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THE COREAN TROUBLE.

Probably the clearest statement of the causes leading up to the present difficulty between China and Japan, that has been published, was furnished by Judge Denny last Saturday to an Oregonian correspondent. His six years in the diplomatic service of the United States in China, and as many more spent in the capacity of the confidential adviser to the king of Corea, afforded him an opportunity of familiarizing himself with the conditions of the several countries involved in the present trouble, that very few, if any, have ever enjoyed, and his statement of the causes leading up to the present difficulty dissipates many misconceptions that have existed regarding the complicated situation there.

He confirms the prevalent opinion that the state department of this government is, with the assistance of her British ally, dominated by the Chinese, and that in the continual aggressions made upon Corea by China, Great Britain has been the power behind the throne. The main trouble lies in an attempt of China to maintain a vassalage over Corea, in which effort she has been assisted by agents of the British government. The vassalage dogma, set up in 1885, by the Chinese, is based upon a claim of tribute which has been acknowledged and satisfied for over two hundred years, yet in doing so, Corea did not abdicate her sovereignty, but on the contrary she has during the past twenty years managed her own domestic affairs, and concluded treaty arrangements with other nations, including China herself, in spite of the latter's attempt to dictate. By these acts Corea exercised the fundamental prerogative of sovereignty, and at all treaty conventions since 1882 when the American treaty was signed the subject of vassalage was never intimated by China. Since that time treaties were concluded by Corea with Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Italy and France. She also had treaty arrangements with Japan and other western powers. Each treaty convention pledged its government to the preservation of Corean self-government and to lend its good offices and assistance in righting the wrong, should any nation act unjustly with Corea.

China now claims to be the sovereign of Corea and attempts to render nugatory the stipulations of all the Corean treaties. In doing so the rights, privileges and concessions promised by Corea to Japan and other western nations have been greatly encroached upon, because of the intimidating influences brought to bear upon her by the Chinese. This disregard for treaty stipulations is what Japan is now resenting with her invading army—she intends to compel the Coreans to keep the faith already pledged. The jealousy of China and Great Britain has been aroused by the advantageous treaty arrangements concluded with Russia and Japan and should the present trouble terminate in a war between China and Japan there is every indication that the British government will lend its influence to China's cause.

THE prospect for the farmer this year is anything else but encouraging. Earlier in the season crops gave promise of an abundant harvest, but the little grain bug got in his work so effectually that at least twenty per cent. of the grain, where the pest has made its appearance, will be lost. While yet the yield may be fair, the grower stands in danger of having his grain graded below "A 1" in which event a few cents less per bushel will be realized. Besides this, the outlook for a market is anything but flattering. Wheat is worth forty cents, with no prospect of an immediate increase in the price. At present oats can hardly be disposed of at 25 cents per bushel and advices from buyers of this commodity are unusually gloomy. His wool brought from eight to ten cents, which hardly covers actual cost of production and the hop outlook is by no means promising, probably twelve to fourteen cents can be had at picking time.

A TREMENDOUS OVERLOAD.

The senate democratic conferrees on the tariff bill are Voorhees of Indiana, Harris of Tennessee, Vest of Missouri, and Jones of Arkansas, and their democratic associates from the house are Wilson of West Virginia, McMillan of Tennessee, Turner of Georgia, and Montgomery of Kentucky. These are the men delegated to arrange a tariff system that is to affect all the industries of the United States.

Taking all these seven states together, that are represented in this conference committee, which is constituted to be the final arbiter to determine for the entire United States their industrial policy, and consulting the returns of the last census for statistics as to their own industrial standing, we find that their direct interest in manufacturing pursuits is represented by 47,437 establishments with $552,940,084 of capital, with 469,935 employes who receive $202,132,061 annually in wages and turn out a product of $880,166,237.

The state of New York has no voice in the conference committee. But in the state of New York alone there were, in 1890, 65,840 manufacturing establishments. The value of their capital was $1,130,161,195, and of their output the even greater sum of $1,711,577,671. The number of their employes was 850,084, and the sum paid annually in wages was $466,846,642. In a word, the concern of the single state of New York in the issue of this tariff controversy is twice as great as that of all the states represented by the democratic members of this conference committee from both senate and house! And equally unrepresented among the democratic conferrees are the great manufacturing states of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

The legislation of the country, affecting its vital interests, is in the hands of village, crossroads and backwoods statesmen. Is there any wonder that the industries and finances of the country are paralyzed? Civilization in the United States has been and still is forced to carry many heavy loads, chief of which is the democratic party.—Oregonian.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1894.

Grover's epistle to the free traders still holds its own as the absorbing subject of conversation now before the Washington public. It was bad taste and an outrageous assumption of authority for Mr. Cleveland to have written that letter and it only aggravated the case when he compelled Mr. Wilson to read it as a part of his speech on the floor of the house; but there is no denying that the letter has had, at least partially, the effect it was intended to have. It has made it certain that the house will never agree to the senate amendments to the tariff bill, because, as Senator Hill significantly remarked, such an agreement would merely result in getting the bill vetoed. It has had another effect, however, which it is certain was not intended by it. It has wrought a sufficient number of democratic senators to control the senate, with the help of the solid republican vote, up to publicly declaring that they would refuse to vote to accept any conference report that puts upon the free list any article upon which the senate amendment placed a duty.

That is just the way the thing stands at this writing. The house will not accept the senate bill, and the senate will not accept the house bill. Now, the only change that can take place must involve the surrender of either the house or the senate. It can be surmised, without any great risk of making a mistake, that Mr. Cleveland will be able to prevent any surrender on the part of the house, and as the democratic senators who added the protection amendments to the bill did so because of the pressure from the states they represent, it would seem that they might be counted upon to stand firm even if they were not strengthened by their hatred of Mr. Cleveland, not only because of the insulting manner in which he has tried to boss his party in congress—aye, and succeeded, too—from the day on which he became president. Still, if there is a break in the lines on either side it is believed that it will be on the part of the senate. The republicans are playing the part of onlookers at the contest, but they are by no means disinterested. On the contrary, they are so much interested that Senator Aldrich has asked that all unpaired republican senators be on hand and to remain within call until the tariff is in some way disposed of. The republicans wish to accomplish one of two things—prevent any tariff legislation, if that can be done; otherwise to aid in getting as many of the senate amendments as possible in the bill that finally gets thtough.

Mr. Cleveland's alleged arguments in favor of the sugar trust and of the Whitney Nova Scotia coal syndicate, in which all the world knows the money of his closest personal friends is heavily invested, have greatly weakened his position and added to the chances for non-action on the tariff bill. Everybody knows that Mr. Cleveland's friends put their money into that coal syndicate solely because he assured them that free coal was a certainty, and, although it is not absolutely known, there are excellent reasons for the belief that other friends of his have obtained options on certain Cuban iron mines upon assurances that iron ore was also to be free.

Did some democratic senators commit perjury when they swore that they had never purchased stock in the sugar trust? The direct charge has been made that they did, and the senate has reopened the investigation and is again taking testimony. It is keeping the testimony very dark, too, members of the committee claiming to be afraid that its publication might result in preventing the committee from obtaining important evidence. It is rumored that at least one witness has sworn to having seen a written order for the purchase of sugar stock, which was given by a democratic senator and is now in existence, and to have told the committee in whose possession it is. The gossip concerning this matter has been very much enlivened by the statement that certain parties who had been snubbed by certain senators proposed to "get even" by furnishing the evidence to make a case of perjury against one senator in order that the whole business might be brought out in court. There is little doubt in Washington that perjury has been committed, but there is very much as to whether it will be proven. If written orders for the purchase of sugar stock are in existence it is more likely that they will be used to control senatorial votes than that they will be produced before the investigating committee or in court.

The house on Saturday passed by the necessary two-thirds vote the joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Governor Pennoyer says: "Cleveland is another Charles I." Not much! The millions upon millions of loyal people will see to it that the president keeps his head. Charles I. didn't.—Inter-Ocean.

Pennoyer, of Oregon, says Charles I. lost his head for doing as Cleveland has done. Pennoyer's head went off recently with a whirl at the ballot box, and he couldn't trade it at an idiot asylum without giving a heavy bonus.—Globe-Democrat.

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THE NEWS OF OREGON.

Interesting Items Gleaned from the State Exchanges.

There is a revival in the flax industry. Around Scio some 600 acres is in flax this year. In Polk county also quite an interest is shown in this crop, since the growing of wheat has not proved of much profit for some years. Ex-Senator Hatch has about thirty acres in flax, and in his neighborhood there are in all probably 200 acres.

There are now forty-four inmates in the Soldiers' Home, and it will be but a few weeks when an addition to the Home will be required to accommodate all those entitled to admittance.—Plaindealer.

Some weeks ago, Judge B. P. Cornelius went to his stable one morning, found the door open and two horses gone, evidently the work of thieves. After a search of a few days they were found near Portland, but the parties who rode them away were not caught then. Later suspiscion rested on Fred McMurray, an escape from the reform school, and Steve DeBord, a lad aged about 16 years. McMurray has not yet been found, but young DeBord was up before Justice Knight last Monday. Steve admits riding the horse away, but—The magistrate held him in bonds of $500 to await the action of the grand jury. These were given and the boy went home.

There are not many instances where people have been married for sixty years and are yet firm in mind and body and able to keep house alone and even make journeys by carriage unaccompanied by any younger persons. Mr. and Mrs. Preston Barger of near Harrisburg have been married sixty-one years. They were in Eugene the first of the week visiting Preston's brother, Mr. Jas. Barger of this city. The aged couple came up from Harrisburg in a carriage alone and they both get around better than many people who haven't been married half so long. They came across the plains to Oregon early in the fifties and had then been married twenty years, the righteous ceremony having been performed in 1833 or sixty-one years ago. In crossing the plains they were with the Philip Mulkey party.—Oregon State Journal.

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

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Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly trouble-some rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

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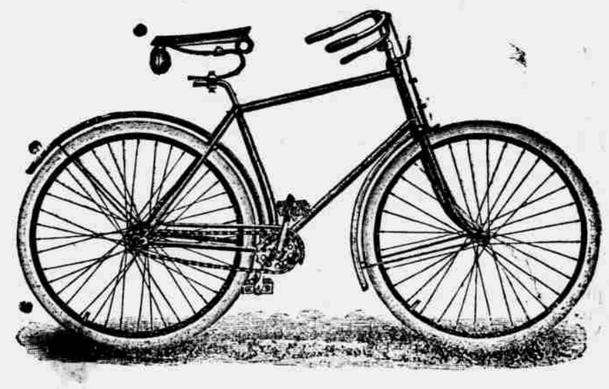

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