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All Subscriptions Payable in Advance.

THE PENSION BUGABOO.

Under the above caption the Pendleton Tribune gives pathetic and slops over as follows:

"The pension list has ever been a bugaboo that strikes terror to the heart of the Southern Democrat. Occasionally we find a man in the north who is so saturated with southern prejudice against the loyal young men who so bravely went to the front in defense of their country that, in order to deprive them of the measly stipend they now reluctantly accept...

"Our esteemed contemporary shoots the idea of the pension. In the first place there is no finding fault with the payment of pensions to those who are suffering from 'broken health or wounds from which they have never ceased to suffer most agonizing pains.' It is freely conceded that all such are entitled not only to all the pension they get, but in most cases much more. It is undoubtedly true, that the pension list contains thousands of names that should not contain, and if our contemporary will examine into the list of those pensioners who are within its reach, it will find that this statement is true. The Grand Army recognizes this fact, and at its last meeting it was suggested that it take steps to purify the pension list. There is no man who honors the old soldier more than we do, none who would see them rewarded more generously, but because we do honor them, we do not want to see them standing side by side with frauds and impostors. The trouble is with the pension list that the system has had too much politics in it, and not close enough business methods. In 1882 an additional list of pensioners was provided for so that from June 30, 1892 to June 30, 1893, 89,944 pensioners were added to the list. There were in round numbers 2,000,000 soldiers in the Union Army and today, 30 years after the close of the war, there are in round numbers 1,000,000 pensioners. If these 1,000,000 are broken in health or suffering from wounds, they are justly on the list, and should be kept there, but surely there can be no reason advanced for keeping those not entitled, on the list. As for the temporary statement that the present tariff is a 'tariff for deficit only,' we call it attention to the fact that the present tariff of 1883, and that under it business is reviving and the prosperity of the country for the first time in less than two years, is again returning to the country.

A NOBLE PAIR.

With Platt in charge of the Republican party in New York and Quay running things in Pennsylvania the outlook for the party is not at all encouraging. The people are decidedly tired of bosses, and there is a large element in both old parties that will vote for the party that will give them the least of bosses. It does not matter much about Platt, for the chances of a Republican victory in New York are too slender to be considered. New York will this fall go overwhelping Democratic, a feat it will repeat in 1898. A year ago, six months ago, the parties were different, but the Lexow committee, the moral wave, the Sunday laws and the closing of the saloons on Sunday have brought about the change, and put things back on their old basis. That is, the Republicans must look to the country for majority enough to overcome a Democratic majority in the cities of New York and Brooklyn of 120,000. Under the present laws, the other large cities will also give increased Democratic majorities. With Quay things will probably be different. Pennsylvania is a strong Republican state, because her iron and coal industries have made her so. Indeed that great state has insisted so strenuously and successfully on maintaining the doctrine of 'Protection to American Labor' that she has whole townships of laborers engaged in working in her protected coal and iron mines that cannot speak a word of the United States language. She has a greater population of non-English speaking laborers than any other state in this nation. In quelling the riot in the coke fields, the dispatches always explain that the 'greatest trouble experienced was in the fact that none of the rioters understood English, and so could not be made to understand what the officers wanted them to do. That class of people can be managed by such men as Quay, and the class of men so managed can and do carry the balance of power in our elections. We are told by our Republican contemporaries that the victory of Quay was a glorious victory for Republicanism. That may be true, but if it is then God help the principles!

THE PLAY STILL ON.

Editor J. N. Williamson, of the Pendleton Review, is an out-and-out Republican; but he is at the same time one who is not so blinded by party prejudices but that he recognizes a wrong wherever it is committed by his own party or some other. In an editorial of his issue of the 1st inst., he takes right up the matter and accuses his own party as severely as he would the Democratic or Populist under the same circumstances. Mr. Williamson's politics seem to be of that rare kind, that has honesty and good faith as their foundation, and good faith is often seen in these degenerate days when the issues are made for the purpose of getting in or staying in, and a kind that the country would be the better for, if it became more general. When it is remembered that in the senate there are 21 Democrats and in the house not one, it will be seen that the road is for the

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS ONLY.

Mr. Williamson talks as follows: "The political campaign of 1894 was profuse with promises of diligence in wading out certain extravagances in the expenditure of public money, which had grown up in this state during the past decade. To the faithful performance of this obligation, each political party, and all candidates of all political parties pledged their sacred word and honor.

"In due time, the result of that election—the chosen ones, convened at Salem and not only did not correct the alleged glaring abuses, but actually committed more. That is, they employed more clerks, established more commissions, etc. Among the abuses particularly designated during the campaign, as sure to be done away with, was the railway and other expensive commissions; the excessive perquisites of the secretary of state's office, the state printers' and other offices. The legislature of 1894-5 went down in history renowned for having promised to correct all these evils, and having corrected none of them. And this time, the legislature of 1895-6, the spectacle of a 'dog in the manger' play by its secretary of state seldom equaled for downright brass. The doughty Kincaid turns his 'bull' loose on the railway commissions' 'ox' and allows him to grow him good. While the guards his ill-gotten perquisites, fully as strongly condemned by the election of 1894 as the railway commission, with that diligence born of a determination to 'beat the game or hog the pot.' That is his 'ox.' We repeat—for a display of oily solemnity and demagogic dash, this play has not been equaled in the annals of Oregon. And yet, there is one Hoefler—a Colonel Hoefler—who edits the secretary's mouth-piece, at Salem, who has the gall to raise his voice in murrain for Kincaid, and about as him to 'stay in the manger,' but 'keep the rascals out.' Here is one of his recent effusions:

"A few leekspite lueky newspapers, that do not comprehend the first principles of usefulness service of the public, are calling Secretary Kincaid's honest efforts to get rid of the Oregon railway commission a farce. Their criticisms are always a compliment to an honest man."

AN EXPOSURE OF STUPIDITY.

Under the above heading, the Oregonian today takes us to task for criticizing its conflicting statements concerning the draining of the gold from the United States treasury. Our big contemporary sticks closely to the facts and exposes as much stupidity as could well be crowded into the space. Among other of its assertions that would be classified as stupid were they not so excessively so, as to become really humorous, is this: "The Oregonian cannot be responsible for that stupidity which prevents a partisan fact-finder from apprehending the plainest statements and clearest distinction presented in its columns." While professing the most distinguished respect for the profound learning and erudition displayed in the columns of the Oregonian, we cannot but express still further admiration for its supreme and superlative astuteness in re-asserting that it is the "redundant paper currency and our load of inferior silver that disorganize the treasury and cause gold to withdraw."

MR. HORE ASSERTS.

R. G. Hore in attacking silver says that "not to exceed 70,000,000 silver dollars can by any scheme be kept in circulation as currency," and he adds in concluding his assertion that "when the blind lead the blind both fall into the ditch." We do not agree with either of Mr. Hore's propositions, because even if it is true that not more than 70,000,000 silver dollars can be kept in circulation, and because Mr. R. G. Hore is not in the ditch. We believe with him that we can have under the present condition of financial matters throughout the world, a money of unimpaired value, but at the same time we believe in silver being used in just as large a volume as can be done, and it maintained at a parity with gold. Silver could be maintained in circulation in much larger quantities than it is, and that very easily. In the east there is but little silver used per capita, compared to the amount in circulation on the Pacific coast. Here all through the west the money used was coin. In the east it was shiplasters. People got accustomed to using paper money and silver in circulation. It is not a matter of habit, but of necessity. It is a two-dollar bill is retired from circulation, as they should be, it would force the circulation of silver and the retirement of all paper money of smaller denomination than \$5, would compel the using of a yet much larger amount of silver. People in the east complain of the weight of silver, but that is an objection that is not raised against it here. Under the present system Mr. Hore's statement that no more than 70,000,000 silver dollars can be kept in circulation may be true, but there is nothing to prevent the system being changed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The United States exports annually about \$20,000,000 of silver bullion, and the demand is steadily growing. Yet some say that free coinage of silver would cause a flood of silver to be sent back to the country. It's all bosh—Long Creek Eagle.

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AN INCONSISTENT PAPER.

Some days ago we criticized the Oregonian for its inconsistency, in that it first declared the financial system of this country was the cause of the drain on the gold reserve in the United States treasury (which statement we endorsed) and later, in a spirit of demagoguery and through blind partisanship, declaring it was the Democratic tariff which caused us to import more than we exported, and that the tariff had reduced the revenue, thus draining the treasury of gold. For this criticism the Oregonian laboriously takes us to task for being "unmercifully stupid." In doing so, it reiterates its statement that the financial system is the real cause of the drain on the gold reserve, but at the same time says the tariff is partly the cause. We recognize easily the plain and clear distinction it makes in correcting both of its statements. According to its latest ideas the financial system causes the drain on the treasury, while the Democratic tariff system sends the gold to Europe. Will it now kindly, from the inexhaustible stores of its superior wisdom, drop a few crumbs and explain, to enlighten our stupidity and educate the balance of the country, how the tariff, which, it says, has caused us to have an excess of imports over exports, and which excess is said to amount to about \$63,000,000, has caused the sending of \$300,000,000 gold to Europe? The \$63,000,000 for the sake of the argument we will admit, but the \$237,000,000, the balance, we turn over to the learned consideration of our learned contemporary, to which all things are plain as mud, excepting always, its own stupidity. It has placed itself advantageously enough between two positions, diametrically opposed to each other, and in defending one invariably attacks the other. It would be reasonably "happy with either were 't'other dear charmer away." This is illustrated in its issue of yesterday.

In an editorial under the heading, "The Only Remedy," and which immediately follows the article we have commented upon, after describing the operation of the financial system of England, it says: "The only remedy as this is possible under our unfortunate system. When money is scarce in New York, the rate of discount is raised; but, gorged as the circulation is with government credit currency, money, or what passes for money, may be very abundant when gold is very scarce, as is hoarded by the banks and only obtainable from the treasury. Then we may see, as at present, a rapid drain of gold, exhausting the resources of the treasury, simultaneous with, and, indeed, mainly caused by, a very low rate of interest in New York. The drain was checked temporarily by the costly operations of the syndicate, which produced by artificial means the effect upon the price of foreign exchange of a high discount rate, but this cannot be kept up for long. It would stop in New York by a natural rise of the rate of interest. This was expected during the fall, but demand for money to move the crops. But it did not come to any great extent, nor is it likely to come so long as the redundancy of legal tenders exists. The only remedy is to retire the excess of credit currency, to take the government out of the banking business."

THE PROSECUTION IN THE DURRANT CASE.

The prosecution in the Durrant case rested yesterday, having laid out all in. Curiously enough almost the last witness on the stand, William Sterling, the gas-fitter, who on April 21 repaired the gas fixtures in Emanuel Durant's apartment, and who brought out the fact that the morning of April 4 the knob of the door leading to the Durant apartment was turned by the defendant, Sterling tried to turn the knob with his nippers he could not do so. This door is the only one leading to the Durant apartment, and it is expected that the end of the case will be reached within two weeks.

REPUBLICAN EXCHANGES.

Republican exchanges are agreed upon one thing, and that is that Dolph and Mitchell will be matched against each other for election to the senate. Dolph's election under any circumstances, and Mitchell's short of unity to the state; but it strikes us the whole discussion is premature. Oregon is not a Republican state, and sense the majority of Republican votes. This was shown in the election of Pierce as a presidential elector. It is quite possible, should the anti-Republican forces come to some understanding, that the controversy between Dolph and Mitchell will never materialize. The peace and harmony now raging between the Republican factions is a fact, and is not of the kind calculated to insure a party victory. It is safe enough to let the Mitchell faction rest, at any rate until after next June.

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The Oregonian yesterday said: "It is curious, and will probably always be unexplained, that the decline in the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic has been nearly one-half as much in 1895-6 as in 1894-5." We suggest to our contemporary that the cause is probably due to the fact that the Grand Army has been made responsible for everything bad, why not credit it with some of the good things? According to Republican authority the same tariff bill ruined the wool industry, and the McKinley bill, it caused a present paper money at the treasury and drove gold to Europe. The McKinley bill, it caused the demand for the free coinage of silver, and the McKinley bill, it caused the demand for the free coinage of silver, and the McKinley bill, it caused the demand for the free coinage of silver.

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