### THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN. PORTLAND FEBRUARY 10, 1895

# The Oregonian

#### Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon. as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

... 12 00

#### TO CITY SUBSCRIEERS.

ally, per week, delivered, Eunday excepted.25: ally, per week, delivered, Sunday included.30:

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supercrytions or to any oranness matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicita-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this par-

#### DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

POETLAND, Feb. 5. - 8 P. M. - Maxim temperature, 45; minimum temperature, 33; height of river at 11 A. M., 2.6; change in the past 24 hours, 0.3; preorpitation today, 50; pre-cipitation from September 1, 1894 (wet season), to date, 19.64; uverage, 20.88; deficiency, 10.74; number hours of samshine Friday, 2:15; possible number 10.00 number, 10:00.

#### WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

re has not been a groat change in th rides of the area of low pressure off the Cal formis coast. Fresh to high exiterly wind which have been blowing on the coast, togeth with a slowly failing barometer, are evidence of a storm off the coast. Since the baromet is resulting high over British Columbia, it wanter will likely constrant fair Snow is fail is reading high over British Columbia, weather will likely continue fair. Snow is ing in Newsda, Utah and Eastern Montana.

### WEATHER PORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midnight February 10: For Oregon, Washington and Idaho - Palr weather and hearly stationary temperature, with fresh to brisk easterly winds, high on the

For Portland-Fair weather and nearly st. operatione, with fresh ensterly winds B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official.

#### PORATLAND, SUNDAY, FER. 10.

#### THE TEST HAS COME

How serious is this demand that there shall be no reduction of taxes in the city of Portland and county of Multnomah?

Not very serious, but very dishonest. Amendment of the charter of the city of Portland is necessary to reduction of expenditure. Either charter, the one recommended by the Committee of One Hundred or the one prepared by the Multnomah legislative delegation, would effect a large saving or reduction. But the Simon charter, as the latter is called, would be more economical for the city than the charter of the One Hundred. The Simon charter would make a direct saving of more than \$60,-000 a year, over and above the saving in street-cleaning, management of bridges and parks, public lighting and other important things. It would save certainly not less than \$100,000 a year we think a good deal more.

Senate bill No. 1, McGinn's bill for regulation of the offices of district attorney for Multnomah county and justices of the peace in the city of Portland, would save the taxpayers probably not less than \$30,000 a year; certainly not less than \$25,000. At the same time, those officials would be adequately paid. The incumbents of these offices then would still make much more than they could make in private occunations.

Will any one say why the taxpayers of the city of Portland and the county itage of Multnomah should not have this relief? These are the very objects for which the Committee of One Hundred ability than that which enjoined upon

poverty to smell their particular from the general wealt A PERSON OF NO IMPORTANCE. The great fact of historical develop

### ment, of which the very moderate esti-

mate put upon the value of Thomas Paine's work by modern scholars is a subordinate element, is that criticist and analysis of theological dogma did not reach a solid basis of physical knowledge and literary and historical criticism until long after Palne's death. Paine was an unbeliever of the type o Voltaire, who assailed theological dogma upon instinct and made was upon the cherished beliefs of mankind ot only without offering it anything better, but without supporting his in lictment of theology by citation of established and unquestioned laws of the physical world, and laws no less sure

lect.

edge.

myth

whatever

side the subject

Dolph to the United States senate, it would sacrifice a greater opportunity for securing attention to its wants than and unchangeable of the human intel it ever had before or is likely to have again These laws were not known as they Mr. Dolph has served twelve years are known now, when Paine wrote Rational interpretation of the scrip nsecutively. His own abilities and diligence, seconded by a rare combitures and modern questioning of the nation of circumstances, have given veracity of theological dogma rest him a foremost position in the senate apon the results of three separate but so that, when committees are made up kindred evolutions of human knowlhe will be entitled to positions and will The advance of physical scireceive positions which no new sension ences, notably geology and biology, could obtain. Such, indeed, is his po has wholly upset the cosmogony and

sition in the senate, and on the im inthropology of the bible, discovering tant senate committees, now, As Sen the absurdity of all its teaching as to ator Frye of Maine remarked the other the creation of the world and the day, Mr. Dolph's position on the senorigin of man. This enlargement of the ate's committee of commerce is worth field of human knowledge began, it is the senatorship to our state. No new true, with Newton and Kepler, but in senator could get it, for seniority very the time of Paine it had not gone belargely controls, and the new senator yond establishment of certain great whatever his abilities, goes, so to speak, and fundamental laws of astronomy to the foot of the class. Senator Frye Geology was in its infancy, and the has visited Oregon and knows its pe theological myth of creation held its cullar wants; and what such a man ground against the abstract reasoning says on such a subject is a suggestion of rational probability. Lamarck laid of too much value to be dismissed withthe foundation of the science of biology aut consideration in the time of Paine, but the world Mr. Dolph has been very efficient i waited fifty years for Darwin to demon

ecuring legislation for our commercial strate it and prove the scriptural ac nterests, and his position, if re-elected, ount of the origin of man a beautiful would give him opportunity to do more than ever. Virtually, there is a line of Still more recent are the two kindred promotion in the United States senate

eastern Oregon, the half of whom was

swept away in a Christmas holocaust,

he represents a type of sturdy Ameri

can character that cannot be undermined

by almsgiving, since it is fortified

against almstaking by a self-respect

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Should Oregon refuse to return Mi

which is its heritage.

ences of philology and historical it has its grades, and new senators ticism, which find the record of enter under the disadvantage of a usage criticism, which find the record of uman history and achievement in the that has become the senate's unwritten imperishable traces of primitive lanlaw. The new senator virtually is sub guage, and place ancient documents cted to an apprenticeship, through nd written tradition on trial with the which he seldom passes in a single evidence of their own internal struc term, and, unless the circumstances are ture and comparative relations. These favorable and his own abilities excep had their origin in Germany some fifty tional, often not in two. But Mr. Dolph years ago, and inspired the better has overcome these hindrances, ha known French and English examina surmounted these obstacles, and now

tions of the veracity of the scripture stands in a position to render Oregot narrative of Renan and Colenso, On better service than any senator hitherte has had opportunity to perform. proached, it is only within the last half The changes in the senate resulting century that theological dogma has from the movements of parties have co been rationally assailed and successfulincided with the opportunities of Mr ly overthrown. The history of scien-Dolph to come to the front in that body tific research of these matters, of ra Division on party lines in the senate is tional free thought, does not begin till nearly equal, and Mr. Dolph stands in long after the death of Paine. This is the foremost rank on the republican why he is a figure of no importance side. That place cannot be taken by in the history of religion, of science, or any new man sent to the senate. of the human intellect. He left ators in continuous service from other more impress upon the thought of the states would come to the front, getting world than the shallow and obscene the positions of opportunity that only

demagogue Wilkes, and far less than Mr. Dolph can at this time command for the obscure chemist Priestly, who was Oregon. Such an opportunity as Ore nooted as an atheist because he began gon now has, California or Washington to glimpse the mighty truths of science could not be induced to sacrifice, if Oregon should not return Mr. Dolph, the senators from those states, among THE HERITAGE OF SELF-RESPECT. others of longer service, would be en The fact that indiscriminate giving titled to the positions of precedence has sapped the foundations of self-de and opportunity which Oregon had

pendence in thousands of individuals thrown away. during the years of free-handed pros The election of a senator should be perity that have waited upon thrift sidered only in the light of the puband enterprise is apparent in the in lic interests. It is but perfectly fai crease of mendicancy in many sections of the country. Honest, proud-spirto say that no one could at once take Mr. Dolph's place in the senate. It is ited poverty, that scorns alms and no disparagement of the abilities of sets itself to work at the earliest opothers to say that they would be com portunity to cancel an obligation in pelled to wait for and earn that oppor surred through misfortune, is the hertunity to serve the state which he has of self-respecting ancestors, won and holds. This consideration whose stern social creed contained no alone should cause his re-election. We stipulation more binding upon respectare not saying that Mr. Dolph is the

this time of public distress and general grasps gratefully the hand that is ex- veloped. Without a navy, the entire tended to aid him to get upon his feet. coast line of Chinz is at the mercy of and relinquishes it as soon as that ob-Japan; without a well-disciplined, wellject is accomplished, represents a sturdy type of manhood that is not peequipped army, the triple-walled city of the emperor is at the mercy of the plucky, victorious Japanese. As is culiar to any locality. Whether he belongs to and is a part of a community usual in all petty quarrels that develop into fierce fights, the original cause of of rural New England, where a little ounts for much, or is one of a comthe war is lost to sight, and if China, nunity in an isolated section of Southnow defenseless before her conquerer

does not soon come to her knees with a sincere plea for peace, she will be thrown upon her face and rendered incapable of rising. If the Universal Peace Society has a mission in the world, it should exercise it in the en deavor to stop the uncless carnage that attends China's stubborn, hopeless resistance to the inevitable,

News comes from Washington that nany senators are competing for Dolph's place on the committee on com merce, which will become vacant should he fall of re-election. Dolph is near

the head of this committee, and probably would become chairman with the succession of Frye to the chairmanship of some more important committee on the reorganization of the senate by the republicans two years hence This position is of more value than any other in the senate to a young state seeking federal appropriations for improvement of waterways. No new senator can aspire even to a place or the committee. If Oregon shall reject Dolph, the state will throw away an advantage it has taken years to gain. This important position, with the influence that goes with it, will pass to some other Pacific coast state.

The annual conference of negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., will meet under the

management of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute on the 20th of the present month. The Tuskegee school carries out the principles of General S. C. Armstrong in regard to the development of the negro race, and embodies his ardent and practical humanity. All the states of the "black will be represented at the conferbelt" ence. An epitome of the progress made by individuals of a race held so long in bondage, which this conference will present, will furnish gratifying ovidense of the possibilities that the entire may realize through the patient race application of General Armstrong's philosophy

Large and somewhat obscure changes are going on in the reserves of the New York banks. The most considerable change noted in the statement this week is decrease of deposits, legal tenders and loans. This is connected with the condition of the treasury, in which legal tenders are piling up to take the place of gold. But the gold does not reappear in the banks. Clearly, it is oarded to be sold to the government and then drawn out again with more legal tenders.

We have meetings in Portland to consider all sorts of subjects; but a meeting of taxpayers to protest against reduction of taxes is ahead of anything yet. It is the height, the very top, the crest unto the crest, of impudent pretense and factional effort

The overdue steamers are coming into New York one by one. Modern marine architecture is a match for the severest storm. Nothing but accident can over come it.

It seems that it is not possible to get up much of a meeting in Portland to pro test against reduction of taxes.

#### SOME CLERICAL ITEMS. Clerkships Not Floating Around in

the Atmosphere. Correspondence Pendleton Tribune

Both of the daily papers of Pendleto ave accused me of holding a clerkship at Salem. I am charitable en ough to be lieve that the statement was published in good faith. Nevertheless, it is with considerable hilarity and a sawed-off lead-

the views of the majority. Whether they will keep up their opposition to the extent of denying the state representation in the the only hope of relief on financial ques-United States senate, a few more days will determine. In that event it would be another case of biting off the nose to spite the face.

WHY SIXTEEN TO ONE?

#### ome of the Vagaries of the "Brevet Populists Considered.

Tillamook Advocate. The brevet populists are much put to or an appropriate name for their creedal lea, if it be an idea. They want something catchy and yet not too long. tried "free silver" and caught a lot of e who wanted silver bad enough, the idea that the precious metal d be free like salvation. But the would be free like salvation. reaction came, the dupes were disgusted to find that free silver did not mean money for the poor man, it meant coinage for the mineowner.

"Then "free coinage of silver" was tried, but we soon learned that this was an entirely deceptive name, for no one can

ask for coinage to be more free than it is at present, and no one objects to all coimage being at the same nominal charge. Next was "free and unlimited coimage of silver." but this did not answer as rallying cry, because no one cared wheth-er coinage was limited or not so long as there are hundreds of millious of unused silver dollars lying at the mint that

cannot be put in circulation. "Now we have "unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one." That displays the milk in the occoanut; it is the ratio of the silver value which con-cerns those who have silver to sell. All the other talk was a mere blind. The sole object of the movement is to enhance the value of the product of the silver mine owned by half a score of speculators. These men can well afford to employ writers and speakers to create a fictitious entiment in their favor; to rant about he crime against silver, which is a highunding, but absolutely meaningless phrase; to manufacture statistics to order and to put assertions in the place of proof, in order that their gains may be icreased.

But when our friends have finally set tled on the fact that it is the 16-to-1 ratio for which they contend, let us inquire why the value of sliver should be fixed at that point? Is an ounce of gold equivalent te market to 16 ounces of silve it more or less? For if silver silver worth that much, there is no law needed on the subject, and if it is not worth that ich there is no law possible to make

The great rage just now is a little anon ymous volume, with tables and statistics by fictitious authors, which asserts and pretends to prove that silver is today intrinsically worth more than 1-16 part of gold. Now, is it possible that there is a man in the world who believes that silver is intrinsically worth about a dollar and a quarter in gold per ounce and that there is no mineowner nor a speculator in the world that handles it at more than half that rate? Either the men who pro uce silver and sell it for 60 cents are ools, or else the men who prove it to be rorth \$1 29 are very badly mistaken.

These missionaries of cheap money do not appear to think sliver is very valua-ble when they descant on the prosperity to flow from having plenty of cheap money for the railroads, factories and mills to

ise in paying off their hands, but in the text breath they will tell you that but for the act of "demonstizing silver" it would low be worth one to 1514 or less. Now, there never was an act of con-gress "demonstraing silver." No man can find a word in any law which prohibits or forbids silver being made into and

used as money. But on the contrary, since the passage of the law falsely called by that name, the United States mints

have coined every year more sliver than had previously been coined in any 10 years in the history of the country. Again, the mere fact that it is deemed ecessary to fix a ratio of value, shows the fullility of the position taken by the "friends of silver." No one asks to have the ratio of copper, tin or iron to gold fixed by law of congress. These things are regulated by the law of supply and demand, and can be regulated in no other way. But if it be contended that an act of the legislature can raise the propor lionate value of silver from 1-30 to 1-16, why stop at that? He who can raise he value of this important article, and believes the people will be benefited by doing so, has no excuse for stopping at 15. He should go on to ten or eight, or still less. Nay, the man who fails intentionally to raise the price of silver until

tions is through the republican party by the man from Maine, and that Sec Dolph will represent the people of Oreg and vote their sentiments upon final when he is fully advised what is desir Orego

A pledge to this extent only should be exacted from him, and will doubtle chestfully given. But if he should decline to make ple

it should not prevent his election; as the silver sentiment is now represent three members from Oregon, and it is probable that until The Oregonian ac-outleaces in the inevitable one-fourth of the Oregon republicans will worship at the golden shrine. J. N. Doloh has been a credit to Oregon

in every station of life, standing up stur-dlly for convictions, and only the assertion made by himself would convince hi would convince his friends here that he would knowingly misrepresent his state

DANIEL GABY. A NOSEGAY OF QUESTIONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-I ould like to ask the following que ions concerning advanced education, the ost of which seems to you to be an unoutlay, trusting they may b oisidered rather pertinent than imperti-

Why should the rich man's son hav the only chance of its advantages? for he only can afford to help his son to the higher education at a distance from home. What is the accident of birth that the poor man's son should not be allowed equal chances for his future in the battle of life?

Is this inequality an American principle? Why should not Oregon have this privflege of glorying in her own sons, instead of turning them adrift to win their laurels in other states?

It is the instinct of a good father to do all he can for the future welfare of his children. Should it not be the province of the state to help him in this endeavor? The great Frenchman Voltaire used to de scribe some petty economies, as of "can-dle-ends," Does not this state-economy look like the same kind?

Is not the light the it physical or men ta) the first desideration of life? Is therefore wise in a state to stint her son in the light of knowledge? Sir John Lubbock says that to a ma-

tion "money spent on schools, libraries and museums is rather an investment than an expense"; would it therefore be wise, from an economic point of view, to shut down on advanced learning? Oregon thinks heraclf able to aiford

many expenditures far less for the get eral good than the few thousand dollars

asked to supplement and extend the re-sults gained for her by the appropriations of much greater amount made by the general government. It seems to me that the theory of state education should be to facilitate in all possible ways the progress of the most industrious and promising of the pupils through the public schools, into the state institutions of the higher learning which may be best adapted to the special bent and qualities of the student. To regard the functions of the state as stopping at

the limited and short course of the publi school is, in my idea, to decapitate the structure we are all alike interested in building up. L. A. N. The sound theory of state education

limits its effort to the provision of common school instruction for the children of all the people. Whenever this limit is transcended, the bounty of the state is enjoyed by a limited number, growing

smaller with every advance of grade until, in the state university, the recipients are reduced to a very small privileged class. This is rank state favoritism.

CREDAT JUDAEUS APELLA. PORTLAND, Feb. 8.- (To the Editor.)-As a personal friend of ex-Mayor Mason but opposed to him politically), I desire to espectfully protest against the assertion ontained in the leading editorial of this morning's Oregonian, wherein it is int mated that he promised, when elected mayor of this city, he would not accept the salary attached to the office. To my personal knowledge, these are the facts: While mayor of this city, Mr. Mason, through personal inquiry in relation to such cases, and during a period of genNEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Oregon.

There are five cases of diphtheria in forest Grove. Newton Syron committed suicide at

liston Thursday. A movement is on foot at Eurene to

build a good courtho The sawmill at Mooresville, after an idjeess of ceveral months, has res

The new symnasium of the Willamette iniversity at Salem was dedicated Friday. night

Two young men at Talent have been fined \$5 each for placing red pepper on a stove

Friday the number of patients in the state insane asylum reached 1001 for the first time.

Four hundred Eagle valley cattle were upped the past week from Baker City to Seattle.

Lincoln county and the citizens of Elly City are jointly rebuilding the bridge at the latter place. A petition is being freely signed at Huntington to have that town annexed

to Malheur county.

Centerville and Greenville have been ugaged in a rivalry for a creamery, and ha former has been successful.

The residence of James Newport, at llisboro, was burned Tuesday night The alarm caused a panic at the opera-

ouse that came near being disastrous. W. W. Masterson, of Cottage Grove, has ued the Southern Pacific for \$5000 for not stopping the train at Henderson station, compelling him to jump off, fracture his wrist and otherwise injure himself.

On Friday night of last week the store A. L. Cornwall at Woodburn was oken into and rifled of two gold watches, gold rings, four gold chains and six Entrance was effected thr harms the back door by taking out a panel and removing the night latch.

Landlord Price, at Newberg, would like to know something of the whereabouts of the stranger Stevens, who was in town last week chalming to have the ready cash with which to buy just such a tract of land as he wanted. Just enough to settle his board bill will satisfy Mr. Pr

William N. McCulloch, familiarly known s Grandpa McCulloch, died at his hom in Ten Mile, Douglas county, Thursday morning, aged 85 years and 10 months. He vas a native of Tennessee and came to Oregon in 1853 from Iowa, raising a famly of 11 children, seven of whom him and are respected residents of this

#### Washington

The con issioners of Whitman county ave scaled down the salary of deputies in the county offices 20 per cent.

A petrified toad has been found imbedded in a rock 800 feet below the surface of the ground in the Newcastle coal mine.

The divorce sall at Seattle ground through a grist of seven cases Friday without breaking any of the machinery. There have been two highway robberies in the vicinity of North Yakima lately and the robbers are being looked for dill-gently by the officers.

Word has been received from Jay Graves and P. H. Winston, in New York that they have practically succeeded in placing the Ellensburg irrigation bonds.

Senator F. G. Deckebach says he will shortly form a company to work the newr-patented machines built to extract the old from the black sand on the Gray's harbor beach. The first machine worked to his ratisfaction, separating the gold at an expense of 15 to 20 cents per ton of sand. The sand contains from S cents to several dollars' worth of gold

The Yakima tribe of Indians conten The Takima true of Indians contem-plate bolding an election in the near future for the purpose of choosing a head chief. Young Kodian, son of the late Kotiakin, will probably be chosen. He is 22 years of age, of good size and carriage, and wears his blinket like a prince of the royal blood. Indians say that if ne is se-lected the corring bounced shift lected, the coming pom-pom dances will be conducted with unusual vigor and

Gilbert Landre is trapping around Per

ley's place, 12 miles up the Cascade river from Marble mountain. Starting to a string of his traps a few days ago, he

owed for some miles, until he came to a

around in such a manner that he came to

the conclusion that the person was either

lost or demonted. He came down to make

inquiries, but there was no person missing from this side, and on being told that William McKeever was missing from his

cabin on the other side of the range, Landre at once concluded that the tracks

hare spot on the mountain, where footprints were lost. The tracks

came

upon a man's tracks, which he fol-

has been contending for a year past and more. Our members of the legislature were elected under the direct pledge that they would carry out these reforms, execute these demands; and they are trying to keep their pledges. Net now, because they try to keep their pledges and to give relief to the people, they are opposed and denounced us a vile, odions and oppressive ring?

Can any one say why the district attorney should have so much? Why the justices of the peace should have ad much? Why the sheriff should be permitted to make hundreds of dollars every month through contracts for board of prisoners? Why the members of the common council might not be expected to perform the duties devolving on them without salary, just as the school directors and the fire commissioners do, and just as the board of public works will do, should one be created? Are we to have no public spirit, no civic virtue, nothing but sordid littleness. In the administration of these departments of the municipal government? Are we to continue the offices of superintendent of streets and of city surveyor, with all their superfluities and redundancies, merely for the behoof of officials, when we may as thrive in the transplanting. That it well simplify the whole business and exists in relatively a greater degree in the whole system and introduce efficient management at less than one-half the expense?

For whom is this system maintained, anyway? For the people, or for of- the small economies in the homes of ficials? We can as well as not reduce the cost of county and city administration in Multnomah by \$250,000 a year. Shall we not do it? Who says we shall not? Who but the beneficiaries of this extravagant official system, which absorbs beyond the needs of the public service this sum of \$250,000 a year? Is disgusted with the latter's close calcutaxpaying, then, so easy? Are officials still to be pampered in the midst of public distress?

The delegation which Mulinomah county has sent to the legislature is endeavoring to fulfill its pledges to the people. It is confronted by cheap ambitions, factious littleness and infinite greed. Men are contending without shame for their privilege to continue preying on the public in a time of general distress. This is the meaning of the opposition to the legislation necesdens, and of the outcry against "the present in the second the most pitiful ring," whose offense consists in the efforts of members of the legislature to

all able-bodied persons the duty of paying their honest way in the world. This stipulation, though binding still upon tens of thousands of the common folk of rural communities, and extending to the lives of other thousands of industrious craftsmen in the cities, has been sadly weakened in myriads of individuals, first through the unwisdom of promiscuous "help," and afterward by the permicious doctrines of socialism and populism.

The fundamental principle of the first (if that can be called a principle which sets individual independence of spirit at defiance) is that the world owe every man a living; that of the second is that the government owes a like ob ligation to every citizen. Indolence and envy are the handmaidens of these two influences, and impudence is not slow to join them in giving voice to their complaints and demands, the whole forming a trio that mocks at the simple limitations of an individual industry, that counts itself successful in life if, by uniting with economy, it is able to pay its cheerful, self-reliant way and accumulate a modest fund with which to meet the demands of that inevitable, non-producing season, the winter of life.

It has been the custom to regard thrift and independence of this type as almost exclusively, in this country, a New England product, which does not New England than in the West is no doubt true. The New Englander who visits relatives and friends who have lived in the West some years is not in frequently shocked by the absence of working people and farm tenantry. wherein, according to the ingrained theory of New England life, the closest scrutiny of the outgo should be maintained. On the other hand, the resident of the West, if not equally shocked at what he considers the parsimony of his Eastern relative, is not infrequently lation of expenses. These things are, in fact, the rule, and the terms, "New ever will be able to lead back to the England parsimony and Western prodiright course.

gality," "New England thrift and Western shiftlessness," are used to designate them. Representatives of the first omy's most unlovely type-are described by Whittier, himself a thrifty of self-reliant New England parents, as those who-

"Save, as shrewd economists, their souls and winter's pork'

2021

With the least possible outiny of salt and sanctity.

While those who sacrifice the homely sary for reduction of the public bur- comforts of life to its tawdry trappings the order of the emperor because they object lesson of prodigality.

The chasm between these two excut off useless official expenditures and excesses of taxation. All the clamor is inspired by those who are so lost to the sense of decency as to be trying in

we are saying that he is the man who now has an unusual and exceptional opportunity to serve Oregon, and that it is an opportunity that circumstances may not again produce, and certainly will not again produce for a long

period. Mr. Henry Watterson is never so en gaging as when he enters the confes-

sional to recant his economic heresles. In a late number of the Courier-Jour-nal he declares that for ten years he has honestly and incessantly sought to rehabilitate silver. But it has been of no use. "Silver went steadily down. Mistaken as we were from first to last, our purpose was for the best, and we have no reason to regret the earnest effort we made. But we have reached a point where, in our judgment, to go further is to invite ruin. All that the president says is well and truly said: particularly what he says about silver. law, it would expel gold from the country. It would Mexicanize our currency It would not make money cheap, but dear. It would not make money plenty, odium." Mr. Watterson is a little in advance of a great number of persons, who would learn nothing from history and experience; who could be convinced only by the course of events. Mr. Watterson is the last of three considerable papers in the Middle West, who thought they could temporize with the silver craze, to learn his mistake

Mr. Medill and Mr. Murat Halstead, who were in the forefront of the silver movement fifteen years ago, saw their error in the practical operation of the Bland law, and opposed not only free coinage, but further extension of the use of silver as money. Men like these, with intellectual standing and a considerable following, have done more injury to the national credit and to business interests, through their support of false notions, than brainless fanatics like Bland or selfish speculators like Stewart. They misled more than they

It does not seem possible that pence in the Orient can be much longer delayed. The Chinese, relatively poorly

equipped with fighting gear in the outset, are rapidly being reduced to a state of helpless barehandedness, which cannot stand for a moment before Krupp guns or modern army rifles. The

ablest generals and admirals of the army and navy have been beheaded by allowed the army and navy of the "barbarians" to defeat them, and the emer-

gency has brought forth no man from among the empire's millions to direct a

pencil that I refute the bold charge have not a clerkship at Salem, never had a clerkship at Salem, and have no desire to 1?

for a clerkship at Salem. If any one will produce a clerkship of mine at Salem or chewhere I will glady pay for the ex-pense of putting hobbles on it so it cannot get away. Clerkships are not floatin

around in the Salem atmosphere so that any one who wishes can knock one off with a club. They are as evasive as a will-o'-the-wisp. One great reason why clerkships are to scarce, and at the same time so undesirable, is all on account of the legislature having had a spasm. Son of the members thought that the clerks ought to be hired at a rate of \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Now, when it comes down to paying boys \$2.50 per day for sweeping out committee-rooms, cleaning spittoons etc., that wage may be all right, but a great, big healthy ambidextrous clerk o good moral reputation ought to be worth more. Hence, the legislature, after back-ing and filling a number of times, put a fair schedule for clerk hire into force and the work is being done satisfactorily There is more or less odlum attached to If a free-coinage bill could pass into having anything whatever to do with some legislative assemblies, which will be my excuse in this instance for pra ing so gaily into leaded brevier to alla; any suspicion that may have become in dear. It would not make money plenty, but scarce. In a very little while its authors would be engulfed by popular grasping, or in the future will attempt to enthusiastically grab at a large per dien sinecure in the shape of a measiy commit tee clerkship. Yours, in pretty good spin its, CHARLES A. MASKREY.

### Whose Clerk Is She?

Jacksonville Times. The story is out that Representative Jef frey, who is chairman of the house com-mittee on rules and joint rules, has sup-piled himself with a female clerk, al though there is nothing for her to do the ordinary line of business. It is also reported that he had promised the post tion to a lady residing in this cou who made things rather tropical for Johnny for awhile when she discovered that another had captured the coveted position. In justice to our representativ t is said that he was given his chairman ship upon the promise that he would ap point a certain person as clerk of th committee, which he did,

## A Difference in the Morning.

Toledo Ledger. Some very funny things happen. Many of our people remember the speech made in this place by L. H. McMahan, of Sent-lem, and how he scored the clerks, and particularly the lady clerks, of the last session. Well, Mrs. McMahan is a com-mittee clerk this session.

### Time Frittered Away.

McMinnville Reporter. But two weeks more remain of the leg isiative session. Little of consequence has been accomplished, and perhaps ther would not be much to regret on that ac count if the legislature should adjourn tomorrow. But the danger is that the usual amount of legislation will be rusked through during the expiring days, with-out proper consideration. The senatorial squabble has ruined the prospect of any very valuable legislation. There is no en-

id is not a true "friend of Why should it be beggarly 15

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT. M. Barthlemy St. Hilaire, who will be

90 this year, has just completed the biog-raphy of Victor Cousin. Judge Geiger, a Kansas official in Phil-

lips county, sentenced his son-in-law to 18 months in the penitentiary for burglary recently. The original deed for Harper's Ferry,

W. Va., is owned by Thomas B. Prestor of Weverton, Washington county, Md. The tract covers about 28 acres, and is known in the deed as "Dear Bought." Professor Felix Adler says that the art of self-government is still in its infancy among us, and he does not believe we are in a position to trust the vast powers socialism contemplates to those advanced to office by popular elections. Socialism, if workable, he holds, would be dangerous to personal liberty.

Albert Chevaller, the London character singer, has hither to resolutely refused all offers to render his songs in a private house. When Lord Rothschild offered him 50 guineas to sing a couple of ditties in his drawing-room, he declined, and even when Princess Louise sent a special messenger to endeavor to secure his services for a party at Kensington Palace he felt bound to excuse himself.

Mrs. J. Pierrepont Morgan is interested in several societies that labor for the welfare of working girls, spiritually and morally, and has personally been instrumental in accomplishing a great deal of good among them. Once a year Mrs. Mor-gan has them meet and socially enjoy themselves at her residence, on Madis avenue, and, when she is not abroad, at her beautiful country seat on the Hudson near West Point.

An English officer (Lieutenant Homfray describes the appearance of Port Arthur shortly after it was taken by the Japanese. "The scene in the town is very weird," he says. "Every house has been broken into and smashed up. Everything worth taking has been taken, and one sees Japanese soldiers and coolles walking about in Chinese shoes, with loot in their hands. Horses, mules, donkeys, pigs and dogs are running about the streets with no one to care for them, the Japanese amusing themselves by killing the pigs for ther food and riding

the horses, mules, and donkeys, for some thing to do. The only Chinamen to be seen alive are prisoners being made t clear up their own dead and burn them. Only 39 Japanese have been killed and 200 wounded out of 10,000."

### THIS SEEMS TO BE "SARKASH."

OLYMPIA, Feb. 3-(To the Editor.)-The editorials in the Post-Intelligencer inicate that upon financial questions it is n line with the majority in all parties n this state. Events since the republican convention

at Spokane show that the leaders were laggards and that The Oregonian and Seattle paper were mistaken as to republi-can opinion upon free colnage of "Ameri-can" sliver. Upon this question there is practical unanimity in Washington.

of the pcorer class, residing among us. At great expense to himself, he privately distributed large quantities of provisions and groceries among them, and as is well known to our citizens, publicly donated a carload of flour for distribution among the poor.

eral husiness depression, came in

with a large number of needy families

It was owing to these demands upor his private purse that he drew his salary and disposed of it according to his in-clination-in the bestowal of charity. God bless him! He neither "kicked" at reduc

ing his salary, nor asked that it be raised. BEN L. NORDEN. Farmer And yet The Oregonian can see no good

eason why the firm of Mason, Ehrman & Co, should protest against charter amendments necessary for reduction of taxation, and head with its name, at the solicitation of members of the common council, a petition for a meeting to give voice to m protest. If we are to ask the consent of the officials, there never will be reduc tion of salaries and taxes. We shall not discuss the ex-mayor's charities.

A VERY CLEAR DIFFERENCE.

ments can there be any such thing as

faith, co-operation and human society.

SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9.- (To the Editor.)-

ersons ventured to even state the amoun

of the monthly stipend received for this "protection," and yesteriay Senator Me-Ginn is reported to have said that "the

district attorney receives \$20,000 a year, and a part of this money he last year

ived from the gambling trust of Port-

For consistency The Oregonian is a jewel. That paper is now going into hys-terics over the action of certain republicans in bolting the caucus and opposing Senator Dolph's re-election. Twelve years ago this winter this same paper denounced the caucus and commended the bolters in their opposition to John H. Mitchell, who had received the caucus nomination, the result of the holt being that J. N. Dolph was brought forward and elected United States senator and Mitchell was defeated It makes all the difference in the world with H. W. Scott as to whose ox is being gored .- Oregon City Enterprise,

This could have been written only in the spirit of intentional misrepresentation The members who opposed Mr. Mitchell 12 years ago never entered the caucus, and held the position from the first and throughout, in which they were supported by The Oregonian, that they could not

be bound by a caucus which they had de-Mrs. Sprift (vigorously shaking her clined to enter. The present case is wholly different. All the mombers entered the caucus, participated in it, did not dissent from the result; and good faith required shake that burgtar, you'd be doing some good .- New York Weekly. them to abide the result. Only upon the principle of men keeping their engage-

and we got plenty of ice, but it has snowed just enough to spoll it. Little Ethel-That's too bad. Little Johnny-It's a outrage. I'm goin' over to the coastin' hill to lick the boy that prayed for snow .--Street & Smith's Good News

For years, and particularly during the last three years, it has been commonly talked that those enguged in public gam-bling in this city were receiving "protec-tion" from the officient of the law. Some an sweet and shy

Woman sweet and say, He found it most barassing When his eye was caught in passing: "Twas the ferrule of her 'brella that had

Here is a direct charge against the dis Here is a direct charge against the dis-trict attorney, and it is a very serious one and should receive attention and be investigated. This is infamously made, if untrue. And if it is true, it is very easy for the district attorney to meet his part of the expenses necessary to maintain an army of workers at Saler. J. P. CANUTE. these bright days and wash out gold from the crevices in the bedrock along the creek. Our compositors took s half-day

### were made by the missing man. PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

Policeman-Move on, now! Street Boy after reaching a safe distance)-Yer meedn't a-been scared. I wasn't watchin' yeh.-Street & Smith's Good News.

Farmer Oatcake (in hotel)-D'ye call this re rope a fire escape? Bellboy-Yassir armer Ontcake (resignedly)-Waal, 'pose hangia' is an easier death than

urnin'.-Harper's Bazar. Little Regie-I don't b'lieve the Lord area a cent for good boys. Fond Mother -Horrors! What put that idea into your end? Little Regiv-He hardly ever makes good boys strong enough to lick had boys -Good News.

Deacon Grabhard-Rev. Du Goode says he doesn't believe in raising money by church fairs, ruppers, concerts, and lotter-ies. Deacon Pinchgenni-Hum! He's altogether too conscientious for a minister .-New York Weekly.

A dry goods merchant in town gets a good trade because he charges laces and ribbons on the dry goods bills as rei fiannei. Husbands will pay red fiannei bills without a murmur, and wives know it -Atchison Globe.

Mrs. Minks-Have you filled the parlor lamp? Domestic-I guess it don't n in', ma'am. "The parloy was in use last evening until nearly midnight." "Yes, ma'am, but your daughter's young man was the only caller."-New York Weekly. The new woman is now to be found every-

At least that is what we are told; But it isn't quite new, go to the ballet

Will find all the women still old. -Buffalo Couries

The Weather Man-Are the people on the Arrests dressed as though they were pro-pared for a mild day? His Office Boy-Yessir. The Weather Man (chuckling)-Then just reach for that cold-wave valve nd her down to 15 below .- Chicago Record.

and spritt (vigotosity snaking her sleeping spouse)-John! John! There's a burglar in the house! Mr. Spritt (protest-ing)-See here, Marda! If, instead of shaking the life out of me, you'd go and

Little Johnny-I prayed for good skating

She caught his eye in passing, that

as the ferrule or set caught him in the eye, -Harper's Bazar.

## A Golden Fad.

Biddle Enterprise. Since Cow creek has recaded, it has be-come quite a fad of the hales of our town to take the gold pan and shovel on