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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Peb. 2L - S P. M. - Maximum temperature, 50; minimum remperature, 46; height of river at 11 A. M., 2.0; change in the past 24 hours, 6.2; precipitation today, 20; pre cipitation from September 1, 1894 (wet season) to dure. 20; 52. to date, 20.18; average, 32.86; deficiency, 12.68; ther hours of sumshine Wednesday, 2:40; por eible number, 10:42.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS. From the slight but general rise of the buttometer ever Washington and Oregon, it is in from the time to the storm area, which was centrathis morning off the northwest count of Washington, has receded from the coast, and probe bly moved northward. General though light rains occurred today throughout Oregon and Washington, with slight changes in tempera e. The conditions tonight point to continued wery and threatening weather in Oregon and

WEATHER FOREGASTS.

Porecasts made at Portland for the 24 hour noting at midnight February 22: For Oregon-Light rain in the northwester ortion, and fair elsewhere; stationary tempera

with southerly winds. For Washington Showery weather and neari-tationary temperature, with southerly winds. For Idaho-Fair weather and slightly cooler

rith westerly winds,
if Por Portland and vicinity-Showers weath
with souther stalianary temperature, with southerly S. M. BLANDFÖRD, Acting Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

THE RESULT, GROSS.

In the local news columns of The Oregonian yesterday there was an article on manufacture of furniture, in which it was stated that "there are plenty of men, good mechanics, too, anxious to get work at \$1 a day." They can't get it, but perhaps they find compensation or consolation in the fact that official salaries, fees and taxes are still to be as high as ever. Official prosperity is one of the clearest signs of the

There will be little for labor in Portland or Oregon till official extravagance shall be cut off and taxes reduced, so that men can afford to invest money, improve property and do business. So long as taxation in Portland is so merciless, men willing to work for \$1 a day, yet finding no work, will be numerous. Capital already exposed to confiscation cannot help itself, but new capital can help itself, and it is doing it. And that is why there is nothing for labor at Portland.

In comparison with the seriousness of this situation, the election of United States senator is a trifling matter. The money question is a question for the whole United States. Our part in it is very small. It is a national question, and the United States will take care of it. But this great question of local omy and administrative reform we must deal with and solve for ourselves, Our vital interests are involved in it. The prodigality that prevails in our public affairs oppresses the state, and especially the city of Portland. There can be no resumption of prosperity till the necessary reforms be instituted in these affairs. In the best times the taxes were felt to be burdensome. In these times of general distress they crush everything. There is no wonder that we find "plenty of men, good mechanics, too," who go begging in vain for employment at \$1 a day. The money that should go to pay them is absorbed by rapacious officialism, and men who would invest money if they were not threatened with confiscation withhold it and sit down and wait, or

Oregon cannot invite and will not get capital in these conditions. Of all the legislatures ever assembled in Oregon. this one has proved most recreant to its duty. It not only refuses to put mny check upon the abuses, excesses and extertions of officialism, but prepents an appropriation bill that has in it as many jobs of every kind as that of the last legislature, whose work during two years has been the object of universal reprobation. It must be given up that the republican party cannot elect a legislature that will enforce the necessary reforms. The effort has been repeatedly made and fully tried; and who can wonder if the people next year shall employ other instruments and try other means?

All the jobs of all individuals and all localities have been worked up and bunched together in one tontine of proffigacy, to control the election of senator or to defeat the result intended by the people when they cast their votes last June. It makes a record for the present legislature even worse than that of the last. The sins of the last legis lature were largely sins of carelessness Those of the present are not the consequences of accident or oversight, but the fruits of shameless traffic and trade. Everybody's scheme or job, each man's particular greed, the rapacity of officlais, the demands of locality for appropriations, have been let in on the ground floor of "Anything to beat Dolph"; and even benevolence, plety and charity have sneaked in, under the same cover, with demands on the treasury, which they had not expected to make till they saw this opportunity. This is a new lesson in tontines and syndicates, even for a modern legislature. The net result-but there is no net result. It is all gross.

It is necessary to revive the sentiments and impulses of thirty years ago to realize how important and representative a figure Frederick Douglass

the visible and palpable incarnation to for freedom. With achievement of that great figure in the history of a strenu-

LESSONS IN PATRIOTISM.

It is plainly to be seen that a re vival of Americanism in the better ense of the word is making itself felt. It is not the boastful Americanism Dickens so ridiculed in his "American Notes" and "Barnaby Rudge," though buncombe" has not entirely disappeared from our street corners, stumps and legislative halls; nor is it the spirit of "knownothingism" that swept over the country before the war, though that still lingers and exerts its influence in some of the numerous patriotic or ders; but it is an outgrowth of a realzation that we, as a people, are driftng away from our anchorage to the principles upon which the nation was ounded, and that it is time an exertion was made to get back to it.

There have crept into our national life and thought practices and ideas that are mischievous in the extreme, and most of them have come to us from abroad. Thousands of citizens have but a faint conception of the ideas of personal independence and self-reli-ance, combined with the surrender of individual preferences or desires for the general good, that lie at the base of a true republic, and this ignorance has for a third of a century been a powerful influence in dulling the pereptions of the rising generation Within the past decade respect for law and order, for the rights of property and the rights of the individual, has alarmingly diminished, and political corruption has increased. While mobs have American leaders and corrupt politicians American names, it is none the less true that they are both largely the outgrowth of excessive immigration and a too rapid infiltration of ideas and customs foreign to our American

The necessity of combatting this

osening tendency, and of instilling a love of country into the hearts of the rising generation, and of giving the outh of America a correct understanding of the principles our government rests upon, has been brought home forcibly to thousands of patriotic citizens. This is why such old societies as that of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, of Colonial Wars, of the War of 1812, the Agtec Club, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the affiliating women's so-cleties of these orders, and other patriotic associations, are arousing themselves from their lethargy and are beoming less and less societies of ances tor worship, self-laudation and social enjoyment, and more and more a positive and aggressive force for the propagation of patriotism and true Ameri-They are doing this through the press, the school, the platform, and by the celebration of days commemorating patriotic deeds and men. This is why newer patriotic orders are constantly springing up, some of them in their excess of zeal adopting unwise methods, but all of them having for their object the return of America American principles. This is what is neant by the annually increased attention paid to the celebration of the birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, the raising of flags over the public schools of the country, the delivery of patriotic addresses to the children on such occasions, and the adoption of patriotic exercises in the schools. These are times when the lessons of patriotism, of honesty, of manly independence, of political integrity, of respect for law, of regard for individual rights and of sacrifice for the public weal should be taught daily by true American, to the end that the disorganizing tendencies of the times may seked and the nation b again to its safe anchorage.

Reasonable workmen, who ask for ncrease of wages upon losing business generally are completely disarmed by candid dealing on part of their em-This was illustrated lately by the method adopted by the Southern Railway Company to avert a threatened strike. The company made a full exhibit of its business in reply to a demand for the restoration of the scale of wages in effect before the reduction upon the Richmond & Danville and East Tennessee, Virgina & Georgia lines in 1893. It presents a schedule, to take effect on the 1st of May, unless the men shall assent to it sooner, and it accompanies this with complete statement intended to explain and justify the company's failure to comply with the demand.

This policy is different from that of the Pullman company, which simply invited its employes to inspect books and accounts they could not under stand. The company makes its state ment simple and intelligible, and addresses it not only to the engineers. firemen, conductors and trainmen in its employment, but to the joint committee of their several organizations. After stating the reductions made upon ontrol, it gives a table showing the decrease in gross and net earnings restored. It shows the general decrease in raliway earnings in the South, and points out that those on the system of the Southern Railway Company are below the general level. This stop unless economies are made in cost

of conducting it. The causes of shrinkage of business are so closely allied to those in all parts of the country that the statement has value and instruction everybeen a considerable reduction in the prices of the chief staple products of the South during the period of depression in the last two years, and this has compelled a reduction in the rates of transportation, in order to retain business and so far as possible to encour age industry and trade in that section This is no more true of the cotton-grow ing sections of the South than of the wheat-growing regions of the West. Low prices compel low railroad rates, and scape from the necessity which urges the company to reduce wages and terests of the country. Such a condi-

shall improve. Other reasons given for the reduction rill apply to Northern railroads soon, if they do not apply now. The state-ment shows the losses that capital has suffered in the reorganization of the Southern system, and the expenses that adage, "Every man to his trade."

There has been shrinkage of \$49,000,000 which no income is now derived, and for which he labored, his personal im- none is expected until a marked importance declined, but he remains a provement in business shall take place. Precisely this same shrinkage is going on now among the railroad systems of wiped out in passage of various companies through hands of receivers, and their reorganization on a vastly reduced scale. It will be impossible any where to keep up wage schedules when all other items of operating expense have to be cut down.

Pains is taken to make this clear in the statement of the Southern Rallway Company to its employes. There has been a general reduction of salaries, and such administrative expenses as could be advantageously curtailed, and much has been done to improve the properties and enhance their earning capacity in better times. sult in increased business and in increased benefits for those engaged in train service." Not only are complete schedules of wages and rules of servce presented with this statement, but tables are given showing the average hours of work per day and days per nonth, and the average dally and monthly wages in each branch of the service under these schedules and rules. The whole condition of the business is laid before the workmen, and they are simply asked to join with officers and stockholders in making the sacrifices necessary to keep the business going. It seems almost a matter of course that they should assent,

URBAN AND RURAL HOMES.

The latest bulletin from the census ureau deals with the statistics of farms, homes and mortgages, and is extremely instructive, overthrowing the theory upon which populism gained such a firm hold in the agricultural states of the Mississippi valley. Until the census came in with its cold and unquestioned figures, the assertions of the populist that farms were mortgaged beyond their value, and that the farming class in particular was under the heel of the money-lender, were accepted by thousands who now know better. The census shows that urban homes are mortgaged in greater numbers and for a larger sum in proportion to their number and value than farms. Class ng all together, there are 12,690,152 families or homes in the United States. Of these, 53 per cent rent, and 48 per ent live on their own property. those who live on farms, only 34 per cent hire, and 66 per cent own; while of those who live on lots, 63 per cent hire, and but 37 per cent own. This shows the farming class to be far better off than the mechanic, clerk, etc., in the matter of owning a home. On the owned farms there are liens to the amount of \$1,085,995,960, which repreents 35.55 per cent of the assessed value of the farms incumbered, or a lebt of \$1224 on each of the incumbered farms valued at \$3444. Only 28 per cent of the owned farms are thus incum Roughly speaking, less than one-third of the owned farms are mortgaged, and each at but one-third its assessed value, or, in other words, farm mortgages are but one-ninth the as essed value of farms.

Statistics of town and city home owned are not so favorable, since but little more than half as large a per cent own their own homes. Of these, a little less than one-third are incumbered, and the assessed value is but 21/2 times the lien, or a debt of \$1293 on a valuation of \$3250. The total urban incumbrance is \$1.046.953.603. This neans that the assessed value of town homes is about 71/2 times the total incumbrance upon them. The purport of these figures is that, both in respect to the proportion who own their own homes and the ratio of mortgage to they are during the present period of stagnation, in being able to gain at east a living on the land they occupy, as compared with the owner of a city home which is entirely non-productive. does not require statistics to make it

plain. The error so general and popular, that the farmer is especially the victim of mortgages, and occupies a peculiarly unfortunate economical position. clearly revealed by these carefully compiled statistics. There are sections where the farmers are extremely unfortunate and in a distressed condition. but for every agricultural family thus situated, three urban families in a worse plight might be found. What is needed is less self-pity and broader views, coupled with a determination to improve the conditions of life through a strict adherence, personally and po litically, to the fundamental doctrines that something can not be made nothing, and a builfrog can not be transformed into a bird by changing its name.

The senate judiciary committee of the New York assembly has reported favorably upon the whipping-post bill, instigated by Elbridge Gerry, of the Humane Society, amended so that corthe lines which have come under its poral punishment may be administered as prescribed on persons assaulting a female or child of either sex under 16 since 1891, when the schedule was adopted which the men wish to have ers, whom Gerry was especially anxious to reach with their favorite mode of punishment, from the provisions of the bill. This may perhaps be well, since it has been often demonstrated that wives who submit to be whipped are makes clear that the business must of the "beaten spaniel" type of women, and will not avail themselves of any form of protection which threatens penalty to their brutal masters. As long as it is impossible to impose a simple penalty for assault and battery upon such a man, because of the refusal of where. It is set out that there has the victim of his brutality to testify against him, it is certainly idle to provide a severe and disgraceful penalty for this offense, which must be proven, in a large majority of cases, by the testimony of the beaten wife.

"What can you expect of the financial uestion," asks J. S. Clarkson, "with a gold president, a silver senate and s greenback house?" What, indeed, but that it should become a muddle of contradictory opinions, a pitiful example ow rates mean low wages. There is no of governmental experiment and a menace to the business and industrial inmaintain the reduced scale till business | tion could only grow out of the practical exemplification of the idea that every man in the republic is a master of finance and entitled to express his "views" at the ballot-box. What this country needs is a return to the wholesome principle embodied in the homely sentative a figure Frederick Douglass Southern system, and the expenses that adage, "Every man to his trade." The school and at the school of mines. Young isolated condition, deprived of even the really is in American history. He was have been incurred in rehabilitating it. universal "dabbling in politics" that Carnot served in the army, and went to comforts of life, contending with many

culminated in the "change" ordered in the visible and parpable incarnation to the American people of the evils of in the invested capital, and \$12,000,000 November, 1882, brought about the slavery and the struggle of his race of new money has been put in, from financial status of the government indicated, and intelligent people had no reason to expect anything different. It was only the shallow and the unthinking, wild for the time being with politi cal self-concelt, who expected to evolve the North. Enormous values will be a sound financial policy from the incongruous elements thrown together by their votes.

> Bancroft's bill, designating insanity ground for divorce, has dropped quietly into the grave dug for it by legislative decency. Common manil-ness acted the part of sexton, burying the disloyal, indecent proposition out of sight under an avalanche of votes. The present legislature has no laurels to spare, and, while otherwise it might be regarded as an insult to men, who, whatever they may be as politicians are observant of the ordinary social and domestic virtues, to commend them hoped that the improvement "will reg for voting down this monster conception of marital disloyalty, it may be said without offense, under the circ stances, that the prompt defeat of this bill reflected credit upon the legislative hody.

The question upon which Lord Rose bery's lease of power trembled for a moment is whether India shall be ruined by reduction of import duties to save English manufactures from the ruin threatened by disturbance of Indian currency, due to decline of silver. English bimetalists think both could be saved by an international agreement to resume universal use of silver as money

The silver men will fight the amendment giving authority to issue certificates of indebtedness to meet a trees ury deficiency, even to the length of de feating the appropriation bill. They are unwilling to put it in power of any administration to save the treasury from bankruptcy and the national credit from ruin

What profiteth it a state to elect republican legislature, when that legislature, after its election, turns popu list? It would have been better to elect an avowed populist legislature in the first place. Then it could have been held under some restraint by criticism and opposition.

Many men, good mechanics, too, ar nunting work in Portland at \$1 a day, and don't get it; but the district attorney's office still yields \$15,000 a year, and it is worth \$6000 a year to be a justice of the peace in Portland. And the legislature refuses any reduction.

The movement to elect Governor Lord the senate has been coming out of the dark gradually for some days. A Salem paper pulls what is left of the off this morning. Perhaps the mask speaker of the house will explain his vote again today.

Silver Dollar Bland says the silver party will run a candidate for the presidency next year on the straight issue f free coinage. No doubt of it. And all those persons who profess to be republicans, yet are free-silver men, will be smoked out.

All the jobs of the appropriation bill of two years ago are in the present bill, and some of them are larger. It is a sorry outcome of the profuse republican promises of reform, and will give a great deal of trouble about fifteen months hence.

At Salem all the lobs have been pooled to hold the gang together that has obstructed and prevented the election of senator. The results of the work appear in the appropriation bill.

Of course Li Hung Chang will go to Japan. The Chinese emperor would go value, the farmers are better off than himself, if it were demanded of him. calm contemplation of cold types enables the mass of workers in other fields of China can afford to hold no humiliindustry. How much better situated tion too dear a price to pay for peace.

The new bonds bring 11814 in New

York, 14 per cent more than the syndicate paid the government for them. This is usury with a vengeance, The legislature has the constitutional

nerit of brevity. It will come to an end Saturday at midnight, senator or no senator.

There is some money yet in London

money is somewhat scarce in Portland. PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Representative Stone, of Kentucky ears an enormous cream-colored that is the envy of the house and makes him the cynosure of all eyes. It is apparently patterned after the familiar gray surtout worn by Santa Claus on his annual Christmas rounds.

At the annual dinner of the Middlese Club, of Boston, on Lincoln's birthday, Harold M. Sewall, late democratic consulto Samoa, but now reformed, made a ten strike when he proposed as the nucleus for an administration for 1896, which

upon the count-not a very American ceeding-is not so authoritatively discussed as to lead to any trustworthy in-ference as to the amount involved. A rumor that he has "consented to accept" \$2,000,000 may be taken for what it is

Though a genial and jovial man, Canrobert had a book full of grewsome sug-gestions into which he frequently looked for consolation. It was the Prussian army list, published at the beginning of nk. On the margin was written norts" (my dead). They lost their lives at Gravelotte, where Canrobert made a desperate stand. The great marshal was a sleek and fat man, whose portly figure gave evidence of good living.

David Conkling, uged 52 years, died in ouisiana, Mo., recently. He was a first ousin of the late Hon. Rescoe Conkling, f New York, and was born near --- aries-own, Jefferson county, Va., February 15, 802. In 1839 he made Carthage, Ill., his ome, until 1851, when he came to oulsiana, Mo. While at Carthage Mr. came to ling was one of the organizers of "Wolf Hunters," a sort of military organization, whose object was not the extermination of the animal whose name it bore, but "wolf" of another description,

better known as Mormon. The fourth generation of the Carnot amily, of France, has entered public life n the person of M. Ernest Carnot, second son of the late president. He is 28 years of age. He has already shown the solid qualities for which three generations of his family have been remarkable. He He next. passed brilliant examinations at the law

sion. He has traveled all over the work and was in Rio Janeiro during the bor bardment. He represents in the chamber of deputies the district of Nolay, where is grandfather was born.

The Medical Record says that Charco used to prescribe certain chapters of Zola as the surest emetic known to him; other works of the same master and his disciples were, in his opinion, valuable as narcotics. He used to say the best shop for narcotics was at Medam, where the author of "Nana" lives; there an infal-'drowsy syrup" could always be got or 2.50 francs

A woman who knew the late Christina Rossettl well says that although the poetras lived all her life in London, she knew very little about the city. Her home was in Torrington square, in the Bloomstry district, and only a stone's throw from the bustling Tottenham Court road. Miss Rossetti devoted herself assiduously to her mother and the latter's two sis-ters during much of her life, and seldom went out. She was more cloistered than many a nun. When a visitor told her that she lived in Ealing, Miss Rossettl an-swered: "Ealing? Is it Hammersmith She once remarked: "I am no ure that I have one drop of Irish blood in my veins, but if I have it is a very warm one."

STRAIT'S QUERY ANSWERED. Washington Might Say What the Voters Said in November.

New York Tribune. The gentleman from South Carolina has ropounded a problem. It is a quest out may well give us pause. It calls to take stock of ourselves, and to make use of the classic phrase of the gentleman's fellow-member from the st South, find out "where we are at." Strait, democrat from South Carolina-Mr. Thomas J. Strait, perhaps Thomas Jefferson Strait-is exercised over our na-tional democracy. And who can blame him? He is a member of the present house of representatives, and one of the najority party. That is reason enough for the shame and sorrow of any man. The tradition of the fathers is strong upon m. Andrew Jackson had the honor of being born in his county, and he is per-fectly convinced that he represents the principles of "Old Hickory," and also of George Washington. The slight differ-ences in the political creeds of these two stalesmen might cause embarrassment t some persons, but it never does to thorough-going democratic orator, who on all occasions Achilles and Hector Caesar and Pompey, Jefferson and Burr-early flower of New York democracy—Calhoun and Jackson or Cleveland and Hill. Mr. Strait is a true democrat, and is the indiscriminate heir to the greatness of all the ages. So he stood up in the house during the proceedings on the Springer currency bill and gave impres-sive warning to an obstreperous people: "What would Washington say today if he could come down and look upon thi house? Oh, tears bigger than mountains would flow from his eyes, and he would almost die from the pangs that would ierce his heart!" The testimony of Jackson, "who was born in my county." is also invoked, and we learn that "he would say, "Get out of here!" and he would throw out about half of the mem ers of this house and lay the lash up Just where Mr. Thomas J. Strat gets

his somewhat Crowellian notions of the function of the president of the United States does not appear. "Old Hickory" is reported to have been imperious and flery in temper, but there is no record of his having driven congress from its chambers. The picture of his riding down Pennsylvania avenue and telling the corgressmen to 'get out of here' could hardly have failed to find a place in a historical gallery beside the pictures of those other famous foreible parliamentary dissolutions of Napoleon and the Protector of the event had really taken place. Mr Strait seems to be a little mixed. was an order for something like h the house to "get out of here" a little time ago. But the order came not from Andrew Jackson, but from the peo-ple of the United States, and was quite emphatically expressed in the election of last November, Mr. Strait must have heard about a number of his democratic gues being told "to get out."
what are the things that would ake the mountain-weeping Washington

imost die from the pangs that would pierce his heart? It is not right that things should happen thus to grieve the Father of his Country, As nearly e to judge of the impassioned el of the gentleman from South Carolina, Washington's gray bairs are to be brought own in sorrow with a mountain range of tears, each tear as large as a mountain ecause some conservative people in this ountry wish the United States to pay its lebts in good, honest money, and becau some congressman of both parties were willing to pass a bill which, however, mperfect, was an attempt to maintain the credit of the government in the eye of the world. Mr. Strait thinks that Ne York wishes to "dictate to the people with her sordid gold," and he wants to know "whether man is greater than gold." Judging from the efforts of some of Mr. Strait's friends to get gold by depreciat ng the currency and paying their debts in ess valuable money, we should say that nan was not in all quarters thought beter than gold. Manhood and the duty of oaying debts with honest dollars, at any rate, weigh lighter than gold. But Mr. Strait wonders what Washing-

on would say. It may be possible to udge this from what he did. When he became president he appointed Alexander Hamilton secretary of the treasury and supported that statesman's measures These provided that a bankrupt govern These provided that a bankrapt govern-ment should pay its heavy war debt in full, notwithstanding the fact that it was held in great part by speculators who had purchased at a discount from the poor people, who had been compelled to take would furnish a vigorous foreign policy—
Thomas B. Reed for president, Henry
Cabot Lodge for secretary of state, and
Charles A. Boutelle for secretary of the The Count of Castellane and Miss Anna Gould will be married March 4 in the house of the late Jay Gould, on Fifth avenue. The Rev. Dr. Paxton will officiate. The matter of marriage serilement George Washington approved. Now a president is in office whose secretary makes guess after guess at solving the currency problem, whose congress found a prosperous country growing richer under the protective policy begun by Hamilton, and at once began legislation of "perfidy and dishonor" which has brought panic and disaster and left the country fronted with the most serious financial problems. This is a very different policy from that of Alexander Hamilton, It gives good reason to wonder What would Washington say?"

AN ALASKA MAIL ROUTE. Uncle Sam Asked to Establish One of the Yukon.

Petitions are being circulated in Alaska sking the government to establish nail route from the coast over the usua ine to the mining camps of the Yuko country. It is proposed to ask the busi-ness men of the Pacific coast to indorse

the petition, which is as follows:

"To the Honorable the Postmaster-General, Washington City-Sir: We, the business men of Scattle, Wash, respectfully represent that there are at presenseveral hundred men in the interior of Alaska, engaged in gold placer mining, mainly scattered along the Yukon river and its tributaries.

"Most of them have gone there during the past year, and the last opportunity afforded them of getting mail from the outside world was the lat of last September, and then only after traveling a distance of several hundred miles, via Behring sea. The first opportunity for re-ceiving mail will be about the 1st of July

"We respectfully submit that, in their

months of a dreary arctic winter, cut of from every communication with loved ones at home, the general government should extend every reasonable opportu-nity for conveying mail to them as often

waiting for the season to open suffic to enable them to make the journey into the interior, and every indication points to a much larger emigration as the scason advances.

"We therefore respectfully petition that a monthly mail, for at least six m the year, be at once established from meau of Chilkat, Alaska, to Forty-Mil creek, on the Yukon river, said mail to be carried over the usual and most prac-fical route between the two points named above. And we will ever pray, etc."

SILVER IN ENGLAND.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21 .- (To the Editor.) ur cousin of England, Mr. C. S., thinks that the evidence that the bimetalists hav won in the late elections is not satisfac ory because founded "on cablegrams American newspapers, not on quotation from an English newspaper." Well, so he may be better informed on this question—I do not doubt he is accomplished on many others—I will quote from an English paper. In the London Saturday Review of February 2, is a letter from W. H. Grenfell, one of the members of the executive council of the Bimetallic League of England, the opening paragraph of which

"The late by-elections have been re narkable for two things, for govern defeats and for bimetallic successes. Since the election of South Hackney, when Mr. Pleether Moulton's return to the house of commons added another opponent to the theory of gold monometalism, success has followed success in the bimetallic cause Birkenhead has returned a vice-president of the Bimetallic League; Forfar has returned a strong bimetalist, and the su cessful candidates both at Brigg and Eyesham gave satisfactory answers to the questions which were put to them on the currency question. If the example set at the by-elections is followed at the ger eral election, the next house of common will be monotonously bimetallic." Is on English cousin satisfied?

Furthermore, C. S. admits that the "Lor don Times inclines to the dual standard." Some time ago it did not. It was stolldly for gold monometalism; but there is not a better weathercock than the Times to show which way the wind is blowing. This is a notorious fact. It is read by every banker and aristocrat in England. The Chronicle, Standard, Telegraph, and all of that class, are of comparatively little mo-ment. The Times is read everywhere, al-though its circulation is less than some of the papers I have named. You can carcely go into the reading-room of any hotel on the continent of Europe without finding a file of the "Thunderer of Printing-House Square." The other Englis The other English papers are never, or, scarcely ever, seen

I take the opportunity to write this let-ter, not only for our gold-monometallic friend, C. S., but for the enlightenment of the silver-monometalists who have been lustily crying out, "England will never-never adopt bimetalism." I think she will. The signs point to it. If Germany, which was the first to unwisely demonetize silver in 1872, and started the dreadful fall i prices, now demands rehabilitation of sil-ver as money of ultimate redemption, why should not England? The elections to parliament indicate she will, and that sp

SOCIETIES AND THE CHURCH.

In his letter to his diocese promulgat ing the papal edict against certain secret societies, Bishop Junger, of Nesqually Washington, says:

"Are these condemned societies so or stituted as to come under the ban of the church? We know that they refuse to make known their secrets to the proper ecclesiastical authority. The church by er very nature cannot allow her me bers to join any organization with the aims and object of which she is unac quainted. Persons who are not Catholic fail to understand the full import of this bligation. It is directly opposed to the teachings of Protestantism. The majority of the members of these societies ar Protestant. The predominating sentiment in them is Protestantism. The church cannot approve or sanction anything that has the character of Protestantism about it, though she loves and yearns for the soul of the individual Protestant, There seems to be no reason why these societies, constituted as they are, should make known their secrets to an authority, the ecclesinatical character of which they do not recognize as having any control over them. It borders on folly to expect it."

TURN THE RASCAL OUT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21 .- (To the Editor.)-It may be a surprise to many administration democrats, as well as to others in this city, to learn that one of the federal officials here is a ranting greenback and free-silver populist, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that he is frequently preaching his fanatic ideas, to the annoyance of many on the Union-avenue electric cars when or his way to or from his office.

The person referred to is E. C. Russell, United States appraiser at this port, and sometimes called "Judge" Russell. But it is a question in the minds of many if he ever earned that honorable title. However, it certainly seems strange to those who have been forced to listen to his rantings on the greenback fallacy how he was given his present position by President Cleveland, whom he dubs "the bankers' and goldbugs' protector." But it is possible that Mr. Russell was not a populist when he received his appointment as ap

It may be well to state that some of Mr Russell's remarks in reference to Senato J. N. Dolph have been malicious and un-called-for. The terms used by him were unworthy of a respectable democrat. I write this believing that Mr. Russe should be shown in his true light. Trust ing you will give it space in your well read Journal, I am yours truly, JOHN T. RUSH, 355 Sellwood street.

A Suggestion to Grant and Wallace

Eugene Guard. Fall Creek is becoming notorious fo ts many criminal cases. A few days since Thomas Warner was arrested at that place on a complaint charging him with slandering Baxter Young, who swore to the complaint. He was taken before the justice of the peace and held to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of \$250, which he furnished promptly. It appears, from the complaint, that Warner used slanderous words in a publi ch meeting, against Young, for his neglecting or refusing to act as a com teeman to solicit aid for the Nebraska sufferers, having been appointed by the Eugene meeting for that precinct.

Linn County Bank Dividend.

The controller of the currency has de clared a dividend of 10 per cent in favo of the creditors of the Linn County bank of Albany, Or. This will make a total payment of 15 per cent of the deposits. The remainder will be paid in due time and leave something for the stockholders besides, which speaks well for the re-ceiver, Mr. Beall, and the bank.

Oregon the Mecen. Eugene Register.

Mr. William King, who has visited this section reveral times, writes to George T. Hall that he expects to come out soor and will bring with him 40 or 50 gentlemen who are looking for places to invest i property. largely in property here. He resides at Bayfield, Wis.

The Editor Used His Gun. East Oregonian.

The tomcat that died in our back yard was buried today. The brass collar was filed off and will be cheerfully handed over to the owner upon payment for this

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon. Walter Lyon and R. E. Cannon have purhased the Salem Dally Post. The farmers of Morrow county are tak-

ng advantage of the fine weather to begin

The fruitgrowers of Salem and vicinity have formed an association to build and

The estate of the late William Steen, of Umatilla county, has been appraised at \$30,000. C. W. Steen, the oldest son, has been appointed administrator.

During the past two weeks 21 persons have been baptized at Princylle, in the old waters of Ochoco creek, and others tre waiting for warmer water, taking their

hances meanwhile with other sinners The Lakeview Examiner is circulating petition to have a United States army ost at Lakeview, as a substitute for re-occupying Fort Bidwell, should it be de-died to restore that abandoned post.

The railroad company is making im-provements at the Grant's Pass depot and bencing in a long grass plot on its right of way. This will serve still further to sep-arate the two divisions of the city, the road running through the heart of town. The Crawford sample mill in Baker City

is kept busy prospecting ores of the many mines adjacent to Baker City. This week Mr. McDowell, owner of the Columbian, is operating the mill himself on ores from his An unusual and peculiar disease in spreading among the Indian ponies on the Umatilia reservation and causing much uneasiness to white settlers in the vicinity. The horses afflicted reel and stagger, hair drops off, and sores break out all over the hosts.

heir avocation during the fine weather, the black sand being covered up by the gray sands. The present storm, however, has raised the surf and will sluice the beaches down again, and give an abun-

lance of water. A number of miners at the Virtue, ng in the deep shaft, have struck for \$150 per day instead of \$3 35. Their complaint is that the shaft is very damp and that they are wet from head to foot during their

entire eight-hour shift. The places of the strikers have been filled, however. The fishing fleet at Astoria will be aug-nented this year by several new sloops and a couple of naphtha tenders. The can series of today are far in advance of what make salmon-packing a profitable busi-

ome giant powder at the Sloan & Kaskell nine, at Susanville, last week, the toolhouse became roofless as the result of an unexpected explosion of that powerful sub-stance. Every operative at the mine feels thankful that he was not near when the

ruption took place.
The literary society of Union precinct, 'matilla county, instead of old, worn-out thattia county, instead of oid, worn-out themes, chose free coinage of silver, and, though the audience was overwhelmingly populist, the opponents of free coinage re-ceived the unanimous decision of the judges. It is said the debate will have the easing the populist vote one naif in that precipet.

Washington.

A Tacoma man has applied for a divorce because his wife called him a fraud. There is a movement on foot in Taoma to raise a bonus among the fruit nen for a cannery. A New Whatcom mill has contracted to

furnish a Chicago firm 600,000 feet of fir wagon-tongue plank The farmers of the Cove district, Whit-

man county, are preparing for a coyote drive next Wednesday. The residence of Peter Altman at Sno homish was burned Monday night. The fire was started by an overturned lamp. The treasurer-elect of Fairhaven having failed to file a bond, the city council has instructed the old treasurer to file a new

bond and retain the office. A Spokane undertaker has contracted to ry paupers at 25 cents each, though it is itted that the actual cost is \$9, but it is

ne of the tricks of the trade. It is said that a large summer hotel will be built at Brown's Point, near Tacoma

The residents of Swansea found some campers with a blazing fire near the dyna mite magazine, and requested them to leave so earnestly that they promptly

A sensational step has been taken in the Washington Savings bank, at Spokane. Ten of the largest creditors of the bank have asked the court to grant the motion which demands the removal of W. B. Roberts as receiver on the ground that his work is unsatisfactory and his charges

and expenses exorbitant. A harmless-looking cat caused a run-away at Walla Walla Wednesday after-noon, A horse attached to a light wagon was standing at the rear of G. W. Cullen's hardware store when a cat sprang upon the horse's back, frightening that animal so that he ran away. A lively spin was made until the wagon struck a telephone pole near the corner of First and Main streets, completely wrecking it. It was not learned where the cat got off.

A big cougar, or mountain lion, was shot at Woodlawn, on Lake Whatcom, Monday afternoon, by Mr. Wahlstrami and Mr. Nolan. It measured six feet four inches from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, and weighed 116 po The animal had killed three sheep within a day or two, and had dragged them a onsiderable distance into the forest. When shot, it was crouching on a limb

of a tree about 40 feet above the ground. PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

"My furnace," said the man who keeps

She-Pana is saving that you stay too ing when you call on me. He-All right, will not come so early after this.-Indianapolis Journal. She (bitterly)-Before you married me

was an angel. I'll never be that again, He (sarcastically)-Well, I e in hopes.-The Club. "De trouble bout de spirit ob persevermee," said Uncle Eben, "am dat it's too l'ble ter strike a man hah'dest when le's intiahly in de wrong."—Washington

Brooklyn magistrate - The evidence hows conclusively, madam, that you threw a stone at a street-car. Wife of striker-No. it doesn't, your honor. It striker-No, it doesn't, your honor. It only shows that I hit the street-car,-

Chicago Tribune. A-What are you going to do, now that you have amassed so large a fortune? B-I shall retire from business, and tell everybody what a burden wealth is, and how happy I was when I possessed noth-

ng.-Der Schalk. "But, papa," pleaded the impassioned maiden, "he is the only man I love;" That's right," replied the brutal old man. I'm glad that a daughter of mine does not love more than one man at a time."-

Detroit Tribune. Mrs. B.-I can't see what's your obsction to young Mr. Goodly. Everybody peaks well of him. Miss B. (pathetically) -Mama, surely you wouldn't wish me to marry a man that I would never have a

right to scold.-Harper's Bazar. Unsophisticated parent - Hello there, urse, what's the baby yelling like that I can't read at all. Nurse-He's cutting his teeth, sir. Unsophisticated parent-Well, see that he doesn't do it any ore, or you'll lose your place,-Comic

Wing Chong Chew, who plays right acide in a Chinese laundry, dropped a sillow-case on a stranger's toes in the

barber shop last week, and came very near having to hire a lawyer to apolo-size for him. The pillow-case was full of flatirons.—Grafton Record.