

WHY GOLD IS EXPORTED.

In the discussion consequent upon the recent gold shipments to Europe, coupled with the banks in exchanging their legal-tender notes, and the patriotism displayed thereby, says the N. Y. Post, there is one question which seems to be overlooked and upon which the whole thing turns. It is this: To whom does the money belong which is being shipped in gold to Europe? People generally do not pay money unless they owe it. Of course charitable and patriotic and philanthropic individuals may contribute of their abundance to help causes of these kinds; but to say that the foreign bankers have anything to do with sending the gold to Europe, except as agents, is all nonsense. The whole question turns upon the ownership of the money, and hence rises the query, To whom does the money belong? Either it is due by parties in the United States to people in Europe for goods or securities bought, or it has been sent here in times gone by for employment because it paid a better rate of interest than could be obtained in Europe. The owners can now get their money back at about the same rate they sent it; but if the currency gets to a silver basis, so the gold is sent to Europe, at \$4.86 to the pound sterling it returned to them at \$5.50 or \$6 to the pound to get it back; or in case of French money that cost them only five francs to the dollar, and when they sent it back only getting four francs to the dollar, they say, "We will call our money home while we can get five francs for the money here, rather than wait for the money here to be only silver and worth four francs to the dollar—a loss of 20 per cent." So they order the foreign bankers where they have their funds deposited to send it back, and they do so. As to being able to ascertain the amount of money belonging to people in Europe, which is held here by the foreign bankers, it is held here by the Wall Street banks of the people in Europe, who are calling it home on a silver basis and they would only get 80 per cent. on the dollar for their money.

SOLDIER PENSIONERS.

A Democratic filibuster was made yesterday on pension legislation, and the attack was led by Gorman and Palmer. After each general election a span of economy seizes the Democracy, and its first efforts to decrease public expenses appears to be directed towards the pension list and the next against the river and harbor bill. It may be that the nation has been too generous in providing for those who received wounds or became permanently incapacitated from other causes during the civil or previous wars; but mistaken generosity is more readily excused than apathetic parsimoniousness. That he who fights the battles of his country for the small pittance of \$13 or \$15 a month, and risks his life and limb in defense of the flag, is entitled to the gratitude of the nation no patriot will deny. It was by reason of this self-sacrificing loyalty to the government that the United States occupies the proud position she does today, and if, in the fulfillment of this duty, the soldier is rendered unable to earn a living, it would be base ingratitude to allow him to starve or become a public charge. There are many, perhaps, who never saw a hostile foe in battle, and who lurked around places of safety when danger was imminent, on the pension list; but it is very difficult to guard against these as they carefully cover all evidence of fraud. The general principle of pensions to disabled soldiers is commendable, and one which this nation ought to uphold; but it would work no injury to deserving subjects to have a searching investigation of the pension list, and strike from it those who are not entitled to the gratitude of the government. Year by year the number becomes less, and before another decade has passed in the history of the nation, pensioners of the revolutionary struggle will have gone to their long home, there will be but few Mexican war veterans, and the ranks of those who fought in the last war will be thinned by answers to the final roll call. But the time will never come when the soldier should be forgotten, and the maimed and emaciated heroes of the great struggle be allowed to be fed or clothed by public charity.

CODDEN AND MCKINLEY.

It does not follow from the failure of a man in public life to manage his private affairs with profit that he is devoid of business ability, says the Interior. Richard Codden, who was to the free-traders of Great Britain what Governor McKinley has been to the protectionists of the United States, was a man of remarkable business ability. Beginning with nothing at all, he placed himself in possession of an annual income estimated at \$40,000 before he had reached his 30th year. But as soon as he went into parliament politics absorbed him so completely as to divert his attention from his manufacturing business, which fell into a state of decay. A sense of justice and gratitude led these Englishmen who had made millions during the period of remarkable, though but temporary, prosperity that followed the adoption of his policy of free-trade, to contribute and present him with the noble sum of \$400,000. It was upon the interest of this that he lived during the last twenty-five years of his life. Governor McKinley's business ability is not impeached by recent events. As Codden gave all his time and mind to the advancement of what in his day

DEMOCRACY AT THE HELM.

To-morrow Grover Cleveland will be inaugurated President of the United States, and the Democratic party will retain possession of both the upper and lower houses of congress. This will be the first time for thirty-two years that that party has had control of the administration of national affairs, and the government over which they assume control is strong in every regard. In finances it is on an absolutely sound basis, and the industrial policy pursued has been such that it has opened new avenues of employment and increased the wages of workmen. When the Republicans came in power in 1861 a giant effort was being made to dismember the union, human slavery existed in the southern states and the national treasury was bankrupt. The party taking the reins of government under such overwhelming difficulties had an herculean task to perform, but it was equal to the emergency. Rebellion has been suppressed, slavery abolished and the national credit established abroad. Prosperity marks every branch of labor and trade, and the people never had more confidence in the permanency of free institutions. During the past thirty years great questions of international policy have been solved, and the result has been, in every instance, to strengthen the republic.

The people may again call on the Republican party in 1896 to take the administration of affairs, for the vote of last November was not a well-considered verdict of the incompetency of Mr. Harrison or of his partisans to manage affairs, but can be interpreted in no other manner than a simple desire for a change. After four years of trial, without Democracy become Republicanized, the country will resume its old attachment for the party of progress and patriotism. The organization still possesses the same elements of strength it did in 1861, when it successfully grappled with secession and slavery, and will never die while there is a necessity for reformation. No president was ever inaugurated under so favorable auspices as Mr. Cleveland will be to-morrow. Peace and prosperity in every portion of the land, and no international entanglements. This has been accomplished by the wisdom of Republican statesmen, and the record of the party is a sufficient refutation of any charges which may be made.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Washington City will be the Mecca of office seekers after inauguration, and every department will be besieged after-to-day by numerous persons desiring some substantial benefit from a Democratic administration. Governor McKinley has manfully stated that he cannot accept the assistance offered him. This is the true spirit to exhibit, and one worthy of the author of the bill which has done more to protect American labor and laborers than all the attempted legislation of the Democratic party for the past thirty years.

The statement that Mr. Cleveland will not favor his former appointees, but will look out for new ones, will be surprising intelligence to very many. During the last campaign the men worked hard for the election of their favorite, expecting to receive their reward. "Republicans are ungrateful," and office holders are afflicted with the same disease.

The first question of any importance for the Cleveland administration to settle will be the annexation of Hawaii. As the traditions of Democracy tend toward secession, it is very likely that the Sandwich Islands will be placed under the American flag. This will be agreeable to a portion of the American people, and will be opposed by others.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has made a speech in the senate favoring the annexation of Hawaii, and this will be one of the first questions acted upon by the special session of congress. Democrats may achieve a little cheap notoriety by pursuing a policy of annexing all the insignificant islands in the Pacific; but their fame will not be lasting, for the result will not be the perpetual good of our people.

An American Mohammedan missionary, who has become enlightened to the tenets of Islamism during a residence abroad, is about to begin his work in the United States. We have now all denominations of Christians among our citizens, with a few Mormons and Buddhists interspersed, and undoubtedly should find room for Moslems. The constitution is broad enough to shelter all shades of religious beliefs under its protecting clauses.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

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4-War Claims Pending.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Burrows introduced a resolution January 10, reciting that war claims to the amount of \$7,000,000 were pending before the department; that it was charged that many doubtful claims were allowed, and calling for a report. Secretary Foster prepared for submission to congress. They to the resolution, stating that the total claims pending in the treasury department, including the direct tax and cotton claims, amount to \$17,824,000, less by \$3,000,000 that the estimated amount allowed by congress. He recommended that the so-called "war claims" be referred to the principal streets in drifits 10 to 15 feet high.

A Blizzard in Wisconsin.

Hudson, Wis., Feb. 28.—The severest storm in many years visited this section last night. Twenty-two inches of snow fell, followed by a cutting wind from the northwest. All trains on the northeast and south divisions of the Omaha route are blocked with a few miles of this city. The last train out of here at 5 o'clock last night has not yet returned. The public schools are closed, and business is practically suspended. The snow is piled on the principal streets in drifits 10 to 15 feet high.

McKinley Wants No Assistance.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—Governor McKinley has written a letter to the leader, which has been receiving voluntary contributions to the fund to help the government out of its financial difficulties. He is saying that while these generous offers of assistance have touched him deeply, he cannot accept them.

Two Trains Collide.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—The midnight train from New York on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway collided with the Stonington boat train at Norwood at 6:30 this morning, killing one child and injuring half a dozen passengers. The dead child was nine months old, the son of Andrew Van Hook, of New York. The injured child was Miss Hattie Jenkins, Everett, Mass., injured internally; E. J. Jolly, New York, cut and lacerated about the head; Myers, Providence, injured internally; and Andrew Vanich and wife, cut about the face and head. The boat train leaves Stonington at 3 o'clock, and is due in this city at 4:30. Just before reaching Pawtucket the coaches parted, causing a delay of several minutes. The train was struck by a truck bridge for repairs, and a brakeman was sent back to avert the New York train, but too late to avert a collision. The New York train remained at a 20-mile gait. The engine crashed into the rear end of the boat train, smashing the carriage into kindling wood. The engine of the latter was wrecked, and the combination car next to it was badly broken up. The fireman and engineer of the New York train remained at the posts and were uninjured. The track was blocked for a couple of hours. The injured were cared for by the citizens of Norwood.

Contract Awarded.

The secretary of the treasury has awarded the contract for building a new wharf and to repair the old one at Dogue Bay depot, near Astoria, to Fosterberg & Sanderson, of Astoria, at \$99,295. He has also awarded the contract for building a new wharf at the same place to Paquet & Smith, of Portland, at \$179,800.

Dan Emmett a Pauper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—It was recently reported to the Actors' Fund that Dan Emmett, the author of "Dixie," "Old Dan Tucker" and other favorite songs, and an old time minstrel, was living in poverty in Mount Vernon, Mr. Paul Meyer, the secretary of the fund, has just learned that Emmett was 78 years old, is entirely alone in the world, and for several years has been forced to eke out a precarious existence as a pig-pig. Mr. Emmett was for many years a member of Bryant's minstrel company and was well known in his day as a black face comedian and singer.

Stopping the Indian Band.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 28.—Frank C. Ross today completed arrangements to stop 100 Puyallup Indians from grading his railroad around Tacoma harbor through the reservation. Let it be found that Agent Kellie, of the Puyallup Indian agency, had sent the Indian police to stop the unauthorized grading. The arrangements were made by Ross, who is expected from Vancouver to keep the graders off the reservation.

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Washington, March 2.—Outside of the usual formal interchange of personal courtesies between an outgoing and incoming president, General Harrison will exceed all precedent by giving a dinner at the White House on Friday to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and a few other guests. This dinner is strictly unofficial and entirely personal in its character. It is understood to be the result of certain private correspondence which has been between the president and the president-elect. Mr. Cleveland has been most generous and sympathetic in his private communications to the president during his domestic afflictions, and President Harrison has been naturally responsive.

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HELENA, Mont., March 1.—Today the factional lines were drawn tighter than ever in the senatorial struggle. Clark's friends declare that they will stick by him to the end, standing pat on the caucus nomination. The Daily crowd say they will assist any Democrat other than Clark, but will never vote for him. The Republicans content themselves with keeping the men in line and will thus cause the governor to appoint one of their following.

A Cyclone in Mississippi.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 1.—Meager details are learned of a cyclone that passed 12 miles south of here yesterday afternoon. Several houses were blown down and others badly damaged. A negro woman was killed and several other persons were injured. The storm was picked up and lodged in a tree 100 yards away. As far as learned, the storm did not cover a very large area.

Glidstone on Bimetallism.

LONDON, March 1.—Glidstone's speech last night on bimetallism is thought some quarters to conclude all the serious silver agitation. American stocks improved on the theory that this decisive speech would strengthen Glidstone's hands by ending the hopes that England will accede to a renewal of bimetallism negotiations. The speech was quiet and almost featureless.

Attempted Suicide.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 1.—J. J. Hunt, aged 55, a pioneer of Puget Sound, attempted suicide today by taking a dose of morphine. Depression of mind caused by depression of business is the cause of the deed. Late tonight hope of his recovery abandoned. In a few hours he died. Hunt was prominent in Democratic politics.

Cost Him His Life.

FELLSMAN, Wash., March 1.—J. M. Bedford, who had his leg broken by jumping off a moving train on the Union Pacific road, and whose leg was amputated, died today at 12:30 from the effects of the operation. He had a bad man has relatives at Penderboro, W. Va.

Accidentally Killed His Child.

WATERVILLE, Wash., March 1.—A 6-year-old son of William Foster, of this place, was accidentally killed here today. Mr. Foster was splitting wood, and a piece of iron scaled off a wedge he was using and struck the child in the neck, severing the ligular vein.

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