The Oregoman.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Probably rain; winds

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

We were guilty of extreme demagogical stupidity in our pledge that fairly warmed. If either of Oregon's Cuba should have national independence. By that covenant we are concluded against any interference with while the newly elected man would her course as an independent nation. The certain consequence will be another war for Cuba. If Cuba should repudi-service. Analogous to this is the elecate the financial obligations that stand against her other nations will press seats in December. With gentlemen of her, and we shall be asked to inter- leisure on Virginia estates, this gap is ose. If she do not repudiate these obligations, they will wreck her, or will bring her into relations with other pow- the obstacle to public service is appreers inimical to our peace. Ever since the demagogic declaration was made in | we need in Congress. The extra sesregard to Cuba, at the outbreak of the sion in March, if it could become a fix-Spanish War, The Oregonian has be-ture, would be helpful in this direclieved, and frequently has declared, that we should be compelled to fight another war on account of Cuba. For attention is required. Congress has in-Cuba, as John Quincy Adams declared so long ago as 1823, "is an object of transcendent importance to the commercial and political interests of the United States." Yet now it is certain that Cuba, as an independent country, either through her own wish or external gress fresh from the people and acted force, will assume relations with some other power or powers which we cannot allow. The truth is, there can be no independent sovereignty in Cuba, to continue any length of time.

forcibly than at the present session of parable mischlef may be done. taxation or by donation. The free kindergarten proposes to take infants just to the civilized idea; look after them and teach them pretty tricks and manpence of the taxpayer. The State Normal School is the elaboration of the bills, of course, to be met by taxation. University. Everything is said to be ers, municipal, county and state, are forced to meet the constantly enlarged and constantly recurring expense,

There is apparently to be no end to

representatives of constituents who are pleading for legislative economy and denying themselves to meet the yearly increasing tax levy which predigality in giving to all comers renders neceseary. It would seem that the most unsophisticated member of the lawgiving body might look with suspicion upon any proposition to put anything or any office under the state's wing "without salary." There is certain to be a hook concealed in this pretense of civic vir tue that will in due time be lowered into the state treasury, baited perhaps with "necessary expenses" incurred in the discharge of a duly authorized public duty, and drawn out, after a time, with a roll of bills attached. What right, for example, had we to suppose that the state could enjoy the purely ornamental addition to its official list of a state biologist, without an expense attachment? It is true the expense account of this official during the first term of his incumbency is not large, but does not all experience show the power of the official entering wedge in forcing open a channel to the state treasury? New demands upon the public funds, whether preed in the name of necessity, philanthropy or progress should be scrutinized carefully and allowed with the greatest discrimination. The catch-word "free" should be the catch-word of alleged progress no longer. It should rather arouse at once the suspicion of all careful legislators and induce the closest scrutiny of the measure proposed in its name. The something for nothing demand, already

promises to enable Congress to enact fashian-but not our factories. some rational coinage and banking leg- This is doubtless true of the Southern ley, who was never weary of expressing

islation, without regard to the cross of gold or the man with the blistered The Hill and Overstreet meascurrency beyond the amount of bonds deposited by them, under proper safe-Under his plan a bank of \$1,000,000 capital and with \$500,000 in than there is for a degenerate white bonds deposited to secure circulation, would be permitted to issue guaranteed notes not to exceed \$190,000. But after three years this maximum would be increased to \$200,000, and after six years to \$400,000. There is a provision for a tax of % per cent on the guaranteed notes while they are out, and for a guaranty fund of 5 per cent of the amount of notes thus issued. The safety fund and the assets of the bank would amply secure the noteholders. The bank currency could be easily increased to meet the demands of business, and without the necessity of locking up additional bank capital in Government securities. This is not a radical or a dangerous departure from established practice, and in operation it would prove a useful educational influence in familiarizing the people with the idea of credit currency, issued and retired by banks in response to varying needs of trade. Only in this gradual way can the flat-paper idea be eliminated from ordinary thinking.

The Cuban question gains in imperativeness so rapidly as to augment the TW Second South street.

probability of an extra session of Consale in New Origans by Ernest & Co., gress immediately upon the new inauguration. This and the Philippine emergency will supplement the insane desire For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & of Mr. Hanna for enactment of the sub-Rendrick, 300-012 Seventh street. sidy bill, so that the extra session must be considered among the probabilities. Ordinarily a session at the beginning of an Administration is to be desired on grounds of both theory and practice. Our wont in this matter is as awkward as our election of Representatives before the new members have their chairs men in the House had been defeated last June, he would still be sitting, come up for renomination when he had had only three or four months of actual tion of Senators in January to take not wholly undestrable; but with busy men whose time is worth something, clable, and busy men are just the men tion as well as facilitate the public business by giving it attention when finitely more to look after now than it had twenty years ago, and the new problems are of a sort that do not settle by standing. The proper kind of progress is achievable under a system where a popular mandate is passed to a Conon promptly. In a business era, polltical work should be done on business principles.

Again it becomes The Oregonian's painful duty, from which it fain would The fact that nothing in this world shrink, to admonish the sworn friends of a material character is or can be of silver hereabouts that the welfare "free" has often been demonstrated to of the toiling masses is in peril, and a long-suffering public, but never more | that unless they speak out at once, irre-No the Oregon Legislature. The free school, fewer than three bills are before Conwe all know, is merely a term used to gress looking to the firmer establishdesignate schools which the property- ment of the gold standard, and so far owners of the district are taxed to as we are advised, no counter proposal maintain. Free bridges are built and has been made, and here in Oregon, at kept up at enormous cost to the people least, no voice has been upraised in prorision and repairs every year. test. If these bills are passed, the bur-Free libraries appeal to those who dens of misery laid upon us by the have, to place books in the hands of gold standard will be made heavier. those who have not, either by direct The "appreciation of gold" and the "corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people" out of arms, wash their faces and make | will bear upon us with added grievousthem otherwise presentable, according ness. "Prostration of industry" and "impoverishment of the people," now for a stated number of hours each day, evel, here visible as the effect of the crime of '73, will grow more intense. ners at the expense of generously dis- The policy of gold monometalism. posed persons, and latterly at the ex- "which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times," will be fastened more idea that teachers should be turned out securely upon our necks, and our incifree"-to follow their vocation-the dental "financial servitude to London," evidence of late under the gold And so it goes, from Mother Goose in standard, will be more galling and irrethe kindergarten to Greek in the State | movable. Meanwhile, not one of the measures absolutely necessary to our "free," while in reality property-own- industrial salvation, without which no business can be done or happiness enjoyed, has been attended to. The free and unlimited coluage of silver at 16 to 1, without waiting, etc.; the abolishment of the 200-cent dollar, the ade "free" things voted by open-handed tion of a bimetallic price level, the dinunciation of gold contracts, the restoration of the money of the Constitution-all these things are dishonored by neglect of friend and foe, and the country is rushing headlong to beggary and perdition, without a word of protest from Milt Miller or Bishop Barkley. Is business too lively in Lebanon, or have our self-sacrificing patriots lost concern for the tolling masses of this country, gentlemen?

A PROBLEM FOR TIME. to quit work and spend it. The Columbin State says of negro labor:

He will work today, and "lay off" tomorrow. He may be counted on until pay day, but after that, when he has a few flays" "rations" on hand, he is ant to be absent from duty. In the domestic economy of this eccilon, this race characteristic is so well known that its manifestations occasion no surprise; the house-keeper is not perturbed when the cook fails to come in time to prepare breakfast; the farmer is accustomed to like lapses on the part of his laborers. It is somothing which caused He will work today, and "lay off" to of his laborers. It is something which cannot be curred, and hence has to be endured, as long impudent enough, grows in boldness and increases in volume through legislative dalliance with it under the guiss of a public benefaction.

Temporary abeyance of the cheapmoney crane as a "paramount" issue money crane as a "paramount" issue money crane as a "paramount" issue money to emple Congress to evact.

man.

MORGAN, CARNEGIE-AND AFTER-

WARD. Such stupendous aggregations capital as are represented in this latest enterprise of Pierpont Morgan cannot fail to arrest the attention of every thinking man. Mr. Morgan is among the safest and ablest of our constructive financiers, and his power is never likely to be exerted with deliberate purpose of mischief. But every man with such vast resources and influence at command cannot be depended upon to use them either wisely or honestly, and even in the acknowledged designs of these great "harmonizations" there is involved a distinct menace to the general welfare.

The temptation comes to men in positions of such power, to use them in control of the sources of production, the processes of production, the commodities themselves and the world market in which raw materials are bought and finished output sold. When Morgan controls the iron mines, steel and wire mills, barges and railroads that haul the product to market, and sets the price of ore in the mine and wire and ralls at the mill fust as Havemever controls sugar and Rockefeller oil and Clark and Rockefeller copper, who is going to guarantee that this immense power over commodities and markets producers and consumers, will be

wisely or beneficently exercised? The records so far are reassuring Standard Oil has crushed out rivals but has reduced the cost of light. sugar trust has corrupted legislation, but increased the number of pounds for a dollar, Railroad combinations have eliminated competition but have steadily improved facilities and reduced rates. But these mitigating circumstances largely exist because so far the combination has been unable to perfect its control over sources of production One trust made money and that started up another. Havemeyer found himself confronted by Arbuckle, Federal Steel by Carnegie. Now the question is whether this imperfection of complete control is constant or conquerable. If Havemeyer and Arbuckle and Spreckels hands; if Carnegie sells out to Federal Steel, where is competition to come from? The Portland jobber gets low rates through concessions from rival transcontinental lines; but if Canadian Pacific and Great Northern and Northern Pacific and Union Pacific and Central Pacific and Southern Pacific and Santa Fe merge their ownership into a common directorate, or "harmo nize" into a complete understanding, who except one man on Wall street is going to say what portion of Oregon's lumber going East or Mississippl's cot-

ton coming West is to go for carriage? The economic effects of the mov ment can doubtless be borne. Natural law is hard to circumvent with perfect success. But what of the political effects? We know what has built up the steel interests to their present gigantic proportions-an iniquitous tariff, which has enabled the ardent protectionist, Mr. Carnegie, to put \$85,000,000, more or less, in his pocket. We know what has contributed largely to the railroad "harmonizations"-unwise legislation, both of the pegiectful and the predatory order. That is, we know what might have kept us from falling into this state, but the preventive is not now a cure. Nor is the question, after all, so much what is best to be done as what demagogues will persuade the people is best. The most obvious effect present-day politics in the United States is a sudden and widespread opposition to the Republican party, which is the friend and protector of honest wealth and labor, as well as the guide and philosopher of our so-called infant industries capitalized at a few millions

or billions each. Mr. Morgan is achieving many notable "harmonizations," and Mr. Carnegie is reaping some delectable realizations. Incidentally, each is building up a socialist sentiment in the United States which will some day seize Mr. Morgan's railroads for the possession of Govern ment and the spoil of politicians, and perhaps level Mr. Carnegle's numerous libraries to the ground in a frenzy of vengeful hate.

A DYING SNAKE WIGGLES ITS TAIL.

The wretched remnant of A. P. A.ismin Massachusetts appears to have an organ at Boston, the Citizen. In its issue of the 26th ult, this dying snake of obsolete political intolerance wiggles its tail through nearly four co umes of editorial denunciation of an article that appeared in The Oregonian of December 30, 1899, which commended the late Governor Welcott for his unflinching hostility to A. P. A.ism in 1894 in conjunction with Governor Greenhalge and United States Senator The negro labor experiment in the Hoar, Incidentally, Governor Wolcott Vesta cotton mills at Charleston, S. C., was commended as perpetuating the has again failed, and the works will be spirit of absolute religious tolerance in closed and the machinery moved to a the matter of eligibility to political ofsection of the state where white labor | fice that had always been shown by the is more abundant than it is in Charles- great voices of Massachusetts, like ton. It is not easy to understand why Channing and Parker, in the pulpit; white labor should be less obtainable John A. Andrew and Wendell Phillips in Charleston than elsewhere in South in politics. This atterance of The Ore-Carolina, unless some peculiar social gonian is described by the Citizen as stigma is attached in that city to cotton an attack on "certain stalwart Protesfactory work. The failure of negro tants of Massachusetts," and as pictur labor at the Vesta mills is the unrelia- ing Channing, Parker, Andrew and bility of the average negro. Just as Phillips as panegyrists of Romanism. soon as he gets a little money he wants Then, having impudently erected this man of straw, the Citizen proceeds to quote from the sermons of Channing, Parker and other liberal Unitarians certain criticisms of Romanism to prove that The Oregonian has been guilty of misrepresentation and falsehood in the matter of the opinions of these great The Oregonian never pretended men. that these men were panegyrists of Romanism. It never went beyond the statement that while free critics of the theology of the Catholic church they were always stalwart defenders of ab- hurries the Northern Pacific and O. R. solute toleration and uncompromising denouncers of all religious tests for office and all attempts to mix religious creeds with practical politics.

Dr. Channing and Theodore Parker were not defenders of the theology of Rome, any more than was John Wes-

negro, and it will continue to be true his admiration of Loyola as a true IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS FOR 1900 until he emerges from his present state Christian and a moral hero, just as of childishness. It will take many Channing and Parker confessed their ures for maintenance of the parity are years of the education of superior in-proper and promising complements of dustrial example and environment to beautiful Christian spirit of the great act of March 14, 1900, and the at- awaken his ambition and energies. It Fenelon. To criticise the theology of tention given in committee to the Lov-ering bill indicates that even in bank-but it is not more discouraging than is one thing; to proscribe a Roman Ing reform some positive advance may be made. Mr. Lovering's bill under-takes to permit National banks to issue great state, who allow their wives and the spectacle of the Georgia "crackers," Catholic for political office because of that his creed is quite another thing. For takes to permit National banks to issue daughters to do factory work, but de- scription because of religious faith Dr. cline to work themselves. There is Channing had nothing but indignation more hope for an undeveloped negro and contempt; for the Catholic archiban there is for a degenerate white bishop of his day in Boaton he had the highest personal esteem as a devout Christian and a true philanthropist. Dr. Channing and Parker were as stanch defenders of religious tolerance and as hearty enemies of the spirit of A. P. A.ism in their day as are all leading Americans, whether statesmen or preachers. Does not President McKinley, devout Methodist, pay the highest official respect to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland? Has not Bishop Keane, of the Roman Catholic Church, preached on invitation before the Harard Divinity School and before Yale

> nored guests of the descendants of the Puritans on "forefathers' day"? In a mere polemical discussion of theology Catholics and Protestants will continue to differ sharply, but that dif-ference of free speech within and without the pulpit has nothing to do with political proscription and religious tests for office which stands for A. P. A.ism, It is not a question of what the great men of Massachusetts have thought of popery. The Oregonian never raised that question. The real question is whether The Oregonian is right or vrong in its quoting Channing, Parker, Andrew, Phillips, Hoar, Greenhalge and Wolcott as hostile to the spirit and actice of A. P. A.ism from the days of Channing, when Protestant mobs burned a Catholic orphan asylum in Cambridge, Mass., and burned two Catholic churches in Philadelphia, to 1894, when a faction of the Republican party tried to revive the stupid "native Americanism" and "know-nothingism'

College? Is not Archbishop Ryan, of

Philadelphia, every year among the

Political proscription because of religion failed miserably then, and it always will fall in this country, because it is utterly inconsistent with our fundamental, constitutional separation of church and state and our prohibition of religious test for office. A. P. A.Ism North and at the South before the war, when Governor Wise, of Virginia, who hanged John Brown, denounced "knownothingism." The editor of the Citizen is not to blame for being a blatherskite. He was born that way. But he is to blame for being knave enough to pretend that when The Oregonian quoted Channing, Parker, Greenhalge, Wolcott, Andrew and Phillips it quoted them as panegyrists of popery.

The Chicago Woman's Club recently resolved that it "regrets the exclusion from membership in the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the Woman's New Era Club (colored), of Boston, and reaffirms its unwavering belief in equal opportunity to all, without regard to race, color, religion or politics." On the other hand, the Richmond (Va.) Woman's Club shows by the tone of its discussion that it is unalterably opposed to the recognition of colored women by white clubs, and that the Southern women's clubs are likely to secede from the National Federation of Women's Clubs if such recognition is insisted upon. The objection is not well taken, because recognition as a member of a club does not carry with it social recognition any more than the recognition of a colored man as member of the United States Senate carries with it social recognition by his fellow-Senators, When Senators Bruce, Pinchbeck and Revels were members of the United States Senate, they were on a level in the Senate chamber with all other Senators, but outside of it the social relations of the Senators were governed by other considerations,

If there is to be a constitutional convention Multnomah County is not given representation enough by the Brownell bill. Multnomah has one-fourth of the population by the census and more than one-fourth of the taxable valuation on the assessment rolls, yet is to have only one-sixth of the members of the convention, or 11 out of 66. There is no justice or fairness in this apportionnent. But probably there will be no convention. Whenever there shall be one, all the people should be equally represented.

The expectation of a speedy break in the Senatorial deadlock at Salem is perhaps fathered by the wish. Everyody wants a break but the candidates and the members, and in these matters the few rule with small regard to the consent of the governed. Let us hope that by 1993 a general election will have simplified the problem and reduced the Legislature's part to the function of registering the popular verdict.

How anxious "the people" are to make charters may be judged from the fact that with a general incorporation law on the statute-books, every town waits for the Legislature to make its charter for it.

British Columbia lumbermen want a retallatory tariff on American imports. They should have it. This is a form of reciprocity whose fairness is within the

which law she will obey.

Catholic distrust of Masonry is interesting, when we consider its source as the object of equal superstition among, for example, the Jews. We are all afraid of the unfamiliar.

Roosevelt is going to Washington

That's one item. There'll be another crimical. when he moves. But other men are doing things. His candle is under a very opaque bushel. Portland's railroad to the Nehalem may not be built, but if its advocacy

& N. in there, it will have served its purpose well. Why don't the barbers ask for a lav restrain them from working after

Is Cuba to be our Transvaal?

8 P. M. week days?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-No feature of the exportations of the calendar year 1900 has been more remarkable than that of manufactures of Iron and steel. When the total for 1809 passed the \$100,000,000 the total for less passed the allowwood line much surprise was felt in other ports of the world, and the opinion was expressed at home and abroad that the high prices which prevailed in the beginning of the year would cause a reduction of these exports rather than an increase. This expectation failed of realization. On the contrary the year 1900 made even a the contrary, the year 1900 made even a larger gain than did the year 1889, and brought the grand total of iron and steel, exclusive of iron ore, up to \$129,633,480, or more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the year 1880, when the total was a little above \$27,000,000, and more than double that of 1897, when it was \$62,737,850.

Almost every important article shows an increase in 1900 over any preceding year, Pig-iron amounts in 1900 to \$4,830,000, against \$3,250,000 in 1889 and \$2,500,000 in 1898. Builders' hardware shows a gain of about \$1,000,000 over 1898, and \$2,000,000 over 1888. Steel rails amount in value to nearly \$11,000,000 in 1900, against about \$5,000,000 in 1899. Electrical machinery, which is greatly in demand in all parts of the world, increased from \$2,000,000 in 1898 to \$5,550,000 in 1900. Sewing-machines increased from \$3,000,000 in 1898 to \$4,500,000 in 1900, and typewriters, from \$2,000,000 in 1898, to nearly \$3,000,000 in 1800. The destination of the articles of Amer-

ican manufacture, and especially of our machinery, is literally to every part of the world. Our sewing-machines, typethe world. Our sewing-machines, type-writers and scientific instruments go to Asia, to Africa and to the islands of Oceanica; and, what is more remarkable, they go to experienced Europe, with all her facilities for manufacturing and its skilled workmen. Of the \$6,788,000 worth of instruments for scientific purposes, inluding telephone and telegraph instruments, over \$1,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom alone, nearly \$1,000,000 to France, and \$500,000 worth to Germany. The United Kingdom and Germany each take over \$1,000,000 worth of our sewingmachines out of a total exportation of \$4,500,000 worth, Over \$1,000,000 worth of typewriters actually went to the United Kingdom, and \$500,000 worth to Germany, Of the total exportations of builders' hardware, amounting in value to \$3,782,402, over \$2,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom, nearly \$1,000,000 worth to Germany, about \$500,000 worth to France, and another \$1,000,000 worth to other Europe. Of the \$10,885,416 worth of steel rails exported in 1900, over \$1,000,000 worth went to Europe and searly \$4,000,000 worth to British North America.

The following table gives the exports of scientific instruments, sewing-machines and typewriters in the calendar year 1900, as complled from the December statement just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It shows that these complicated and delicately adjusted machines and instruments are distributed to even the most distant parts of the world, and is a deserved tribute not only to the skill of the American workman, but also to the quality and reliability of his work and of the articles which his labor produces. Exports of sewing-machines, typewriters and scientific instruments from the United pointment of a public administrator, restates in the salendar year 1969—

LEGISLATION AT SALEM.

SALEM. Or., Feb. 6.— The Senate committee on assessment and taxation has pratically completed consideration of the Sweek tax bill, and will be ready to report in a day or two. The committee has been conferring with the Portland Taxpayers' League, and has adopted many of its suggestions. Changes have been made in the original text of the measure. For example, it has been decided that the Sheriff shall continue to be the tax collector. Delinquent tax publications shall be made in much the same manner as at present. The contract shall manner as at present. The contract shall manner as at present. The county had the price for the four required weekly insertions shall not exceed 55 cents per nonparell line standard column measurement. The measure seems to have the favor of the Legislature.

ers' League relating to street improve measure. It is stated that the Taxpayers measure. It is stated that the Taxpayers League, in its connection with the new charter, has not taken in political matters, but has only considered the other general features of the charter. It is said that the charter will be introduced the latter part of this week.

Fulton's usury bill, which passed th Senate yesterday, prohibits the taking of interest, in excess of the legal rate, by means of dues, premiums, fines or other subterfuges, and provides a forfeiture of all interest, and the payment of costs of suit as a penalty for violation. The present law provides for a forfeiture of both principal and interest to the school fund. The proposed law applies to illegal contracts heretofore made, authorizes the recovery of interest unlawfully paid on an usurious contract, and provides that it shall not be necessary to prove a corrupt intent.

Eddy of Yambill introduced a resolution

Exported to— United Kingdom France Germany Other Europe British North America Central America Mexico Santo Domingo Cuba Other West Indies Argentina Brazil Colombia Other South America Chinese Empire British Australasia Philippine Islands Other Asia and Oceanica Africa Other Countries	Sewing-Machines. 41,071,903 134,598 1,019,309 171,312 57,538 343,437 8,133 221,803 27,378 266,232 106,239 7,912 157,085 14,766 20,671 30,671 567,755 385 28,777	Typewriters. \$1,081,207 188,497 500,285 496,329 90,375 4,308 72,507 1,070 43,417 6,018 30,487 8,442 1,886 6,614 13,705 17,179 95,529 18,167 74,830 36,568	Scientific
Total	\$4,510,221	\$1,736,455	\$6,758,938

SALMON LEGISLATION.

Confer With Washington.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.-The special committee appointed to confer with a like mmittee of the Washington Legislature show of being favorably reported up presented the following recommendations nomah County alone, will meet with opfor enactment of laws: Closing season, during which the taking of salmon in the Columbia shall be un-

in any manner on any spawning bed above Cellio Falls, except for propaga-Spearing, foul hooking, etc.:
A law prohibiting the taking of fish at any time with spear, gaff or foul

A law prohibiting the taking of the young fish between March 1 and May 1

in each year, estion of Sunday prohibition, a natter of vital importance to the fishing adustry, was discussed at considerable length, but no definite conclusion has yet en arrived at on account of certain prejudices against it in the State of Washington. Your committee is there-fore awaiting further advices from our washington contemporaries," concludevashington contemporaries,"

Members of the Lobby.

The following faces are to be seen in the lobby: Judge Webster, C. M. Idie-man, Robert G. Morrow, Dan J. Ma-larkey, Charles F. Lord, C. E. Kindt, Robert Catlin, Jake Beck, A. P. Tifft, W. W. Sweeney, John A. Carr, C. H. McIsnac, W. M. Killingsworth, William T. Garriage Buck Weers, John Moran of McIsaac, W. M. Killingsworth, William T. Gardner, Buck Myers, John Moran of Monmouth, Jacob Bloch, C. N. Rankin, George Steel, B. B. Tuttle, T. C. Powell, Jack Matthews, C. A. Burckhardt, J. C. Moreland, W. P. Swope, "Count" Senofeky, H. P. Ford, Tony Noltner, Charles M. Lockwood, W. N. Gatena, "Sam" Wolf, Harry Grove, George Hill, Dr. John Welch, Captain Gray, C. H. Carey, R. Clinton, Dr. Emmett C. Drake, Sam Howard, F. W. Taylor, Lydell Baker, Joseph Buchtel, Because the Kansas prohibitory law is not enforced, Mrs. Nation feels justified in smashing property and inciting riots. She reserves the right to select which law she will obey

Law in Regard to Peddlers. Senate bill No. 50, by Williamson, of Crook County, which bill was passed by the Senate today, has for its object the strengthening of the law relating to ped-diers. The principal change made in the old law is that it is made a misdem for any person to peddle in this state without first obtaining a county license. The old law made the proceedings against The old law made the proceedings against a violation of the law civil, instead of

Senate Passed Daly's School Bill. The Senate tonight held its first even ing session, and considered in committee of the whole Daily's school bill. It was amended in some particulars and report-ed favorably to the Senate. The Senate then passed the bill.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption,

Available cash balance...... \$ 141,218,214 Gold 75,175,007 passed the Senate,

SALEM, Or., Feb. & - The Sen

The House today passed the Brownell bill, providing that earnings of all em-ployes be exempted from any process when shown to be necessary for support of families, for 30 days, Under the ent law. It is said that any one, after se curing a judgment, could enforce execu-tion, a defect which the proposed law is intended to correct. Dresser, Whitney and Butt argued in favor of the bill, and Hedges, Nottingham and Schumann in opposition of the measure. The bill was passed by one vote, the ayes being 31, noes 25, absent 3. Hawkins was excused from voting.

Sanderson Reed has arrived here, bring-ing with him the provisions of the charter prepared by a committee of the Taxpayments, assessments, repairs, sewers, etc. He was authorized to notify Senator F. P. Mays, of the Multnomah delegation, that City Auditor Deviln approves of the

today recognizing the vallant services of Captain Charles E. Clark, commander of the buttleship Oregon, and authorizing the state to present him with a testimonial sword, to cost \$900. One-half of this amount has been secured by public sub-scription, and the Secretary of State is authorized to draw a warrant for the re-maining portion of the sum. The resolu-tion was referred to the committee on

134,588 188,497 537,548 1913,590 560,215 560	20,671 567 755	17,179 95,829	331,166 323,005
134,698 188,497 507,948 191,930 560,255 569,316 191,930 560,255 569,316 191,931 496,329 570,694 171,315 90,775 390,537 375,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 4,992 675,596 6,995		31,908 6,614 13,765	247,452
134,098 188,497 507,348 1919,359 502,255 509,116 1919,359 502,255 509,116 1919,375 496,329 530,694 171,576 4,042 67,162 37,596 4,042 67,162 343,477 72,507 251,886 1919,386 19	106,259	8,942	216,497
194,988 188,497 507,948 1,013,900 560,255 560,316 200,907 496,329 500,636 171,312 90,375 200,537 175,536 4,398 67,536 243,437 72,507 251,886		43,417 6,016	230,316
	37,536 343,437	4,308 72,507	67,562 351,886
	1,019,300	500,955	509,316

tee, has been given another chance for life. County Judge Cake, on learning that Recommendations of Committee to lost no time in hastening to Salem. As a result, Heitkemper moved that the bill be re-referred to the Multnomah delega-tion, and there it now lies, with a good

position.

The joint committee of the two houses awful:

Present law—March 1 to April 15, and August 10 to September 10, in each year.

Proposed change—March 1 to April 25, and August 15 to September 10.

Protection of anadramous fish during

Protection of anadramous fish during Protection of anadramous fish during spawning season:

A law prohibiting taking of such fish in any manner on any spawning bed above Cellio Falls, except for propagation.

Spearing, foul hooking, etc.:

A law prohibiting the taking of fish at any time with spear, gaff or foul hook of any kind, except in the case of lindians.

Protection of salmon in tide water:

A law prohibiting the taking of the young fish between March 1 and May 1

The commissioners of the Pan-Ameri-The commissioners of the Pan-American Exposition have presented to the joint ways and means committee an estimate of the amount of money necessary to cover the expense of the Oregon exhibit. The items are freight, \$5500; collecting and installing exhibits, \$6500; advertising, \$1500; salary of one superintendent and its substitute of the property of the superintendent and its substitute of the property of the superintendent and its substitute of the property of the superintendent of the property of the superintendent of the property of t dent and 12 subordinates for eight months, \$10,000; miscellaneous, \$1000. Total, \$30,300, The decision of the ways and means comnittee will not be reached before tomor

Barrett of Grant today introduced : resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution by striking out section 35 of the bill of rights. This refers to the restriction upon the rights of negroes and mulattoes, which are, in fact, abrogated by the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution. A similar amendment to the constitution was pre-sented for adoption by the people at the last general election and was voted down.

Barrett of Grant has introduced a bill in the House abollehing the barbers' com-mission. He does this, he says, at the request of a number of persons who th that the barbers should have been satis-fied to let well enough alone. The pres-ent law provides for payment of license and registration, and all the barbers have complied with its requirements.

Representative Hemenway, who has been seriously indisposed for some days, was quite ill last night, and it was feared that he had typhold fever. His physician, Dr. J. N. Smith (Representative for Marion) says that he is today much better, and will, he hopes, soon be all right.

Representative Nottingham today pre-sented to the House the long delayed Bingham primary bill. It will also be presented to the Senate by Senator In-man. Senator Hunt also introduced today primary measure similar to the Dresser

The Senate delegation from Multnomah the other day discovered that it had not effected an organization—an oversight that was corrected by the unanimous selection of Senator Inman as chairman.

The Booth bill for making the state levy on the basis of the average assessments for the past five years was reported fa-vorably to the House this morning, with minor amendments. The prospects for its passage are good.

The Sweek bill for the purpose of ex-empting the Portland crematorium from taxation, and other crematories, has

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Give us this day our dally ballot for

Ate the common peepul getting The Commoner right along?

Kruger is conducting his death with his usual prudence and deliberation,

Carrie Nation is going to Chicago, which is already run over with lawless characters. Str Thomas Lipton had better lift the cup quickly, or Mrs. Nation will have it

There is no joy the world can give, Like that it takes away; I picked up fifty cents last night And lost the same today.

No. Gentle Reader, when R. L. Stevenon wrote "The Wrecker" he had never heard of Mrs Nation.

"There'll be a heavy frost tonight,"
The weather prophet said,
An actor heard him say it and
Fell straightway cold and dead.

Mme. Bernhardt has inspected the Chicago stockyards, and she will hereafter slay Scarpia with a top maul. And the poor mountain liens do not even

have the satisfaction of seeing their martyred relations' names in the papers. Roosevelt is going to Washington March

By that time, it is expected, that the Colorado mountain lion will be extinct. Kansas City rises to remark that Chi-

engo hasn't got all the footpads in the ountry, and Seattle proceeds to prove it. A New York man who recently died left all his money to his boarding-house

keeper, in direct defiance of the comia papers. General von Waldersee is a great soldier, but wait till he goes up against Field Marshal Hohenzollern, of the Brit-

ish Army. If the Supreme Court has really decided that the Chicago drainage canal must close. Bryan's plan to abolish that august

body will be warmly espoused in the Windy City. Senator Quay says he "was not particularly anxious to return to the Senate." He conducted his campaign like a man

elected. There's a racket in the Transvaal of a very lively kind.

And there's trouble up in Chins, where the powers are combined, While in little Venezuels, rebels fifty thousand

who was rather afraid he would be

strong so insurrection going, but and heavy, Keep an insurrection going, not and neavy, right alone.

But the flercest of these struggles, you will find is merely play.

If you infirst for real excitement, take a run down Kansus way.

Aguinaldo and his bendits in the far-off Phil-Play the leading roles in many rather san-

guinary scenes.

And the envage Yaqui Indians on the plains of Mexicu, With their terror-striking warwhoops keep the

With their terror-striking warwhoops weep the greasers on the gu;
But the wildest of thece outbreaks will be found a Bitle flat.
If you're really hunting trouble, Kansas is the place for that. Since that devastating, deadly peace commis-

sion of the Czar's Fired all earth-treading mortals with the spirit

of one Mark.
There have been all kinds of pow-wows, and
the sons of every clime
War and wrangle with each other when they
have the open time.
But while bloody war is raging and the weaker
continues fall. nations fall,

For good, genuine excitement, same old Kansas bears them all.

PURASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS. Husband-What makes you stand all this

nonsense and impudence from the cook? Wite She does -Philadelphia Becord. Our Pickle Climate. "I got my cutter down resterday." "Did you? Bide?" "Nop. Dusted it and put it back."-Cleveland Plain

have been living too high. Jaundice—It can't be that, doctor; you know we've moved out of that eight-story flar.—Ohio State Journal. Preferred Doga.-Visitor-Why do the residents of this town keep so many dogs? Mr. Suburb-Fee protection. They are cheaper than police. Visitor-But dogs are dangerous lice.-New York Weekly.

up a new tune. I was getting tired of that old one you whistle.—Philadelphia Press. Hearing a faint ruetle in the dark hallway below, the elder sister, supposing the young man had gone, leaned over the balustrade and called out: "Well, Bossis, have you landed him?" There was a deep, sepuichral silence for some numents. It was broken by the hea-itating, constrained voice of the young man;

To the Loser.

C. F. Lester in January Succe So you've lost your race, lad? Ran it clean, and fast? Beaten at the tape, lad? Rough? Yes, but 'tis past. Never mind the losing— Smile and shut your teeth, lad-Take it like a man! Take it like a man!

Not the winning counts, lad,
But the winning fair;

Not the losing shames, lad,
But the weak despair;

So, when failure stuns you,
Don't forget your plan—
Smile and shut your teeth, lad—
Take it like a man! Take it like a man! Diamonds turned to paste, lad. Night instead of morn? Where you'd pluck a rose, lad, Oft you grasp a thorn? Time will heal the bleeding— Life is but a span; Smile and shut your teeth lad. Take it like a man! Then, when sunset comes, ind.
When your fighting's through,
And the Silent Guest, ind,
Fills his cup for you,
Shrink not—clasp it coolly—
End as you began;
Smile and close your eyes, ind—
And take it like a man!

Good-Bye er Howdy-Do. James Whitcomb Riley.

Bay good-bye, er howdy-doWhat's the odds betwint the two?

Comin'-goin'-every dayBest friends first to go awayGrasp of hands you'd ruther hold

Than their weight in solid gold,

Sups their grip while greeting youSay good-bye er howdy-do,
Howdy-do, and then good-bye-

Mixes just like laugh and cry; eaths and births, and worst and best rangled their contreriest; Tangled their contractest;
Every lingiln' weddin' bell
Skeerin' up some funeral knellHere's my song and there's your sigh;
Howly-do and their good-by,
Bay good-bys er howdy-do—
Jost the same to me and you;
'Taint worth while to make he fuse,
'Cause the job is put on us;
'Cause the job is put on us;
'Cause the job is put on us; Some one's runnin' this concern That's got nothin' else to lear Bay good-bye or howdy-dol