The Oregonian

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.-8 P. M.-Maximum PORTLAND, Jan. 12—5 F. A.—manage temperature, 57; height of river at 11 A. M., 16.4; change in the past 24 hours, 1.3; precipitation today, 1.17; precipitation from September 1, 1894 (wat season), to date, 18.69; swerage, 23.26; deficiency, 4.68; number hours simplifies Friday, 1.37; possible number, 1.98.

Reports from the coast stations are missing, twice to the stormy conditions prevailing on

Begorts from the coast stations are missing, towing to the stormy conditions prevailing on the coast from Central California northward. Rain is falling at all places in Oregon and Washington; also in California as far south as Bed Bluff. Very heavy rain fell in the western portions of Oregon and Washington. Continued rainy weather must be expected, since there exists an unusually low area of barometric presence, with its center apparently north of Washington. WEATHER FORECASTS.

Porecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours kinding at midnight January 13: For Oregon and Washington-Rain and nearly stationary temperature, with fresh southerly winds; gales on the coast.

For Idaho-Rain in the northern portle weather in the muthern portions and warmer, with fresh southerly winds.

For Portland-Rain and stationary tempera-ture, with fresh southerly winds.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13.

Never has there been so auspic a time to reform the excesses, the ex-

travagances and the multifarious abuses that have crept into every de partment of our government, from state

to precinct, as now. Never did the meeds of the country so cry for this reform. The excesses have grown from year to year, by little and little, till we have come to have, instead of simple and economical government, believed by the founders to have been established, one of the loosest and worst plundered the country presents. This condition has grown and existed by sufferance when prices were high, profits large and taxes easily paid. But the depression of the last year which has swept over the world has made taxpaying difficult with all, and impossible with many, and the many are increasing. With every business and every individual in the grip of hard times, there is abroad in the land a resolute determination that these abuses and extravagances shall stop short; that government shall cost no more than it need, and that the hand of official cunning and greed shall be withdrawn from the long-time rifled pocket of the hitherto patient taxpayer. This impulse will be felt by the incoming

legislature and by the new members of the state government, and by their example extended to the counties, towns and districts. If, under these, search ing and sweeping reforms are not now instituted, we may well despair of their ever being accomplished. The last legislature made some in roads upon the fee system. They are

what should be but a beginning. The system is an abomination, and should be cut up root and branch, legal and 4llegal. And it is a vice of the system that more fees are taken without the law or over it than are provided for under it. The offices of secretary of Btate, treasurer, and superintendent of schools are fruitful fields for the knife. Those who know the new secretary of state doubt not that he will enter faithclerks and recorders have been made salaried officers with more than ample salaries, and yet some of them are left with lucrative fees in addition that should be at once and forever wiped out. Let there be no hidden emolu ments, but let the salary acquaint the public with the full amount of the compensation. And in view of the changed condition of the country, many of these galaries should be reduced, to take effeet from the passage of the act, not at the end of the term of the incumbent. No officer has vested right to office or fee against act of the legislature.

There are sinecures in the state de partments and in the county and city offices that should be abolished. The acts under which state, district, county and city officers are enabled to make emoluments beyond the limits of compensation proper to the service and to the times, should be reviewed by the legislature, and all excesses should be annulled or amended. The state con-Nicts should be put at work and made to earn their prison living. The asylum legislation needs thorough scanning and overhauling, to the end that no one should be sent there who does not there belong; that large profits shall not be made in transporting patients there, and that patients and relatives with sufficient means shall pay the expenses of sending and keeping. Officers of the state should be required to pay into the treasury all receipts whatever other than the salaries named in the constitution. Bounties to fairs and exhibitions should be discontinued, at least until more prosperous times. Appropriations to normal schools and state colleges must be restricted, as must appropriations for all state institutions. There is not one of the expenses which cannot be materially reduced. A half score or more of "homes" and "nid societies" have sprung up over the state, some of which seem to have been born principally for the purpose of obtaining appropriations. The committee-clerk abuse and scandal should be knocked on the head. The state militia should be reduced to a half dozen companies, properly distributed over the state, and the outrageous draw upon the treasury proportionately reduced. The expense of the state printing can be reduced more then one-half, by omitting wholly unnecessary printing-printing of no value to anybody except the printer. The

knife must be inserted here, sharp and

ture had such a summons to duty as rests upon the one that will assemble omorrow. Our whole official system has become honeycombed with practices which to use no harsher terms are burdensome to the taxpaver and destructive to the state. Offices are sought for their emoluments and "worked for all there is in them." Extravagance, looseness and recklessness of expenditure have prevailed in legislative halls and department offices. It should be the business of this legislature to reform these abuses, and put the state upon a career of honesty and economy such as honored its early The voice of the people has called it into life for that end, and their eyes are upon it.

There is need of searching inquiry and deep insertion of the pruning knife into the administration of every office. The general appropriation bills have been made to carry extravagances and jobbery, which could not be trusted to separate bills, and, introduced at the very heel of the sessions, have been carried blindly through. The general appropriation bill should be placed before the legislature and the people at least ten days prior to the end of the session, so that its items may be scrutinized. The legislature must not, will not, fall the people now!

A VICIOUS MEASURE.

Vest's bill means the silver basis, pure and simple. It retires gold and silver certificates, national bank notes and both forms of treasury legal tender. substituting for them all an unlimited sue of new treasury notes, nominally redeemable in either gold or sliver This would give us a government note ssue of about \$1,200,000,000, resting upon less than \$100,600,000 of gold and less than \$500,000,000 of silver. Can any one suppose that these notes would have more than the commercial value of

silver? There is a pretense of gold redempon in the provision that the notes may be redeemed in gold at the option of the holder when the gold reserve in the treasury is above \$100,000,000, and that five-year 5-per-cent bonds may be sold to replenish the gold reserve whenever it falls below that figure. This would be absolutely ineffective. It simply perpetuates the present situation, in which the public debt is steadly increased to meet a steady drain of gold from the treasury, with no effect except to increase the annual interest charge. Indeed, the Vest plan would ncrease this drain of gold, and so increase the compulsion to sell bonds by adding to the volume of notes pressng for redemption in gold nearly \$200. 000,000 in place of the present national bank notes and an indefinite amount of new treasury notes issued from time to time against revenue deficiencies.

Gold redemption probably could not be maintained for long after this bill became a law. Redemption of the new coin notes would be demanded in gold by the indirect processes that have drained the treasury for the last two rears, and constant sale of bonds would be necessary to replenish the reserve These soon would exhaust the credit of the government, especially as the question would be raised whether the nds were to be paid in gold or silver

While bonds could be sold the wretched see-saw of the last year would be kept up. Speculators in New York and elsewhere would buy bonds with cumulated gold, turn around and draw the gold out of the treasury with otes, thus reducing the reserve below \$100,000,000 and compelling a new sale of bonds, which they would buy with the same gold, thus increasing the burden of interest indefinitely so long the credit of the government held

When this was exhausted - and it could not last long under such a strain
—we should go to the silver basis with
a rush. The plan provides that whenver the gold reserve falls below \$100,-000,000, coin notes may be redeemed in silver, the seigniorage to be coined for this purpose. Moreover, it provides for coinage of all silver brought to the mints, the government to retain the seignforage, for use in current transctions. This would bring all the visible supplies of silver and most of the product of the mines into the mintprobably \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 the first year, half of which would be seigniorage. Soon the government would be obliged to pay this out in redemption of coin notes, there being no discretion under the law, the m ment the gold reserve fell below \$100,-

The moment this was done, the monent the treasury compelled any note holder to take silver instead of gold, the puchasing power of all the notes ould fall to the commercial value of the silver named on their face. Gold would go to a premium and disappear from circulation. The value of half the credit money of the country, from \$1,200,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 in all, be wiped out at once and we should have such a financial crists as the world never dreamed of. If we are to go to the silver basis, it is better to go at nce than after increasing enormously both our interest-bearing debt and the volume of credit money to be affected by it. Mr. Vest's bill would simply make a bad job worse.

A VIGOROUS ARRAIGNMENT.

"Shirley Dare," one of the most vigor us writers among the women who ontribute to current literature, recently published an article upon what may called the popular follies of youth that abounds in good sense and timely suggestions. Among the latter is an rraignment, in strong terms, of the "friends and elders" for their share in the mistakes and follies of young peo ple, through forcing and putting them forward in lives beyond their legitinate sphere. It is argued in suppor of this charge that though boys of 15 may be brighter than their fathers, having had a much better chance, the should not be set at men's tasks and given men's responsibilities "befor their bones are set;" that, though the ability to see and project may be theirs, the ability to carry out is beyond them Every business man sees boys of 17 and 30 in their offices as special agents and ommission men, and some of them do their work better than he could in that line. But the strain on undeveloped brains and bones that are still in gristle tells on nerves and morals. Overwrought nerves crave stimulus and excitement; the boy is unsatisfied until he is making money to spend freely on the candy-boxes, the violet bunches, the theater tickets and sup-

moralize the business boy for two weeks before and after. His brain curdle into cells. It is weakness, not vice, that steers many a young rehearsal of men's duties and excite-

The undue proportion of relatively young men, in all of our penal institu-tions, many of whom went there direct from the accountant's deak or from the position of a confidential clerk or trusted employe, is in evidence in support of this arraignment. There is not a city in the land-scarcely a community-which has not been shocked at the story of a young man, of good famlly and previously honorable record gone wrong, largely because of this forcing process which pushed a boy nto a man's place before he had the ballast of years and the training of ubordinate lines of work to give him moral equilibrium. Moreover, every community has its full quota of comnonplace incompetent men, "rather bright fellow" withal, who never get eyond yearly rent and daily expenses -the victims of precocity that made heavy overdrafts upon their energies and left them bankrupt in the market

that is ruled by success. A child in a child's place and a boy in a boy's; a youth in a youth's place and a man in a man's-these are the gradations of nature which, if followed, give a sure formation for usefulness n life, and such measures of success as individual ability and industry can compass. It is well to remember that 'steadiness of nerve is a great help to moral steadiness, and strength is es sential for the long, tiresome pull that makes or mars success in life."

THE UNDERGROUND CONDUIT.

The bitter war waged in the Eastern cities against the introduction of electric rallways has not availed to keep them out. The leaders, paragraphs and cartoons on the "deadly trolley" have not so completely frightened the people that they are willing to endure horse-cars forever. They demand rapid transit, and if they cannot have it without danger attached, then they will take it with the danger. Experience has not shown the trolley to be so deadly as to offset the great advantages of electric railways. Portland people would laugh to scorn the suggestion that the electric roads through the city streets and connecting them with the suburbs were so dangerou that a return to the horse-car system was desirable. Even the occasiona langling of a live wire, such as killed a horse on the east side of the river a few days ago, and has created temconsternation on other occasions, is not sufficient to cause such permanent alarm, though the deadly nature of these wires and the possibility of their coming in contact with peo ple passing along the streets are well known. This exposure is one of the prices paid for the benefits of rapid transit. The price is paid under protest, however, and just as soon as the advantages of electric railways can be fully enjoyed without the dangerous and obstructing overhead trolley a change will be demanded.

It is in stimulating invention to over come this objection that the vigorous war waged by the press of Eastern cities has accomplished the most good The wide divergence between the theoretical and practical is well shown in the matter of devising a system of underground conduits for electric railways. There have been many inventions, but electric railway companie still adhere to the trolley as being the cheapest and most practical for comnon use. Lines of undergound electrical conduit railways are in success ful operation in Buda-Pesth, Hungary and Blackpool, England. Washington D. C., has a line, and one is being constructed on Lenox avenue, New York,

are more cheaply operated than the rolley lines, though more expensive to construct. At a recent meeting of the New York Electrical Society this matter was extensively discussed, and the general opinion was that the chief dificulties in the way of the adoption o the underground conduit system were the expense of constructing the conduits and the cost of a change of existing lines to the new style. It was admitted that the conduit system would be cheaper of operation and more de sirable. It is evident that much progress has been made in the direction o the abolition of the trolley. Eastern cities granting franchises to electrilines will, in the main, do so only to ondult or storage-battery lines, and Western cities now criss-crossed with overhead wires and bristling with poles will see that the new systems are good and demand a change. The disap pearance of unsightly poles and ob structing and dangerous wires, and the placing under gound of all lines carry ing electric energy, are matters of time only.

Timber-thieves, under the modes guise of homesteaders, have, accord ng to State Land Agent Hickman, o Montana, gotten away with an enor nous amount of government timbe in that state since 1890. The plan pur sued has been to file on a quarter-sec tion, valuable for timber only, and much of it so steep that it is difficult to climb, erect a small hut, call it a mestead, and get the location noted by the surveyor. After the filings are accepted, the tenant at once commence to strip the land of timber-its only value-the object being to accomplish this as quickly as possible. This done he departs, in many instances, for the purpose of locating on other lands. What the agents of the government are doing while this open and wholesale fraud is being perpetrated is not stated. If there is no way to put a stop to such proceedings and punish the alleged homesteader for his spollation his haste in securing the timber and breaking camp would seem to be un necessary. If there is a way, it should not be impossible to find it, especially as it is supposed to be clearly pointed out by the government.

The most opportune and apposite quotation recently made in congress came the other day from Henderson of Helman of Indiana, who has Iowa. sat in congress thirty years, but was beaten last November, has long been known as the watchdog of the treasury To every proposal involving expenditure of public money he has been ac contorned to interpose his everlasting "I object"-unless the expenditure was for some purpose in his own district er per after the play, the swell suits, and state. Recently one of those Indiana Never before has an Oregon legisla- the great athletic contests which de- jobs came along, and Holman as usual clared for an honest dollar, and for the

batted his miser eyes and got ready to reverse his waltz of economy. It was force goes to speculation before it has an appropriation for a public building one of that kind of appropriations to which he has been an especial enemy; nan straight for the penitentiary; and but this one was for Indiana, and he for this weakness they must answer rose to plead for it. "Mr. Speaker," who have made his whole boyhood a said he, "I think this to be a very meritorious measure." Henderson of Iowa followed, quoting from Byron: "Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's hon-

Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.

The quotation, with its allusion or application to Holman's methods and to his coming retirement from congress was so pat and apt that it produced an immense explosion of laughter and empletely ruined Holman's appropriation.

To have the greatest effectiveness and utility, a board of public works should be wholly independent of the ouncil and responsible only to the mayor. The grand secret of effective municipal government is complete separation of the executive and legislative functions and strict limitation of the uncil to the latter. If a board of public work can undertake only busiless sent it by the council, it will be helplessly dependent upon that body No public improvement can be considered which has not gained the favor of the council, and it will be difficult for a board so helpless to block improper schemes which have gained that favor. It is certainly important that the board should stand in some relation of coherence and dependence with the rest of the city government, but it should be united with the executive rather than the legislative branch by being made responsible to the mayor, with absolute initiative, authority and responsibility under his control. If the board were to be made a mere dependency of the council, all the duties proposed to be laid upon it might as well be done by council committees, as at

A bill has been introduced in the Kansas legislature providing \$100,000 as loan to the farmers of the drouthstricken districts of the state for the purchase of seeds and other supplies the same to be repaid in January, 1896. These distressed people naturally catch at any scheme that will insure even temporary relief, and cannot be blamed for wanting assistance, from whatever source it may come. But the question the practical legislator will ask himself when called upon to vote for this appropriation will doubtless be, the same dictricts are 'drouth-stricken' next year; how can this obligation be met?" January, 1896, sounds afar off now, but it will present itself to the pinched debtor with astonishing quickness, and more especially if, as is likely to happen in this case, he has sent good seed after bad crops, only to find a return in the latter. The only real and permanent relief for drouth sufferers is through mmigration to some locality where nature is bountiful in the distribution of moisture.

The latest fad at the state university is a business college, free of course, like the rest of the group of charity chools. There are two or three better ousiness colleges in the state than can possibly be created s. Eugene, supported by their own exertions. These are as much entitled to a state appropriation as the Eugene university.

The house may as well fiddle away its time over private bills and pension claims as anything else. It is incapable of any useful legislation. The country is waiting impatiently for it to die and cares little how it may waste its last ineffective hours.

The bank surplus in New York has

TOO MUCH PARTISANSHIP. How Each Party Tries to Put the Other "In the Hole."

PORTLAND, Jan. 11 .- (To the Editor.)quote Senator Vest as saying that pubtedly a majority of the senate would vote to repeal the differential duty on sugar if they had a chance. If my memory is correct, only a short time ago, upon reconvening of that august body, hey voted on the question of striking out the differential duty on sugar, the vot standing 23 to 27 against striking out suc uty. Of the 23 thus recorded against the sugar trust, all were democrats expt one-Washburn of Minnesota. All the 27 except four-Blanchard, Caffrey, Martin and Roach-were republicans, and three populists. With such a record be is, it may be pertinent to ask, Who are favoring the sugar trust, the demo crats or republicans? The republicans in ngress made it possible for this powerful combination to get a footbold, and they are the last ones to strike it down.

The handful of democrats who have hided the trust deserve the univer-chastising that they have received. Wi the rules and regulations of that effete body are obsolete and obstructive, it is simply puerile for the almost solid republican delegation to seark to escape re sponsibility for failure to strike down the rigantic monopoly. There will, no doubt, se another opportunity for the immaculate enators, before the 53d congress expires, to sneak behind the rules or absent them selves and thus aid the trust. The republican press cannot cover such action of the part of their senators, and ingeniously endeavor to shift all the responsibility of the trust legislation to the democrats.

FRED B. HUGHES. The republican senators ought to have oted to strike out the differential. But the reason they did not was the reason so commonly observed in cases of this kind, namely, that neither party is willing to help the other party "out of the nole." The republican argument was this: "The democrats have made their tariff scheme. It is not our scheme, and we shall not help them to amend it. When we get power we will make our scheme and be responsible for it. Meantime let the democrats be responsible for their scheme." This is putting party policy be fore the public good, but both parties do it, and to an extent always will. The most mischlevous instance of it ever known in our history was the steady pressure of the democratic party during many years to put the republicans "into the hole" on sliver. This forced the Bland olnage act, and the silver purchase act, and created a false sentiment on the money question throughout the country which it is difficult to bold down.

A Recreant Representative. HEPPNER, Or., Jan. 12-(To the Edior.)-The republicans of Heppner are very indignant, and have just grounds for their indignation. Representative Booth-

ly was elected not for his ability or

statesmanship, but for the position he took on the financial question. Before the convention which nominated him, he de-

be kept at a parity with gold, and at a ratio making such parity possible. After he was nominated he stated in a public speech, delivered at the opera-house h Heppner, that J. N. Dolph was good enough for him, and that statement elic ited more applause than any other that he made during a speech of 40 minutes' duration. While he did not positively pledge himself to support Dolph, he did pledge himself as against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The democrats and populists made their fight against him on the ground that he was a "goldbug," and he was elected on that issue. If Mr. Boothby persists in voting for a free-silver man for United States senator, he will do so against the will and wishes of four-fifths of his constituents, and will find Morrow county a very tropical clime on his return, especially if he should ever again seek political honors in this county. W. W. SMEAD. CONFUSION OF IDEAS. Growing Out of the Use of Loose

inage of only as much silver as could

Terms About Money. PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)-Meeting two ardent republicans yester-day, in a conversation, they expressed the opinion that Serator Dolph was a

"gold man," that is, he believed in a sin gle gold standard. In a letter published in your paper on the 17th of May last, Dolph "You are right in supposing I favor bimetalism. I stand with the majority of the republican senators, with the repub-

lican party and upon its last national platform. I favor the largest use of silver and the free colnage of silver when-eves an international agreement can be secured, under which free coinage of silver would not drive us to a silver stand ard."

This is the exact position of Benjamir Harrison, Thomas B. Reed, William Mc-Kinley and William B. Allison, one of whom will probably be the republican candidate for president in 1886. What

sort of a spectacie will we present in Oregon two years hence, if we take the position now that the United States should go alone into the free colnage of silver? We would certainly go on a single silver standard basis. The populists, with Governor Pennoyer at the head, would, and ought to carry Oregon for president President Harrison appointed as del-egates to the Brussels monetary confernce, in 1891, Messrs. Allison, Jones, Andrews and McCreary, all in faver of bimetalism; and every one of the today stands in exactly the same position as Dolph, except Jones of Nevada, who has lately joined the populist party.

I totally disagree with The Oregonia

in its position on the bimetallic question It appears to believe in gold moism, which is as great a mistake as silve monometalism. But Mr. Dolph is not in conometalism. But Mr. Dolph is not in coord with The Oregonian. He is a binetalist, just as 95 per cent of the re-publicans of the United States are, and his is the position that the republican party will take in its next national con-

This communication is not written nelp any senatorial candidate. Charles W. Fulton and Hon. Thomas Tongue are both friends of mine, and good republicans. If they are sound on the republican view of the silver question, if they stand with Reed and McKinley and Harrison-no man should object to them But it is utterly wrong to misrepresen Mr. Dolph by saying he is a gold man. He is nothing of the kind. He is a re-publican bimetalist, and stands with Reed, McKinley, Hoar, Allison and Lodge. The usefulness of a genatorial candidate

on the tariff or appropriations for river and harbor improvements in this state is of great importance to the people of Oregon, but not so important as to whether he favors the use of gold and silver as money. With wheat at 50 cents a bushel, beef down to 2% cents a pound, and cotton at 5 cents, it is high time, if we wouldn't all become bankrupt, that money is cheapened and values dearer.

J. B. M.

This writer is troubled with great cor fusion of ideas. Mr. Dolph is a bimetalist, and so is The Oregonian; but neither Mr. Dolph nor The Oregonian believes in the contradictory fiction and utter impossibility of "double standard." We have the gold standard now, with large use of silver in conjunction with gold, and kept to interchangeability with gold by we enact free coinage of silver, bimetal ism will disappear, because there will be no gold. The trouble with many is that they are utterly confused by the term they use, and therefore don't know what their opinions really are.

SAFES IN THE CITY HALL, The Fireproof Vaults Said to Render

Them Needless. PORTLAND, Jan. 12-(To the Editor.) notice in today's Oregonian that the city hall is to be encumbered with half a dozen old safes, and bids are called for to holst them through the windows. The new city hall building is furnished with fireproof vaults, which are a better protection against fire than any safe made This fact has been demonstrated time and again. In the great Chicago fire, very few safes protected their contents, but wellbuilt vaults generally preserved the papers intact. Would it not be better to store the safes on the ground floor of the city hall, or elsewhere, and offer them for sale at such prices as the committee of which the mayor is chairman deems proper, or store them with some safe-agent for the for the treasurer's vault is probably the orrect move, but the old safes parceled ound the city hall will not be in keeping with its finish; therefore will not add to its ornamentation, and can serve no visi-ble purpose nor meet any wants for record protection, unless it be temporary, awaitng the arrival of the metallic fixtures which can be supplied with rough boards at a less cost than the safes can be placed upstairs, and avoid the damage to the building, as well as realize from the sales, instead of drawing upon the treasury

less expenditure. JOHN E. DAVIS. PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. Edison's great-grandfather died at 102, his grandfather at 103, and one of his aunts at 168, while his father is alive at

these times for what seems to be an u

Charlotte Fowler Wells was the first woman publisher. She has been in business since 1814, and is still at it in New

Burton Harrison received 7½ cents per word for her "Bachelor Maid." The 60,000 words thus yielded her \$4500. Purcel, the most extraordinary musical

renius that England ever produced, died at the age of 37 from a cold contracted being locked out of the house by his ermagant wife. James W. Osborne, who has been ap-pointed one of the assistant district aterneys, is another Southerner in office

general of North Carolina. Justin McCarthy, the Irish parliament-arian whose novels have been so widely read in this country, is in his 62d year, but ven at this age it is no unusual thing for im to sit up all night at work. Mayor William L. Strong, of New York,

n New York. His brother is attorney

has been presented with a looking-glass framed in old mahogany, which belonged to Mayor Willard, the first mayor of New York city, who was elected in 1665. With the publication of "A Mild Barbarian," Mr. Edgar Fawcett's record in ferers, because they are point of number of books written and loss by prudent foresight

published now stands at 41-a statement which will probably surprise even those who await with most interest the appear-ance of a new work from his hands.

Miss Nellie Cushman, of Arizona, a tail, angular, dark-haired, dark-eyed giri, a rapid talker, and a great reader, has the reputation of being the only woman min-ing expert in the world. She is a Kansas girl, and began her work in examining ore at Tueson, Ariz, nine years ago when she was a girl of 17.

Bishop D. B. Knickerbacker, of the Episcopal diocese of Indiana, who on December 31, was a stamp collector of universal perseverance. He had collected ,000,000 of cancelled stamps which he sold for charitable purposes, and had quired one-tenth of his second mi quired one-tenth of his second mill when death put a stop to his energies.

A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE. And It Is Hiustrated With an Excel-

Yamhili Reporter. This is substantially what Hon. Thomas Tongue said in a speech delivered in this city during the last campaign, or rather ese are the precise words in which his position on the silver question was reported in these columns: "The country does not need more money. The people need work, the opportunity to earn money. Whatever will set the mills and factories to humming and set the millions of idle nechanics to work earning wages will set gested in the money centers of the co-

in healthy circulation the idle capital con try. Free coinage of silver will not do this. The only mission of free coinage of silver would be to enable one class of citi-zens to defraud another by paying them in depreciated currency." It was thought to be pretty sound dectrine at the time, and the vast majority of republicans continue thinking that way. Nothing so sudden and bewildering has occurred in a long time as the about-face of Messrs. l'ongue and Fulton on the silver question Its only parallel is in a story that comes from the wilds of Arkansas, which is as follows: "A man went out into the woods to shoot bears, and seeing one standing in the path in front of him, with open mouth and glaring eyes, he put his gun to his shoulder and blazed away. The ball went into the bear's mouth, but so quickly did the animal turn his tail toward the hunter to run that the ball came out at the other end of the bear and killed the man.

COXEY IN SPANISH

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 11 .- (To the Editor.)-Last summer, during the Coxeyite excitement, I was expectant that mong the many appropriate remarks you nade on the subject you would draw attention to the significance of the term as revealed in Meadow's or any other good Spanish dictionary. Hitherto I think they have been overlooked. They are, to-will

Coxa-A prostitute, a strumpet, lewe woman.

Coxcojita—Lamely, haltingly. Coxear—To limp, halt, hobble, go astray. Coxedad — Lumeness, limping, hobble, halt. Coxera-Lameness, hobble, limpin

Coxijo-Complaint of a slight injury, an Coxo-A lame person, a beast, unsettled

weather. Coxixo-Small insect, grub, slight complaint.

Coxin-Cushion, large pillow, soft pad. A Protest From Pendleton

PENDLETON, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Ed-tor.)—We protest against the statement made by J. P. McManus, editor of the Pendleton Tribune, to The Oregonian of yesterday, as an unjustifiable insult to the republicans of Umatilla county. We are, and have been, loyal to our party. We believe % per cent of the party in this county favors Hon. S. A. Lowell for United States senator, and that it should be their unquestioned right to do so with-out being villfied. Jas. A. Fee, circuit judge; R. Alexander, ex-mayor; F. W. Vincent, physician; T. C. Taylor, mayor of Pendleton; B. S. Burroughs, county clerk; T. P. Gilliland, county commission-er; Wm. Martin, county judge; John F. Adams, county commissioner; J. T. Lambirth, deputy county clerk; J. M. Leezer, deputy county clerk; Fred W. Hendley, recorder of conveyances; S. P. Gould, deputy recorder of conveyances: H. A. Fax on, deputy sheriff; John W. Kimbrell, county surveyor; Wm. C. Kern, county treasurer; J. E. Miller, attorney; J. H. increased nearly \$6,000,000 by increase have the silver standard, and shall have parks, justice of the peace; Charles a have the silver standard, and shall have parks, justice of the peace; Charles a fit if we enact free coinage of silver; but praiser, deputy sheriff; H. C. Guernsey, with First National bank; C. B. Wade, with First National bank; C. B. Wade,

Money Does Not Create Business.

HILLSBORO, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)

The populist cry is that plenty of money will cause good times, as during the war we had plenty of money and never had better times. This is the populist theory, while the fact is that during the war every branch of industry was pressed to the utmost activity; there never was greater demand for labor and its product, the payment of which, and also the expenses of a gigantic war, required a sum. Gold and silver were utterly inade juate, and our only resource was flat or paper money, with a promise of future

edemption. There never was so small a demand for abor and 'ts product as today, and there are no great war expenditures, hence no great supply of money is required to meet their payment. But the populist theory still contends that plenty of money will create labor and enterprise. The fact, also remains that there is more money per capita in this country today than during the war, or at any other time, and sn't it create labor and enter prise, and, consequently, good times H. S. SHUSTER.

The New Year's Oregonian.

San Francisco Commercial News, The New Year's Issue of The Mornin Oregonian, published at Portland, Or. ication of 40 pages, and contains, beside the current news of the day, a vast amount of information and statistics that are valuable and interesting alike to those who already reside in the Pacific Northwest, and to those who may contemplate investing there. The special articles have evidently been writ ten by men who are thoroughly conver-sant with the subjects they handle, and while the facts they present are very in teresting, any one who knows the char-acter of the paper can feel assured that they are equally reliable. most important articles are those headed "The Port of Portland," and "Portland" Shipping." The former gives an exhaus tive account of the improvements mad in the Willamette and Columbia river and details concerning the big jetty at the mouth of the Columbia, while the The Critic's "Lounger" says that Mrs. latter gives valuable statistics regarding the shipments of wheat, flour, hops, wool and other leading in of our sister state for the past year. Th illustrations are as good as the article are ably written, and the New Year's issue is one of which The Oregonian's publish ers my well be proud.

Destruction of Money.

Yamhill Reporter. If, as most people verily believe, fre coinage would precipitate the silver coin of 412 grains to its bullion value, nearly half the purchasing power of the slive now in circulation would be destroyed. It would be necessary to coin \$625,000,000 of additional silver before there would be as much actual money in circulation as there is now. Silver would pay debts at itsface value only to a very limited extent. for in this state nearly all obligations are written payable in gold coin of standard value. It would take about \$2 of silver to pay \$1 of indebtedness. Bankers and money-loaners would be the smallest suf-ferers, because they are fortified against

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon. Corvallia is preparing a car of proviions for Nebraska.

The hall used by the secret societies of sclo has been rejuvenated. Yamhill county's Nebraska relief-car will be shipped this week.

Sixteen men have been discharged from the railroad shops at La Grande. The sheep inspector of Baker county re-ports 24,000 in the county, all healthy. A dog-poisoner is at large in La Grande and valuable animals have been poisoned.

A railroad from Clatskanie to the Neha-lem valley is being discussed by the resi-dents of that region. Baker City, as a matter of protection

against bad characters, has decided to lose saloons at midnight. The Tillamook Headlight chides the

farmers of that county for not growing nions enough for the home market. Grass valley, Sherman county, will soon rave a public hall, capable of seating 1000 persons. It will be 40x70 feet, and two ories high.

Auron Ross, the old Roseburg ploneer has offered to denate one-half the ground quired for a schoolhouse in the southern portion of the city. Eddie Ness, an incorrigible youth of

Olney, was committed to the state re-form school by the Clatsop county court Thursday. The complaint was filed by his furbor. Thursday. The com father, Eller Ness, C. A. Plummer, of Portland, has bought the Jewett mine, on Old Baldy, five miles

outh of Grant's Pass. New machinery will be put in, and worked night and day, and the mine A Yamhill county farmer has killed 30

hogs, averaging 409 pounds gross weight. Besides hams, bacon, etc., he secured 3550 pounds of lard. He says the hogs netted him more than if he had sold them Plans have been drawn for rebuilding the

hotel at Medford for Captain J. T. C. Nash. The front of the first and second tories will be brick, and the third of rol'ed steel. The Hotel Nash will be A city charity society has been organ-

are: President, Mrs. J. J. Morgan; vicepresident, Mrs. Julia Dennis; secretary, Mrs. E. C. Deichman; treasurer, Mrs. D. K. Bili; soliciting committee, Mrs. J. C. Lamkin, Mrs. R. Crandall and Mrs. W. E.

In the city election held at Newberg Monday, M. Votaw was elected mayor, J. G. Hadley, recorder; N. C. Christenson, treasurer, there being only the one ticket n the field for these offices. The councilmen elected were as follows: First ward, Allen Smith; second ward, Matthew Ter-rell; third ward, E. D. Elwood, The Arlington city election on the 8th cassed off very quietly. The election was

notly contested, but the citizens' ticket was elected by the handsome majority of 38. L. C. Edwards was re-elected mayor, C. S. Wenner, Ross Beardsley, Dal Reed, and A. C. Hawson, councilmen; F. Hurlburt, treasurer, and S. G. Haws Boys pasturing cows on the old Watkins farm, near Eugene, have in the past few

lays found a great many Indian relics in the way of ornamental beads about the size of bird's eggs, and flint arrow-heads. They found over 100 arrow-heads. are dark fiint and well made. The beads were evidently obtained by the Indians from the Hudson Bay Company, Washington's birthday this year will be

observed by the faculty and students of Pacific university as an arbor day. A ree will be planted on the campus at Forest Grove with some ceremony, an oration on forestry will be delivered by one appointed from each class, except the enior class, whose representative take for his subject, "George Washing-

The Nehalem lumber mill has passed nto other hands, and will start opera-ions the last of this month. The paries who control it now expect to put in additional machinery and make the mill capable of cutting 60,000 feet per day. The parties who are locating a large mill below Tohl's, expect to have their mill ready for business by March L It is also understood that E. G. E. Wist will put in a large mill at Nehalem.

Troop C, at Yakima, will play "The Confederate Spy," January 25. A civil service examination will be held at the custom-house at Port Townsend January 30. The Port Blakeley mill has begun run-

night. Twelve ships are loading lumber there now. A new receiver is asked for the Tacoma Grocery Company by F. S. Blatner, on the

round of collusion to shut out clair The treasurer-elect of King county, J. W. Maple, has notified the co that he has been unable to secure sufficient bonds.

In an illustrated article on "Mount Kalama Smokes," in the Kalama Bulletin, is a humorous parody on the Mount Rainier volcano excitement and expedition.

kept tab on winters since 1862, says the remainder of the winter will be mild. He does not expect a pension from a grateful country. Three carloads of halibut were shipped to Boston from Tacoma Friday, by the

A weather prophet at Dayton, who has

Victoria Fishing & Trading Company, The fish were caught in Hicket straits, 500 miles from Victoria. New Whatcom has a cheap fire depart-ment. The chief receives \$20 a month and

the assistant \$15. The men, 30 in all, receive \$1.50 for the first hour at a fire and 50 cents for each additional hour, and \$1 for a false alarm. The Kalama Bulletin has been purchased by two young men, whose names appear thereon as F. Ross Smith, A. B., naging editor, and T. H. Adams, A. B.

ount upon the A. B., and perhaps the C of "journalism." PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Uncle-Do you say your prayers every night. Robbie? Robbie-Gracious, no: got everything I wanted Christmas, an' my birthday don't come for three months, Inter Ocean.

He couldn't put Satan behind him,
No matter how hard he triedFor, spite of his earnest endeavor,
Auld Nick was still inside.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mamma-The new little boy next door is so nice and good I want you to go and play with him. Son-Pshaw! I don't want to go if he's so awful disagreeable as that.—Inter Ocean.

Wiggs-Physiognomists say woman's character is frequently indicated by her chin. Sinnick-Probably true. Her mouth often tells a great deal about the character of other women-Milwaukee Sentinel. She-I-I-think I like you, Mr. Trotter. But I cannot marry you and leave my twin sister alone. Wait until she is en-gaged. He-Yes-but-er-that's just what she said when I proposed to her.—Harlem

The fewer clothes the living picture
Takes herself to deck
The more of flannel on the morn
She wraps around her neck.
—Detroit Tribune.

"I don't belong to any of those 'good soliloquized the pogvernment' clubs," liceman; "but one of them belongs to me."
Then he sauntered up the alley and whacked a hoodium over the head with L-Exchange.

Mrs. Backroads (at the opera, looking askance at the society women in the boxes in pronounced decollete costumes)-The agen creatures! How dare they show themselves in that disgraceful condition?
Mr. B. (who has read all about it)—Hush,
Maria! Don't show your ignorance!
Them's the livin' pictures we've heard so much about.-Life