years ago was, in relation to gold, somewhere near 100 to 1. It is now 23 to 1. Our old-fashioned voters 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 value 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 sustained by restriction of the coinage and limitation of the tender power. We maintain by these methods the purchasing power of silver as we use it at about 160 to 1. But in silver-standard countries its purchasing power is about 23 to 1; and such is its value or value with us. Free coinage, therefore, by the United States is to double the purchasing power of the silver money in all the countries of the world whose 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 power?

India has about \$1,000,000,000, whose value is at once to be doubled; China has \$500,000,000, whose value is at once to be doubled; and Mexico, the states of Central and South America, and other countries on the silver basis, have \$500,000,000 more. The silver of the whole world has a nominal value of perhaps \$3,000,000,000, and of this about one-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 we are to do it by an act of congress whose length need not 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 died by his own hand in this city recently because he was unable to pay his mortgages, is that he had fallen to his lot, leaving his children to the care of a charitable institution, is that he was of unsound mind. This door has been opened so often in extenuation of the acts of cowards and rascals of the baser sort, who have been wont to masquerade in the cloak of decency in the legislature, until suddenly started by the light of the sun, they do it with usual diabolical impulses; that it swings reluctantly upon its burdened hinges at the door of a preacher in jail for bank robbery, a doctor in jail for enticing a young 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 lobbyists, to demand the people who trusted and honored them, our citizens may be excused for declining to accept 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 a coward, even if dead, a coward, and transfer sympathy for his "blighted life" to the dependent ones who are left behind because of his weakness; to fall in; to call a knave a knave, and hold him up to the scorn of reputable, many men, leaving the world's weaklings to escape the penalty of violated law through the door of alleged insanity. Brother Denison is right. The world has grown too tolerant of crime, too gentle in its administration of penalty.

A tremendous effort is making to combine the populists, the half-silver populists who call themselves republicans, and the democrats, on Lord. This incubation has been going on for the last five weeks, with Lord's connivance, consent and assistance. It is now thought the period of gestation is about full. The first actual throes of the partition are expected today; and yet these pains may be but the soother-kinds of the Dutch midwives. But it has been an effort for Lord ever since Fulton and Tongue quit the field, and secretly even before that. It will be well, if this intrigue shall succeed, that it be identified with populism. But Penney would better deserve it. An outspoken man is entitled to the honor, every time.

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 other nations do not hesitate to spend public money for cable connections between one part of their dominions and another, and the Hawaiian islands will be part of the territory of the United States within the next two years. This cable will be a political necessity. It will have to be laid, and like the Nicaragua canal, it will be better for the government to build and own it than to furnish the money to

build it by a subsidy and leave control in a private corporation. The appropriation is without precedent because the case is without 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 communication, though a cable there will be required some time, and the government probably 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 originator of which took place in his native town in Massachusetts Monday, brought out graceful acknowledgments of his practical and lasting philanthropy from two continents. The statement that of the 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 renders it all the more commendable. "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."

THE THEORY OF THE PRESENT LAW THAT GAVE SHOULD BE PROTECTED IN ORDER TO PERMIT A FEW MEN TO HAVE SOME FUN, INSTEAD OF TO SUPPLY A NEW AND ABUNDANT FLOW FOR THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

SENSE IN EASTERN OREGON.

And It Is Delivered in a Plain, Downright Way.

Prineville Review.

If the United States could, by enacting laws for the free and unlimited coinage of all silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, raise the value of the world's supply of silver up to that ratio, then the sooner such laws are enacted, the more money there will be to lock up in the vaults of the United States and other places of safe-keeping. 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 32 to 1.

The United States has caused this increase 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 the value of these substances a matter for this government to settle by legislative action? If such is the case, which our friend "Populist," in his letter last week, claimed, why does not our congress, with one sweep, enact law doing entirely away with both, and stop these brain-destroying questions of "ratio," "parity," etc., and substitute paper payable in nothing and no time for the current coinage of gold and silver, are not matters to be legislated up and down by the United States, any more, under present conditions at least, than the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, the value, such value as the world at large places upon them, not the United States alone. When the aggregated commerce of the world says 16 of one to 1 of the other, such a relation really exists between them. When the 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 incompetency to grasp this subject in all its phases; but we believe the above proposition to be correct. That being the case, we call the attention of our readers to this government alone can double the value of one of these metals. If it should enact such a law, and proceed to establish unlimited silver as one of its coins, the ratio of the two metals would immediately devolve upon this government to see to it that silver was doubled in value, else it would have one coin in circulation worth less than it claimed to be; and if such an error were made a legal tender 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 before the Ministerial Association yesterday, is reported as denouncing the present ratio of the gold and silver of the United States in very complimentary terms. What Dr. Grant is reported as having said is as follows:

"Dr. Grant denounced the present ratio, and in the Oregonian it is said to have asserted that its editor was an open enemy to Christianity, and that he had sworn to do all in his power to overthrow church doctrines."

"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 "open enemy to Christianity," and "unpleasantly speaking" 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 the unchristianly and discourteous language to their fellows, how are they different from sinners? But The Oregonian is entirely able to handle this charge against Dr. Grant's outside help, and 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 attract converts are such that they are churches were altogether contemptible; that he was not compelled to resort to sensational attempts to attract converts, in order to get any thing out of them, I am sorry to say."

Now, while this would seem to favor a little upon the order of boasting and self-glorification, if not of bravado (a trait not generally considered in keeping with the dignity of the clergy), it is 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 and vulgar sort of tactics on 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 sufficient strength to draw congregations without seeking sensational subjects, and without resorting to these extraneous outside means and appliances to attract congregations.

But, unfortunately, too many instances, the "drawing card" lies in the very influences which Dr. Grant condemns.

A CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Preparations for It Have Been Practically 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 Figueroa, where he is still a guest, and where he is to reside until a reception had been planned for him last night, but the intense cold made a postponement necessary. He was given a warm welcome, however, and was upon his feet in the arms of patriots at Figueroa's residence.

He said today: "A revolution in Cuba is imminent. It is bound to come within six months, and it is now in the air. 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 cigar-makers of Tampa have already given me \$50,000 more if necessary. The response to my appeal for aid was even more generous in Key West than in Tampa, which is all the more wonderful since the Cubans in Key West are suffering from financial depression."

"From here I go to arouse the patriotism of the Cubans in Jacksonville, Ocala, Philadelphia and New York, and then to the Cuban colonies in South America. We shall have several million dollars in hand before the summer is over, and we will be able to strike hard for Cuban liberty and independence."

"This scheme of revolution is being very discreetly managed. Every reliable Cuban in the United States and on the island 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 resources have been lost, not even gone to the cortex in Madrid, and those who have gone are contending simply for the reforms of Masura. Even the most loyal Spaniards on the island recognize the fact, at last, that their commercial interests are threatened by Spain, and they want a change of government in order to save their sugar, cigar and cattle industries. If a revolution is begun these

Spaniards will join the Cubans or remain neutral. The sugar industry is dead so far as any prospect to the island is concerned, and in the interior the greater part of the ranchmen cannot protect their stock or themselves. For these economic and political reasons the interest of 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 the coast. Several hundred 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 \$20,000,000 tax levied upon Cuba, only \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 are spent on the island. When this revolution comes, as come it must, it will be simultaneous every part of the island, and it will be successful."

FOLLY AT THE HEIGHT.

An English View of the American Financial Situation.

London Times.

It is probable that Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet perfectly understand the gravity of the crisis; but they have, at all events, demonstrated beyond dispute the absurdity of attempting to maintain the gold standard at the present time, and to pay by sales of bonds. These sales only cause centers to travel in a vicious circle, whose center is the maelstrom of discredit and bankruptcy. By following the course followed in the past year, the funded interest-bearing debt of the Union might very soon be increased one hundred million dollars, and when that has been reached and lost, the country would be a few steps nearer the condition of Brazil and Argentina than it is now. With each fresh dose of stimulant in the shape of borrowed gold, the rate at which the depletion goes on is accelerated, partly because the distrust is deepened. The last loan was all paid up by the 6th of December; there were only \$2,500,000 of the paper money yielded has been dispersed in less than two months. It took about six months to exhaust the proceeds of the previous sale. The same thing will go on, and the 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 accident will the two be mixed together. On the present lines, therefore, the United States are likely, at no very distant date, to find themselves over head and ears in debt, and to be subjected 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 are endeavoring to do, but the chosen representatives of the nation appear to be ignorant of the peril. It seems hopeless, therefore, to expect any consistent or statesmanlike attempt to revise a currency of this kind, and to have a currency of the future to give creditors of the states here payment in "rag" money, in silver, or in gold, stops the useful and profitable use of the gold and silver investments, and we have altogether as pretty a coil of untoward coincidences as it is possible to imagine.

A PARADISE LOST.

The Passing of Don Dickinson and His Wife.

New York Press.

There is a vacant space upon the political horizon. Don Dickinson has disappeared. One day he stood erect, every inch a man, and the next he was a shadow of cheer, basking in the sunlight, a gracious thing and fair; the next, he was gone. Like a flower that fades in the night, he disappeared, and with the day, like a sunset that thrills the world and then deadens, he sank from view. The daisies will bloom again and the birds come mating in the spring, but the memory of the great man who has passed away may come no more. Yet the memory of Don Dickinson cannot disappear. It will grow fonder with the days, and more tender. Even should all else fade, the memory of his life and his work will still remain. They were not born to die. They were in the world, but not of it. They were pastels in hair, his words, his hispid strength, they were the life of the people of love. The soothing of the wind through them was like the gladness of wedding bells. They kept your face turned toward the rising sun, your thoughts among the clouds, your eyes upon the horizon. They were something tangible, yet evanescent; something a Praxiteles might worship, a Titian strive to paint. As long as the feet of the wanderers were to Don Dickinson. In their perfection was improved. Compared with them, the rosy glimmer of the dawn was cold and the shadows of the night were black. To look upon those whiskers was always edifying. They were something tangible, yet evanescent; something a Praxiteles might worship, a Titian strive to paint. As long as the feet of the wanderers were to Don Dickinson. In their perfection was improved. Compared with them, the rosy glimmer of the dawn was cold and the shadows of the night were black.

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, when the man who is to pay duty could simply draw gold from the treasury first (with greenbacks or silver) and then give the same gold back to the treasury in payment of duty. 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 it would not be needed. SINGLE STANDARD.

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

All Talking Oregon.

Eugene Guard.

George T. H. informs me 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 Heartfield, Wis., including himself and family, to strike hard for Oregon liberty and independence.

"This scheme of revolution is being very discreetly managed. Every reliable Cuban in the United States and on the island 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."

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An English View of the American Financial Situation.

London Times.

It is probable that Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet perfectly understand the gravity of the crisis; but they have, at all events, demonstrated beyond dispute the absurdity of attempting to maintain the gold standard at the present time, and to pay by sales of bonds. These sales only cause centers to travel in a vicious circle, whose center is the maelstrom of discredit and bankruptcy. By following the course followed in the past year, the funded interest-bearing debt of the Union might very soon be increased one hundred million dollars, and when that has been reached and lost, the country would be a few steps nearer the condition of Brazil and Argentina than it is now. With each fresh dose of stimulant in the shape of borrowed gold, the rate at which the depletion goes on is accelerated, partly because the distrust is deepened. The last loan was all paid up by the 6th of December; there were only \$2,500,000 of the paper money yielded has been dispersed in less than two months. It took about six months to exhaust the proceeds of the previous sale. The same thing will go on, and the 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 accident will the two be mixed together. On the present lines, therefore, the United States are likely, at no very distant date, to find themselves over head and ears in debt, and to be subjected 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 are endeavoring to do, but the chosen representatives of the nation appear to be ignorant of the peril. It seems hopeless, therefore, to expect any consistent or statesmanlike attempt to revise a currency of this kind, and to have a currency of the future to give creditors of the states here payment in "rag" money, in silver, or in gold, stops the useful and profitable use of the gold and silver investments, and we have altogether as pretty a coil of untoward coincidences as it is possible to imagine.

A PARADISE LOST.

The Passing of Don Dickinson and His Wife.

New York Press.

There is a vacant space upon the political horizon. Don Dickinson has disappeared. One day he stood erect, every inch a man, and the next he was a shadow of cheer, basking in the sunlight, a gracious thing and fair; the next, he was gone. Like a flower that fades in the night, he disappeared, and with the day, like a sunset that thrills the world and then deadens, he sank from view. The daisies will bloom again and the birds come mating in the spring, but the memory of the great man who has passed away may come no more. Yet the memory of Don Dickinson cannot disappear. It will grow fonder with the days, and more tender. Even should all else fade, the memory of his life and his work will still remain. They were not born to die. They were in the world, but not of it. They were pastels in hair, his words, his hispid strength, they were the life of the people of love. The soothing of the wind through them was like the gladness of wedding bells. They kept your face turned toward the rising sun, your thoughts among the clouds, your eyes upon the horizon. They were something tangible, yet evanescent; something a Praxiteles might worship, a Titian strive to paint. As long as the feet of the wanderers were to Don Dickinson. In their perfection was improved. Compared with them, the rosy glimmer of the dawn was cold and the shadows of the night were black. To look upon those whiskers was always edifying. They were something tangible, yet evanescent; something a Praxiteles might worship, a Titian strive to paint. As long as the feet of the wanderers were to Don Dickinson. In their perfection was improved. Compared with them, the rosy glimmer of the dawn was cold and the shadows of the night were black.

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, when the man who is to pay duty could simply draw gold from the treasury first (with greenbacks or silver) and then give the same gold back to the treasury in payment of duty. 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 it would not be needed. SINGLE STANDARD.

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

All Talking Oregon.