## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1895

# The Oregonian

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from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicita-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this pur-

### DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25. - 8 P. M. - Maximu temperature, 53; minimum temperature, 37; height of river at 11 A. M., 4.7; change in the Desgrit of river at 11 A. M., 4.7, Change in the part 24 hours, 0.1, precipitation today, 0.0, pre-cipitation from September 1, 1594 (wet season), to date, 20.58; average, 23.87; deficiency, 13.23; mumber hours of sameline Sunday, 2:43; possi-ble number, 10:48.

## WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Fair and pleasant weather prevailed today all sections. There were slight barometric and Remperature changes. On the California coast, though the haronestic preserve is very high, compared with the readings at places to the restthward, no rain resulted. Conditions favor-mals for rain in the western partions of Wash-figton and Northwestern Gregon prevail tonight. WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours eading at midnight February 26: For Western Oregon-Bain in the northwest-ern portlons; fair weather in the central and southern portions; stationary temperature, with fresh mutherly winds.

Fran southerty winns. Por Eastern Oregun, Eastern Washington and Jasho-Fair weather and alightly cooler, with Light variable winds. For Western Washington-Rain and nearly For Western Washington-Rain and nearly

stationary temperature, with fresh southerly

For Portland- Rain and nearly stationary tem persture, with fresh re, with fresh southerly winds. B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB, 26,

## HELPS AND HANDICAPS.

In a discourse on Frederick Douglass

ertificates.

public works.

its stock of gold.

at New York on Saturday night, Rev. I. A. Banks pronounced Douglass "the most picturesque historical figure in modern times"; said that "if he were asked to name the man of the present century who had fought against the greatest odds and won in the struggle of life at most points, he should name Frederick Douglass," and that "nonour great men. Lincoln, Grant of Garfield, had been so handicapped, or had won under difficulties so great."

Mr. Banks is one of those preachers who are fond of letting off rhetorical skyrockets. He once was very well known in Portland and Seattle, and is still young enough to be intoxicated by the exuberance of his own eloquence He is earnest and resolute, too; for at Seattle he took a leading part in resistance to the mob that attempted to expel the Chinese, and as a member of the militia belonged to the squad whose fire proved so deadly in the streets and stopped effectually the onset of the mob

After quiet was restored, Mr. Banks left Seattle, and next was heard from as pastor of a rich and fashionable in Boston. His preaching, church though superficial, is attractive, and his earnestness and complete devotion to his work make him quite a noted member of the ministry. He works hard for amelioration of the condition of the poor, and has published two or three books on this subject which have attracted attention. His nature inclines him to support the doctrines, or at least e spirit, of socialism, but not of socialism as an aggressive force endeav oring to carry its purposes by proscribing the weak as well as by warring on the strong. It was this that led him to defend the Chinese at Seattle against

as part of the Island empire more easily so little of that commodity that he can afford to pity the man on a salary, than any other part of China. was a report some time ago that the whose monthly earnings melt away begreat powers would permit no annexaore the demands of comfort for his tion on the continent, but would not family are supplied object to the acquisition of Formosa. Perhaps this has been intimated to

THE PORTAGE BAILWAY. The final passage by the house Japan and inspired the reported expe-

the closing day of Smith's senate bill to regulate traffic between Celilo and GERMANY'S COINAGE SYSTEM. The Dalles provides a substitute for The silver party of Germany calls itthe proposed portage railway between those points. This is the bill recomelf bimetalist as illogically as the silver party in the United States. Like mended in Raley's minority report of our own, it is clamoring for the silver the committee on portage railway apstandard and sliver monometalism. pointed at the last session, and which Germany, like France and the United was passed by the senate in preference States, has blmetalism already, with to the bill providing for the constructhe gold standard to bring its curtion of a state rallway at a cost ap rency into harmony with that of the civilized world and with a large gold reproximating \$500,000. It requires the Oregon Rallway & Navigation Comerve to sustain the value of the silver pany to connect its lines by switches in its circulation. The only difference with boat landings both at Celilo and is that about half of Germany's silver The Dalles, whenever any person, peris restricted in its legal-tender power. ons, company or corporation shall con-Germany does not coin silver now, struct the grade and lay it with ties iny more than France and the United The road is compelled to forward with States, but it has about \$220,000,000 in ut delay all cars loaded on said sidirculation. About half of this is old inge, and to supply the cars upon de-

German and Austrian thalers, brought mand within 24 hours, under heavy penover from the period before adoption of alty the gold standard. These thalers are Maximum rates of freight are specified full legal tender money and are over- in the bill as follows: Carriages, maalued in about the same proportion chinery, furniture, etc., \$2 per ton in as the American dollar. That is, they carload lots and \$2 75 in smaller lots; are legal tender for 3 marks each, while groceries, vegetables, hardware, dry the silver in them is worth about a goods, fruit, wool in sacks, wagons, agmark and a half. It is an interesting ricuitural implements, etc., \$1 and \$1 35 fact that about 23,000,000 of these thagrain, flour, potatoes, coal, lime, ore, lers were coined in Austria and driven umber, bags in bales, wool in bales, into Germany through operation of barbed wire, nails, etc., 40 cents and 60 Gresham's law, by the depreciated pa- cents. The last classification is the one per currency of Austria. The other of most interest to the farmers of the half of Germany's silver coinage is interior, the rate probably being as low

made up of various denominations of as the state could give upon a portage the mark, from the 5-mark piece, about road built and operated by the state \$1, to the 1-5-mark piece, about 5 cents. This completes the chain for inde These are the new coins of the empire endent transportation between and have only limited legal-tender head of navigation on the Columbia power. They are overvalued to the and Snake rivers and deep water at Portland and Astoria. Any person of same degree as the thalers, and depend for currency upon exchangeability with company may now go into the transporgold. The government has coined as tation business along the whole river, many of them as the business of the using three steamers, one each on the country will absorb, additions coming ower, middle and upper rivers, and back to the imperial bank or to the making two railway portages until th treasury for taxes. Germany has not Cascades canal is completed, and after discovered the American device of getthat but one. It remains to be seen ting silver into circulation by means of whether this can be done in competi tion with the railroad. If not, then the

This silver, besides the paper curstate has well saved half a million dolency of the empire, consisting of about lars by not building a portage road. \$30,000,000 of treasury notes and about It is to be presumed that the railroad \$350,000,000 of bank notes is supported will reduce its rates, if necessary, to upon about \$600,000,000 of gold coinage, head off such competition, but this does distributed between the imperial treas-ury, which has a war fund of \$30,000,000; not deprive the farmer of the benefit expected, since reduction of rates to the imperial bank, which has between the cost of river transportation is the \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000, and various object sought. However, a portage other banks and private hoards. It railway is but a temporary makeshift will be seen that the proportion of gold and the Oregon delegation in congress to silver is much greater than in the must be depended upon to push the United States or France, and that the boat railway scheme to an early com pletion. Grain may then be transport gold currency of the empire is about equal to the total of all other kinds ed without breaking bulk, and the full benefit of the river as a highway se of money. The amount of legal-tender redit currency is very small in proporcured. ion to the reserve, consisting only of

When Senator McBride says the financial system of the country must be adjusted and maintained the principles set forth in the last republican national platform he says enough. That platform is to be interpreted both from its own contents and from the policy of the party, which had long been pursued

It is not clear how Germany can make larger use of sliver, any more and with which the platform was made than the United States, unless inter- to accord. Free colnage had been steadily refused by the republican national agreement can raise its price or establish a common ratio on which party. This platform demanded the use both of gold and silver as money free coinage may be permitted without eparation of values. It is as true "with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislathere as here, that no one nation can tion, as will secure maintenan mploy a larger quantity of undervalued silver than can be sustained upon the parity." What these "restrictions and "provisions" were to be would be shown by referring back to the legis

lation of many years, whose chief fea ture was limitation of silver coinage as the first necessary condition of keep ing "the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, at all times equal.' These are the principles set forth in the republican national platform and in

time the government has been vainly trying to make out a case against him. His reliance upon the sympathy of the American lawyer and the softness of the buke of Wellington was once re-fused admission there because he came in trousers instead of the regulation knee-been fully genuited of the elements of the century. American jury, the sagacity of the

been fully acquitted of the charge of embezzlement. Having lost the opportunities for accumulation during long years of hiding, the captain is probably in need of financial aid. He should be pensioned at once and retired from public view,

# Now it is said that "McBride is for sil-

ver," because he "stands squarely on the republican platform." They who talk in this way are juggling with a great principle and deceiving them seives. The republican platform as to silver is in strict accord with republican practice as to silver-limitation or restriction of coinage and maintenance of parity with gold. Oregon's new senator stands on this principle. He can stand nowhere else. But in fact it is the principle that will prevail, no matter who may uphold it, or who may not. There is no such thing as compromise

with any principle of exact science It will have its way always, or crush all who-resist lt. The world's estimate of values and of relative values will prevail, as any other force in the world of matter or the world of man. It is all the same, whoever may support, or whoever may resist. The principle is irresistible as gravitation. Resistance does not check it. But it destroys those so foolish as to resist. Money has its well-ascertained laws, and those laws will have their way.

This congress has accomplished little ore than the Oregon legislature, and it begins to be a question whether the appropriation bills will be passed. The senate has added an appropriation for a cable to Honolulu to one bill and the provision for certificates of indebtedness to meet revenue deficiencies to another. Both of these ought to pass, but there is opposition to both in the ouse, and they may cause a deadlock.

Members of the senate are dividing up Dolph's desirable and important mittee places. Of course, Oregon will get none of them. These assignments go by seniority, and no new senator can expect an important committee place. The state will miss the influence committee memberships give when appropriations are to be made for public buildings and internal improvements hereafter.

The United States gains, once in while, something from the bargain and sale of an American girl to the foreign nobility. The latest evidence of this is the duty, amounting to \$2500, on the wedding gifts brought over from Paris by the family of the Count de Castalane, who will in a few weeks marry Miss Anna Gould.

The German Von Henneken has had nough of organizing the Chinese army and has thrown up the job in disgust. The Japanese are the only people who can reorganize the army and the empire effectively.

The Californians are opposed to the new Pacific railroad funding bill. They are opposed to everything but a govnt road and free transportatio for California products and trade.

The democratic and populist parties will take up the cry for economy and retrenchment a year hence. The repubican party has had its day in court or that subject.

## OBLIQUITY OF VISION.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25 .- (To the Editor.) The legislature has adjourned. A good, patriotic and sound-money republican has been elected United States senator. The regret on all sides here is that the sena-

mack" when he came to London as a nobleman's valet. "Aimack's" was the great place for assemblies of the highest

Professor Henri Marion, who is in charge of the naval pigeon service of the naval academy at Annapolls, thinks that the lessons of the few past days strongly demonstrate the efficiency of trained car-rier-pigeons to maritime circles. He cites the great relief to thousands of persons if pigeons had been on La Gascogne, from which they could have been released with daily reports of the condition of the vessel. Professor Heari Marion, who is

At the recent sale of the library Edmund Yates the writing desk used by Charles Dickens when he died and preented to Yates by the family, was sold for \$25. The original letters of Dickens to Yates brought \$450, and Yates' collec-tion of autographs, \$255. The books which included first editions of Dickens and of Thackeray, brought only fair prices, though a presentation copy of the first edition of "A Tale of Two Cities" was sold for \$57.

The harem favorite of the khedive, who has borne him a daughter, is of Turkish origin, and was already a slave at the Egyptian court during the lifetime of Tewfik Pasha. She was always treated ex-

emely well, and was regarded almost as member of the vice regal family. She is about 24 years old, therefore older than the khedive, who is 20. She lives in the Palace Montasa, near Alexandria, where she is treated with the greatest respect. The khedive's mother is siways with her. The marriage could not take place until a child was born. A girl having been born, per-haps it will never take place. At least it will be postponed.

AGAINST A REPUBLIC.

# The Scante and Popular Election of Senators. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The senate committee on privileges and lections has reported against the resolu-ion looking to the election of senators by rote of the people. This action is very

ignificant and far-reaching. There are many who contend that Great tritain is as much a republic as the United If we confine our attention to the States. extent to which the royal prerogative has been curtailed we may be inclined to agree to this proposition. But when we come to look at the house of lords, always of the

he maintenance of its own privileges, ith an absolute yeto on the wishes of the epresentatives of the people, our conclusion might be different. The house of lords, with a few exceptions, is made up of men who owe their places to the acci-dent of birth. The manner of their selection, if that expression is allowable, renders them indifferent to the wishes of the voters, to whom they are not responsible. No one can fail to note how closely the

ouse of lords corresponds to our senate. Our senators, it is true, do not owe their places to the accident of birth, except to the extent that they inherit wealth enough to purchase their places. So far a good any of the men who have bought seats In the senate have acquired their own for-tunes, generally by questionable methods. No doubt there are some who have used inherited wealth to purchase seats, and this is likely to beco me more a ion as the new millionaires die off and leave their places vacant for their sons or grandsons to purchase. Other senators, not them-selves millionaires, hold their places as representatives of corporations, trusts, sil-er mines and the like, their clients having

put up the money to buy seats for them. Now the holding of seats by purchase or to the public welfare is just as bad, if not worse, than holding them by hereditary title. The men who get seats in either

Way are not in any sense representative of the popular will. Our senate is not always nominally of the same party; but it has come to be vir-tually so, at least to the extent that its majority does not truly represent any party. Its members, on both sides, have been seen boldy refusing to carry out the platforms of their party, although many of them participated in framing them. They show studied indifference to the wishes of their people. Both sides insist on retaining a system of rules that permit two or three attorneys for unlawful combinations to defeat any measure to which their clients object.

It is evident, therefore, that the senate has become a body entirely unrepresentainating of any out-door sport, as one can regret on all sides here is that the sena-torial controversy so demoralized legisla-tion that practically nothing has been done to economize in regard to Portland's

ican forms. This issue is one that the

too soon. There is a way of mending e senate. It is slow and difficult, but

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25 .- (To the Editor.)-

setting machine to transpose my initials

the honorable gentleman from Coos would

not have had a leg to stand upon, but now he hobbles to the front again, pushed

forward by the same persons whose fig-

ares he admits he did not have compre

in enough to correct, but who ments he fathered.

be entered upon without delay.

militia taxes for 1892. These figures I did not state exactly for the reason that in the language of the office of the secre-tary of state. "No man could tell what the interest on cutstanding warrants would be," and, therefore, I stated a round

In the late court-martial it transpire that certain leaves had been abstracted from the records of the state military board. The person who absracted those board. The person who abstracted mose leaves is pretty well-known, and now a singular coincidence follows. Compari-sons which Vanderburg makes between the National Guard and the population of the different states is to be found in the World Almanac for 1856. Seeking in-formation on these points. I found a

formation on these points, I found a World Ahmanac in the state library at Salem last week. Referring to the index I turned to find the pages containing the facts and figures desired for a proper comparison, and was not a little asfounded to find that they too had been abstracted. Surely you do not think I would have any trouble laying my hand on the man who makes it a babit to abstract leaves from public records and furnish the in formation to illiterate senators in order

to get even. I have no further time to waste upor Vanderburg or his assistant, Both are

inty, met with a serious accident lest county, met with a serious accident lest Monday. In company with his son he was building a barn on Ross slough, and the son fastened an ax in a beam about 15 feet above him. Something loosened the ax, which fell, striking Mr. Ross upon the left arm, cutting a gash which almost severed the bone of the arm.

The wife of the section foreman at Bialock was badly burned last Friday. and her recovery is doubtful. She was engaged in heating lard in a tin bucket, the bottom of which dropped out, spilling the contents over the stove. A flame quickly spread, endangering the house. No one ing within call, the brave woman proceeded to fight the flames, and succeed

in saving her home. Steps are being taken toward perfecting a appeal from the recent order of on urmation of the sale of the Oregon Pa-tific properties to Messrs. Bonner & Ham-mond. One hundred and sixty notices of appeal have been served, the attorneys of record accepting service in lieu of the numerous clients. The transcript in the case will probably be the largest ever made in the state. It will include 500 pages of pleadings and 2000 pages of evi-

The Weston Leader reports the cele-bration of the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. McGrew, of Weston, who were married 56 years ago last Wednesday. The married couple have passed their three-score and ten record, and are both well and prosperous. When Mr. McGrew was married all the property he owned was an ax, which he traded fo a spinning-wheel, having great confidence in his wife's ability and industry. The located in Oregon in 1865.

## Washington.

The new addition to the state hospital for the insane at Medical Lake is practi-cally finished.

M. J. Clump, the defaulting treasure of Cialiam county, was seen in Seattle Friday, Clump has been a fugitive from justice since January 25

Much uneasiness is felt at Port Townsend because of the unexplained absence of Captain eorge H. Jones, a well-known lawyer, who has been missing for a week or 10 days.

The Palouse News has passed from the hands of C. F. Ross to the Palouse Publishing Company, consisting of William Goodyear, George Lamphere and E. B. Oliphani, and retaining Mr. Goodyear as editor.

Several of the farmers around Garfield and Palouse are going to plant from one to 20 acres each of sunflowers this season. They say they can beat wheat-raising at present present in sealing at the sealing at the present in the stalks for fuel. It is esti-mated that from 15 to 20 acres of stalks will supply a family with fuel for a year.

## PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Reporter-Here's a story about a milk Editor-Condense it.-Philadelamine. Edito bhia Enouirer.

He-I envy that man who sang the tenor solo. She-Why, I thought he had a very poor voice. He-So did I. But just think of his nerve!-Life.

"Has old Tough quit smoking?" inquired constituting of any out-door sport, as one can judge by the number who turn out daily to play the game on the large golf courses of Scotland. Then it is a very difficult game to play properly. I have seen a novice aim at his ball six or sight times Caller (inquiring of hotel clerk at 9 A. one man of another. "I don't know whether he has or not, but he died the

before he could even hit it, and also break a number of clubs (which are rather ex-pensive) before he could manage to strike the ball. It is much easier to strike the "Darks-room and see him - was angle of said "Darbos is as mad as hops about his pic-ture that was on exhibition." "Wasn't it noticed?" "Yes, took a prize." "What's he mad about, then?" "Well, it was a picture of cows, and it was awarded the prize for the best picture of sheep."--Turky hope Judy.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. The Salem Post advocated the election

of McBride as senator in its Saturday The Spores bridge across the Mohawk river, near the Yarnell place, is unsafe for teams.

Mr. Morris is feeding 1000 head of cattle near Klamath Falls, and Lankin Carr is feeding 4000 head in Clear take valley.

Oregon

There are not less than 70 by fraulio mines in operation in Josephine county now, and the number will be greatly increased before opening up for another

There are 1160 children of school age in Eugene district. Of this number 127 are males and 542 are females. There are 709 of them attending the public schools; 128 are attending other schools, and 322 are not attending any school.

In the Fall Creek justice court Thomas In the Fail Creek justice court Thomas Warner was recently bound over in the sum of \$300 to appear before the grand jury on a charge of criminal slander. This case was led up to by remarks made about J. B. Young by Warner, on account of the appointment of the former as a member of the committee for securing relief for the Nebranka sufferers.

very amusing but wearisome. R. W. MITCHELL. the Nebraska sufferers. County Commissioner Ross, of Coos

THE GAME OF GOLF.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25 .- (To the Editor.)-Having seen your article "Golf in Port-land" in this mcrning's Oregonian, I feel that I would like to give your readers a correct impression of the "royal and an-cient game." Being myself a very enthusiastic golfer, I think I am capable of

To begin with, golf is a purely Scotch game, and has been in "fashion" for many generations. In Scotland it is called "gouf," not "golf."

"goul," not "golf." The first thing necessary for the game is the "golf course," which is generally on the sea coast. Sometimes the length of the course is as much as five miles, The holes are from 20 to 500 yards apart, and are marked by flags. The course generally takes a circular route. The players start from points known to followers of the game as "teeing grounds." They start by pairs of "foursomes." On the teeing ground each player places his ball on a "tee" of sand and "drives" from there as far as he can in the direction of the hole.

ame party, always solicitious chiefly for the ball may be driven tremendous dis the ball may be driven tremendous dis-tances. A good player can drive a ball 300 yards. The second shot is generally play-ed with a club called the "brassey," or perhaps the "cleek." The brassey, if a long shot is required; the cleek, if a medium shot. The third is played with the "fron," which is made so as to loft the ball without event it much running force. ball without giving it much running fore

By this time the "putting" green is gen erally reached, when the putter is used The putting green is a flat piece of grouns on which the grass is well mown and the ground well rolled. In the middle of this is wn the hole is located. The hole is round, with a diameter of about four inches. The putter is used when aiming

direct for the hole. The player who get his ball into the hole with the fewer strokes is the winner. The following are the clubs used and their uses: Driver-Used in playing the first shot to-

wards each hole Brassey-Used in playing a long shot when the ball is lying well. Cleek-Used in playing a shot of medium

length. Iron (driving)-Used in playing a sho

less in distance than a cleek shot. Iron (lofting)-Used when the ball is lying in a cup or hole, or when the shot to be played is a short one, and over high r rough ground. Niblik-Used when the ball is lying

a sand bank or other unenviable positi Putter-Used in putting on the putting Spoon Lood for long and high shots. The driver, brassey and spoon are made

of wood. The irons cleek and niblik are made of iron, while the putter is sometimes made of the one and sometimes of the other.

The brassey is so called because along the foot of the club is a thin plate o brass to prevent the wood from being de ing destroyed by coming in contact will stores, etc., while playing the shot.

No doubt a reader will think that there cannot be much in the game, and that it is a very easy game to play. It is just the reverse. Golf is, I think, the most fus-

the attack of the white men of the labor unions.

This statement of the character of Mr. Banks will show clearly enough why so extravagantly eulogizes Frederick Douglass, Mr. Banks belongs to a class of men who run to excess that way. Frederick Douglass was, indeed, \$1195 per capita, being nearly 23 per a notable and noted man. He accomplished much. But the very conditions which Mr. Banks thinks so handicapped a manufacturing state, thereased in the him were, in fact, the advantages by which he rose. To the fact that he was a black man and had been a slave he owed everything. Sympathetic people took him up and helped and caressed and lionized him. To a white man of far greater talents they would have paid no attention at all. Mr. Douglass indeed had some talents. But because he was a black man and had been a slave he was regarded as a prodigy. He could talk and write with some facility. though not with much force, and the wonder was that a black man, born a slave, could do such things at all. Sympathy and interest were awakened at The agitation against slavery once. was growing. Were men like Douglass to be bought and sold? Here was the type of a race, here at least was a man who represented its possibilities. Were such men to be chattels." These were the circumstances that gave Douglass his celebrity. Far from being handi-capped by race and color and previous condition of servitude, these facts afforded him his opportunity, gave him his advantages and made him what he was. Had he been born free, in New England, he would have gained little fame; had he been born free and white. with every talent he possessed as a black man who had been a slave, and many talents more, there is little probability that even in the newspapers there would have been a record of his

mame. The story of a Japanese expedition against Formosa confirms hopes of

peace. If the Japanese intended to push resolutely on to Peking and make eace there, they probably would not divert any part of their armament ions noted. from that main object. On the other hand, if they expected to make peace soon, upon the busis of their present conquests, they would wish to make those conquests as extensive as possible and above all to acquire territory which they might reasonably expect to retain It is clear that all conquests on the line of march to Peking will have to be relinquished. It is even probable that Japan will be compelled by the jealousy of European powers to surrender h conquests upon the Liau Tong and Shan Tung peninsulas. It behooves her, then, unless her exertions in the war are to be entirely barren, to get hold of some of office. territory that she can keep. Formosa is the most available. Its annexation

4

has been the watchword of popu lism, the greatest increase of wealth republican legislation. They who know in the aggregate and in percentage is Mr. McBride are aware of his disposiound in states where agriculture is tion to adhere closely on important the largest interest. Thus the wealth matters to the platforms and general of Iowa, in the ten years covered by the policy of his party. late census, showed an increase of \$556,000,000, of from \$1059 per capita to Of Senator Dolph the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: cent, while its population increased 17.68 By trading off his vote to the East of per cent. The wealth of Massachusetts, questions, he has been able to get favor

the old thalers, the \$30,000,000 of treas-

ury notes being legal tender only to

the government. Their existence gives

ome uneasiness to financiers, however,

who regret that some of the French war

indemnity was not employed to take

them up, instead of being dissipated in

"EVERYTHING BUT MOXEY."

In spite of the hand-to-hand encoun-

ter that the agriculturists of the coun-

try have had with untoward conditions

of the fact that "agricultural depres-

some years past, and in defiance

e Oregon in appropriations. Any governmen ork in Washington was bitterly opposed to same time \$189,000,000, about 7 per cent. olph, because he wanted all the appropria-outs for Oregon. Mr. Dolph is one of the sulthiest met in the senate. More absurdity could not be crowdshowing a reduction of its per capita wealth from \$1471 in 1880 to \$1252 in 1890, while its population increased 25.57 per cent. d into short space. Monetary science Comparisons might be pushed much is all one; there cannot be one science

further to show that the manufacturing money for the East and another for states have not robbed the agricultural the West, and consequently Mr. Dolph could not have traded off his vote to states of their just increase in wealth. but it is not necessary, since these two the East on financial questions. He did states furnish a fair illustration of the not get favors in appropriations for relative growth of the sections repre-Oregon in that way, but by strong and able presentation of the needs of Ore-

This agricultural progress and develgon. Nor was government work in opment has not been confined to any Washington opposed by him. He did, one section of the country. It has pushed out over the great West and however, it may be supposed, recognize the fact that Washington had senators stretched into the new South with gratf her own to look after her interests ifying results, covering vast sections in Finally, instead of being one of the which neither poverty nor riches prewealthlest men in the senate, he is not all, but in which even-handed prosperwealthy at all, but possesses only ity is slowly making its way toward very moderate property. It is suggest simple competence, and rolling up in ive, indeed, that Oregon's neighbors aggregate an increase in wealth relawanted Dolph defeated because he was tively greater than that shown in any so efficient a man for his state. nanufacturing state, with the excep tion of New York and Pennsylvania. The Japanese have treated foreigner which have, in their great cities, the aptured in arms against them with

ecumulation of a century of growth. great Consideration, but it will be There are thriftless farmers, as there trange if they do not make an excep are thriftless tradespeople, everywhere tion of George Howle, the American there are sections in which severdynamiter. This fellow was captured drouth and devastating storms blight y the Japanese while on his way to and wreck the endeavor of agricultur-China under contract with that govern ists and reduce them to want; the prices ent to destroy the Japanese navy of all products were low and the rates with infernal machines. He was reof transportation high during many of

leased upon giving his parole not to the years covered by the census rengage again in service against Japar ports, but, notwithstanding all these out went immediately to Wei-Hal-Wei adverse influences, the relative increase and took part in its defense, until cap of wealth in the agricultural states was ured again, on surrender of the place greater during that period than in the Under the laws of war, neither he no manufacturing states, with the excepthe United States would have the right o complain of any degree of severity When the discontant worked up

mployed against him. War is gentler among the agricultural classes by inin practice than it used to be, but it crested demagogues shall have become does not yet condone infamous perjuries,

intirely a thing of the past, the farmers, who have been accumulating slow Justice, lame and halt as well as ly, in spite of discouraging conditions, wealth in cultivated fields and matur lind, has failed to score against Captain Howgate, the weather bureau offing orchards, the increase of livestock and farming implements, in the concial who made way fraudulently with struction of houses and barns, the \$11,500 of government funds some years ago. The history of the case is familbuilding of schoolhouses and the advancement of community interests, will iar. In fact, it has come to be "as a come to regard themselves as above the pity of shallow politicians who lead a drowsy man." The doughty captain, after remaining twelve years in hand-to-mouth existence in the pursuit hiding thaving escaped from custody through

The man who has-as an industrious the leniency of a friendly sheriff, who farmer lately expressed it, when show-ing a visitor around his place-"everypermitted him to retire to the family uld excite least jealousy in Europe. bathroom unattended), boldly disclosed

extravagant B nicipal and icial gov realized. But in process of time the ma-chinery devised by the fathers has broken down, and it is necessary to repair it to ernment. For these errors and omission the republican delegation from this county must be held culpable. It was to be seen in the early organi-

adapt it to modern conditions. It must zation, prior to the last election; publican clique proceeded to select a list of candidates for the legislature, pledged to support a preselected candidate for the United States senate, and also to support certain other candidates for minor but not much less lucrative offices. No one had a chance unless he could pass mus-

ter with this clique. This policy is the essence of ring rule. Relying upon their strength and organization, a faction un-dericok to buildoze the rest. net has the right to appeal to the country. In other words, it dissolves parliament They aimed no higher and promise rders new elections and takes the sens

nothing better than others. They merely assumed they were wiser, better, knew more and, above all, were better organized of the people as to the merits of the bill. If the people sustain the cabinet by a de-cisive majority the house of commons casses the bill again and sends it up to and powerful than the rest of the repub-

They challenged opposition in the slature. They asserted there a policy of rule or ruin. It seems to me they mis calculated. They certainly have failed to rule, and they have admirably succeeded

with this and former experiences, is in strange that many good citizens should hesitate about glving control again to another such republican delegation? ED W. BINGHAM.

The whole trouble arose from the fact that two men in the delegation violated their pledges and betrayed the trust reposed in them. There were 14 members in the republican delegation from this county. Twelve of them worked hard to

fulfill their pledges to the people. Two were renegades, and by uniting with fac tionists from other parts of the state and the whole mischief. As to the remark

about "a preselected candidate for the United States senate," there was no voter n Multnomah who did not know that the re-election of Mr. Dolph was fully intended. No one voted the ticket with any other expectation

#### PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT

Queen Louise, of Denmark, is one of e oldest of European monarchs. She is years of age, but quite youthful in oppearnce. She was a princess of Hesse Cassell, and, like Victoria, she has been good mother.

Count Niccolo Piccolomini, the last male descendant of the Piccolomini family, to which Pius II belonged, has died at Sien-na, at 74 years of age. The deceased no-ble was one of the Tuscany deputies who, in 1859, brought back the unity of the Italian empire under Victor Emanuel.

statements deserves the same contempt from me that they received from the leg-slature. Before his former borrowed Mr. Gladstone is giving several proofs of the recovery of his health and intellec-ual vigor. He has just finished his edition thunder was published, it was made evi of the Psalter, with a concordance and at that only republicans would vote for the support of the National Guard, but when he presented his stuff to the senate, the democrats were so disgusted that two totes of his own. It will be published in wo or three weeks in both England and America. Then, again, he has completed his preface to a pictorial Bible, in which of them voted for the maintenance of the he gives evidence of the old strength and maginative capacity.

tate troops. Now, as to the \$101,900 appropriation, I Frederick Willis, who died the othe have simply to say that the "clerk" orrect as to the actual figures, and so

day in London, was the last of the Wil-lises who gave their mame to the well-known "Wills" Rooms." The rooms were originally built in 1765 by a tavern-keeper correct as to the actual ngures, and so far as my report is concerned. I will add that it is also correct, and my books will show that I simply carried into the ap-propriations available for 1863, the differnamed Almack. He is said to have been would excite least jealousy in Europe, ing a visitor around his place—"every-and it could be organized and governed thing but money" needs comparatively himself some months ago, since which Caul, which was transposed into "Al-

is of the usefulness of the senate were the ball. It is much easier to strike the ground than the ball. Then great skill is required in order to judge the amount of strength required to send the ball a certain be brought closer to the people and its representative character restored. The people of Great Britain are justly accessed against the house of lords. But distance. Then when you drive your ball

into a bush, it is often quite a difficult matter to get it out again, and aften adds very considerably to your score. I hope that golf will some day rank as high as in one respect the British senate is much more subject to popular control than ours. Its veto is not obsolute, if the people are thoroughly in earnest in desiring the passfootball, etc., in the list of Portland's sports and pastimes, for there's nothing I age of a bill. When the lords "throw out" measure, that is, vote it down, the cabienjoy more than a "guide game a

TRIFLES OF CRITICISM.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25.-(To the Editor.) If Deuteronomy has been getting credit for a chapter of Joshua for these 2409 years, as Dr. Driver now tells us has been the lords, who allow it to go through. Should they persist in rejecting it, the cabinet, in the name of the crown, would create new poers in sufficient numbers to the case, isn't it about time this matter was straightened out, and Joshua receive the credit his due? And, again, if Deuter-onomy has one of Joshua's chapters, how pass it. No such course is possible in this country, so that our senate, as now con-stituted, is, in practice, a less representa-tive body than the house of lords. are we to know that he has not more than one? How are we to know that Deuteronomy hasn't half a dozen? The senate committee has, therefore And should this be the case, and th voted against the existence of a real repub-lic in the United States. What it desires is an aristocratic government under repub-

bible is put up in this kind of shape, how do we know that other books of the bible are not in the same fix? How do we know that Jeremiah was not a part copic will accept, and they cannot accept of Isatah's writings, or Hosea part of Daniel's or Micah part of Jonah's? It looks singular that an inspired boo that is all the more reason why it should

should be put together after this fashion. The compilers of uninspired books sel-dom make such blunders, and it seems hardly possible to conceive that inspira-tion is necessary to bring forth anything of this kind. If you had published my reply of a week or so ago to Senator Vanderburg in its entirety, and had not allowed your type-

But, to come back to where I started from, I again ask if, as Dr. Driver states, Deuteronomy has one of Joshua's chap-ters, isn't it about time it was straightened out and Joshua put to rights? one book belongs to another book, we soon shall lose track of "where we are at:" and not only this but we shall soon lose all confidence in the book itself

lose all confidence in the book itself Blundering isn't supposed to be one of the attributes or functions of inspiration. And then there is one more question 1 would like to ask. Dr. Driver says: "On The National Guard is a subject that Vanderburg should understand, but he does not. It is not generally known that he was formerly a member of company A, First regiment, and to show his thoraccount of such frequent and foolish statements as this in Mr. Paine's works he is scatningly rebuked by his own foligh comprehension of National Guard ffairs, his sense of patriotism, and his leas of bravery, I allege, on the authority lowers, and his writings denounced as puerile and silly, especially by the learned Bolingbroke and all other leading infidels with whom I have debated in the East." of his captain, that at the time of the Chinese troubles, he actually attempted Now, will Dr. Driver kindly give us the certainly a nice specimen, in view of this fact, to criticise me even as a National names of those "other leading infidels with whom he has debated in the East," Guard officer. His jungle of figures and and state if Bolingbroke was o umber? T. WHITNEY.

Kissing the Cook. New York Sun. "I suppose," said Mr. Clatterby, solen

ly, as he looked across the library table at Mrs. Clatterby after dinner, before be-ginning to read the evening paper. "I suppose there might be circumstances under which it would be permissible for me

to kiss the cook." "And when, pray, may I ask?" said Mrs. Clatterby, with some display of feel-Why, when you were doing the cook-

ing, my dear," said Mr. Clatterby, and then he suddenly appeared to be greatly Mr. Clatterby

"Been to the theater, ch! What did you "I saw a large black hat with strich feathers, a rhinestone buckle, and two magenta roses. And once (here the strong man's voice trembled), once, for one moment. I thought I saw half of a sofa, at the extreme left of the stage; but I cannot be sure."-Life

Theater manager-You say you object to having real food on the table in the banquet scene, Mr. Greesepaynt. Why, the rest of the company are delighted at it. Mr. Greesepaynt-Yes; but my part re-quires me to rise from the table after a ouple of minutes and say: "I cannot eat tonight-a strange dread comes over me: I will seek the quiet of yonder apartment for a time!"-Fuck.

Some Valuable Stamps

Some high prices were realized at a two days' sale of British foreign and colonial postage stamps, just brought to a close in London. The principal items were as follows Ceylon 4d rose, imperforate, unused, with original gum, a mag-nificent specimen of great rarity, and probably unique in regard to condition. (130: Mauritius, postpaid, 2d blue, with large margins on piece of original, f22; Cape of Good Hope, wood blocks, 1d "er-ror" blue, with 4d blue, the latter torn, 165: Cape of Good Hope, wood block "error" 4d red, 152; Mauritius, large fillet, 54 blue, 135; Natal, first issue, 9d blue, 135; Tuscany, 3 lire dark yellow, 630; Madrid, 1852, 3 reales, red, unused (20); Madrid, 1851, 3 reales, red, unused, (30). The remaining prices ranged from about 10s to (20).

#### The Weather Bureau's Warning. Philadelphia Press.

The South cannot complain of insufficlent notice from the weather hureau re-garding the cold wave this time. On Wednesday last full warning of the great fall of temperature which was in pros-pect was sent broadcast throughout the Southern states. The next day additional warnings were telegraphed, so that those who were in a position to protect property or crops were forearmed. Naturally the great majority were helpiess before the reign of cold, but whatever preventatives were feasible they had time to put them in operation. This may have mitigated the damage, or, owing to the unusual se-verity, it may have been of no value. Still, the bureau did its duty, and did it

Woolen Mills at Post Falls.

A new industry will begin operations at Post Falls, Idabo, April 1. This is the woolen mill, at the head of which are the Come Parthere Came Brothers, two experience A force of facturers of Lowell, Mass. men is now engaged in placing the machinery, which consists of complete equipment for a three-set mill, including three looms. All the machinery is of the latest pattern and the mill will turn out a superior quality of goods. When com-plete and in operation, from 29 to 30 people will be employed.