The Oregonian

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FORTLAND, Peb. 22.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 57; minimum temperature, 44; beight of river at 11 A. M., 2.6; change in the past 25 hours, 0.7; precipilation today, 0.7; precipilation from September 1, 1894 (west season), to dute, 20.25; average, 33.10; deficiency, 12.85; number hours of sunshine Thursday, 0.00; possible number (19.25).

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

There is a storm of wast proportions centre off the coast opposite the mouth of the Colum bia river. Owing to its sauden appearance causing a decided fall in the barometer through out the country west of the Rockies, cop rainfails resulted along the entire coust, an are still in progress. No heavy winds have ye followed, but it is expected that the winds wil increase in force during the succeeding 24 hours WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midnight February 23: For Oregon, Washington and Haho-Rain and Stationary temperature, with fresh southerly

ture, with fresh southerly winds. S. M. BLANDFORD. Acting Local Forecast Offi

PORTLAND SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

SPECIAL FEATURES TOMORROW. The fourth and thus far most interesting chapter of Authory Hope's great serial, "Chron lides of Count Antonio."

A letter by Frank Carpenter, on Viadivost the great Pacific naval station of Russia. A letter by "Bab," taking to task imposters who use her name, and speaking entertainingly

of door and other this A story by General O. O. Howard, dealing with message to Chief Moses when the Indian was

was imminent along the Columb An article on Artemus Ward, America's greatest humorist, by James Gilmore.

The "Woman's Department" contains a fashion letter for elderly ladies, and articles on house-hold decoration, invitation banairs and etiquette for gentlemen in their association with The "Youth's Department" has a story of he

for boys, a continuation of "Little Mr. Thim-bledoger," and other matter of interest for the young. A complete record of social happenings in Port-

THE BRIDGE ADJUSTMENT.

The creation of a commission to buy the Morrison-street bridge and the Stark-street ferry was the result of a demand for justice for the central part of the city. It was not right that the central part of the city, which pays is up. Moreover, a senatorial deadlock so large a proportion of the taxes, may be prolonged to the end of the sesshould be left without means of free passage over the river; and it was a particular hardship when the result of that situation was the payment of taxes by this part of the city for transfer of values elsewhere. A central free bridge therefore became a necessity The bridge at Morrison street is not a very substantial structure, but it is central, and there is objection to obstruction of the river by another bridge near it. To make this bridge free or to build another central one would practically annihilate the Stark-street ferry as a property, and the owners of this property appealed to the sympathy of the public. Besides, they probably had some power which could have been used to prevent the purchase or erec tion of a central bridge. So the Stark. street ferry was included in the proposal.

The offer to sell the Morrison-street bridge is based on the sum of \$150,000, with the provise that the cars of the City & Suburban railway shall be allowed to run over it for \$1800 a year. The bridge itself may not be worth \$150,000; probably is not. A better one might be built for the money; but the position of the bridge, its relation to traffic and its peculiar use to its pres ent owners are facts which cannot be disregarded. Again, the low rental of \$1800 a year for the use of the bridge by the cars of the City & Suburban railway is a proposal obviously bused on the present relation of the bridge to the business of that railway, which owns a majority of the stock is

The paid-up stock of the bridge ompany is \$200,000, and the City & Suburban railway acquired the control of it, for the use of its own business, on the basis of that valuation. No on will pretend that the use of the bridge by the company that owns it, as a nec essary part of its own business, can be disregarded in the terms of sale; and, moreover, this company asks for no exclusive privilege. All cars may run over the bridge after the sale.

The rental of \$1800 a year would amount to 5 per cent on \$36,000 of the purchase money during the next twenty years, leaving the city to pay interest on \$114,000. But the best feature of this readjustment of the bridge business of the city is the way that it will provide a steady fund for maintenance of the bridges, with all parts of the city on an equality. This is to be submitted to the vote of the taxpayers at the coming school elec-Should it carry, as it ought, a fund of not less than \$60,000 a year will be collected from vehicles-a sum that will be a material relief to taxpayers, and will put the bridge business of the city on an excellent

Nobody wants more bonds placed upon this city. But here is a condition of inequality and injustice that has loudly called for redress. It is easy to object to every one of the features of this measure—to the sum to be paid for the bridge, to the rental stipulated for the passage of the cars, and to inclusion of the Stark-street ferry in the purchase; but in spite of all obfor tolls on vehicles and equal fustice to all parts of the city, seems to offer the best solution that can be had of a troublesome problem. Portland ought to have had one central

for providing bridges for other localities that the city could not well afford. But now, with this final measure, including a revenue from vehicle tells, the bridge problem will be solved on terms the best that present conditions

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS. Undoubtedly the scandalous senatoral deadlocks of the last few years which left no less than three states only half represented in the senate at once, not to speak of several senatorial elections more shameful than deadlocks, will give strong impetus to the public opinion fast forming in favor of choice of senators directly by the people at general elections.

This will be a slow reform, because they who profit by the present system-United States senators and members of state legislatures are intrenched directly in its path. The reform can be brought about only by an amendment to the constitution. To make this, assent is required of two-thirds of the senators and three-fourths of the state legislatures. This assent will be given only under absolute popular compul-

The house of representatives has adopted twice a joint resolution for submission of such an amendment to the constitution to the states. The first time it was rejected by the senate, and now the senate committee on the subject has again made an unfavorable report. No matter how large a majority such a proposition may secure in the lower branch, most of the senators will oppose it, although it is not without advocates in that branch The whole force of tradition and precedent is on the side of the existing sys tem, and this is reinforced by the practical objections to a change of not a few senators, who have succeeded in Portland-Rain and stationary tempera getting elected by a legislature, but doubt whether they would be as fortunate if they submitted their claims directly to the people. This amendment never will pass the senate until men are sent there absolutely pledged and instructed to support it.

This never can be done until the unwillingness of the state legislatures to see the change made shall be overco by the same popular mandate. Opposition to the change is still more strongly intrenched in state legislatures than in the senate itself, since it would take from the former a function always important and sometimes lucrative. It may be taken for granted that the mlatures will not move in this matter, except as they are driven by the peo ple. But it is certain that popular feeling upon this subject is gaining strength, and it is probable that it will soon make itself felt in the politics of the various states.

Nearly every biennial interval witnesses two or three deadlocks, in which the public business suffers from the waste of time in fruitless balloting, and still more from the absorption of minds in the scheming and intriguing that go on from day to day. It may be regarded as settled that no legislature will do the work of lawmaking so well when it has to elect a senator and does not reach a choice promptly, as in a session when no such question sion and leave a state without one of its senators for two years. This happened in three states in 1893, and may happen in two or three this year. The people will not endure this infliction for long. They will issue a mandate to both parties to consent to election of senators by popular vote.

BATTLE-SHIPS.

We are to have three new battle-ships, at a cost of \$12,000,000. These, our other fighting ships, will be built in the light of large and sometimes costly experience of other na tions, and undoubtedly will be the best of their class in the world. The policy of the United States has been to study eign navies, and endeavor to excel them by employment and exercise of the highest type of American skill and in-

So successful has this policy been that our battle-ships Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts, of 10,000 tons, are thought to be superior as fighting machines to the British Majestic, Magnificent and others of that class of 15,009 tons, designed a little later, and to be completed about the same time. Com narison of these vessels as to size and armament gives only a partial idea of the qualities upon which this judgment is based. Following is a comparative table of dimensions and batteries:

Thickness in inches

231 348 69.2 24 16 |1800 18 17 6 to 8 "Majestic 15,000 390 75 | 28 174 1800 5 14 Battery-*Four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four twenty 6-pound and four 1-pound

rapid firing. **Four 10-inch, twelve 6-inch rapid tiring sixteen 12-pound and twelve 3-pound rapid firing.

Conclusions from these figures are not absolute. The greater size of the Majestic gives her no fighting advantage except in a heavy sea, when her great guns, twenty-seven feet above water, would be more effective than those of the Indiana, eighteen feet opens for such collection of tolls as above. She has no greater coal capacity, and her larger draught will keep her out of harbors our ship can enter The Indiana having exceeded her contract speed on trial, the two ships probably will steam at about the same rate. It will take the test of conflict to prove which vessel is superior in that combination of offensive and defensive qualities which makes up fighting capacity. The Indiana has heavier guns, but they cannot be so readily and rapidly worked; has beavier armor but pays for it in increase of weight and loss of agility. It would depend upon the conditions of any given battle whether the British ship were pierced and crippled by the superior energy of the American's projectiles, which are nearly twice as heavy as her own, or whether the American ship were beaten by the superior rapidity of the British fire and the greater agility of the enjections, this plan, with its provision emy's movements, as were the Chinese ships in the Yalu battle. It is highly probable, however, that our new ships will be fitted with lighter and tougher armor, forged by the new processes,

and with smaller but quicker-acting

which the pounds represent the weight of projectiles, and the foot tons their

Weight of pro-lectives, energy, jectiles energy. Lbs Ft tone Lbs Ft tons 3,200 26,256 5,600 172,560 1,838 53,506 3,456 28,534

reduced somewhat in practice. Inasmuch as the Majestic's six-inch guns are rapid-firers, they would be able to deliver their projectiles faster from breech-loaders, and this would add somewhat to her fighting efficiency, as compared with the Indiana; but the latter's superiority in weight of metal and in the energy of the blows delivered is too great to be offset by the rapidity of fire of a few light guns. The extraordinary protection given by heavy armor to the Indiana's guns would go far to prevent the Majestic's rapid-fire guns from doing harm to the former's battery, and it would not be long ere the American's eight-inch and six-inch guns would wreck everything outside the Englishman's barbettes. Besides. our six-inch and eight-inch breechloaders can easily be replaced by rapidfirers, if it shall be found profitable to Experience in designing and do so. building the new battle-ships will throw a deal of light upon this and all other navai problems.

AN INDIAN "SETTING GUT." The Nez Perce Indian reservation in Idaho will soon be opened by government purchase and proclamation to settlement under the federal land laws This is a magnificent tract, richly diversified and well watered. The lands can be possessed by settlers only under the homestead, townsite, stone, timber and mining laws, and, in addition to the regular land-office fees, each entryman must pay \$3 75 an acre for agricultural ands, and \$5 an acre for those classified as stone, timber and mineral lands. One-half of this price must be paid within two years from the date of entry, and the balance before making final proof. No interest will be charged on deferred payments, the government in the capacity of real estate agent being quite generous in this respect. The secretary of the interior has not yet given out the regulations in regard to the payment of the installments of the purchase price, but these will no oubt be made easy to the settler, the object being to give energetic, careful

ands with the least possible hardship. In making terms by which this mag sificent tract is to be thrown open to settlement, the government has been exceedingly generous with the Indians. The indemnity fund reaches an aggre gate of \$1,668,622. The money which the last six figures of this sum repre sents will constitute the first cash payment to the Indians, and will be im-mediately disbursed. This will allow about \$300 to every man, woman and child on the reservation, and will create temporarily in the Indian community a condition of financial equality that would delight the soul of socialism. In a very short time the usual nequalities of wealth will no doubt manifest themselves among them, and the few will have absorbed all that the white people have not gotten by barter.

men a chance to secure homes and

The government will not, however, abandon its dusky beneficiaries solely to the blight of their own ignorance, indo lence and mismanagement. The \$1,000,000 remaining will be retained, the government paying 5 per cent interest for the use of it, devoting the income thus acjuired to the benefit of the Indians In addition to this, the Indians are to ecome individual landholders, having been given their choice of lands from the entire tract, and having shown good judgment in the selection.

It would be difficult to find an agricultural community better equipped to 'get along in the world" than the Nez Perce Indians will be when the arrangements in progress for their "setting out" in ways of civilization are we had elected a legislature which completed. With an allotment of 160 would put all the old jobs into the apa cash payment of \$300 to begin withan assured income of \$50,000 per year in interest on deferred payments, and the government to manage its disburseamong the richest agricultural people on earth.

Senator Vilas wants the government to build and own its postal cars, instead of renting these vehicles from the railroad companies as now, and has embodied this idea in an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill. Ac cording to his calculations, the amount paid by the government in one year for the use of postal cars would more than build all that are needed for the postal ervice, and the cost of transporting the mails would be confined to a hauling charge, based upon the weight of matter. Since Mr. Vilas was formerly postmaster-general it is fair to presume that he knows what he is talking about and it may be surmised that Uncle Sam has been and is paying an exorbitant rental for postal cars. To correct this extortion and bring the service down to a business basis should not be beyond the power of the reform statesman, who erstwhile

"Emboweled with outrageous noise the

In shricks for economy and diatribes against governmental extravagance. Business men all over the country have met and corrected a similar condition left by more prosperous times, by secur ing a substantial reduction in rentals

It is worth noting that there are few farm mortgages in the South. Less than 5 per cent of the farms in that section are mortgaged, while in Northern states the proportion in many cases exceeds 50 per cent. It is curious to observe that in New Jersey nearly as large a proportion of the farms are mortgaged as in Nebraska, the percentage for New Jersey being 48.91 per ent, and for Nebraska 51.99 per cent. Too much money has been borrowed for improvement of farms upon a falling market for farm products. But the onsequences could not have been foreseen and without doubt, the next cen sus will show a still further growth of the tenant class upon farms. much against their will, lenders upor farm mortgages will become owners of the lands, as a rule to find no profit in

Taxation remains the same at Portland as when business was brisk and profits were large. Now, when there

former tax rate is virtual confiscation They who pay the same taxes on their property, when rents have fallen from \$50 to \$25, really have had their taxes doubled. This is the condition in which the owners of most of the property of Portland are placed today. And this is the reason why public expenditures that necessitate the continuance of such taxation ought to be reduced. But when this is talked to office-holders, they appeal to the legislature, which tells them they have a vested right to Insist on continuance of this excessive taxation for their own benefit.

They are talking about a substitute for the Reilly Pacific railroad funding for the Reilly Pacific raliroad funding bill. It is proposed that the raliroads shall pay the government the principal of their debt, raising the money by that they shall give a third mortgage for the accumulated interest, bearing 4 per cent and to be paid in fifty years. This would be a good bargain for the government, if the new debt for arrears of interest never were paid. That is, the government of the government of the purpose to stand by this government. is, the government would be lucky to get the principal of the present debt and give up all hope of ever recovering the interest. But it is not likely that the companies can borrow money enough on a second mortgage to pay even the principal of the debt to the government. The truth is, these roads are barely worth the first-mortgage debt. They are not paying interest on that, and would not pay the principal if sold under the hammer. The value represented by the government's second lien is wiped out, and never can be recovered. It is folly to pursue it. The wisest thing is to aponge out the debt and lease the roads to the first-mortgage bondholders.

An Oregon paper censures The Ore gonian for speaking of silver as "base money." "We are glad," it says, "to take silver, greenbacks or bank notes for anything due us, and so is The Oregonian." This remark indicates a total lack of comprehension of the principles upon which silver, greenbacks and bank notes are kept at parity with gold and perform the office of good and full money. The whole system rests upon limitation of their quantity and maintenance of a gold reserve. It is adherence to this system by the nawilling to take silver, greenbacks and bank notes. But our adherence to it has not been vigorous enough. We have issued too many of these substitutes for money for our small gold reserve, and it taxes our strength to maintain them. This creates distrust, and is now the main cause of the financial stringency and industrial depres-

The device of causing pupils of the ublic schools, they having first voted to do so, to salute the American flag as it floats over their schoolhouse every Monday morning, is one of patriotism, and may properly be commended. It may be said to inculcate two principles indispensible to good citizenship—that of freedom of will and the responsibility inseparable from its exercise, and veneration for the national colors as the ensign of liberty. The existence of the republic can never be very gravely menaced so long as these principles abide, and certainly they will abide as long as they are a part of public-school

A new appointee is stenographer for the governor, at \$1600 a year. The governor has no need of a stenographer; former governors have had none. And if a stenographer were necessary, there are multitudes who would jump at the offer of such a place at \$800 a year. Again, the governor is now to get \$1000 a year for supervising public works, where \$500 heretofore have sufficed The legislature is so unusually liberal probably because it is so unusually easy to pay taxes.

If anybody had said last summer that acres of the choicest farming land, and propriation bill, and many new ones, he would have been denounced as a malignant pessimist. But we have all the old jobs, many of them enlarged, and a lot of new ones. It is a record ment, they may well be regarded as that will tell when another legislature is to be elected.

> It costs as much trouble to elect a senator in Idaho, where they are all for base money, as in Oregon, where only a minority want it.

EUROPE HAS SAVED AMERICA. The Situation Almost Compelled Eu-rope to Come to the Rescue.

The circular issued by the bankingouse of Henry Clews & Co., New York, February 17, has many interesting points, We quote the following: The past week has witnessed little

change in the speculative aspects of Wall street business. There has been, however, a good deal of earnest thinking, and on somewhat more cheering lines. The financial class has ceased to wait on congress and centers its hopes upon the consum-mation of the syndicate loan. The effect of the negotiation upon prices was merely fractional, simply because speculators have become so disheartened as to be almost insensible to any sort of exciting in-cident. Nevertheless, the long-headed buyers are beginning to feel that something of real importance has come over investment and speculative interests, when the Rothschilds and other great foreign bankers have come to the rescue. The loan contract bears an air of serious purpose. It includes dimly defined provisions, which suggest something more than a transient negotiator's operation for the reward of a round profit, and then leaving the luckless borrower to whatever fate betides. The work undertaken by these kings of finance involves some very hroad commitments and some tasks which befit only the boldest and most resourceful command of capital. Such financiers understand the significance of an under-taking to repair the badly impaired finances of a great and vigorous nation. They appreciate the prestige of saving a nation's credit, and are not likely to administer a momentary palliative and then leave the patient to perish. They work for higher prestige, as well as for high profit. They comprehend that there is such a thing as patriotic gratitude, and are aware that a nation saved from the verge of momentary degradation is not likely to forget its benefactors. EUROPE'S INTERESTS DEMAND IT.

In the present case there are other con-siderations which very directly concern the interests of these great negotiators. The United States is now in a condition that materially affects vast European in-terests. The process of recovery from the great foreign reaction that set in with the Barings failure moves slowly and hesitatingly. There is still a conspicuis absence of complete confidence; com-erce is held in restraint; important en-

and for merchandise is broadly felt in ery great market of the world. Our in-estments are more largely held in Eu-pe than those of any other country, bove all, we are an important silver usvery great market of the world. ing country; and the significance of that factor lies not wholly, if even principally, in the question whether this may impair the value of our securities held so largely abroad, but equally in the fact that, if we come out of our silver struggle with a fixed and permanent completes to the fixed and permanent commitment to the gold standard, that presedent will go far toward settling the same question for all

It is easy to perceive how, under such circumstances, the world's leading bank-ers may see, in the restoration of our finances and our salvation from the silver peril, much more than a mere profit on a as meaning, in short, a purpose to stand by this government until its finances are placed upon a sure and permanent foun-dation. Wall street is scenting this sort of significance in the bond transaction, and may soon withdraw very encouraging conclusions therefrom, calculated to de-velop a much healthier tone in the financial murkets.

The first half of President Cleveland's dministration certainly proved ve strous to the business and labor ests of the country, as it was full of ob-ject lessons of a drustic character. Th president has now commenced on the last half of his term of office, and there are not wanting indications that his policy will be to restore confidence so bring back a return of prosperity. His ob ject lemons hereafter will be directed to the members of congress and not to their constituents. This is one good reason for the belief that the winter of our distress will pass smoothly into a cheerful sum-

A SENATORIAL REMINISCENCE. The Election of E. D. Baker and J. W. Nesmith in 1860.

Hillsboro Independent. Colonel T. R. Cornelius called a few days ago, and while chatting of things political, gave some reminiscences of legislative contests that were waged when the state was young. One celebrated session was in 1860, when Senators E. D. Baker and J. W. Nesmith were elected. Colonel Cornelius was in the senate from Washington county that year. The dem-ocrats had a large majority, but were in tional government that makes us all so two factions-Douglas democrats and Breckinridge. The republicans had 13 votes on joint ballot. Neither democratic faction could elect without the aid of the republicans, wherefore they both coquetted with the 12. But as the Breckinridge wing was ultra pro-slavery, the republicans considered an alliance with them unholy. Some of the Douglas men, while they were willing to receive the republican votes for their favorite, Jim Nesmith, could not bring themselves up to the support of a "black abolition republican." There was a caucus of each party held. The Douglas wing named Nesmith, and the pro-slavery men nominated their men but could not elect. E. D. Baker, Amory Hoi-brook and David Logan were aspirants for the place from the 13 republicans. The caucus named Baker. This done, Enoch Conyers, Henry Eddy and Amory Holbrook bolted the caucus nomines. The republicans promised the Nesmith men 13 votes, but could deliver but 10. However, with these 10, the Douglas democrats, then called the Bush men, could elect Nesmith, but Bush could not at first get enough men to elect Baker, and wit such an assurance the 10 would not vote

for Nesmith. About this time the pro-slavery men absconded and broke a quorum in the sen-ate, so nothing could be done. The ser-geant-at-arms scoured the country from Salem to the head of the valley, but could not find the runaways. Nearly two weeks passed, when, on Wednesday or Thurs-day a resolution was passed, that ran: Resolved that when we adjourn on Sat-irday it be 'sine die.' " The pro-slavery lemocrats in the house raved and raved. They claimed that the resolution was il egal, that the legislature, not having a quorum, could not legally adjourn. The others claimed the contrary, and said they would go home-on Saturday. So on Satwould go nome—on Saturday. So on Sat-urday the carpetbags were packed and the Solons left for tall timber, but they took care to be back by Monday morning.

In the meantime the Breckinridge demohad prevented happening so great a calamity as the election of a black republican. The sergeant-at-arms swung to the doors, the adjourners were called in and enough Bush men having been in luenced to vote for Baker to elect, with out the bolters, the 10 threw their votes to Nesmith for the long term and to Baker for the short term.

LET THE LEGISLATURE SEE. Searcity of Salmon in the River This Spring.

Astorian. It has been a long time since salmo brought so high a price in the Astoria markets as at the present time, owing probably to the scarcity of fish. Chilook salmon are seiling at 15 to 29 cents per pound in the city, and when a fish-erman makes an average haul he has a neat sum of money at his command. The present scarcity of fish leads many of the ishermen to cast a dubious look toward the opening of the April season. Canners nstead of canning them now, are dispoing of the fish to the Astoria and Portland

After All the Fish The Dalles Times-Mountaineer. The news from Salem yesterday that no law will be passed this session interfering with fishwheels has given a stimulus to men engaged in the fish business in this vicinity. New wheels are being built, and, when the season opens, the salmon industry will give employment to a large number of men and send in circulation considerable coin. The Regulator had about 15 tons of sturgeon this morning, which was caught on the middle river. This industry has developed considerably in this vicinity during the past few months, and men are engaged in catching sturgeon from the vicinity of this city to the Locks. On the lower river this spe-cies of fish are very scarce, and they gen-erally congregate in deep places east of the Cascades. As they sell readily in the Portland market at 8 cents a pound

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Tolstoi learned Hebrew after he was 50 Queen Victoria's will is engrossed on vellum, quarto size, and is bound as a volume, and secured by a private lock.

The ameer of Afghanistan will pass through the United States this spring on his way to England, where he will be re retved as a royal guest.

The niece of General Boulanger has ansounced her intention of removing the general's remains from Brussels, the scene of his suicide in 1891, to Paris for inter-

A French artist, who picks up many an American patron is Benjamin Constant, the portrait painter. He is now in Wushington. He apparently gets his sittings to a great extent in this country. His patrons are distinguished people in social and political life, and hence excellent advertise Herbert Putnam has been chosen li-brarian of the new Boston public library. Mr. Putnam is the youngest son of George P. Putnam, founder of the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons. He was land ought to have had one central and with smaller but quicker-acting free bridge, no more. This one bridge could have been supported easily, and it would have given sufficient accommodation; but a mistake was made in buying the Madison-street bridge, and this opened the way to an expenditure.

Indiana, however, will depend upon her finding continuation of the old tax rate, which is due to the extravagance of officialism, increases immore an expenditure of the old tax rate, which is due to the extravagance of officialism, increases immore and investment are suffering from stag- graduated at Harvard in the class of '82.

The great fighting superiority of the profits, or but very slender guns.

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The great fighting superiority of the boys called the boys continuation of the old tax rate, which is due to the extravagance of officialism, increases immore an important enter in the class of '82.

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"Will, will, will." She says that strong and unswerving will power can overthrow all ordinary obstacles and place the possessor in a position which great gifts or even positive genius would not win for her without that indomitable energy which must characterize a successful singer

Mrs. de Payster Field, nee Hamersly, so well known in New York city in connection with religious and charitable work, and at one time prominently identified with the King's Daughters, has organized a Bible class for convicts in Sing Sing prison. The initial session was held last Sunday when 50 convicts paid respectful attention to her lucid and interesting teachings Mrs. Field intends to have her class mee every Sunday afternoon for an indefinite

Edward Everett Hale's there has not been a good Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard since Oliver Wendell Holmes' in 1825 is generally indersed. The Boston Herald recalls Bret Harte's extra-ordinary performance, approaching the ridiculous, in this line, when, fresh from the applause of "Truthful James" and "Ah Sin." he read some very frivolous verses before his august audience. To accentuate the absurdity the poet wore green between the contract of the cont kid gloves on the occasion. It may be added that in those days Mr. Harte inclined to gorgeousness in attire.

IT NEVER HAPPENED.

Must All Have Been a Horrid News paper Invention.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22.-(To the Editor.)
-As it is reported that I boasted of my audiences at the ministers' meeting, per-mit me to say that I did not mention my audiences, not a single word as to how I got what few I have, nor whether I had any at all; in fact, I have nothing to boast any at all; in fact, I have nothing to boast of, anyway. You must have got the wrong man somehow. Neither have I publicly announced that I did not believe in "sensational preaching." There is pienty of preaching that does not create any too much sensation of any kind.

As a matter of fact what we did say was: "As to this whole advertising business it is a strange sate of affairs that ness, it is a strange state of affairs, that when we have been so long before the public, we should still be obliged to blow a trumpet of half a column in the Sunday press to have the people know that we are in town," and, "that it thus becomes more a matter of notifietry than of popularity." All of this referred to myself as

well as to any one else, being a matter of principle rather than personality. And I now repeat it. Greatness and sweetness ought to spurn receiving an unkindness as well as the giving it.
Like yourself, Mr. Editor, I suppose we are as linble to say some things that the world would be as well off if they were not spoken; but at that meeting there was not anything said or done that was ncommon to any deliberative body where ten meet. The first that I knew that anything had happened to make a fuss

about was through the newspaper. If I said ought to needlessly grieve any, I certainly would regret it. But all this talk about it is "boeh."

As to my awful sin of not eating with good Dr. Elliot at Dr. Clapp's house; I remember we had discussed certain evan-gelical questions, but as to that particu-lar "tea," I did not know of it for several days after. You report that I would not join the ministers' meeting because Dr. Elliot was a member; that story has one weak point, inasmuch as the doctor was never, to my knowledge, a member at all. Though he and I differ very radically, we had a good Thanksgiving service together. Shall be glad to have you invite the doctor and myself to dine any time and see whether we come. I overcome my in tions to not notice these things, th ninistry be not unduly blamed, and the

world too much comforted. And now, as you have written up the supposed had thing, why will you not write up the two meetings at my church of about 60 ministers, who spent the whole day in prayer together, waiting for the Holy Spirit. It was a wonderful service. There was the sweetest friendship one could meet; hearts were so blended in Christian unity that they unanimously voted to come again, and did so for an-other six hours; and the last meeting was other six hours, better than the first.

ROLAND D. GRANT.

ONE WHO BEGS TO DIFFER.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 22.-(To the Edi or.)-I beg to differ with your remarks reached by Rev. John N. Deni Crime and Its Penalty." Instea the sermon Instead of his being on the high road to progress as you state, I believe he is on the high road to oblivien. Assuming that your re-marks were correct, no man, especially a minister of the gospel, should uphold or cly his fellowman before he has had a fair and impartial trial be fore the proper court. Can this be said of Dr. Denison in his remarks on Dr.

Gaff and Rev. Mr. Read lately? It seems to me that a certain class of ministers of the present day are preaching this kind of sermons for the salvation sake of notoriety than for the salvation of souls. Bev. Roland D. Grant and Rev. Mr. Wallace are undoubtedly of this kind. I admire, however, the former, for his courageous defense of principles, while the latter I denounce for his effrontory in indulging in personalities from the pulpit. After all, I believe that the unassuming, unsensational churches are the only true houses of God. In conclusion, I would say that if Dr. Wallace had followed the principles of the Bible instead of calling his brother "ungentlemanly," or christian," he would have turned away wrath by a soft answer.
WILLIAM WILSON.

543 Clay street.

Veto the Jobs.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22.—(To the Editor.)— The general appropriation bill has, as is isual, been delayed until the last days of the session of the legislature, and now all corts of jobs can be inserted in it. High schools, reform schools, normal schools, the state university job, refuge homes, magdalen homes, and all kinds of jobs will be inserted, which would have no chance in separate bills.

If Governor Lord has the strength of spinal column which is attributed to him, and will veto this general steal called "the general appropriation bill," and call the legislature together and compel ther to pass a bill in the interest of the people he will be sustained. Governor would have done this before he got a craze in his head to be elected senator. It is uncertain what he will do now. He, however, knows what his duty as governor should be, and the people will sustain him i na ringing veto of the bill TAXPAYER.

Walla Walla Statesman. Last week during the cold snap the editor of the Statesman interested himself in getting up a collection of provisions for the Monroe family, consisting of a woman and three little children. Since then the family has received the addition of two other members, for on Tuesday afternoon two men called at the Statesman office and very coolly, and in a very peremptory manner, told us "You had better send us some more grub, for the other's all gone, We have great fears they will never call on us again, for they were told in very vigorous Saxon English more foreble than polite that they had better get to work and earn what they ate. Their honest (?) way of making a living by pass-ing counterfeit coin has been stopped, and now the dread alternative of work stares them in the face.

Tacit Approval of Hoodlumism.

Dallas Transcript. Last Thursday afternoon two boys wer: standing on the sidewalk, conversing, when along came a Chinaman. One of the boys called him a "monkey." He got mad and called the boys some pretty strong-sounding names. Of course, this made the boys mad, and one of them slapped him. He tried to retailate, but could not make it. One of the boys took and then proceeded to mop the

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon. Baker City is to be afflicted with ama-Rev. George H. White died at Grant

Sunday morning, aged @ years. The Grant Gazette is to be revived by W. A. Maxwell and W. F. Byars. W. S. Fink, a respected resident of Dal-as, died in that city Saturday last.

The Rickreall mills began running endent.

The Weich residents of Beaver Creek will hold an Elisteddfod on St. David's day, March L. There is talk among some of the Astoric

om literature. J. E. Swanson died at Carlton Wednes-day, and was buried at North Yamhill by

the A. O. U. W. Last Friday a shed containing 80 tons of hay, belonging to Frank Pulton, burned at Wasco.

John A. Spaulding, a sheep man, who resided near Condon 17 years, died at his ranch last Friday. Lacy district, Clackamas county, has a

use, built by the contribu tions of material and labor by the people of the district. Walter Landers, a Gervals youth of 15

years, lost two fingers of his left hand while hedping a younger brother cut down a tree. He pushed while his brother chopped. The Hopgrowers' Association of Brooks has been reorganized for the coming sea-son, and will hold regular meetings at 2 P. M., on the first Saturday of each

month during the spring and summer. Judge Fullerton has decided that the \$4000 Yoncalla school bonds are illegally issued. They were sold to Spokane par-ties, and resold to New York owners, and the first interest installment has been

An attempt was made at Glencoe this week to start a creamery on the co-opera-tive plan, but falled. The farmers would not pledge milk enough to make the ven-ture profitable. In this the farme's err, which fact they will see later.

Washington

The bonus and easements for the Med-cal Lake sanitarium have all been se-

John Krib's butcher shop at Sprague vas partially destroyed by fire Tuesday

The Great Northern has assured the Shippers' Association of Seattle, that suitable terminals will be constructed imme-

A young rancher won 3840 at craps in Spokane Tuesday night, and had to get police protection to get to a hotel in safety. This is the city that has just had a oral spaam. Peter Joyce, superintendent of the West-

& Steel Company's rolling mill plant at Lakeview, returned from Youngsown, O., Monday. He says that the big plant will start up in about two weeks. Sunday night a plumber and his girl narreled at Colfax, and the girl cast a uspidor at him, cutting his head badly any laying him out temporarily. Fearing she had killed him, she attempted suicide

with morphine. The same doctor straight-

ened them both out, and when they recover they can straighten themselves out. The board of curators of the Wasnington State Historical Society is composed of Elwood Evans, Tacoma, president: Henry Roeder, Whatcom county, vice-president; General L. P. Bradley, Pierce ounty, chairman; B. F. Barge, Kittitas Sounty; A. A. Denny, King county; Sen-stor F. G. Deckebach, Chehalis; J. H. Long, Lewis county; Miles C. Moore, Walla Walla: W. F. Prosser, Yakima; Allen Wier, Olympia; Charles W. Hobart, Tacoma. At a meeting held in Olympia a few days ago, Esra Meeker, of Puyallup, was elected a member of the ceed the late J. P. Stewart, of Puy-

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

ailup.

Mother-Your penwiper has never been used at all. Little Johnny-Don't need it. My new pants is black.—Street & Smith's Good News.

Parker-Is there any life at all in your office boy? Barker—Any life? He's only resting for a spurt. Wait 10 minutes and you'll see him close the office.—Life.

"What interesting stories of travel Du-flix tells. He must have roved a great his mind wanders."-Pall Mall Gazette Traveler (inquiring at famous castle)-Can I see the antiquities today? rant-I am afraid not, sir. My lady and laughter have gone to town.-Household Words.

"The gre't trubble that OI foind sthroikes," remarked Mrs. Dolan, "is that they're invariably so much betther to look forward to than they are to look back on."-Washington Star. "You have let me hope for months now

and tonight you reject me," "I didn't know you were hoping; quite the contrary, I have regarded you as hopeless from the start."-Harper's Bazar, Little visitor-Why does your mother

out such a little bit of a picture on that big easel? Little hostess-I don't know but that easel cost \$50, and I guess man ma doesn't want to cover it up.—Street & Smith's Good News. Medical Examiner-Suppose you should

have a patient with some disease which you knew nothing about. What would you do? Student-Charge him 45 for the examination and then send him to you.— New York Weekly. Scribbler (in stationery and book store)

-Have you the book, "One Thousand Jokes of the Ancients?" Clerk-No. Scribbler-Then why do you keep that sign: "Dealer in writers' Supplies," in the winlow.-Brooklyn Life.

Tom Tramper-Times an't wat they used to be. Pete Plodder-You're right there. Things has got so now that yeh can't git a night's lodgin' in a comfertible jail on-less yeh rob a house, an' that's too much like work.—New York Weekly.

Winks-Did McKick have much to say on the subject of railroad monopoly while you were there? Minks-Well, no. You see, just after I called, a cartman drove up with a box for him. The railroad freight on it for 100 miles was a quarter; the cartman's charges for hauling it six blocks was 50 cents.-New York Weekly. Jinks-From what you told me of your nother-in-law, I should think you'd have heard enough from her in person, without having cared to induce her to talk into your phonograph. Filkins - Oh, you your phonograph. Filkins - Oh, you can't imagine the pleasure it gives me to start the machine going, and then shut it off right in the midst of a sentence!-Puck.

"I guess my hat's my own! I paid for it," snapped the young woman at the matinee, turning round and addressing the two men who were making audible remarks about her towering head-dress; and I paid for my seat, too." didn't pay for all the space between your seat and the ceiling, my dear young lady," mildly observed the elder of the two men. -Chicago Tribune.

Our Silver Monometallists.

Chicago Herald. The leaders of our own silver party have no faith in the success of an international bimetallic union. The mining-camp lead-ers know that silver miners would be benefited by it, because the co-operation of the leading nations would undoubtedly advance the price of silver temporarily, and enrich the owners of silver mines. But they have no expectation that European nations will enter into any bimetal-lic agreement, and therefore they are do-ing their utmost to make this country eliver monometallic, and they will not be diverted from their purpose by any in-