The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, with Sunday, per year-----The Weekly, per year....

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Dally, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 22 Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday Included, 30

News or discussion intended for publicate in The Oregonian should be addressed invarial "Militer The Gregorian," not to the name any individual. Letters relating to advertisin subscriptions or to any business matter shot

second process of to any binness matter smooth be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclused for this pur-

PORTLAND, 186, 16. - 8 P. M. - Musin temperature, 51; minimum temperature, 40; helpit of river at 11 A. M., 2.6; change in the past 23 hours, 0.0; precipitation today, 51; precipitation from September I, 1934 twee season, to date, 19.50; average, 21.66; deficiency, 11.73; number bours of sumshine Vriday, 2.66; possible WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

There is a storm central at Bismarck, N. D. which 24 hours previous was central north of Washington, showing an minimal rapid move WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hour ending at midnight Pebruary 45: For Overon, Washington and Main-Fal weither, and warmer rust of the Cascades poler to the west of them; light to fresh var tland-Pate weather and coder, with

th variable winds.
PAGUE Local Forecast Official.

PORTLAND, SINDAY, PERRUARY 17.

SALMON COMMITTEE REPORT. The outline of the proposed repor of the joint fish committee shows con clusively that no body of men, no mat ter how intelligent or conscientiously carnest in their work, can investigate the complex conditions surrounding the on industry sufficiently to compre hend them fully in the brief time al lowed a legislative committee for doing this work. The interests are so conflict. ing, and such persistent onshaught is made upon a committee by their repre sentatives, that sufficient time should be allowed its members to examin closely into all statements made and the motives of those who make them This could hardly be done during the limit of a single legislative session, with the minds of the committee absorbed largely by other subjects, and their time occupied by other duties. The committee has, no doubt, come to a de cision conscientiously and naturally it harmony with the strongest influence surrounding it, yet it has made a mistake in not lengthering the fall season or otherwise providing for prote

tion of fish on the spawning-beds, as s

earnestly advocated by Commissione

The records of the Clackamas hatchery show that the spawning season be gins about the first of September, and does not end until the middle of No-With the close season ending September 15 it is easily seen that no protection whatever is afforded the salmon during the time they are actually engaged in the work of process Mr. McDonald said in his re port that the protection of the fish on the spawning-beds during September and October was one of the most important of the regulations needed to render natural propagation effective To do this by closing the entire river and its tributaries would no doubt inter fere with the business of the canners and shippers who want to catch fish in and not interfere with the catch ing of other varieties of salmon run ning in the fall that McDonald suggest ed that, while all the tributaries, and the main river liself above the dalles should be closed, fishing in the main stream below that point might be permitted after the middle of Septem ber. There is no question that adequate protection of salmon during the spawn ing season requires that the tributaries of the Columbia and the upper river itself be closed during the months of

September and October The committee is to be congratulated that it has resisted the strong pressure brought upon it to set the beginning of the close senson as late as August 16, but can not be congratulated upon yielding to the demand for a short sea-This is no doubt due more to lack of full comprehension of Commissioner McDonald's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, than to any failure to resist demands they believed to be detrimental to salmon preservation. It is these conditions will lead to a material

the spawning grounds. The committee should not count too much upon the effect of lengthening the spring close season. It is purely theoretical, and there is no evidence to show that the few spring fish that escape the wheels pass safely through the three months of open season in the summer. There is, however, sufficient evidence that the fall run is amply able to supply all the breeding salmon rego up to the spawning-bods and are The first object is accomplished by beginning the fall season August 1, and the way to accomplish the second has been pointed out.

There are features in the bill obter nable to different interests, and each it amended. Failing in this, they may house and senate by showing that its conditions, and have been made in spite of the opposition of interests adverse to them. As the report is outlined, it will certainly be criticised as too favorable to the canners and ship pers at the cascades and dalles, and the criticisms will be difficult to answer The late spring season, the failure to mitted to run, are all favorable to the It would be better for the committee reserves and for redemption purposes. transit over the river, which hitherto has in need of large gifts. The college and for the ultimate success of the bill. We can even use it with gold to pay has been denied it. The other local if all these conflicting interests were our bonds without creating distrust. bills, for reduction of official salaries. Dr. McCosh, he said: "His work is done.

opposed to it, for then the committee old answer all attacks by saying that they had recommended what was nec easary for the preservation of the salmon, regardless of what effect it had upon private interests, and, the major ity of the legislators being personall; unprejudiced in the matter, would support it because they would see that it was right.

It is the fashion among populist and orators and writers to hold up the financial policy of France as an exfor imitation by the United States. These persons counsel more wisely than they know. The United tates can find no better model than France. In finance, as in most departments of speculative and practical sci-

NO BETTER MODEL THAN FRANCE.

nce, France leads the world. The monetary excesses of the first revolu tion taught the nation a fasting lesson The venius of Napoleon left enduring mpress upon its finance as upon its urisprudence and Its social economy. DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT. For three-quarters of a century the

es of France have been managed more wisely than those of any other nation. In France, as in all other highy civilized countries, management of the finances is left to the few highly skilled persons who are competent to understand and conduct them. popular electorate in France would as soon think of meddling with the com-putation of an eclipse by the astrono mers of the national observatory as of interfering with the delicate and complicated operations of national finance asequently the supreme intelligence of the French nation has full scope in these, and carries them to a higher degree of perfection that is found else where in the world. If the populist and milver orators and writers who always are holding up the example of France only would let the United States follow it exactly, we soon should have a bet er system of banking and current than at any time in our history. But they ignore both the history and pres ent state of French finance, and, while polding that nation up as an example urge adoption of notions rejected there

nerations ago and scouted instantly ow whenever broached. Since the dreadful lesson of the as signats France never has burned her fingers with government credit cur-There is no such thing as a treasury note in France, though there s an enormous debt, over \$6,000,000,000 and its interest-bearing bonds are a favorite popular investment. paper currency of France is issued by a single bank, chartered in 1799, which has branches throughout the republic This was the model for the old United States bank, which we rejected for wildcat currency, as we now are asked to reject the national banking system for state banks. The Bank of France has carried the government through all the crises of this stormy century, some times suspending specie payment, as after the war with Germany but never involved the credit of the government or laid upon the treasury the burden of redemption, and always recovered with surprising celerity. notes of this bank and its branches, in excess of the coin held in its vaults er redemption, now amount only to \$88, 000,000, while the uncovered paper currency of the United States treasury amounts to about \$300,000,000, burden of redemption of which rests directly upon the government and threatens the national credit with every financial flurry

France met and solved the new silv problem as sagaciously as she dealt with the paper-currency problem after the painful lesson of 1793, although the problem was thrown upon the nation when it was bleeding from the wound of foreign and domestic war and staggering under the burden of a tremen lous war indemnity. France is the only nation of Europe to achieve practical bimetalism, though the other pow ers of the Latin Union have succeeded in lesser degree. France passed natuthe fall, and it was to meet this diffi- rally and easily from the silver to the gold standard, after rejection of the former by Germany compelled all civil zed powers to revise their finance But France retained silver as a token currency, to which rank, indeed, it was practically reduced by the Latin Union agreement of 1865, but she maintained the parity from the beginning by ac cumulating and holding a large stock of gold. The limited coinage of the union was kept up till 1876, when all mints were closed to silver. Since then France has coined no new silver, and for the last three years has not even recoined abraded pieces, though in tha time she has coined about \$14,000,000 of

Though France is solidly on the gold basis, she uses nearly \$500,000,000 of silver for circulating medium and bank reserves. This passes freely at its face value, though the coins are worth in trinsically no more than the 50-cent Mexican dollars. Moreover, they are accepted freely in redemption of notes of the Bank of France, because there to be hoped a better understanding of is absolute certainty that parity will be maintained by maintenance of ex lengthening of the close season on changeability with gold. Bonds as well as notes are paid indifferently in gold or silver for the same reason. Nobody ever asks a gold bond from France, because everybody knows that France always will make her silver as good as gold by jealously maintaining ability to exchange one for the other. parity is maintained in the only way possible to maintain it, by making and keeping a large reserve of gold. The \$492,000,000 of French silver are supported on \$525,000,000 of gold, much of which is in the Bank of France and its protected during the breeding period. branches. This is what maintains parity and creates confidence. what gives France practical bimetal ism with the gold standard.

Here is a model for the United States to imitate. But to do so we must follow counsels directly opposite to those faction will no doubt work hard to have of the populist and silver orators and for him in recognition of his mag writers who are holding France up as combine to defeat the bill itself. The an example. We must retire all our committee should be in a position to treasury notes and establish a sound defend its report on the floor of the and safe bank currency in their place, substituting an interest-bearing popurecommendations are in accord with lar loan for greenbacks as part of our common-sense deductions from actual national debt. We must guarantee bimetalism by protecting the parity. We Senator Ransom, of North Carolina must keep our mints closed to silver until the gold in our currency is to the silver as 5 to 2. Then we must go steadily and systematically at work to increase our stock of gold, by sale of bonds, by exaction of duties in gold, by all means possible, until it reaches the above proportion. We now have in tween the close of the senson on the the country about \$600,000,000 each of lower and upper river, the short fall gold and silver. We must have about season, and the abelition of traps after \$300,000,000 more of gold. Then we will two years, while wheels are to be per- be in the situation of France. The parity will be assured and our silver will cascades and dailes fishing interests. have full value, in circulation, as bank

stead of the silver monometalism the rsons who think they are imitating the example of France would give us.

THE SAFE SIDE.

The senate did well to postpone indefinitely the proposition to call a constitutional convention. If ever a taxidden people needed a respite from potical wrangling and the piling-up of the political expense account, the peo-ple of Oregon need such respite now. Even if it is granted that the state con stitution has been to a certain extent utdated by events, it would be most inwise to essay to reconstruct and bring t up to date at a time when the political air is vocal with the clamors of unreason and heavy with the weight of

The few constitutional evils of which omplaint is made are not of the mishievous order. The things that are in he constitution do not cause complaint out things that are not in it. Better in the present state of political unrest and irresponsibility to let our safe even if somewhat antiquated, organic law alone than to open it to the previsionaries who infest, if mayhap they do not control, conventions. The con servative side is the safe side in constitutional law, and the time for a revision of the state constitution is no when there is a pronounced tendency to throw conservatism to the winds and open upon governmental safe-guards the floodgates of experiment.

Eight years of Pennoyerism have left their shadow upon a certain class of our people, warping to some extent judgment and disturbing their political equilibrium. It is meet that his shadow be dispelled by the direcrays of plain, practical common sens sefore the state constitution is tam pered with by a convention called for that purpose.

The legislature of Massachusetts wil ermit no such cloud upon the credit of the state as that which congress stubbornly leaves fixed upon the tional credit. It has just passed an act whose title is "an act to provide that scrip or bonds issued for providing armories for the Massachusetts volunteer militia shall be redeemable in gold or its equivalent," and whose text declares that "the interest and princi ple of the scrip or certificates of debt issued by the treasurer of the common under the armory-loan act of 1888, "shall be payable, and when due shall be paid, in gold coin or its equivalent." Massachusetts took the stand in 1878, when there was so much greenback talk in the hard times which followed the currency crash of 1873, when Butlet and his "flat-morey" folly were popular with a large minority of the people, and when savings banks were obliged to scure special legislation for their pro tection, that all of the state's obligawas passed with that declaration, and now, when the standard is again uncertain, owing to the silver folly, the state again puts herself right before the world by an act to say that this particular loan, whose redeemability in gold was doubtless omitted by oversight, shall be paid by the gold standard. Massachusetts' credit is high in London. Many of her securities are held there, and this act shows why they are not returned, like many other state and corporate bonds, in this time of distrust of American securities.

The last so-called bond sale, which really was a purchase of gold by weight, like any other commodity, the government giving its note for the purchase price, was not made under the specie-resumption act of 1875. like the earlier transactions, but under an old provision of law found in section 3709 of the revised statutes, which reads as "The secretary of the treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public Interest." This aw was first enacted in 1862, being a part of the war measures of that period, but, having been re-enacted in 1874 as a part of the revised statutes, it has received the stamp of permanence. Its existence appears to have been overlooked until now. It supplies any de fect, if there were any before, in the chain of title by which these bonds and the previous ones have been issued. The discovery of these latent powers i new illustration of the large extent of executive authority in our system.

Two stubborn old chieftains of the spokane Indians, who, with their pinched and squalid following of a few dozen erstwhile warriors, have been hangers-on upon the outskirts of the city of Spokane for years, have finally decided to accept the proffered hosp tality of the government and go to the reservations to be housed and fed Strong in the belief that they were en titled to lands occupied by white mer the Spokane valley, they have here ofore refused to listen to any proposl tion looking to their removal to a res ervation. Their capitulation proves that even Indians can be taught by adversity the lesson that "might make right," and can be induced to accept the only terms that power has to offer Those who have seen these aimles vagabonds, the remnant of a once proud and powerful race, disporting the tattered garments of civilization whill they defied its every precept, will b glad to know that they have aban dened the vain hope of restoration to terms offered by the treaty of 1887.

The death of Hon. Isanc P. Gray of Indiana, minister to Mexico, simply fies the work of the next national demi cratic convention, which was suppose to be in honor bound to do something nanimity in giving place without noise to Cleveland in 1892, and in recompens for his disappointment in not receiving the nomination that went to Adlai Ste venson. The event will also give an other democrat a chance to secure i favor from the administration. is modestly expectant of this hone having, with an office-hunter's usual childlike trust, already placed himself in the hands of his friends. "So guick trends joy upon the heels of sorrow."

While the new bridge bill for this city about the best thing that could be got head." in the circumstances. The taxpayers will be called upon to decide whether their interests do not require the imposition of tolls on vehicles, and the entral part of the city will get free

and fees, both in county and city, ought to pass through the legislature during the coming week. One of these bilis proposes amendments of the city charer, in the interest of economy and rereachment. The other proposes reducion of the excessive fees of the district attorney and justices of the peace in this county. Together they will save the city and county not less than \$150.-000 a year. Nobody but office-holders and the few members of their faction object to their passage.

It seems that the matter of prepar ng regulations for the salmon industry is being handled in a most unbusines like manner. Two committees are at work, one the regular house and senate committee, and the other a committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Washington legislature The former has practically completed its work, and the amended bill it will eport has been completed by the print-The other committee is still negotlating. All of this work should have seen given to one committee, for their eports are certain to conflict. Had those interested in preventing the adoption of joint regulations had the planning of the campaign, they could not have done it better.

Populist senators are denouncing the esident for selling United States bonds below their value. But these populist senators made and directed the public opinion whose mischievous reaction upon national credit has made t impossible for the government to orrow money on ordinary terms, and driven it into the camp of the usurers to be despoiled. The \$16,000,000 extra to be paid for the last addition of gold to the reserve represents the price of the populist agitation.

The "Sunny South" is having its first experience with a snow storm. The act that it was, metaphorically speaking, caught out in its shirt-sleeves in this experience, prevents any enjoyment of the snow as a novelty. The delights of winter, in order to be delights at all, must be anticipated and pro vided against by thrift. This can carcely be expected in a section in which snow falls but once in a long lifetime, and a killing frost is a phe-

The Salem Statesman seems to have expected the effort to elect Lord to the enate by attempting a combination of the bolting republicans, the populists and a part of the democrats, to maerialize yesterday. But it did not. The main trouble doubtless is to get a the combination. The story printed by he Statesman yesterday we republish today.

Judge Williams would be a mighty good man to send to the senate, which causes us to think he will not be sent to the senate. The trouble is that those who are voting for him are not voting with sincerity. They do not want Williams, or any man of his breadth character. They are in this contest for little politics.

The cock-and-bull story that witiesses were tortured to obtain evidence against the royalist conspirators in Hawali will not obtain credence in the United States. The rulers of Hawali are Americans, and are as unlikely to revert to medieval torture as President Cleveland and his cabinet.

It is not unlikely that the late Tam nany municipal officers of New York will be indicted and brought to trial for past peculations. The people of New York are apt to be as thorough when once aroused, as they are slow to resent public malfeasance

The bolters never will vote for Judg Williams when their votes would elect him. They are organized on the basis of "what there is in it," and Judge Willlams is a man through whom this noble ambition never could be realized.

The president will not ask congres for any more financial legislation, because he has demonstrated that he can run the financial machinery of the gov ernment without aid from congress, Crazy or not, the place for the cler

ical bank-robber, Read, is in the peni tentiary, for so long as the law will allow him to be sent there. The state missed the misfortune of a

onstitutional convention only by a lit tle. But it missed it. PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

The Rev. John McCloud, of Remsen's Corners, Ohio, aged 95, and the oldest dergyman in the state, is still preaching

every Sunday. Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, has au-thorized the Catholic society of Queen's Daugaters, to co-operate with the Young

man's Christian Temperance Union in

Congressman Tom Johnson has given : corner in Elyria, Ohio, to each of the prin-cipal denominations—the Methodist, Con-gregational, Baptist, Disciple and Luther-They will erect new churches at once

Rev. W. Stewart Browning, the walking vangelist, has just finished a tour of fortheast and North Texas, where he has evangelizing for the last eld meetings at 84 places, and has travded on foot over 1300 miles.

Emperor William of Germany has cor ut in yet another character, that of an artist. The library of the reichstag has ust received a series of drawings by his najesty. They represent vessels of the most recent construction, selected from vies of the United States, France

Charles Montague, of Philadelphia, has been collecting menus for 25 years, and has over 2000, some of which are very valtable. The gem of the collection is the menu of a dinner given to Queen Victoria at the time of the queen's jubilee. It is printed on satin, and bordered with gold ringe 2½ Inches long. The new Bishop of Indiana, the Rev

ohn Hazen White, is about 6 years old He was educated at the Berkeley divinity school, at Middletown, Conn. His firs parish was that at Joliet, Ht., whence he was transferred to St. Paul. About fou cears ago he was placed in charge of he Seabury divinity school, at Faribault, Ex-Speaker and next Speaker Reed has hard work convincing his friends that the dicture of him in the house lobby is a good likeness. A short time ago he piloted indy to the lobby, and asked her opinion f the painting, "I think it is horrid," he said. "You don't look a bit like that

man, "it's hard to get expression in a bald alumni in New York, President Pattor said that the college needed at present \$1,000,000 for dormitories, recitation half and new professorships. The library, too, was in need of large gifts.

You may build him a monument-I hop on will-in testimony of your grateful evotion, but his monument is already wilt in the books he has written, in his defense of fundamental truth, in the men he has trained, in the great college to whose development he gave 20 of the best years of his life."

Rev. Dr. Hillis, who took up Professor Swing's work in Chicago, is being perse-cuted by his brother Presbyterian clergyien, who believe him to be heterodor Every seriaon Dr. Hillis delivers brings him a dozen or more of letters fro preachers who proceed to lecture him he were a naughty 4-year-old child.

ENGLAND'S PINANCIAL SYSTEM. Bimetalism Not a Matter of Practical

PORTLAND, Feb. 16 .- (To the Editor.)cannot help folining issue with your cor-espondent in Saturday's paper, that the ate English elections were, in their result, influenced by the bimetallic question. ordinary English people, I think it is not going too far to state that bimetalism does not enter into practical politics. Possibly some professors of political ecomay, in theory, hold that two standards are better than one, but that their opin-ions will influence one-twentieth of one per cent of the votes to be given at th next general election, I do not believe. Of the three last elections, Forfarab Of the three last elections, Forfarshire Brigg and Evesham, Forfar may be said

to have been won by the defenders of the established church of Scotland; Brigg, it Lincolnshire, quite a typical farming dis-trict, by the dislike of home rule, and gen eral policy of a Gladstonian governmen Evesham, which had previously returned a conservative, returned Colonel Lo with a largely increased majority on t general conservative programme. I show ed Colonel Long loubt whether bimetalism was even men tioned at either of these three elections very much more burning questions (to the English electorate) being to the fore.

Your correspondent's idea that the co ervative party may make bimetalism a servative party may make bimetalism a part of their programme, to the average English mind appears very improbable. Why should they, of all parties, disturb the present basis of finance at home? The out-of-office speeches of some two or three leading conservatives must be taken as being academical expressions of personal control with the program of the parties are the program of pinion that will in no way affect a future

onservative ministry.
I am fully aware that the Right Hon Arthur Balfour has spoken academically in favor of some form of bimetalism—that he did so about 18 months ago, at some agriculturist meetings. I am aware some other statesmen (notably the late Lord Randolph Churchill) have been spoken of as being favorable to bimetalism; but I am not aware of the fact that either Mr. Balfour (though incontestably the able leader on the conservative side) or Lord Randolph Churchill was in any way regarded as authorities on finance. The opinions of Mr. Goschen, late chancellor of the exchequer, would have incomparably

The resolutions and speeches of English imetalists, whether professors or states-nen, are all academical, because they all refer to the possibility of international concord on the question, and international bimetalism appears to most of us a dream of the future, not likely to be realized dur ing our lives; conferences on the subject only revealing more clearly the diversity of objects of the conferring nations, and the almost insuperable difficulties to be rcome before a universal agreement ould be reached.

The real question for England, so far as

there is a silver question at all, is the problem of Indian and Chinese exchange. In those two countries there are some 600,000,000 of people, not with a bimetallia standard, but with a single silver one. esible adoption of a bimetalli tandard in Europe and America would affeet that exchange only an expert can say, and experts, like doctors, differ. I have seen it stated in some of the pa-

pers here that France is a bimetallic coun-try; prohibits exportation of gold, and can pay her debts in silver. It is possible the statement is technically correct, but practically it is not so. It is not long since the Bank of France lent the Bank of Eng-land an enormous amount of gold, an amount measured by the million sterling. If gold could not be exported, that could for hove taken place. Any one possessing french rentes or consols is paid in gold, and I don't think any one ever heard of the Bank of France, the Credit Foncier, or Credit Lyonnais forcing silver upon a presenter of their notes or obligations, it is possible there may be a reserve power do so, but it is never done, and not

likely to be attempted.

To all intents and purposes, France is a gold-standard country, in which silver is merely token money, and the value of the French silver franc and the United States nds on the faith of the receiver that the state will (if necessary) redeem its silver token in gold. The ent that faith is shaken, it would apear the value of the silver coin must fall o the market price of the metal contained

THE TREASURY PROBLEM.

Duties Payable in Gold More Important Than Bonds Payable in Gold.

PORTLAND, Feb. 16 .- (To the Editor.) t would seem more important to make thus payable. Such a law would restore confidence at home and abroad in our ability to carry out the subtle policy of he government to pay our bonds in the pest money. As long as duties can be paid in money likely to depreciate one-half of its present interchangeable value and just so long as there is no special use for gold it will go out of the country. Make duties payable in gold, then it will accumulate in the treasury. The importers will be obliged to procure it and the government will not be obliged to beg for it or ask foreigners to buy our bonds. They will then be sought for at home and abroad, and will bring the highest price. Uncertainty as to our ability to maintain parity between the two metals auses distrust, and this can only be emoved by a constant inflow of gold for Guties. This will enable us to keep up our \$100,000,000 gold reserve, and that will aliny all distrust. For any deficit in rev enue the government can sell its bonds and replenish its treasury for the ordinary currency of the country, which will be kept at parity by reason of the duties being paid in gold, which would probably amount from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 week. Both parties have long enough evaded this necessity, and it is time they took the "bull by the horns" and re-en-acted this necessary provision, which carried us so safely through our war times, when our bonds were sought for by reason of the fact that our duties were payable in gold and pledged to the pay ment of the interest on our bonds. The great mistake was in the repeal of that law providing for the duties to be so paid H. W. CORBETT.

RUMORS AT SALEM.

Talk About Pops., Demi-Pops. and Dems. Uniting on Lord.

Salem Statesman, Saturday Rumors are rumors, and whether they are worth much or not, the air is filled with them. The latest one is in effect that the populist members have consented to vote for Lord today. This, the rumor says, would come within six of election on the first ballot to be cast at noon. Ru mor has kindly arranged a programme for the remainder of the day's session. The "solld 39" and the 10 populists give the antis a combined strength of 40 democrats, to assist in the matter, will vote with the 40 on a motion to take a second ballot today. That will give a total of 43 for a second ballot, and the nntis expect to make gains from the Dolph side of the house in sufficient num-ber during the ballots cast during the afternoon to elect Lord.

"Don't say that I told you," said a senator to a Statesman reporter last night, "but this is the programme as they expect carry it out Saturday. A Statesman reporter in the lobby last i ting it there.

night asked a Dolph supporter what he now as they had been at any time during the fight.

REV. REID'S EXPLOIT.

How It Looks to a Man Up a Chi-cago Tree.

Chicago Times.
Out in Portland, Gr., Wednesday, taplured a desperate bank-robber. made a most determined fight before he was overpowered, and the burglar then recognized as the minister of a Por-land church, and a popular and respected clergyman. He had held up the cashier. and would have got away with a value full of money had it not been for the in terference of an entire stranger, who, in sneaked in and got the drop on the reerend gentleman just as he was empty-ing the coin trays into his carpet bag. It will bring a pulse of pity into many

sympathetic heart to learn that the Rev. J. S. Reid, the parson in the case, forgave the man who arrested him, and would have prayed for him there and then had there been time and opportunity He also rebuked the cashler of the bank that he was robbing, and whom he had tied and gagged, for profane swearing after he got the gag out of his mouth, and, in fact, his whole conduct during the trying scenes that followed was ex-emplary in its meekness and piety.

Perhaps the Rev. Mr. Reid's compregation will not recognize the folly of try-ing to make a minister live through a l winter on one donation party and Either the man must get others to help him or he must help himself. There was no way in which he could get money out of the bank except with a gun and a sandbag, and he came very near getting all he needed. He has been taken to prison, of course, and much ribald criticism has been cast upon him, but, after all, Mr. Reid can prove an alibi. It was not he that tried to steal that money, but his frosty congregation, but he who will bear the punishment for help

enury. There is no particular moral to the story, save that in bank robbery it is al-ways better to select an isolated bank. In a crowded place somebody is always sure to come blundering in and spoil the most exact and ingenious combinations

A PLUMBER OBJECTS

PORTLAND, Feb. 16.—(To the Editor.):
would like to ask Mr. R. H. Miller brough the columns of your paper to give the location or names of the public sell pulldings in which he has found defective dumbing. I have children attending school and I have done plumbing work in few of the school buildings of this city and it certainly is no more than fair and just that I should be given a chance to correct any errors that may have been made in this work. If our school buildngs are in such an unhealthy condition the board of directors, city physician and inspector of plumbing and drainage are at fault and should be prosecuted for criminal carelessness. I do not believe that such conditions can be found, and that this talk of cutting down the ex-pense of some other department of city affairs or shortening the school year is made in the interest of somebody that lesires to be inspector of public buildings for the city of Portland. If Mr. Miller is a candidate for this office, let him make known in some other manner than his ncalled-for attack on the master plu ers of Portland, During the past 18 mouth a great deal has been written about th anitary condition of our public school buildings, but nearly every writer ha seen careful tot to give the name or loca-tion of the building in which such condi-tions existed. I, for one, am tired of this hooting at everybody and hitting nobody If any master plumber is a "murderer of the innocent," let his case be published the same as any other lawbreaker. If ordinance No. 3040, relating to the drainage and plumbing of buildings, is strictly en-forced and the health officers do their duty, no one need fear death at the hands of the cruel plumber. T. J. JOHNSTON.

Republies Cost Money.

Boston Globe. No professional statistician in good and regular standing proposes to be out of a ob for a single moment if he can help it Accordingly we find a genius at figures in Faris computing the cost per hour of running the French government during the entury now nearing its close, with the

Under the first empire.

Inder Louis Philippe.
Inder the republic of 1948.
Inder the second empire.
In the year 1894.

We are probably to assume that working day taken for this computation consists of 24 hours. Had the computer made his divisor a working day of 10 jours the figures, even with Sunday: ounted in, would have been still more artling. This gentus would do well t startling. This gentus would do wen to come to Washington and figure what it cost the people per hour to run the Amer-ican republic under the billion-dollar con-gress. His figures certainly suggest that might be well to introduce the shorter hours movement into the business of spending the people's money through legislative appropriations. If the members of the billion-dollar congress had worked less hours they would doubtiess not hav had time to finish the big job before them Why not shorter hours for government as well as individuals? The cost per hour might seem huge, but it would doubtless lighten the burdens of taxpayers and con

A Japanese Explanation.

PORTLAND, Feb. 16,-(To the Editor.)laving seen in The Oregonian that certain Japanese in this city are fond of dogfighting, a brutal pastime, took place recently, and its participants were arested and punished, I was greatly sur used and felt shame in reading such a isgraceful news originated by my fel-ow-countrymen, and have, consequently, empelled to state my opinion concern the sport. have learneds that the province of

osa was once only place in Japan who the dogfighting prevailed as a sport But, as police system developed, such a cruel and barbarous pastime wholesomely disappeared under the soil of Japan, anthence none has never been accustomed to do such pastime. The news was enirely out of my expectation.

All prominent Japanese have never lose in opportunity of advicing such men, by

eans of speeches and publications; yet there seems any influence due upon them, and the former consider that there is no remediable mean for the latter, but to put them under an external restraint INU KIRAL

A Statement by Taylor.

THE DALLES, Or., Feb. E.-To the Editor.)-In your basic of the 1th inst. your Dalles correspondent refers to the case of T. G. Mitchell vs. O. D. Taylor, case of T. G. Mitchell vs. O. D. Taylor, then pending in our circuit court, as one in which I sought to evade the payment of a guaranty. It is right that the statement of your correspondent be corrected. I have never tried to evade the fulfillment of any contract signed by me, the conditions having been fulfilled by the other parties. I have never refused payment of any kind. The court was claim of any kind. The ment of any just claim of any kind. The this morning. O. D. TAYLOR.

This Is Plain Speech. Kansas City Star.

free coinage of silver on the plea that silver and gold can be maintained in cir-culation together, is either dishonest or ignorant. The only practical question is whether the gold standard shall be main-tained, or whether a silver standard, with its attendant depreciation and repudia-tion, shall be established. If gold payments are not continued at the treasury the country will settle down to a silver basis, without the necessity of laws pur-

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Oregon.

The Pendleton electric light plant will materially enlarged and imp Attachments to the amount of \$500 have een filed against Hancy Bros., merchants

at Eliktor A carboad of dried prones, apples, pears, etc., was shipped from Ashland to Atchi-son, Kan., hist week. The old electric power-house at The

Dailes has been converted into a church or the Calvary Raptists.

The regular examinations of applicants or teachers' certificates are being held by the various county superintendents.

The Independence Amateur Athletic lub has rented a gymnasium room 21x40 eet, and will probably build an addi-Machinery for the manufacture of laun-

ry and high-grade toller scaps will arrive

The New Era is the name of a paper hat has been started at Roseburg by W. F. Fogle, published in the interests of the W. C. T. U.

d Independence from Chicago in a

The chief of the Tillamook fire departroduce the drill into the public school Professor Jackson, of the Dayton school, signed Friday and the same night de-Profes parted from the city, much to the chagrin of sundry bill collecters who wanted to see him. S. S. Duncan, now teaching at North Yamhill, will succeed him.

Friday afternoon the residence of Eugene Brock was burned at Asioria. The fire was set in some way by a 2-year-eld child, playing alone in an upper room. Frightened by what it had done, it crawied oder a bed and was saved at the last me ment with difficulty.

It took nearly 2000 pennies at the Astoria postoffice to make change for those re-ceivers of valentines who had to pay I cent postage due because the sender had cent postage due because the sender had only put on a 1-cent stamp. This is paying oo much for the hideous pictorial insuite most of them received. Two days and a number of dollars were

consumed at Fossil the past week in try-ng a storekeeper for selling goods on Stinday, contrary to a city ortimance. It was proved that the store was open nd several men were within, but the only ansaction in evidence was the transfer of a plug of robacco by the proprietor to a man, with the remark that he would give it to him. The verdict was not guilty. Sam Tracer, who resides about a mile northwest of Junction City, says the limes, thinks an attempt was made to ison him. He had been away from me, and on his return Sunday me he became aware of the fact that his wife was absent. While eating a cold lunch he noticed a white substance sprinkled on the mest. A portion of it was brought to own and an analysis made, which revealed m. His wife is still missing

The superintendent of the reform school has a shotgun that was taken from a farmhouse along the river below Salem by a couple of escaped boys not long since, and he is desirous of findire the owner. The boys, after being captured, told the story of their trip, but they cannot remem-ber which side of the river they were on when they got the gun. During their frolic the boys took a rowboat from the bank of the slough in South Salem, and with it floated down the Willamette as far as Butteville, where the craft was anchored, and, so far as can be learned, has not yet been returned to its owner.

Washington. Dr. Hawkins died at Marysville Monday,

Two creamery companies have been in-orporated at Ellensburgh. Chief Seattle, a carrier-pigeon less than a year old, has just made a flight from Friday harbor to Scattle, a distance of

Carl Scholl, millwright at the Prescott ill, had his hand mashed between

oils Wednesday. He was taken to Walla Walla for treatment. The Horn Rapids Irrigation Company has been organized to Irrigate lands in the southern portion of Yakima county with water taken from Yakima river.

W. K. Leinjan, of Rock Valley, In., has reached Spokane on a tour of the Pacific Northwest in search of a location for a lony of Hollanders who want to leave A conference is being held by the city

authorities of Ballard and Seattle on the proposition to supply the former city with water through the latter's Lake Washing-A carload of supplies for the Nebruska sufferers was forwarded from Davenport

Thursday, and another from Spokane. These make 20 cars sent from Eastern Vashington.

Congress having provided for the estab-lishment of a military post on Puget bound, Tacoma and Scattle have become ivnis for its possession, while other cities re not altogether hopeless.

The siwash population of Wallace, Snocomish county, was thrown into an unusual state of excitement Wednesday af-ternson about 5 o'clock by a large quan-tity of booze, brought in by some unknows party. After the injection of the proper mount of the fluid, axes, clubs and knives were freely used, and in the meiee one In-lian, John Davies, was stabbed twice, the younds resulting in his death. The Indian harged with the murder is George Mori-

Last Friday morning, says the Skagit News, Operator Miller, at that place, tried o reach Seattle over the Postal telegraph line, but, getting ne answer, he knew the wiresweredown somewhere between there and Seattle, and in order to get a reply se was compelled to send word to Vanouver, and from there it was sent to Vimipes, thenes to Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Portland and Scattle. The oprator at Seattle could get no answer ator at Seattle could get no answer from course he knew that the wires were down somewhere near there. Ar. Miller says the message traveled over 7000 miles be-fore reaching Seattle, and made the cirout in a little less than 30 minutes

PARAGRAPHERS' PLEASANTRIES.

"I wonder why he married her?" "As a bargain, I suppose, on account of her upe." "Her age." "Yes; it is 28, marked lown from 31." Indianapolis Journal.

Fortune Teller-You will be very poor until you are \$5 years of age. Impecunions Poet (eagerly)-And after then? Fortune Teller-You will get used to it.-Tid-Bits. His Attention Divided.—Mrs. Jones— John, you didn't keep your eyes on the preacher all the time. Mr. Jones—How aid 1? I had my umbrella with me .-

De Bristle-You know colds are contagi-ous? "Yes," "Well, I caught it asking other people how they caught their colds."-New York Weekly.

Temperance Grator-Q, my friends, whisky is the curse of England! You must all try to put it down. There must be no half measures: If you don't want whisky to get the best of you, you must get the best of whisky. Pall Mail Budget. Mrs. Noull—The Vandergilts have re-turned after suffering terrible hardenips on their cruise in the Southern seas. Their yacht crew mutinied, and they were yacht crew mutinied, and they were marooned on a desert isle. Mrs. Blankhead-How drendful! And marcon is a color Mrs. Vandergilt always detested:drendful! And marcon is a

They had not been married very long, and they had a good cook, but one even-ing when he came home to dinner he found that not a single thing was cooked properly. He had done a stroke or of good business during the day, but of good business during the day, but being naturally an easy-tempered fellow, he
said nothing. When demert was reached,
his wife said to him, "I didn't tell you
before, dear, but as a treat I cooked the
whole dinner today for you myself." "Oh,
that's it, is it? I owe the cook an apology." "An apology?" she asked. "For
what?" "For the mental injustice I have been doing her all the evening."-Boston Budget,