VI.-THE WHIG PARTY.

(Concluded.) BY JESSE MACY, LL. D. President Harrison's Views. In spite of the fact that the Whigs had won the campuign of 1849 without the announcement of party principles, they were by no means without decided optnions upon many subjects of public import. Har-rson's few speeches had frankly pro-nounced in favor of a National bank, "if necessary," of a credit system and a paper currency; while he declared himself to be against the use of Government patron-age for party purposes and against the encroachment of the executive upon the Legislature. He alto pledged himself to a single term, the Whig one-term theory being, as Tyler averred in the heat of dehate, "that greatest of all reforms." The Cabinet was wheely chosen from the ablest men of the party, and included at The Cabinet was wisely chosen from the ablest men of the party, and included at first both Webster and Clay. But Clay declined Cabinet bonors, preferring the freedom of the Senate. The party entered upar its tenure of power with the happions prospects. Its Congressional majority was large, and its relations with the Precident harmonious, while it was in substantial agreement as to its policy.

A President With, the Perfect of the party is the substantial agreement as to its policy.

A President Witho t n Party. These high hypes were speedily dashed to the ground by the sudden death of the President, just a month from the inauguration day. For the first time, a Vice-President became President. Tyler's views



in respect to a bank were known to be those of the Democratic party, but it was believed that he would feel bound to carry out the will of the party which elected him. The first act passed by the epecial session called by President Harrison was the repeal of the independent treasury bill. This President Tyler signed. But when Congress proceeded to pass a bill for a new United States bank, the measure was vetted. A second bill, with slightly different provisions, fared likewise. The Whigs now saw that they had placed a Democratic President in power, whose purpose was to hamper and thwart them at every point. A bitter feud developed. All the Cabinet, Webster excepted, promptly resigned. A meeting of the Whiss in Congress was held, and the President was deliberately "read out of the party," while Clay issued an open letter of denunciation.

Other vetoes followed. The Government was in great financial straits. Congress passed bills for increasing the duties, coupled with a measure, to which the Whigs were committed, for distributing among the states the proceeds of public land sales. One after another they were returned with the President's veto. At last enough of the Whigs were willing to yield and, acted by a few Democrars, they carried a bill for high duties, but without the distribution clause. This Tyler development

ler signed.
All this, quarreling worked disaster to the Whigs. The Fall elections of 1841 displaced the great Whig majority with a Democratic majority of 76.

Webster, Secretary of State, had re-mained in Tyler's Cabinet when his col-leagues resigned in order to complete sorres important diplomatic business. A voriety of disputes had arisen during sev-gral preceding years which had brought about strained relations between Greet about strained relations between Great Britain and the United States. After long negotiation with Lord Ashlurton, the British Envoy, Webster succeeded in arranging a treaty which finally settled the Maine and New York boundary, pro-vided for the extradition of certain classes. of criminals and for the keeping of a squadron of vessels by each of the two powers on the count of Africa for the approximation of the slave trade. The troaty signed, Webster also left the Cabinet. Tyler and Annexation.

Tyler early aspired to be chosen by the people in 1844 to the place which he already occupied through accident. To that end he strove to become the head of a party. At first he dreamed of uniting the party of both parties under the leader. moderate of both parties under his leader-ship. Failing in that and finding himself hated by the Whigs and not really trusted by the Democrats, who at all events preferred their tried leaders, he deter-



mined to us his position to further his mined to us his position to further his aims. The civil service was prostituted to the winning of votes for Tyler, while his newspaper organ extolled Tyler as the great and only man who could unite North and South. This also failed, but the schemer had one more card to play, which was to work the final undoing of the Whigs. Secret negotiations for the an-nexation of Texas went on for months with the President's consistence or at his prompting, and on the eve of the election prompting, and on the eve of the election the country was thunderstruck by the announcement of measures of annexa-tion. The subject will be considered more

fully in a future chapter. The Compaign of 1844.

The Campaign of 1844.

Under the excitement of the annexation question the two party conventions were held—both at Baitimore. Once more the Whigs were eagerly confident. Things had been turning their way. Their beloved Clay was now at kest to lead them to victory. He was nominated by acclamation, with the wildest cothnelasm, and he stood upon a platform of his own making. This decired for a tariff, for land distribution, for economy and a well-regulated currency. It avowed hestility to executive usurpation, but said not a word about Texas, the roal twue of the campaign. The Whits ardently hoped that the Democrate would nominate Van Buren, who opposed amexation, that the question might not figure in the contest.

Van Puren was indeed the leading candidate before the Lemocratic convention, and but for the adoption of a new rule declaring two-thirds of the votes of the convention necessary to a choice, he might have been the nomines. James K. Polk, a pronounced amexationist, but all most on the policy of the total parts. most ean unknown man, was nominated,

and a platform was approved denying most of the principles adopted by the Whigs and declaring "the reannexation of Texas" to be a "great American mead-

ure."
The Whigs, "the party of great men."
were now really led by them. A ratification meeting of young Whigs was acdressed by a splendid array of orators.
Webster ignored past jealousies and spoke
in warm sulogy of his great rival. Clay
that they at last the ellitering prize for felt that at last the glittering prize for which he had so long striven was within his grasp. There seemed no question of defeat by this pury Democratic champion. defeat by this puny Democratic champion. But Clay was, after all, hampered by his brilliant "record," and Polk had none. Besides, bemocratic party discipline was firm. Dissensions disappeared as the party lash whipped the recalcitrant into

Clay fought against odds. His long Clay fought against odds. His long services in the cause of protection were by a hold Democratic trick brought to naught. Polk, the free-trader, was made to write a letter declaring in a vague way for "fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union," and one of the Democratic campaign shouts was: "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842. We dare the Whigs to repeal it?" Clay was even made to appear an enemy of protection. Thus hoodwinked, Pennsylvania, the stronghold of protection, with her 26 electoral votes, went Democratic.

And the Whigs were forced, after all, to meet the question of annexation. Clay had expressed views satisfactory to the moderate anti-slavery men, and which attracted also the anti-slavery Demo-crats. But the Southern Whigs urged crais. But the Southern whigs urged him to modify his position, and unwisely he undertook to piense all sides. His "Alabama letters" gave, with some reserve, approval to Texas annexation, and affirmed that the subject of sinvery "ought not to affect the question one way or the other." This was fatal. Henceforth the great White leaders around Henceforth the great Whig leader stood before his countrymen a political trimmer—a man willing to recrifice his principles He had weakened himself in the North without strengthening himself

in the South.

The election grievously disappointed the Whigs. Though the popular vote was almost equally divided, Polk had an electoral majority of 65. Twice more the Whig party was to join battle with its enemies in a Presidential contest, but never again would it come before the country as a party of genuine convic-tions. Its career has associated the name Whig with certain doctrines which, how-ever, the party has feared to put forward in campaigns, and when it has mustered courage to do so, it has been beaten. courage to do so, it has been beaten. With a mignificent array of great men for party leaders, with a worthy group of political principles to uphold, the Whigs nevertheless failed to effect what was rightly expected of them, for inck of fidelity to real conviction and genuine political morality.

The Liberty Party in 1844.

A convention of Abolitionists organized as the Liberty party in 1946 and nominated a National ticket. Their 7659 votes had no effect upon the election and attracted no attention from politicians. But it was the rise upon the far horizon of a cloud no larger than a mark had. But it was the rise upon the far horizon of a cloud no larger than a man's hand, which was ere long to blot out the sun In 1844, after Clay's unlucky attempt to occupy both sides of the annexation



question, a great defection of anti-slay ery Whigs swelled the ranks of the Lib-erty party. This was the real cause of Clay's defeat. The 62.000 anti-slavery votes were drawn mainly from his party. But for his temporizing attitude, it is probable that the abelitionists would have made no nominations. But the ap-pearance of Clay's Alabama letters just before their convention gave unexpected importance to anti-slavery action. If Importance to anti-elavery action. If was in effect the the Liberty party that elected Polk and annexed Texas.

Campaign of 1848.

By the election of Polk the country had pronounced for annexation, and the Contress which met in December, 1844, hastened to approve the joint resolution for the admiration of Texas. President Tyler signed the document just as he was retiring from office. War with Mexico followed from 1846 to 1850. Though the Whigs opposed the war, they voted for the support of the Army in the field, and wen much glory from the fact that many of the most successful Generals were of their party. One of their number, General Zachary Taylor, became their candidate for the election of 1848. He was a naveholder, but a man who paid little attention to politics, and had no party affiliations in the past. Now he avowed himself "a Whig, though not an ultra one." Campaign of 1848.

Five political groups made nominations Five political groups made nominations for this campaign, showing the tendency to disintegration in both the great parties. The Liberty party named John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, as its candidate. The Barn-Burners, a Northern faction of the Democratia, withdrew from the Democratic convention and nominated Van Buren. He was nominated by the Free-Soilers also. They were an anti-slavery group, less radical than the Liberty party. Lewis Cass, of Michigan headed the Democratic ticket. He advoheaded the Democratic ticket. He advo-cated the doctrine of "squatter sovereign-ty," which would leave the question of slavery in the territories to the people of each territory. This, as allied to their

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pected to commend the candidate to Southern Democrats, and to draw to gether the two wings of the party so as to prevent a division on the subject of

The Free-Sollers and the Barn-Burners The Free-Soliers and the Barn-Burners both opposed the extension of slavery to the territories, while the Whigs characteristically shirked the main issue and formed no platform. The real question was the adoption of the Wilmot proviso, forever excluding slavery from all territories acquired from Mexico, it had been introduced in Congress two years before, but failed to pass. Southerners stoutly opposed it as descriptive of their chief object in acquiring territory on the southment of the Union to the adoption of such a principle. At the same time, the extreme abolitionists felt that the pro-visions of the Wilmet proviso fell far short of the National duty. They de-manded the total and immediate aboli-tion of slavery in the United States, or the destruction of the Union. Once more, and for the last time, the Whig party elected a President in ISE, carrying more Southern than Northern States.

Jense Many

ALASKA SALMON FISHERIES

Early Destruction of the Industry Predicted in an Official Report.

The salmon of Alaska, numerous as they have been and in some places still are, are being destroyed at so wholesale a rate that before very long the canning industry must cease to be profitable, and the capital put into the canneries must

the capital put into the cameries must cease to yield any return, says the report of the Harriman expedition recently published in Forest and Stream.

This destruction of saimon comes about through the competition between the various canneries. Their greed is so great that each strives to catch all the fish there are, and all at one time, in order that its rivals may secure as few as possible. With their steam tugs, their order that its rivals may secure as few as possible. With their steam tugs, their crews of white men and Alcuts and their immense seines, they sweep first the waters near the canneries and then, when these have been cleared out, go further and further away, until at present many canneries, having exhausted the near-by waters, are obliged to send their tugs 60 or 70 or even 100 miles to find fish for the pack. The fish are caught with seines, some of which are 300 fixthoms long, some 450 fathoms, and I was told of one 150 450 fathoms, and I was told of one 130 fathoms and 18 to 30 fathoms deep. These selless are run out near the mouths of the rivers where the fish are schooling preparatory to their ascent, and, of course, everything within the compass of the net is caught. Not only are salmon taken by the steamer-lead, but, in addition, millions of other good food fish are captured.

Cone of the best-known salmon districts of Alaska may be chosen as an example of what this wasteful method will do for any river. I was told recently by a person very familiar with the causing in-dustry and with Alaska that the catch of salmon in the Kadisk and Chisnik dis-tricts—which put up nearly 44 per cent of all the Alaska canned salmon—for 1895 was nearly 200,000 cares; for 1897 it was was nearly 20,000 cases; for 1957 it was about 30,000 cases; for 188, 50,000 cases, and that up to Midsummer in 1886 the fishing had been practically a failure. And what is going on in the Kadiak district is going on in other districts. Competition is so very sharp between the great cainning companies, as well as between the smaller individual concerns which run canneries, that each manager is ensertly the smaller individual concerns which run cameries, that each manager is eagerly desirous to put up more fish than his neighbor. All these people recognize very weil that they are destroying the fiebling; that before very long a time must come when there will be no more salmon to be canned at a profit. But this very knowledge makes them more and more osager to capture the fieb and to capture all the fieb. This bitter competition comeilmes leads to actual fighting on the water, as well as in the courts. A year or two since one company, which was trying to stop another from fishing on ground which it claimed as its own, sent out its boats with immense scines, and, dropping them about the steam launches of its rival, tried to haul them to the shore. This action led to long litigation, which resulted in a verdict for the company attacked.

wasteful and thoughtlessly celfish. grasping for everything that is within their reach and thinking nothing of the future. Their motto seems to be. "If I do not take all I can get, somebody else will get something."

comething."

Congress has passed laws governing the taking of salmon in Alaska, but they are ineffective, and there is scarcely a pretense of enforcing them. It is true that inspectors are brought up each year on the revenue cutter to see that the law is enforced, and, of course, these inspectors see very clearly that the law is enforced in every direction. Where the Beck, V C Beriley, Francis taking of salmon in Alaska, but they are ineffective, and there is scarcely a pretense of enforcing them. It is true

gre ineffective, and there is scarcely a pretense of enforcing them. It is true that inspectors are brought up each year on the revenue cutter to see that the law is enforced, and, of course, these inspectors see very clearly that the law is violated in every direction. Where the violations are so flagrant that they force themselves on the inspectors notice, they tell the canners that they are doing wrong, and that the violations of the law must cease. The canners reply to them, "Yee, we know you are quite right; it is wrong. We do not wish to do as we are doing, but so long as others act in this way we must continue to do so for our own protection. Speak to our rivals about this. We will stop if they will." The rival comfanies, when spoken to, make the same reply, so accusations are bundled back and forth. Nothing is done, and the bad work goes on.

Nor are the connerns satisfied with capturing the vast quantities of fish as they are schooling in the salt water preparatory to running up the streams to their spawning ground. To do this systematically would each most of the fish, but it would not catch them all—it would not make a clean sweep. So on many of the streams the companies build dams or barricades, designed to prevent any fish from ascending. Drawn by instinct to the mouths of the rivers, the fish crowd to them trying to ascend, pushing and never hecoming discouraged so long as life remains. None ever turn back and so, in the course of the Summer the whole number which in the natural course of things would ascend a river finally collect at its mouth. If, the nets are systematically drawn, all these fish are caught; not one escapes, and the river is absolutely despoiled of breeding fish for that year. escapes, and the river is absolutely de-spolled of breeding fish for that year. Not one ascends and so, of course, no eggs are deposited and no fry are hatched next Spring.

An Oak of Four Centuries.

Corvalits Gazette.

man who has been cutting oak wood
the W. A. Wells farm on Mary's River. on the W. A. Wells farm on Mary's River, about two miles above its mouth, has discovered something that may shed light on natural conditions as they were ages ago. He cut down one particularly old free, as shown by the decayed growth, the extreme size, as well as by the large number of rings of growth of this tree. There were about 400 of these rings, showing that the tree by News Associated in the standing that the tree has been standing. showing that this tree has been standing since about 1690. All the other oak trees in the vicinity of this aged one counted about 100 growth rings. Another feature observed by the woodman is that the tree had sand and debris lodged in its bark to the height of 25 feet from the ground, while the surrounding trees had signs of standing water around the trunks by de-

only.

There evidently was a flood in the Willamette Valley during the life of this tree, but before the growth of the surrounding forest of oaks. This may be a circumstance to help prove the Indian legend that what is now the world-famed Willamette Valley was once a lake, and that the Indians used to cross it in their canoes from the Coast Mountains to the Cascades. At any rate, a signatic old oak tree has been cut that produced large quantities of green wood as well as cords. quantities of green wood as well as cords

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of dead wood. The stump stands as a ent of this tree's former glory.

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Persons calling for these letters will pleas state date on which they were advertised. May 14. They will be charged for at the rate of) cent each. lar names.

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Gross, Pauline
Haney, Mrs MaggieHarvey, Mrs MaggieHarvey, Mrs MaggieHart, Miss May
Henry, Miss Alice
Hendricks, Miss May
Holston, Mrs Horeann
Howard, Miss Myrtis
Hughes, Miss Georgie
Hutbert, Mrs Oliver
Hutbert, Mrs Oliver
Puttchinson, Miss Jennie

eneer. Mrs S S ebbins, Mlss An eel, Madame tylor, Miss B V Kerlogg, Miss Rosalie Kuykendali, Miss Kry Knelh, Miss L M Lafeli, Mrs Lang, Miss Eva Lopea, Miss Beatrice Looney, Mrs Eva Logar, Mrs Eva

Linn, H P
Lynil, L M
Lyberg, J A
Lyberg, J A
McConnighy, Herry
McLanen, Joe
McNeal, Orrin
McMarrow, Offey
Minran, M B-5
Mosttipen, Adolf

Burgens, Willie Burke, George Butterfield, W. H. Carroll, William Churchill, John Davis, Jas H. Davis, Master Roy Edwards, J. F.-S. Falls, Edgar W. Fleming, R. A. Fortney, B. O. Frey, John Fremont, G. F. Gassner, A. Fremont, G F
Gassner, A
Guester, Louis
Guenther, Louis
Guenther, Jack
Haiy, O
Hannila, Helkki
Hanson, H C
Hastings, Dr Hill
Hinelline, W L
Hooper, Isaac
Hoffman, Dr H F-2
Hobtwcker, Stove Co
Holden, Charles
Holt, Hon S H
Howe, E
Hawkins, H H
Hutchason, Charles
Johnson, Fred

Mosttinen, Adolf Mosttinen, Adolf Mostrann, E. Mohammed, Dr. Morraman, E. Mohammed, Dr. Morraman, E. Morraman, E. Morraman, E. Morraman, Major and Mrs. Edward R. Morgan, J. F. Morrisce, Lon. Mailler, Gottfried Orfent, Thos. Fillibin, J. M. Pierce, Jess Phillibin, J. M. Pierce, Jess Phillibin, J. M. Pierce, Jess Prott Ship, Hidg Co. Poston, Merritt F. Ramsdell, W. P. Robinson, Geo D. Russell, Roy G. Skultz, H. C. Skity, George Skinger, Fred Simpson, T. E. Smith, Prank, A. B. Smith, Prank, A. B. Smith, Prank, A. B. Smith, Prank, M. Stafferd, Grant Steele, J. Strawelliffe, F. H. Stodreth, S. F. Taplor, car-Gore Robt L. Thorn, H. A. Thornas W. L. Turnbow, E. M. Turnbow, Mr. Turnbow, Pred Wall, Guy. Warner, Dr. E. N. Welkerz, Rody. Warner, Dr. E. N. Welkerz, Rody. Willelman, J. H. Williams, J. H. Woods, J. R. Worght, Herbert L. Weight, Herbert L. Lawrence, A Lewis, Jewell E Lightner, Frank A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Quiet London Stock Market. LONDON, May 13.—The stock exchange last week was, on the whole, quiet, somewhat nervous feeling prevailed, and the absence of public buying coupled with the continued selling in New York and Berlin forced the closing of bull accounts

Berlin forced the closing of bull accounts and sent prices down, especially in Americans, where Baltimore & Ohlo shares were the worst, losing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on the week and closing at about the lowest figure. Southern Pacific preferred was down \$\frac{1}{2}\$ points; New York Central & Hudson River. 1%; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Wahash decentures, each \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Louis-ville & Nashville, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, and Eric firsts. \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Southern Pacific, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Santa Fe. 1; Norfolk Southern Pacific, 14; Santa Fe, 1; Norfolk Lei & Western, 1; Northern Pacific, 1. The war news had the effect of strengthening be

mines, which were fairly active, losing generally at an advance. Rands gained 19-16 on the week. Money was in good supply and easier; call money, 202; for a week, 34; three months' bills, 3% 95%.

DIDN'T SAVE THE BANDS.

Who Rebels Against as Overworked Fad.

Several prominent citizens and politi-Several prominent citizens and positi-cians were standing chatting on a street-corner last evening, when one of them drew a cigar from his vest pocket and, preparatory to lighting it, removed the ornamental band and threw it into the gutter. Instantly all the others were scrambling for it like hobos for a cigar stump, and in the struggle for its posses-sten it was ruled.

sion it was ruined.
"Great Ceasar!" said one of them,
"have you no wife, no daughters, no
sweetheart, or what is the matter with pou, that you thus recklerely throw away the band, the most valuable part of the

"It heats all," said another, "that any one cap be so thoughtiess. Why, every day of my life I have to visit some new cigar store, where my women folks have learned that they have desirable cigar bands, hearing portraits of Captain Clark, Liantenant Power, Brown, Devery Rosee, Lieutenant Peary, Bryan, Dewey, Roose-velt or some other prominent man. There bands are desirable to the women, but the clears are not desirable, and I am about worn out smoking them." worn out smoking them.

"I am in hopes this fad will soon have run its race," said another, "for I am tired out with being pestered by all the tired out with being pestered by all the young women of my acquaintance for cigar bands, and I have spent more money and smoked more bad cigars catering to their demands than they are all worth." Said the man smoking: "It is to avoid being bothered in the way you follows complain of that I throw away all the cigar bands I get hold of." Then the others produced cigars and after having thrown away the bands lighted them and smoked in peace and comfort.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A postoffice has been established at Crutcher, Mal-heur County, Or., to be supplied by spe-cial service from Jordan Valley, Elliott W. Crutcher has been appointed Posimaster.
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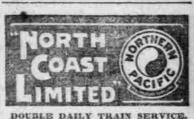
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