# The Oregonian

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## DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Feb. 26. - 8 P. M. - Maximum temperature, 57; minimum temperature, 25 height of river at 11 A. M., 4.8; change in the pear 23 hours, 6.1; precipitation reday, 6.0; pre-cipitation from September 1, 1894 (wet session), 20 date, 20.56; average, 34.04; deficiency, 13.46; humber hours of sunshine Monday, 3:14; pos-sible number, 19:54.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

There is a storm central north of Mon bick, though it persed north of Washin produces no precipitation, except at Tate Island. There is an area of high barome pressure, or fair-weather conditions, prevailing sover the North American plateau, which ex-tends northward east of the Cascades, From this area the fair weather of the past few days resulted. Warmer weather is reported from all WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hour rupe, and state at Pertunal for the 2s more finding at midnight Peiruary 27: For Oregon, Washington and Idaho - Fair weather and mearly stationary temperature, with light southerly winds. For Portland-Fair weather and stight tem-

perature changes, with light variable winds. B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official. PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, PEB. 27.

NEXT YEAR'S STATE PLATFORMS.

No doubt the democrats and populists will pledge themselves next year to economy, retrenchment, reduction of gees, salaries, offices and emoluments, and to relief of the people from burdensome taxation. The republican party, of course, will not; or, if it should, nobody would be expected to believe it. Just now there is a loud chuckle all over the state, from the faction that "held up" the legislature, over the great success gained in killing all the measures for relief of the people. The logical thing for the next republican platform would be a resolution indorsing and approving the earnest and successful efforts of the late legislature against reduction of safaries, offices, fees and taxes, and pledging the party to renewed efforts in that line.

It may well be supposed that this matter will be duly attended to at the state republican convention, which will be held in March or April, 1896, a little over a year hence. If the platform is to accord with the policy and acts of the recent legislature, it should read nomething like this, to-wit:

"The regulation party, both from prin ciple and interest, believes in high taxation for the benefit of public officials. It pledges itself to stand firmly against all efforts to reduce the number of offices, or the salaries, fees and emoluments thereof, It insists that officials who have put up money for campaign purposes, to secure the success of their party and their own election, are entitled to recoup from the taxpayers, and that through their election a moral obligation is created which forbids offices to be cut off or salaries and emoluments to be reduced. We congrat-38% to cut off salaries, offices, emolu ments and fees, and denounce those efforts: us the height of outrage and injustice; and we approve the large and liberal expenditures for clerks in the legislature, and point with pride to the numerous Stems and the grand total of the general appropriation bill."

Something like this will cover the ground very fairly. The convention should be held early, so the platform may anticipate and set up a barrier numinst the vile efforts sure to be made by the opposition against the record of this legislature for the purpose of throwing discredit on the republican party. The enemy must be met in the

## MUNICIPAL PACTS.

Though the effort to get legislation for reduction of the expenses of our city and county has failed, and probably never will be renewed, a feeble and languid interest may yet be felt in statistics of the expenditures of pother cities.

The report of the chief of police of the city of Omaha for the year 1894 shows that there are 93 men in his department, and 86 of these are on patrol duty. The department made 6249 arrests during 1894, and convic tions were obtained in 3052 cases. The total expenses of the department for the year were \$94,638. The police de partment of Omaha is relatively much

less costly than that of Portland. The population of Toledo, O., is over \$0,000. Its fire department consists of 94 men, and the whole expenses of the department for the year 1894 were \$97 .-614. The expenses at Portland under the present commission have been reduced to a basis that compares not unfavorably with that of Toledo, when it is observed that salaries are considerably higher here. Toledo has six steam engines, three chemical engines four hook-and-ladder trucks and 19,000

The funded debt of the city of New York is \$173,991,081; that of Buffalo is \$11,535,502. Pittsburg is increasing her bonded debt by \$4,750,000, chiefly for extension of her water works, but pays the members of her council no satary.

At Portland (West Side) we consum waste about 12,000,000 gallons water a day. This is at least 200 gallons per caput. At New York the consumption is 188,000,000 galions a day, or about 100 gallons per caput. London's entire supply is only 177,600,600 gallons a day; but at London most careful and ical regulations are made to prevent waste of water. In any of our cities they would be deemed intolerable. Paris has a water supply of only 100,000,000 gallons daily, and the most rigorous

\$127,000 for police, \$142,000 for fire department, \$87,000 for lights, and \$18,000 or street-cleaning. Most of these items are much below similar items at Portland, in proportion to population. For example, we spend \$34,000 for public lights at Portland, against \$87,000 at Denver; yet Denver has twice Portland's population.

Nearly all comparisons show that Portland is paying more for almost all kinds of municipal service than other cities; but extravagant government here is extolled in the name of patriotism, and the men who have broken the pledges they made that expenses should be reduced are called the champions and saviors of the city.

### THE PERIL OF JAPAN.

Japan is approaching a crucial poin in her history; is nearing a crisis which may arrest her amazing national deelopment by checking the outward impulse of national vigor and turning it back upon the very sources of nation life at home. There are hints in wellinformed correspondence from Japan that the inevitable result of this foreign war may breed domestic revolu-

The people of Japan are in a very fever of warlike ambition and lust of conquest. They have supported the government with resources of men and money as no nation ever supported a government in a war of aggression. They expect to reap the fruits of this extraordinary effort in extraordinary conquests. They certainly expect more than the policy of Europe will permit them to enjoy. The rulers of Japan understand the necessary limitation of their hopes, and know that they have to make peace, not with China, but with England and Russia, France and Germany. They know they can exact no more from China, however crushed and beaten, than these powers permit. The people of Japan do not understand this, and it will be hard to make them

The terms of the best peace that can made will be a shock and a disapcointment to the people of Japan. They probably will get no territorial acquiitions on the mainland of Asia. They will get no permanent influence over the government of China. They not even get a protectorate over Corea. These things the European powers are The most eserving for themselves. an insignificant member of the conountries will be settled. All she will have gained by the war, then, except essibly the island of Formosa, will be ecognition as one of the family of ivilized nations, a glorious epoch in may be paid or not. Russia was balked of her conquests in just this way by the European congress of 1878, and she never even has been paid the Turkish war indemnity.

pinion, in the inevitable shock of this the government compelled to make it, accusing it of weakness, if not corruption, and endeavoring to overthrow it Parliamentary government is young in Japan. The people lack the intelligence and self-restraint that come from generations of participation in public affairs. If they see the substantial fruits of victory snatched from them by the exigencies of a foreign policy they do not understand, they may hold their ulers to an unjust responsibility for adopting and executing that policy. It is a dangerous thing to excite lust of military giory and warlike conquest in a whole nation and then deny it natural fenition. The fever is likely to strike inward and threaten the life of the

Postmaster-General Bissell will, it is said, retire at an early date from the cabinet, his reason for this being the dish mop, and from a marvelous steam expenses incurred in maintaining offiwhate the people of the state on the defeat ciai position. His salary is \$8000 a bought last year with the money saved of the efforts made in the legislature of year, one-half of it being absorbed by a dime at a time for a new dress), with ouse-rent alone. Ordinary living expenses eat up the rest, and the demands | teen minutes, to an intelligent wash of society, backed by the natural desire of his young wife to make the most of her opportunities, draw upon his outside income at an alarming rate. ing nap. Let the garrets be cleared to Only cabinet officers who have nothing to spend except their salaries, or who hate society, like Herbert, on the one have been evolved by pressure from the hand, or are brave enough to live within their means, like Morton, on the other, can keep up on the very liberal pay of the government. It is possible to do of course, but not agreeable to men who enjoy keeping in the social swim with their wives and daughters. The truth is that the essence of extravagance exhaled from an abounding prosperity has permeated the social and domestic as well as the political fabric through all of the intermediate grades between top and bottom, with a subtle influence that has led the individual and public will captive. Superfluities have been raised to the plane f necessities, and it is difficult to disodge them. From the cabinet officer. who cannot maintain the style which te thinks essential to his position on \$8000 a year, to the mechanic, who sees starvation in a wage rate of \$2 a day, all are practically in the same condition. The distinction between actual and superficial wants has been practially lost in the great swirl of prodigal-

> According to a correspondent, there has not been such a boom in bibles in China since missionaries began the tussle with the doctrines of Confucius. The moving cause of this is found in the fact that 10,000 Christian women in China presented the empress dowages on her sixtieth birthday a handson copy of the New Testament. The volume is a royal quarto in size, bound in silver covers, made in Canton, upor which are carved in relief birds and bamboo, signifying messengers bearing peace. The book is enclosed in a solid silver casket, which rests in a teakwood case, the price of the whole being \$1200. The emperor was so pleased with the gift that he sent out and bough a large number of copies of the scrip tures-hence the boom. From all of which it appears that the gospel may be silver-plated with good effect even in heathen lands.

For the twentieth time since the Latin-American republics gained their independence, Cuba is said to be on the verge of successful revolt against the dominion of Spain. The flag of independence has been raised in New York, and torrents of eloquence have flowed in the cause of liberty. In the island itself martial law has been declared, and all the resources of an effete despotism have been summoned to gal. It is probably impossible to make rivet again the chains of slavery upon a close comparison of them to this end another.

a nation struggling for freedom. Of and get a result that would be indis-

by enduring captivity. Of another ficiencies and unexpended balances army of freedom, the whole fifteen es-The other eight have not reported. These revolutionary risings in Cuba rarely number less than fifty devoted patrious.

GERMANY'S BANKING SYSTEM.

The banking system of Germany, like r colnage system, was completely re organized on the establishment of the empire. Before that time, each state had its own banking system and its as well as in coins and values. By establishment of the gold standard and recoinage of all the silver but about 150,000,000 thalers, the coinage was reduced to unity. The same object was sought to be acomplished by making the Prussian bank of Berlin an imperial bank and the financial agent of the government. This has a capital of \$30,-000,000, and has branches all over the empire. The number of hanks of legals in other parts of the empire was reduced from thirty-two to nineteen, and all were required to establish redemption agencies in Berlin. All the paper currency of the empire is issued by these banks, except about \$30,000,000 of treasury notes, issued after creation of the empire to supply an uniform currency till the banks could be gotter under way, and never retired. These

are not general legal tender, however. These state notes are in small deominations, the least being 5 marks (\$1 20), and serve, with the \$220,000,000 of silver, the purposes of small change The smallest bank note is 100 marks (\$34), and their number is eno greater. In January, 1894, the banknote currency of the empire was about \$350,000,000, of which about \$99,000,000 was uncovered; that is, not supported by an equal amount of gold or silver coln or bullion, state notes, or notes of other banks held as reserve. At least four-fifths of these notes are issued by the imperial bank and its branches.

Silver is employed indiscriminately with gold in the bank reserves, though like American silver, it is overvalued 100 per cent. But the government maintains parity by careful restriction of coinage and limiting the legal-tender power of all the new coinage. It is not known how much of the bank reserve is in silver, but the gold in the imperial bank is estimated at over \$150,000,000 they will concede is to let Japan make If the minor banks have one-fourth as much more, and the total reserves are gress in which the destinies of these \$260,000,000, there must be about \$75,000, 690 in silver and notes. This makes it easy enough to maintain the parity. The great advantage of this currency

ystem over ours is the small amoun

of legal-tender credit currency, only ner history, and a war indemnity, which \$110,000,000 in old thalers and \$30,000,000 of state notes, legal tender to the government only. There is thus no danger of draining the gold reserves by the "coonskin game," so successfully played at the New York sub-treasury. The danger to Japan is that public have about \$409,000,000 Jegal-tender silver and about \$509,000,000 legal-tender barren peace, may turn in fury against paper, against \$100,000,000 gold reserve in the treasury. Another advantage is the great excess of gold over silver in the coinage. Germany has about \$600, 000,000 of gold in the country, to \$220,-000,000 of silver in circulation. We have about \$600,000,000 of each. Germany's currency is bimetallic, like our own, but is on a much sounder basis.

Hard times seem to have sharpened the wits of the people. In evidence of this appear applications filed in the patent office during 1893 for 21,000 patents on new inventions. Myriads of housewives, whose monthly allowances have been scaled to meet the universal cut in breadwinners' wages, will shudder at this announcement, since it fore podes visitations from agents urging upon their attention offspring of this in ventive fecundity, representing everycooker (an improvement upon the one which a child can prepare dinner in fifboiler that will get the weekly wash ready for the line without assistance while the mistress indulges in her morn make room for the new installment of articles covered by letters patent that wits of the people. Spring is coming and they will soon be here, and it will save time and temper to be ready for

their advent. The report that Justice Field is about to retire from the supreme bench should not be considered premature, as the eminent jurist is now nearly 80 years old. He must be an exceptionally vigorous man, physically and mentally, who can at that advanced age serve the public interests well in so responsible a capacity. This Justice Field is said to be, though nature warns him of his declining powers and age asserts its dominion over him in the growing difficulty he experiences in concentrating his mind upon the weighty matters presented. The nation's young or you men should perform its exacting tasks and leave its old men to an honore and well-earned repose in the length-ening shadows of life's winter. This is the humane and logical view in connec tion with the proposed retirement of Justice Field from the supreme bench The political view, from a republican standpoint, is that he should have re tired three years ago, and, failing in this, should take things as easy as pos sible and continue in his present posi tion until he is 82 or thereabouts.

Most advocates of free coinage of sil ver say they are bimetalists. But all the intelligent ones know it wouldn't be bimetalism at all. They know that it would carry our money quickly to the silver basis, and that is what they want. Others would not desire this but they do not know the consequences of the act they demand. All advocates of free coinage of silver are silver mono

Another good man, one of Portland' passed away yesterday. Philip Wasserman came to Portland in 1858, was mayor of the city twenty-four years ago, served two terms in the legislature from Multnomah county, was a school director at Portland during several years, and did a large mercan tile business, from which he retired some time since. Mr. Wasserman was a very good citizen, and a true and worthy man.

It can scarcely be told whether the recent legislature or the one of two years ago was actually the more prodiregulations are enforced there also.

Estimates of the expenses of the city twenty-seven revolutionists in one putable. The system of accounting is a republican majority of is in pf Denver for the year 1883 include place, six have won the martyr's crown very complicated, and there are dethe legislature which adjourns tonight. So

transfers of funds, etc., that confuse and bewilder. The main fact as to the appropriations of both sessions seems to be that everybody got all that was asked for, and, as to the recent session, that all pledges of economy were dis

Grover Cleveland has prevented the full of the monetary standard of the United States to the silver basis. He has had intelligence to see the situaown currency, and the greatest di-vergence and confusion existed in notes for his resolute action, the finances and for his resolute action, the finances and business of the country would now be involved in the most terrible catastrophic disorder. For the business and credit of the country could not be shifted from the gold to the silver basis, from the basis of full money to the basis of half money, without general disaster and ruin. This has been averted by the judgment and courage of President Cleveland.

This congress will adjourn without any legislation, either to bring relief to the national treasury or to increase its embarrassments. The populists will not permit consideration of the amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for certificates of indebtedness, and the administration democrats and republicans are equally determined to resist he amendment repealing all laws authorizing the sale of bonds. Fortunately the president has demonstrated his ability to do what is necessary to sustain the national credit, without the help of congress.

It is said that the silver men are coing to organize a party for the presidential campaign of 1896, with a platform containing a single plank declaring in favor of free coinage of silver at the sixteen-one ratio. This would take the silver question out of the tangle of party platforms and make a clean, sharp issue. The probable result is that the silver party will take rank about with the prohibitionists.

The sheriff of the county, enraged be cause some part of his enormous offi-cial perquisites is cut off by legislation, attacks a state senator and draws a pistol! This very happily illustrates the spirit of the gang that held up the

The French exclusion of American cattle and dressed meats will cost this country \$18,000,000 per year. But this s only small part of the price this country must pay for the infamous Have

The grand jury should indict Sheriff Sears for assault with a dangerous

#### SENATORIAL OPINIONS. What the State Press Says of

New Senator. Albany Democrat. George W. McBride, the senator-elect s a good man personally. He is an aver-ege business man and a fair lawyer; but he is not brilliant in any sense. He is a man who has the confidence of his party so far as his integrity goes. His record is undoubtedly a clean one. The indica-tions are that Mr. McBride will not make as strong United States senutor among the big guns at Washington; but Mr. McBride is an accommodating man, and his con-stituents may depend upon his doing his best for them. He will be as faithful as his poor health will permit. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Dolph has been fought by the 30 on secount of being a gold-bug, but Mr. McBride is also a goldng, as nearly as can be learned, though ome say not. Consistency thou art a fewel.

Astorian. The dark horse has again won the race, and his pust record is a guarantee that Senator-elect McBride will not misrepre-Senator-elect McBride will not misrepresent either his state or party. It was an unsettled question last night where he stood on the money question, but he is well known to be a safe man on every other point of republican policy, and as his election was unquestionably dictated his election was unquestionably dictated to a large extent by the Dolph supporters.

The free colinage of sliver, and for woman the free colinage of sliver, and for woman suffrage. Listen to what he says in regard to these free-sliverities:

"Don't you believe that prophets from men who are not trained to think, can come up and solve the problem off-hand, as they would have you believe. New who other point of republican policy, and as his election was unquestionably dictated to a large extent by the Dolph supporters, it is extremely unlikely that he is at all are not caushe of being leaders have been unsound on the money issue. On the whole, we think the people of Oregon, as well as Mr McBride, can be congratulated on such a termination of the senatorial contest.

The election of Hon, George W. McBride as senator will be a surprise to very many, and yet, perhaps, it was the only peaceful solution that was possible of the contest that had been waged in Salem the part 40 days. All republicans will be thankful that the senatorial contest ended the way it did, and that those who defied the voice of the public and trampled under fout every political obligation were obliged at last to accept the man named by the friends of Senator Dolph.

The Dalles Chronicle The long agony is over, the legislature has adjourned and ex-Secretary of State George W. McHride is elected United States senator to succeed Hon. J. N. Dolph. The choice does not meet with neral approval, but we believe that that fact is due to the surprise occasioned by the election of McBride, who was a horse so dark that he had not been considered by the public. If Mr. McBride's physical condition permits, he will prove an energetic senator.

Roseburg Plaindealer.
The election of George W. McBride to succeed Schator Dolph meets with the hearty approval of the people of Oregon.
As secretary of state Mr. McBride made many warm friends throughout the state, all of whom are highly elated over his election to the highest position within the gift of the people. He is a native-born Oregonian, and of him we are all proud.

Apart from the physical condition of Senator McBride, the selection is a good Salem Statesman.

Eugene Guard.

Nothing but expressions of universal satisfaction are heard over the result of the senatorial contest.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Expressions of Opinion Upor The Late Session. La Grande Chronicle.

The session of the legislature just closed was anything but a success for the interests of the people at large. There were very few bills of importance to the state that became laws. With 72 republican members, the election of a senator was allowed to occupy almost the entire time, and the people will naturally hold the party in power responsible for a waste of time and the indulgence of the usual extravagance. There was promise of economy, but the promise is barren of any particular results. It must be apparent to the most careless observer that the The session of the legislature just close o the most careless observer that the question of election of United States senquestion of election of thica states sen-ator is not a matter properly entrusted in the hands of the legislature, but that, like the choosing of other public servants, it should be put in the hands of the peo-ph, and allow the legislature to attend solely to the business of making laws.

Salem Statesman The session is at an end. May an ever find Providence ever deliver us from such

far as can be learned at present they have not kept a single pledge made by the party last June. Instead of reducing the ex-penses they have been increased. How will they, with a long list of broken pledges to their credit, face the people at the next

Roseburg Plaindealer. Even if the useless laws and committees were not abolished, the 18th sessi of the Oregon legislature is a thing of the past, and for this we are duly thankful.

Prineville Review. It will go into history renowned for what t did not do, instead of what it did.

#### DR. GRANT'S SUNDAY LECTURE. Partly in the Way of Criticism and

Partly of Approval. PORTLAND, Feb. 35.—(To the Editor.)— Dr. Grant, in his lecture of last Sunday evening, at the First Baptist church, in this city, asserted that it is certain tha God has not dealt with any nation so wel as he has with this, and added: "The rea giory of this nation is that it is a Chris tian nation; next to this stands the giory of Its educational system." But is thi

Are we a Christian nation, in any ser other than that as distinguishing us fro the other great faiths of the world—the Mohammedan, the Buddhistic, or the Con-fucian? Is there not more of idle declara-tion than of reality in this claim that we are a Christian nation? Aside from pro-fession, is there anything to show that this nation, or this people, is Christian? Are the beatitudes of the man who the Christian claims was the founder of faith the motto of this nation? Is striv-ing after perfection of life, in morality and goodness, the nation's aim? Do we return good for evil? When another nation attempts to smite us, do we turn the other cheek? Do we love our enemies Do we love our neighbors as ourselves Are we, as a nation or as a people, as a licitous for the care and wants of the poor, the unfortunate, and the downtrod den, as we are for those of ourselves? In the Golden Rule the standard by which our dealings are measured—either as a na tion or as a people? Are our political and commercial interests based upon Christian precepts? Is the good of mankind or the good of each individual uppermost preme end with both nation and people f not, how, then, can this, as Dr. Grant laims, be called a Christian nation, or we a nation of Christians? In speaking of or political character, the doctor answers most of my interrogatories very fully and very correctly. Listen to him. He says: "Did you ever realine the danger of poli-

"Did you ever realize the danger of politics? Have you ever analyzed politics? Do you know what it is? Then the Lord pity you, for they who go down into politics never come up clean again. It is the most fascinating of all things. It is a science, simply a science. It is a river of fillt that overflows and blights the fair valley of our nation. No nation can long survive in the awful and noisome mist

that arises from that river and thickens over the land." There is nothing truer than this, and

the doctor could not have described the governmental machinery of this, what he calls Christian, nation in more fitting terms. This nation's politics is a mire of filth, a stench in the nostrils, a maelstrom of sin and corruption. How, then, can a na-tion having an autonomy of this character be called Christian? Is not every man, seemingly, in this nation, pitted again every other man? Are not the poor pitted against the rich, and the rich against the poor? Who cares for the poor? Are not the rich combining, all over the country, to reduce labor and crush out the po man's means of obtaining a livelihood for himself, his wife and children? And call this a Christian nation—a nation founded upon the precepts of Christ! A nation aiming at perfection of character and man-hood! A nation caring for the well-being of others equally with that of ourselves! A nation as full or gimmilis and gambling shops and brothels as it is of other insti-tutions! A nation of more gamblers and runkards than any other nation upon the face of the earth, except it be Presbyterian Scotland or Episcopalian England! Call this a Christian nation? Absurd!

But while I disagree with Dr. Grant his main position, there are many of his views with which I do agree, and with none more heartily than with his views upon these idiotic, senseless clamorers for the free coinage of silver, and for woman

Don't you be fooled by them carried away by a mass of harebrained theories, whose fallacy has been proved a

thousand times, thinking they are some thing new. And again, upon the subject of woman suffrage, he says:

"The last danger is one affecting American citizenship, namely, the broadening of the franchise. I am coming to the ques-cion of 'woman's rights,' so-called. I am not a believer in 'woman's rights' insofar as they touch upon the extension of the franchise. You say that women will purify politics. I say that my wife shall not go into politics until it is purified. The spirit of gallantry under which I was reared does not ask a woman to be-come a scavenger. Shall women be thus brought in a position of competition with men? There are men who are as noble and pure as women. There are many honorable men who have given up the task of purifying politics. Do they say: 'Send the women down; we give up?'' 'There is nothing truer than Cardinal

Albhons' remarks when he said "If you increase woman's sphere politically, you weaken that sphere socially—in the home, which is woman's legitimate sphere." And the remarks of the queen of Roumania, when she says: "I shall always maintain that the active life of woman ought not to go beyond the sacred interior of her home, and that the voice of woman sounds nowhere so sweetly musical as on her own hearthstone, in the midst of her childre A DISSENTER.

## PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT

The Rev. Father John J. Carroll, of Chicago, is said to possess the only typewriter in the world with Gaelic characters. Governor O. Vincent Coffin, of Connecti-cut, is said to be the best-dressed execu-tive that the state had had for many years. Chaw Fa Maha Vajiravadh has been pro-claimed crow prince of Siam. He is a studious-looking, brown-faced youngster of 15, who is being educated at Eton, in John G.

The king of Portugal has conferred the rank and insignia of a Knight of Christ of Portugal upon Mr. J. Foster Rhodes, of Chicago. Mr. Rhodes is at present on a our of that country.

Mrs. Amelia Rives Chanler, of Castle Hill, Va., who has had a return of rheumatism by the recent cold weather, is forced to go to a dry climate, and she will pass the rest of the winter in Texas.

Ras Mangarsia is the leader of the Abyssinians in the hostilities with the Italians on the east coast of Africa. He is a claimant of the Ethiopian throne, looks like a Tartar chieftain, and hates the nal for favoring a rival,

Ell Marks, who was one of the most widely known gamblers in the country, died in Louisville last week. From his honesty at cards he was known as "Square But he got here. Once in Chicago he said to a man who had arisen from a table deciaring that the game could not be beaten, "I'll show you." He had \$199 in his pocket. Three hours later he had \$29,000. Once at Long Branch he won \$10,000 at a sitting. He died at the age of 49 a poor

Mrs. Paran Stevens plainly tells the publie that it has no business to poke its nose into the Astor quarrel. Then she reads a lecture to the press in this manner; "I know two more great society leaders, men of millions, who are going to quit this and how it originated country, which, owing to the press, isn't rious causes have been it to live in. I would leave America to which are satisfactory.

its fate myself if I could. Why, there's no justice, no law here. If the press is not muzzled, and that soon, the atreets will yet run blood, mark my words."

"Honest" John Davis, ex-governor of Rhode Island, was married recently to Miss Margetta Pierce, of Providence. Ex-Governor Davis has two adult daughters. He was the first democrat elected to the governorship of Rhode Island in to years. Elliah Thayer, who died the other day at Blackstone, Mass., at he age of \$5, was a curious character. He was somewhat dafe on the subject of religion, being accus-tomed to walk the streets barefooted and bareheaded preaching the Gospel. He be lieved in bodily translation, and hence re-ceived the nickname of "Prophet Elijah." He walked through Europe and Asia Minor, where his peculiarities frequently got him into trouble. He was a man of means. having acquired money early in life in the shipping business, and he gave freely to

### BIG MAJORITIES DANGEROUS.

The Necessity for a Powerful Minor ity in the Legislature. PORTLAND, Feb. 36-(To the Editor)

islature. Had there been 40 democrats or populists in the two houses, there would have been some legislation in the interest of a taxridden people.

As it was, the republican party had such an overwhelming majority they divided into two parties and opposed each other, and thus managed to defeat all legislation for the benefit of the people to whom they were so profuse in promises made before election last June. ises made before election last June

The people must suffer now for the next two years at least, and if the future is to be gauged by the past, but little can then be expected of a legislature which is to elect a senator. Every useful act is made subordinate to the election of sen

Had there been a bare majority of four had there seen a bare majority of four or five, a senator would have been elected the first day a vote was taken, and then this stumbling block out of the way legislation looking to a reduction of taxation would have been enacted. Office-holders swarmed the lobbles of both houses, from the mayor of Portland down to the seven-by-nipe councilman, justices. to the seven-by-nine councilman, justices of the peace, prosecuting attorners, and their numerous assistants, all intent on retaining their hold on their living at the expense of the taxpayers.

No reform in our extravagant city char-ter; no reduction of the extravagant sal-aries paid district attorneys and justices of the peace; no reduction in the appropriations made for "high schools' throughout the state. On the contrary, the expenses of these schools in some case. are increased. The state university holds on to the large grant made to it to pay for political services of a political hench-man. The governor, with increased emol-uments for his office in the way of increased compensation for being a member of commissions; and \$1600 for a stenog-rapher, and the good Lord only knows how much more, for the members of the lègislature don't know nor don't care.

Power is granted to buy a bridge and ferry at Portland and issue bonds to pay for the same; and thus another burden of \$10,000 or \$15,000 is added to our burder to be raised by taxation. None of this legislation would have been done had there been a large minority. TAXPAYER.

### FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

PORTLAND, Feb M - (To the Editor) Will you kindly permit me a word or two in support of the sentiment which in-spired your editorial headed "Helps and Handleaps" in yesterday's Oregonian, the subject of which was the life and work of Frederick Douglass, recently deceased. When the republican administration mad a pretense of redeeming, in a barmecidal way, its pledges to the colored voters of this country, it saw fit to place this man in office over what had been a slave-holding community, and to make him United States marshal for the District of Columnia. bia. At the time this appointn nnounced I had charge of the Washi on Law Reporter, and I thought it p of my duty to ascertain, as far as I could the sentiment of the Washington bar with respect to this appointment. Among the gentlemen whom I approached or the subject was Richard T. Merrick, since dead, but who was then cordially recog-nized as the leader of that bar. He said that he had no objection to seeing a "nig-ger" United States marshal of the Dis-trict of Columbia, but he did object to Douglass in that position, because he was nothing but "a dilettante nigger."
It seems to me that this is a true characterization of Mr. Douglass. He was at ways a chronic office-holder, and, al-though what good there was in him he got largely from the white blood that ran in his veins, he always used the African infusion for all it was worth money-getting and office-seeking WALTER S. PERRY.

## "THE WORLD DO MOVE."

PORTLAND, Feb. 25 .- (To the Editor) Foday's Oregonian is a regular sympo-ium, so to speak, of interesting matter to the student of religious literature. Dr. Grant abborring all creeds, denying their authority, claiming the right for himself and his children to interpret the Bible as they see fit, and for himself and his congregation the right to believe what they please, and as much as they please, pertaining to religious matters.

The citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., ineffectually attempting to suppress Colonel Bob in the delivery of his lecture criticising

the Bible.

Dr. Driver asserting that the Bible is not put together right. The expulsion of Professor Charles W. Woodworth from the First Baptist church of Berkeley, Cal., for interpreting the Bible according to the right and prac-tice claimed by Dr. Grant, the pastor of the First Raptist church of Portland. Could any one ask for more in one is-

sue? Thanks to Dr. Jasper. S. J. SNOW.

The Treasury Surplus. New York Sun. John G.

Carlis

Says there's a surplus in the Treasures Carlinle, Knows a heap more than you or me

Carlinie, Says there's a surplus in the Treasuree

Carlisle, Ought to set it out so's the folks can see,

Is likely's right as he can be "Tain't that:

John ought to say where the surplus's at. ANXIOUS INQUIRER. Journalism as It Too Often Is.

A Rural Exchange, Last Saturday night at 12:30 the people were aroused by the dreaded fire whistle. The fire boys responded promptly but owing to the slough being dry or for some cause, the engine could not work for some 29 minutes, only the hose from the mill was used for some minutes. Fortune favored the city, as it was most remarka-ble that such a heat within a few feet of the big barn should not have ignited it. the wind also was very favorable, but the wind also was very favorable, but for a time it looked as though the whole block on aleventh street must go. Two bucket brigades were formed and some good work was accomplished. Only the building used as a paint shop that was destroyed, the building was unoccupied and how it originated is a mystery; wa-rious causes have been assigned, none of which was ministratory.

### NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Martin Miller, of Engene, broke his arm n a wash tub, but not while attempting do the family washing.

Many owners of hopyards are putting up the wire system this spring. It comes not little more than poles and lasts for a umber of years.

Otis Savage, who has been in jail at The Dalles several months, charged with robbing the express company at that place, has been released on \$5300 ball. It is reported that Tom Farquhar has made a rich strike at Coffee creek, near Roseburg. A few days since he struck the "old channel" in his mine, and it is said that the gravel prospected as high

### Washington.

as \$1 to the ran

An effort is being made to start up the costa mill plant, that has been idle for Angus Duncan, a Scattle stationer, has

een arrested for selling unstamped play-

W. W. Barnam, who recently nurchased the Occata-Westport telephone line of L. M. Hamilton, is putting it in repair, and extending it to North Cove.

A Tan ma firm is making large ship-nents of eggs to Montana. This is a reult of the Eastern blizzards cutting off the supply from that direction.

Thomas Pentony, the defaulting treaserer of the Tacoma stevedore's union, shipped for Liverpool, on the Lydgate, and is now at sea. So is the union about The land bonus to L. C. Werk, of Cin-

cinnati, to aid in the construction of a \$40,000 cold storage plant at Ocosta, has been forwarded to him. Over 60 valuable Sadie Gooderham, wife of Edward Good-

erham, died yesterday morning at Spo-kane. She was an actress, well known by her stage name, Sadie McIntyre, and with her husband, known as Edward Dolan. Captain Malthy has sent the Whatcons oard of trade some samples of Wilson

hybrid tobacco raised on his farm at Lyn-den. This year, be and G. L. Ramsdell will raise about 19 acres of the Havana variety. Mrs. Elizabeth Bottger, of Sprague, whose 5-year-old child had been spirited away from her, though left in her custody by the court when she was granted a divorce, found the child in Walla.

Walla Sunday. Byron Brundage, one of the pioneers of Spokane, died yesterday at his home, 1204 College avenue. He was born in Oswego country, New York, Si years ago, and came with his family to the Pacific coast in 1871

settling first at Yaquina bay, Or., and I moving to Spokane in September, 1881

### PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

He-If you would but say yes, Amanda, my love, I would treat you like an angel. She—I believe you. Nothing to eat and leas to wear! Not me.—Sheffleld Week. Little Sister: "Any new studies this term?" Little Brother: "One-elocution."
"What's that?" "It's learnin how to
read a thing so it will sound as if you was at the other end of a drainpipe."-Good

Women are gradully winning recognittion in China. Twenty years ago you could buy a pretty good nort of a wife for \$25. Now the price is \$250, and the market has an upward tendency .- Florida

Miss Peart: "What should I say to Charley when he begins to kiss me?" Miss Bluster: "Tell him to stop, of course." Miss Peart: "Gracious, girl, he might think I was in earnest,"-Philadelphia Inquirer.

It may be feminine instinct in women that prompts them to carry a few pins about their person, but wrut of uncering impulse in men is it that prompts the latter to always close their hands over the pin points?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Bacon-That man Black, who plays the heavy villain in the new drama, must have a wonderful constitution. Egbert-Why? Bacon-He smokes an entire box of cigarettes in the first act and doesn't die until the last act .- Yonkers States

Mrs. Simplex-It seems to me that it is ery foolish for the New England cotton manufactures to move their plants to the South. Mr. Simplex-Think so? Mrs. Simplex-Yes; I don't believe Northern plants will thrive in the South. - New

"Your malesty," said the chief cook, dissionary is enveloped in a complete suit of armor from head to foot." send him away," returned his majesty, indifferently. "I never could bear canned goods."—New York World.

Police captain (severely)—You say that, as you were going home from your club, an hour or so ago, you were held up and robbed? General Booze (indigmantly,— Nossing of th' kind! I say I was stopped an' robbed. I want you to trade an' robbed. I want you to understan' l' could stan' up without assistance.—Judge "And when we are married-" She nestled closer to him on the sofa-"Will ou let me have my own way always?"
"Yes, darling, I will even—" His voice
quivered with emotion—"Let you ride a
sicycle and wear bloomers." With a glad ery she fell upon his neck!-Brooklyn

Inventor-I have something here which will save its coat in a month. Flatowner, -Don't want it. I'm tired trying these, new fangled—"But this is really a moneysaver, sir. It is a heat regulator. When your tenants are too warm, they merely touch a button, and that puts the fur-nace fire out." "Hum! Good notion! First rate! How do they turn the heat n again?" "There is no way to turn the teat on." "Gimme all you've got."-New

York Weekly. A man with a package in his hand rang the bell at the door of a house in Harlem "Yve got something that every good housekeeper ought to have," he said. "What is it?" asked Mrs. Peterby. "It is a new kind of baking powder." "None for me, if you please. I slipped up on some baking powder not long ago. It was of no account in the world." "Is that so? It is possible that I have been here be--Tammany Times,

> "Down she goes-Striped hose Let us turn away. Sights like this One cannot miss On days like yesterday. "Covington girl, proud and fair, Is a novel sort of show To witness in the snow

## Farmers Should Support Creameries.

-Covington (Ky.) Enterprise.

to us that every day country people brought in butter which the stores had to refuse because it was not marketable. If the article is fresh, sweet, firm, of good color, and evidently clean and full weight, there is always a market for it and genthere is always a market for it and as-erally at a fair price, but such stuff as-some people bring in and call butter is unfit for any table or any stomach. The merchant is blameless in refusing to buy what he cannot sell, but that does not prevent the makers of the vile and worthless stuff from complaining to their neigh-bors about the stores rejecting produce. bors about the stores rejecting product.

Most people want good butter or none;
and how often have you heard merchants
say they had some butter, but could not
recommend it. Again we say that all the
butter properly made and put up in an attractive shape can be sold to the home merchants for shipment, but they can find no profitable market for the whitish, sloppy, rancid kind that some people offer in exchange for goods if you cannot make a good article, you had better feed your surplus milk to the pigs, instead of trying to force an inferior article on the butter-buying public.

Dallas Itemizer. Yesterday a Dallas merchant remarked