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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20. - 8 P. M. - Maximum Profittative, S2; minimum temperature, 42; height of river at 11 A. M. 2.7; change in the past 24 hears, 0.3; precipitation today, 0.01; precipitation from September 1, 1884 (wet sus-son), to date, 19.95; average, 32.62; deficiency, 12.64.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

What must by NOFSIS. There appears to be a storm approaching the coast opposite the mouth of the Columbia river. Quite a heavy fall occurred in the barometer over Western Washington, which Indicates that the storm is moving northeastward. Light rain fell in the western peritons of both states. It because much cooler in Western Washington, and slight chances in the summarity occurred and slight changes in the semperature occurred WEATHER PORECASTS.

Parsenate made at Pertuand for the 24 hours ending at midnight February 21: For Oregon-Light rain and stallonary temper-nture, with fresh southerty winds. For Washington - Light rain and warmer.

with light southerly winds, brisk to high on the

For Idaho-Fair weather and slightly warm eith light southerly winds. r Portland-Light min and stationary ten

Por Portana southerly winds. perature, with fresh southerly winds. 8. M. BLANDFORD. Acting Local Forecast Official

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

MORE TURNS OF THE SCREW.

The Oregonian has made the best effort it could for reduction of the taxes of this overburdened community. It has assisted or has had the assistance of citizens who realize that Portland hands of Tammany, and corruption ran must have this relief, or it will not be riot through every department. possible to own property, pay taxes and do business in the city. The conditions are constantly growing worse. Property cannot bear these burdens. None will venture to invest, except at prices that heretofore would have been deemed ruinous. Owners of property, pressed to extremity by public burdens, are trying to get out of it anything they can. In all private affairs the closest economies are enforced. Men and women pinch and scrimp in all possible ways. But taxes are as high as ever. Official emoluments are not reduced, and a swarm of office-holders, fed fat at the public expense, have succeeded at the capital of the state in defeating the economical reforms that were promised to the people

It is discouraging, but the effort must go on. The conditions are relentless, and will compel obedience to their mandates. Till these taxes shall be reduced, Portland will remain practically dead. Who will put money into a city so ridden by profligate officialism, so employment for labor? There is none, because men will not embark money in undertakings subject to such ruinous taxation. There is coming the biggest delinquent list on the tax-roll that Portland has ever known.

It is astounding that the state's representatives should have unlted to defeat the effort to cut off the superflui

that is in them. It is claimed that this institution is a model of its class, and its record for eco nical management is embellished by the statement that two years ago the trustees turned back into the treasury nearly \$16,000 of the come. For these reasons regulations appropriation previously made for its maintenance, while this year, in spite the continuation of these benefits. The of the increase of inmates over the number upon which the estimate was made and the appropriation of two years ago abandoned. based, there will be a surplus of about \$2000. These facts are cited to show that there are some things for which been so arranged as to create a favored class of sportsmen and deprive the peocitizens of the tax-ridden common-wealth of Washington have to be rived from the game of the state as a thankful, though in the grand total of \$2,681,885, the estimate upon which the state government expenses for the next for breeding purposes, though the sen-atorial fight may continue to interfere two years is based, such small savings are insignificant. Every one has heard

with everything useful. However, a of the process of "saving at the spigo and wasting at the bung," which, committee should now be appointed to though an unsatisfactory method, is, it eport at the next session a bill drawn upon the lines of absolute protection must be allowed, better than a leakage at both ends of the governmental barregardless of the business interests of any men or methods of fishing or workrel.

MUNICIPAL REFORMS IN NEW YORK Changes growing out of the reform victory of last year have brought the city charter of New York into full har mony with the most modern notions of municipal government. These will therefore have an effective trial on a larger scale than ever before. As they are still regarded as experimental though in successful operation for some years in Philadelphia, and for a shorter time in Brooklyn, and in parmand the support of all members of tial effect in Chicago and Boston, the object-lesson of New York will be ex-

tremely valuable. Consolidation of administrative power in hands of the mayor, which is the central and dominant idea of the modern clence of municipal government, had been pretty well completed before the election of Mayor Strong, Successive ation. He produces estimates of the republican legislatures have stripped the yenal and incanable board of aldermen of one power after another. After failure of the experiment of naming executive boards by the legislature tself, their appointment was given to the mayor, of course without confirmation by the council. This brought some relief from misgovernment and corruption under mayors like Hewitt and three regions of the Southern hemi-Grace, but when they were succeeded by men like Grant and Gilroy, of course whole administration fell into the: New Zealand in 1894 produced 581,000,000 Even the popular uprising of last summer and the election of Strong did Plate region 443,000,000 pounds in 1894 not put an end to this infamous regime,

against 43,000,000 pounds in 1880; and use administrative boards and the Cape of Good Hope 122,000,000 heads of departments had been ap- in 1894, against 26,000,000 in 1860. pointed by his Tammany predecessor It is this prodigious increase that s for fixed terms, and could not be disprofoundly affects the world's markets. placed. The police commissioners were The production of wool has been in

forced to resign by the shameful excreasing far faster than the normal in crease of demand for the products of posures of the Lexow committee, but other officials held on, some with sevwool. This increase is one of the most eral years of unexpired terms ahead of interesting industrial phenomena of the times. It is matched by the devel-No better practical illustration could opment of no other great staple com modity. While it is not probable that

le generally of the benefit to be

years will render salmon protection a

THE WORLD'S WOOL SUPPLY.

A writer in the Bankers' Magazine fo

February reviews the world's wool situ

which is meant the wool that reaches

the world's markets, has grown from

955,000,000 pounds in 1860 to 2,456,773,066

pounds in 1891. Since 1891 there has

The tables show that the increase

wool supply comes almost wholly from

sphere, which have entered upon wool

growing as a special industry during

the last forty years. Australia and

pounds of wool, against a product of

60,000,000 pounds in 1860; the River

which the visible supply of wool,

been considerable further increase.

subject not worth worrying about.

lood product.

de

b

be given of the vital importance of that feature of the Philadelphia and the supply from those three regions of Brooklyn charters which gives the the Southern hemisphere will continu mayor power of removal as well as of to increase as rapidly as in the past, This weakness of the appointment. yet it is regarded as certain that their New York charter was so clear that the maximum production has not yet been legislature lost no time in curing it by reached. passing a law giving the mayor power Of wool-producing countries,

to remove all executive officers, whether United States is third in the list. Its heads of departments or members of product in 1894 is estimated at 825,000,boards.

000 pounds. It was but 60,000,000 pounds This law now is in effect, and under in 1860. While, therefore, the increase it Mayor Strong is clearing out all the in the United States has been a little Tammany crew and filling the offices over five-fold in thirty-five years, it with new men. His appointments genso ridden by profligate officialism, so oppressed by taxation? Where is the tical reformers who brought about his the United States has averaged for election. They are not only non-parsome years about 23 per cent of the tisan, but non-political, including such world's supply of clothing weeks. men as Colonel George Waring, E. L. Under pressure of free trade in wool, a insiderable reduction of this product Godkin of the Nation, ex-Mayor Grace and many whose names are not so well may soon be expected. Prices will reknown, but who are described as memmain at the foreign level, and many of bers of the body of earnest men who our people will give up the wool busi-

have fought misgovernment and corness. The wool clip of the country will ruption in both parties. It remains to not disappear, but it will be greatly be seen how much practical aptitude reduced; and Oregon will suffer about for affairs there reformers have. One as much as any other of our states. thing probably can be relied upon: The financial depression promises they will not steal, if they cannot gov-

state of Oregon should protect salmon enate now. That majority does not exceed ten, and may be less. The reduc-tion is due to the influence of the adand that is for the benefit of the state. Salmon supply an abundant and cheap ministration over democratic senators food for the people, and add several It may be added that the Sherman bill millions of dollars to the state's infollowed the proceedings above de-scribed. The house refused to concur should be adopted that would assure in the senate's free-coinage measure idea that legislation is for any particuand there was a conference committee lar class or business method should be out of which came the Sherman actthe most mischlevous of all our silver We see the same idea dominant in the game laws, which have projects

The senate has passed a bill for deduction of indebtedness. If it shall become a law, an enormous n mber of wealthy men will escape all taxation. There is less property value and more It may not be too late to accomplish debt in proportion than there was two mething in the way of closing streams years ago. While property is under-valued, debt is deducted in full. Therefore the tax-dodger will have larger op-portunities than he had then, and they who cannot dodge taxes by deduction of debt will bear all the heavier burden.

The naval appropriation bill has assed, and we are to have three new ing. This committee would have time battle-ships. They ought to be made superior to anything afloat. Great to learn something about salmon and practical regulations, something that no Britain has just launched the first of ommittee can hope to do in the brief seven great ships of the latest model time it can give the subject during a which will serve as a pattern. So far legislative session. It should have time to learn the motives of those who seek every new ship we have built has been superior to the newest British ships of to mislead it, and to make independent the same class. We ought to be able investigation. The report of such a to beat them again with these three committee, intelligently and honestly new ships. made, would no doubt be proof against the attacks of selfish interests and com

What is to prevent the governmen from offering a popular loan of 4 per cents at 110, if authority to sell 3 per the legislature not dominated by local influences. If this is not done, a few cents cannot be had? Then the Lon doners who subscribed to the syndicate loan ten times over, paying 8 per cent. more than the bankers paid the government, can come here and take it. This is the way things are done in France. No group of bankers makes \$5,000,000 on a single small French loan. London board of trade, according to

The January statement of foreign trade is not encouraging. Exports ex-ceed imports by only \$14,000,000, against \$34,000,000 a year ago, and gold exports exceed imports by \$25,000,000, against \$500,000 a year ago. For the last seven months gold exports were \$47,000,000 and merchandise exports exceeded im ports by only \$94,000,000, against \$206,-000,000 for the same time in 1894, when we imported \$54,000,000 of gold.

The Japanese send word to Li Hung Chang that they will make peace nowhere but in Japan. When other enoys went to Japan they were sent home. Next thing these cocky Japa will require the emperor of China himself to go to Tokio and sue for peace.

The new United States loan was taken ten times over in London at 8 per cent advance over the price paid to the government by the syndicate, which will make \$5,000,000 out of it. It was a great success for everybody but the administration.

"The faction" was again playing with he name of Judge Williams yesterday. Yours truly, Its vote was centered on him merely as a landing-place, while the preparation go on with the populists and democrats for fulfillment of the real object of the 'bolt."

Mr. Henry Wilson may pay a nomi nul fine for assault and battery, but no jury would have punished him for homicide. There are human rights to which formal law bows.

New Orleans councilmen are being ent to the penitentiary for various terms. There are worse things for councilmen than losing their salaries.

The proposed combine of the popu lists, semi-populists and democrats or Lord again falled yesterday, but may be attempted today

BIMETALISM IN ENGLAND.

It is Not and Probably Will Not Become a Party Question. PORTLAND, Feb. 19.--(To the Editor.)-

ncome from Indian investments, but of here classes the large majority are al-eady conservative, and would vote conrvative under pretty well any circum very day

At the time of writing Mr. Balfour great speech had escaped my memory but J. B. M.'s quotation recalled it Such a speech to such an assemblings, of mbings, or to a chamber of commerce, whether in London, Manchester or Liverpool, is essentially an appeal to the moneyed and more educated classes; but its facts and figures will hardly stir the hearts or passions of the masses of the people. It was Mr. Gladstone who first (unwisely, as many think), invented the phrase, "The classes and the masses," still it is to some extent a convenient one. The classes, as a whole, will in any event vote conservative or unionist, and lead-ing conservatives may favor a confer-ence on bimetalism; but as yet no authoritative announcement has been made that the unionist party, as a party, is com-mitted to such action. The maases will in all probability divide their votes at the next general election between conserv the various shades of radicals an tives, home rulers, according as they are influ enced by such subjects as disestablish ment of the church in Wales, home rule house of lords, uncarned increment, land laws, etc., and it is over these points the coming battle will be won or lost. Taking the ordinary London newspa-

er (with the exception of the Times), t is rare to see an article on bimetalism, to far as my memory serves me, and I have no statistics at hand, I sho id any the Times has most frequent references to the subject, only in the last number which reached me (of the fifth January) there was an article speaking of the remoteness of any international agreement. I regret only on Sunday I posted it on to a friend, or I would have quoted parts of the article. The Times, too, with-out committing itself, seems the most favorable to a dual standard. Other papers, such as the Standard, Telegraph, Morning Post, Daily News,

"bronicle, Globs and St. James's, rarely nention the subject. When they do, my ecollection is that they are momometal-ic. Within the last fortnight I have had oples of the Standard, Telegraph, and various London evening papers, and I don't remember any article, or even men-tion of the subject, other than cables from the United States concerning affairs in ne congress, and then it would rather be he silver question than bimetalism. The London papers I have mentioned, though of vast power and authorit; among the middle classes, are not the papers that guide the workingman in the bestowal of his vote. It is the Dispatch, the Sun, Star, Echo, Evening News and others that form the opinions of the mass-es, and in those papers an editorial allu-sion to bimetalism would be very rare. Personally I think the whole question

of currency is for qualified experts to pronounce upon, and not at all fitting for the necessarily ill-informed electorate o deal with. For that reason I should be very sorry to see it become really'a party question at home; however, so far as I have yet read, or know, I do not think it will so become. If it is really deemed wise and beneficial for Britain to oin in a currency conference. I do not ee why radicals should oppose, or tories

make a party matter of it Universal bimetalism, which I suppose means a universal fixed ratio between gold and sliver, would probably largely benefit English commerce, inasm it would give a fixed value to the ru pee, and steady Eastern exchanges, but it appears to be just in the fixing of that where the difficulty comes

GUARD THE TREASURY.

Friends of Economy Need to Be Watchful Still.

THE DALLES, Feb. 19 .- (To the Editor.) -- Taxpayers of Oregon have cause to feel thankful at the probable defeat of feel thanifful at the probable defeat of all special builts calling for appropriations for schools at certain points. Why should Lakeview have 33000 and Riamath Falls nothing? Ashland 35000, unless Coquille City is given a like sum? The same rea-soning which spyropriates 45000 for Drain would entitle The Lalles to \$20,000. The one thing now to be closely watched is the general appropriation bill. The

general appropriation bill. The the university at Eugene will ask for \$30,09, the agricultural college at Corvallis the same, and the normal schools (at Mon-mouth and Weston) for substantial sums. That the state university, with an an I attendance of less than 200, and mon than half of these from Eugene is should ask for more than \$10,000 is less than shameful. These are hard time and taxpayers are fairly groaning under the load they must carry. The manage

which she has lived 65 years, in East Northfield, Mass. She is in good health, and superintends the work of her house

Anson Corv. who lives in Lafavette con ty, Mo., probably is one of the oldest ex-slaves in the United States. He was born IS miles from Knozville, Tenn., in 1785, went to St. Louis with his master in 1785, thence to Fort Sibley, and was present with his master, Dort Hicklin, when the site where Kansas City, Mo., now stands was purchased from the Indians.

Senator Chandler is said to have mel owed wonderfully of late, and his say is no longer of the frosty, killing kind. He says sharp things, but they are disarmed his genial laugh. He is keen, but the blade glances where it used to penetrati-to the bone. His wit, which bubbles forth a hundred times a day, is sugared with the utmost good humor, and it amuses and

itertains where once it rankled and emlittered. YAQUINA HARBOH.

Captain Symons' Report Satisfactor: to the People of Yaquina.

NEWPORT, Or., Feb. 12-(To the Ed-tor.)-in your issue of February 16, when commenting on the action of certain of ur cluizens concerning the improvement of Taquina harbor, you state that the people here are said to be very sore about Captain Symons' last report. While there may have been some expressions of re-gret, by those who would have been per-sonally benefited by the expenditure of the

ney in the vicinity, that the appropria tion may be discontinued for a s time, yet all who have a desire for short 1 11 velfare of the state can but rejoice that he results of the improvement have so far surpassed Captain Symons' oph of what they would do; that from a shift-ing channel of eight feet it has been changed to a permanent channel of 15 feet at low water, and is continually deepened by the scouring process of the current. It would hardly be expected by the most enthusiastic that the full ef

fect of the improvement would be realized at once, but that the change would be gradual. That any one would expect Captain Symons to make any change in th plan this has been so productive of th desired end, until the effect of the preser plan is fully determined, is unreasonable of th

Near the entrance of the present lett the current has removed 12 to 13 feet of sand, giving 21 to 22 feet of water a ow water, where formerly there was bu eight to nime feet. Now, if this curren action is sufficient to remove such quan titles of sand in one place, under simila unditions it will be equally effective in other places. To produce these similar conditions it will only be necessary to ex-tend the present jettles far enough to

direct the current on the sand to be moved. Captain Symons, however, at this time hesitates to make this recommendation, for the reason that there is a pos sibility that it will throw the "bar be yond the protection of the outer reef, which is such an effectual barrier t heavy seas approaching the entrance o the jettles. But there is a condition that a careful study of the surveys will sus tain, and that is, although the inside o the bar has been cut away or moved seaward, the outside of the bar has been stationary and parallel with reference to the inside of the outer reef. Between the bar and the outer reef there is a permanent channel about one-quarter a mile wide, having a permanent depth

water at low tide of 30 to 40 feet. That this channel is maintained by an eddy ourrent flowing south at right angles o the jettles at a rate of from two to three miles per hour, there is but little reason to doubt. If the jetties were ex-In C. S. tended toward the reef the same prin would apply as in the groin system; th

velocity would be increased as the space diminishes; thus the jettles would serve the double purpose of jetty to the entrance and groin to the eddy current. But why speculate on plausible theorie and reasonable possibilities when, in re ality, Yaquina harbor is now as good. I not better, than that on which Portland with her marvelous wealth and great commerce, was built and sustained f 25 years, until the experiments at Yaqui ed for

ay proved to a certainty the method of lying and permanent benefit of the jetty system that has been adopted with such splendid results at the mouth of the Columbia? has not far to search among that

ports of the country to find many plates accessible than Yaquina that ransacting more business than all Oregon is at present producing. That part of Captain Symons' report in

DUTIES IN GOLD.

creates the necessary conf

An Expert's Opinion.

reference to Yaquina being unworthy of further improvement has been by some nigunderstood. In the plans for a new project submitted to Captain Symons for elittle anybody or bring anything into form for reports on the same, and these forms are usually worded worthy or un-worthy, and do not preclude at some furepute"? It seems hardly possible to conceive that such could occur at a meet-ing of Portland divines; and yet this is he impression Dr. Grant's statement ure time the recommendation of a pro fect for further improvement. Captain Symons certainly would not declare that Yaquina harbor was not worthy of greater saves upon the minds of the worldly

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Oregon.

Joseph Dame has been appointed reever of the Ashland mine

Herrick's new cannery at The Dalles is being put in shape for work. The Florence fire department is con-structing a bell tower 35 feet high.

Union has a new fire bell in the tower of the city hall, ready to ring out alarms, Albany's new charter provides for is-ning \$30,000 in bonds to pay off accumulatmentiontdebut for

The telephone company at Joseph will crease its capital stock and extend its ne to Wallowa, and probably to Elgin. Albany has reduced expenses by discharging the engineer of its fire engi-it will trust to luck and volunteers It will trust to luck and volunteers in case of a fire.

George Cramer died at Eugene Monday Johnson. He was almost be for a coupler. Mrs. Johnson. He was almost 30 years old. He was born in Ohio, and lived there and in lows and Missouri before coming to Or-

The Salvation Army invaded the Wason The Salvation Army invaded the Wasco rounty jail Sunday and held services for he benefit of Otis Savage, the young robber, the only prisoner there. A Dalles saper says that if that is part of his sen-ence it is all right, but if not he ought o he protocod be protected.

C. J. Armstrong informs the Jackson-ille Times that the cold weather has not injured the grasshopper crop. He has been examining the ground in the Hanley alfalfs field lately, and finds thousands of eggs of the hoppers almost ready to hatch. If the conditions are the same in other parts of the county, they may have trouble with the pests this summer.

W. E. Davenport informs the Rose-burg Review that the grain aphis is so thick in the ground on his place, on the river bottom west of Roseburg, that the newly-plowed soil has the appearance of ashes. The insects seem to be mainly in the sorrel roots, and on warm days are quite lively. Mr. Davenport's discovery will not reassure the farmers, who were hoping the pest would not reappear this year.

Washington.

Troop A. N. G. W., will present "After 'at the Spragus opera-house Frilay night.

Professor Otto Kross, a prominent Seattle m an, died of consumption in that city Monday.

Lieutenant George H. Fortson has been elected captain of company B, at Seattle, to succeed Captain L. S. Booth, resigned. Everett has taken a fit of spite against ientile, and will show it by joining Ta-oma in calling Mt. Rainier Mt. Tacoma. There are three candidates for appoint-nent as surveyor of Pierce county to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shepherd.

Snohomish and Marshland debaters have held a joint discussion of the time-worn theme about labor-saving machinery be-ing a detriment to mankind.

While celebrating the county-seat vio ory at Snohomish, Alman Buck received painful wound in the hip, from the ring of the anvil used in lieu of a cannot

The Sprague Rod & Gun Club was orcanized Tuesday night with a membership of 20. The following officers were chosen: President, J. W. Merritt; secretary, C. F. Bassett; treasurer, H. W. Boone.

The Famous clothing-house, at Seattle, was entered by a burglar Monday night, and, although he was detected in the very act of rifling the money-box in the office, and was pursued and fired on by officers, he succeeded in making good his scape. The burglar secured \$11 20.

INTERROGATION POINTS.

PORTLAND Feb 20 -(To the Editor)-Dr. Grant is reported to have remarked to your reporter at the ministerial meeting,

eld on Monday last, as follows: Why should the press go nosing around trying to small out something sensational? Anything that is foul; anything calculated to belitie, or to bring anything or anybody into disrepute, the press is sure to rake it up.

Thanks to The Oregonian for its alert-ress and enterprise in keeping the citizens of this city and state so well informed. upon everything of a news character from all quarters. But, aside from this there are one or two questions I would like to ask in connection with Dr. Grant's statement:

First, does The Oregonian go "nosing round to smell out something sensational o smell out? Aud, second, can it be postional sible that at a meeting of evangelical ministers, held in this city of Portland, anything of a "foul" nature could have

ties, extravagances, peculations and extortions of officialism in this city and county. The effect will be felt not only in Portland, but on the prosperity of New York, and the result will be exthe state. It will be the basis, moreover, of a political revolution; for these conditions cannot continue, and the peo ple will turn in any direction for relief. As stagnation shall deepen and distress shall increase, it will be found out how imperious is the demand for such reduction of the public burdens as will enable men to own property, pay taxes, make improvements and carry on business in Portland.

Even non-taxpayers presently will learn that they cannot stand it, because capital shrinks from investment in such conditions, labor can get no employment, and paralysis of industry ensues. Portland never has been confronted by a situation so grave. It should have had this relief at this time. But it appears that other turns of the screw will be necessary to enforce it. We shall get them.

The free kindergartens of the city, Instituted and kept up for the benefit of the children of the poor, are mediums of the most intelligent charity, and deserve its generous support. The fact legislature appoints a committee to inthat individual charities are the first item in the expense account that is these interests swarm about it, and the made to feel the stress of hard times one that brings the most influence to is exemplified in the failing-off of the subscriptions for the support of these tions favorable to its branch of the kindergartens. There are four of these business, and then all the others fight infant schools, situated in sections of the bill. This time the wheelowners the city where the children of the very and cannerymen of the upper river got poor are most numerous. Their work is of the strictly charitable order, and and the canners and fishermen of the its benefits are incalculable. To close one of them would be a calamity in its This leaves us just where we were beway, and yet the indications are that two fore, with regulations that the United will have to be closed, unless the subscription list can be at once increased. The good people of the city should intermaelves to the extent of pledging the relatively small monthly sum required to prevent a retrograde movement in this basic charity, which works tradictions and by decisions of the suthe combined miracle of cleanliness, politeness, morality, industry and happiness in its beneficiaries.

The Washington legislature, through committees appointed for that purpose, has found the eleemosynary and re-formatory institutions of the state eco-part. Each wants it done at the exnomically and humanely managed and worthy the confidence of the taxpayers. is the idea that salmon laws are made This is especially true of the school for defective youth in Vancouver, and the reform school at Chehalis. The latter the public good, and this idea seems alinstitution has in charge at the present time 150 boys and girls, who had, before their commitment, little or no home training, but who are moving toward gillnet man, canner or wheelowner honorable manhood and womanhood ing lines of discipline, instruction and his business. industry calculated to bring out the best

ern. Municipal reform is on trial in pected with general interest.

ANOTHER FIASCO.

The utter inability of the legislatur ount of government subsidies. Last to accomplish anything for the general year at this time the treasury had a surplus of over \$2,000,000, so that the welfare has again been shown by the defeat of the salmon bill. While that real loss, as compared with a year ago, measure was by no means perfect, it is between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The was a great improvement upon the estimated net deficit for the year is present insufficient, conflicting and imshout \$6,000,000. The cause of the defipotent law. The legislature began in cit is the decrease in customs receipts, a most unbusinesslike way by appointdue to smaller imports rather than uning two committees, one to investigate usual government expenditures. The

salmon industry and the other to the conservative government has been libconfer with a committee of the Washeral in its distribution of bonds for subington legislature on the subject of sidies and public works, and has loaded joint regulations. These committees the treasury pretty well with obligaarrived at somewhat different conclutions, which are and will be maturing sions, and by so doing discredited the for some time, but, had revenues kep up, the deficit would have been small work of both of them.

There are half a dozen conflicting in The disposition of the government terests that always struggle to protect eems to be to wait for something to themselves at the expense of each turn up. Premier Bowell does not like other whenever this subject is before to ask parliament to increase taxes, the legislature. There are gillnet fish- and is both to face the commons with no ermen, trapowners, cannerymen who plan for dealing with the situation, and

own traps and those who do not, wheelit is predicted, therefore, that the elecowners on the upper river, canners in tions will be ordered without another the same locality, and market men and session. This suits the liberals exactshippers of live salmon. Whenever the ly, as they will go into the campaign with the cry of extravagance and corvestigate the matter, representatives of ruption against their opponents, and the promise of reform on their own part, and probably will win

The result of the municipal election in Philadelphia is extremely significant The democrats took advantage of the municipal-reform contagion, to which they mainly attributed the election of what they wanted from the committee. Strong in New York and Schleren in lower river succeeded in killing the bill. Brooklyn, to run ex-Governor Pattison for mayor. Pattison has a larger pub lic record as a reformer than Strong or Schieren, but he was defeated by over States fish commissioner has officially 60,000 majority, the largest ever given reported will lead to the speedy extermination of the salmon, and will pre-vent, as they did last year, the operain the city. This throws new light on the election of Strong and Schieren, and suggests that, after all, they may have tion of hatcheries by the fish commission, and which are nullified by conbeen elected as republicans rather than as reformers. suspect that the height and depth and preme court.

The difficulty is that the various interests are purely selfish, and, while professing a desire to have the salmon

protected, are not willing to have it done if it inconveniences them or calls

The silver majority in the senate is pense of the others. Coupled with this smaller than it was five years ago. At that time there was no difficulty in putting any free-coinage measure through that body. When Windom was secretary of the treasury, a bill was ways to dominate committees and the drawn up at his suggestion for limited purchase of silver. It passed the house, but when it came to the senate a motion legislature itself, so that proper regulations cannot be had, because some was made to substitute a free-coinage raises the cry that it interferes with measure for it. This was carried by a

There is reason to

There is only one reason why the

Your correspondent, J. B. M., has rather the advantage of me in a matter of con-troversy, as he is evidently at home and able to consult hooks of reference and files

olitical revolution in Canada as well as in the United States. The revenues f newspapers, whereas I am compelled to are falling off, there is a deficit of over ely on my memory, and have not even a \$1,000,000 this year, and the public debt has increased \$12,000,000, mainly on ac-

Whitaker to assist me. Quite possibly I am in error in believing unte possibly i am in error in benefing the inte elections to bimetalism, but that speeches of Mr. Chaplin on that subject had any determining power at either I do not think. I read the weekly edition of the Times carefully during the time, and had both the Standard and Telegraph very few days, but I cannot say my memory recalls any speech, which made me think bimetalism was an important factor in the elections. To imagine the average agricultural voter of Lincolnshire of Forfar and Worcestershire 1 do not (now so much) weighing the merits or demerits of such an intricate subject as otalism is to credit him with an ability motalism is to creat him with all additional and intelligence I am afraid he does not possess. It must not be forgotten it is no longer the squire, the farmers or even the small tradesmen who control the majority of votes, but under the new register the franchise has been lowered to very near manhood sufframe.

innhood suffrage. I notice J. B. M. bases his assertion or a capie to a New York newspaper, not on quotations from an English paper, and I would point out, how very often the American correspondent fails to grasp the really salient points of any occurrence, and cables are cable to a New York newspaper, not on and cables some portion of a speech, lays stress upon some minor fact, wh is scarcely at all regarded by the English

Of course the same thing occurs with English correspondents in America. Doubt-less they cable to England a variety of

would regard us of no weight. An American correspondent in England would be especially liable to attribute an exaggerated importance to any pronounce-ment of English statesmen which seemed in favor of silver, whereas English people could read the same speech and be little tirred or affected by it.

Notwithstanding J. B. M.'s quotations from Mr. Balfour's speeches, I adhere to my opinion that at the present time bimetalism is an academical rather than a political question in England, and that it will remain so until thore is some reason-able chance of an universal national agreement being reached; secondly, that it is not a question that will form a real ground of party difference, or will be of ceneral interest to the vast mass of the

Beneral interest to the vant mass of the English electorate. Just now some leading men on the con-servative side and the conservative party generally, may be more willing than the radicals to send British representatives to strength of the republican reaction has not yet been measured. Manifestations of it continue to crop out in unsuspected pinces. The idea that New York really a monetary conference; but a conservative will not give his vote to a radical of what-ever shade becauze he happens to be a bimetalist, or a radical vote for a conseris a republican city is almost incredible.

vative candidate because he is the re-verse. It is quite different, of course, in the United States, where the silver ques-

tion is the question of the day, to the ex-clusion of almost everything else. The people in England to whom the pros and cons of bimetalism are interestng are the representatives of the great mercantile and banking houses, concerned in foreign and Eastern trade, and measure for it. This was carried by a secondly (a numerous class, I admit), vote of 43 to 24-nearly two to one, those connected with the Indian military There is no such silver majority in the and civil staff, and those deriving their

ent of the state unive to comprehend this, and, instead of econ miging, has actually added to its expenby creating one or two unnecessary fessorships. Still, there may be meth this. With \$30,000 from the state, and \$1 000 to \$15,000 annual interest on the lan and endowment fund. It requires some in genuity to spend all this money. And, of course, it would never do to have a dol-lar of surplus at the end of the year.

Let members of the legislature who are riends of economy be watchful still. Not ihould they be hoodwinked by the ex-sected, but misleading cry of fostering pected, but misleading cry of fosterin the educational interests of the state. Th eneral appropriation bill should be card fully scanned, and every item cut down to the lowest possible limit. The uni-versity at Engene shculd not have more than \$10,000 at the outside. The agricultural college teceives \$15,000 per annum from the general government, and has no need of special state aid. Smother for all time those "certificate factories," -called normal schools, by withholdin all appropriations, and let those who would teach, win their way on merit alone. TAXPAYER.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

health at Brantwood Coniston, in the lake

Rev. Dr. T. T. Stone, of Boston, Mass the oldest living graduate of Bowdoin colege, celebrated his 94th birthday recently Mme. Hissa Ohyama, wife of the Japan se minister at Vienna, has joined the toman Catholic church, with her hus-

address before the Alumni Association of the Chicago Northwestern university, on samencement day.

vraised at only \$804 50. It is evident that the poet went on the principle that it is ugh for a man to write books with collecting them.

is the work of James Paxton Voorhees

W. W. Fuller, of Durham, N. C., is to re ceive a salary of \$50,000 a year as chief at-torney of the American Tobacco Company, of New York. He is a son of Judge T. C. Fuller, of the United States court of private land claims.

The chain long worn by the Count vor Moltke, as knight of the Black Eagle, the highest Prussian order, is to be given to Count Waldersee-a great honor for him. The count's wife, before marriage, was Miss Lee, of New York.

Professor Charles W. Walcott, director of the United States geological survey, has had conferred upon him the Bigsby medal by the Geological Society of London, in recognition of important services rendered by him to geology and paleontology.

Galusha A. Grow, for all his three scor years and ten, is one of the sturdlest and most vigorous men in the house. He is more regular in his attendance than almost any member except Reed, and he is as much in evidence as any of those who are no more than half his age.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, cel brated his 58th birthday recently in San Antonio, Texas. On the same day his mother, Mrs. Betsey Holton Moody, celethem is they not only want an improvefarm weil stocked given to them, but also require the owner to pay the hired help brated her 90th birthday in the house which she brought up her children, and in I for them.

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Yaquina harbor was not worthy of greater improvements, if the project, in his opin-ion, was for the benefit of the harbor, when we consider that the opening in Oregon of this practically new harbor has saved to the people of the Willam-ette valley in reduction of freight alone within the past five years over five times the amer of events over five times Interrupted .- "Who called?" "The do eil."-Pall Mall Budget.

"Git any valentines?" asked Tommy 'No! Didn't git nothin' at our house 'cept haby," sniffed Johnny. "Girl, too!" he amcunt expended by the general gov rament in its improvement, to say noth-

erament in its improvement, to say noth-ing about the advance of the price of produce, which will amount to at least \$2 per ton on all grain raised in localities accessible by rail or water to this port. In view of these facts, connected with the very bright prospects of an early exten-tion to a fragment insurantly exten-"Anything new or fresh here today?" anked the reporter. "Yes," said the of-ficial addressed; "that paint you're lean-ing against."-Philadelphia Record.

A-How do you know that Maler has some in for a fortune? B-Why, for-nerly people always said he was crazy; nerly people slways said he was crazy; ow they say he's original.-Lustige Blactsion to an Eastern transcontinental con-nection, with branch lines extending to Eugene, Salem and Portland, the holders of Yaquina hay property have no good reason to feel jealous of Portland or any

She did not mind the wintry blast, Nor stinging, bitter cold; For poetry and cook books, too, For long years abe had sold. -New York Morning Journal.

Lillie-Why did you speak to that hor-rid fellow in the car? Weren't you afraid it would affect your standing? Millie-PORTLAND, Feb. 20 .- To the Editor.)-My answer to "Single Standard" is this: If a reservoir is supplying a demand it must have a contributing source of sup-ply. If a bank has a regular line of de-Not a bit. He never offered a girl a seat n his life .- The Sketch.

"I don't see why Ethel has so many adpositors every day, it can keep up an average deposit, or, as we call it, an average reserve. So with the United States treasury. If duties be made paymirers," she remarked. "She neither sings plays, paints, nor speaks French." "H'm'm." he replied. reflectively: "may-be that's why."-Washington Star.

states treasury, its treasury becomes the great receptacle of gold. Importers and bankers will deposit their gold and take from the treasury gold certificates of de-posit for the same. These certificates are used to pay duties. Thus the treasury The reporter wrote "She is au fait," But the printer made it "all feet," And the writer's best girl, so they a

Don't speak to the scribe when they meet.-New York Morning Journal.

Bear (in trap)-Wow! ow! ow! Free are used to per at depository for gold in-stead of the banks. This known deposit of a large amount of gold in the treasear-Roaring won't get you out of the rup. First Bear-It's not the trap I'm roaring at. That brute away up there congratulated me on having "quite a snap" here and I can't get at him.-Formerly, when daties were paid in gold and pledged to the payment of interest on the public debt, one had no distrust. This is one of the remedies necessary; not, the only one. H. W. CORBETT. Indian

Miss Manchester-Mamma, I was awful-ly afraid papa would forbid me to marry Sam when he found out that he played poker. Mrs. Manchester-Well, your paps, made a good many inquiries about Sam and found that he nearly always wins.-It is amusing to note the difficulties into Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

which our representatives are getting A militia regiment in the north of Ire-and usually drilled in a level field close to the side of a river. One day the drill themselves, and their efforts to crawl ou of the slough of their inaulty, by char acterizing everything regarding their do-ings as inischoods. It is easily to be to the side of a river. One day the drift sergeant, who was given to blustering, and was by no means choice in his re-marks to the men, met a young recruit coming late to drill. "You're late again," roared the sergeant. "Go down to the river and fall in!" "Oh, no," said the recruit; "I wish you to understand that I did not enlist in the Coldstream Guards." ings as incleans the promise a clerk-proven that Jeffrey did promise a clerk-ship to a lady of this county, and that he did not appoint her, but instead she rothe Multromah delegation, a place which in the nature of things she has as much

This Ought to Sell Lots.

Astorian. W. W. Wishon and James Cummings, of Euits, Mont., who were in Astoria some time ago and secured a number of lots which they placed on sale in their city, advertise Astoria as the New York of the Pacific coast, with an additional statement that the Northern Pacific railroad is headed for this city. They also state that the 200 vessels which annually load in Portland will hereafter (as soon as the Bonner and Hammond rallroad is fin-

ished) load their cargoes at this port.

chance of getting as we have of meeting some of our brother editors in the here-nfter. The committeee on education has three lady clerks, and if the Hon. John A. didn't have the naming of one of them he isn't nearly as "foxy" as we thought him.

other seaport in Oregon. Ruskin is reported to be in excellent

band's consent.

Governor McKinley will make the annual

Oliver Wendell Holmes' library is

The bust of Richard Malcomb Johnson, of Kentucky, at one time vice-president, has been placed in the senate chamber. It on of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana.