The Oregon Sentinel.

JACKSONVILLE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1887.

CONSPIRACY.

This is a strong word, yet nothing is more plain than the fact that an effort is now being made by the present administration to lock up as much money as possible in order to push the scheme of free trade. The country is and will be told that the tariff, as it is, is bringing more money to the government than it needs, and as a consequence congress must pass some measure of relief, i. e. repeal a portion of the present tariff laws. In days gone by Republican treasurers have frequently averted financial stringency by redeeming bonds and even anticipating interest. Now, the Secretary of the Treasury could go into the market and buy bonds and thus lessen the amount of interest as well as disburse some of the surplus funds. Again, the conspiracy shows itself in the river and harbor bill. Important improvements much needed are at a stand still in order that the one pet political idea shall be advanced. Everything goes to show to a casual observer that it is not the good of the country that the democratic party seeks but rather political capital for the next presidential canvass. Every act and move of the great Republican party during the twenty-four years of its reign show that its leaders were able and willing to grasp great questions of public need and meet every emergency as it arose. The great increase in wealth and general prosperity during that time is a positive proof of the assertion. Ex-Governor Hendricks accused the Republicans of locking up hundreds of millions, and stump speakers loudly promised that in the event of the election of Cleveland this vast fund should be disbursed among the laboring men of the country. Such flattering bait caught many a vote. Alas for human cupidity! And the same for political chicanery. They have not only utterly failed in keeping such promises but have taken an opposite course. Every means to relieve the people has been neglected and a huge effort will be made to create political capital for the next canvass.

Remember, sirs, that this weapon that you are now forging is a possible boomerang and may return to kill its projectors.

I. N. P.

DYNAMITE IN COAST DEFENSE.

There are several important points in connection with the late successful trial in New York harbor by Lieutanant Zalinski of the pneumatic dynamite gun, in the perfection of which he has been engaged for the past two years. In the first place, the gun is effective even though it should not be accurate. After the trial shots with blank cartridges the other day, to test the distance, a loaded cartridge was fired which struck in the water near the mark, but some yards distant from the vessel. Its effect was conclusive in two respects, namely, that the water would not prevent explosion, and that the separation from the vessel did not prevent its practical destruction. The second shot with loaded cartridge completed the work.

In the second place, the feasibility of safely using such high explosives in heavy charges was perfectly demonstrated, the charge used in the eight-inch gun being fifty-five pounds. This simply establishes the fact that practically there may be no limit to the charge, save the capacity of the tube. In the third place, and this is an important point, almost perfect accuracy of aim is attainable. Of course, in the trial the other day, the range was known before hand, but the unvarying force of the explosive power indicated a reliability which for given distances can be exactly determined.

In the fourth place, there is a comparative simplicity about the construction of the pneumatic gun which renders it quickly available in time of need. The gun in use has a range of over two miles, but the dynamite cruiser in course of construction by the government is to have three guns of 10½ inch calibre each and carrying 200-pound shells, which may be fired at intervals of two minutes.

While the pneumatic gun does not supplant long range guns of large calibre, its superior effectiveness when an enemy does approach within its range renders it a valuable adjunct to the ordinary harbor defenses, and properly protected from the missiles of guns of longer range, it may mark a limit within which no hostile vessel could by any possibility penetrate.

The result of the test, although of course not as conclusive as the severer test of actual warfare, leaves little to fear as to the effectiveness of the pneumatic gun. Secretary Whitney expresses himself pleased with the experiment and satisfied with its success. He admits that he was incredulous, but "seeing is believing," and the testimony of his own eyes greatly impressed him with the power of the explosion. The vessel was lifted up bodily and then went out of sight instantly. The resistanse of that target, he added, was evidently no measure of the power of the projectile. It demonstrated this: "That they can lodge dynamite in destructive quantities a mile and a quarter off with considerable accuracy, and it is a matter of detail merely to increase the range of the gun and quantity of the explosive, so as to render it capable of destroying the strongest ironclads. It also avoids the present contest between torpedoes and machine guns. For coast defence it seems to me the most important arm yet invented.

Robbery by protection is the way some democratic journals speak of the issue on behalf of the employers of pauper labor in Europe and elsewhere. If they would state the other side of the proposition they might properly call it Universal Charity by Free Trade, at the expense of American labor and industries

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

A majority of the Utah commission, consisting of G. L. Godfrey, A. B. Williams and Arthur L. Thomas, have filed the annual report of the commission with the Secretary of the Interior. Commissioners Carlton and McClernand, dissenting from many of the views expressed therein do not sign the report, and their views as yet are not disclosed.

The majority report presents voluminous statistics, one of the strongest inferences to be drawn from them being the hampering effects of Mormonism shown by the comparatively slow growth of the Territory. The population of the territory is estimated at 200,000, a gain of not quite 60 000 in seven years. On April 1, 1887, the total Mormon population of the territories of Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming and New Mexico and the states of Nevada and Colorado was 162,323, officially classed as follows: The first president, eleven apostles, sixty-five patriarchs, 6,444 seventies, 3,723 high priests, 12,411 elders, 2,423 priests, 2,497 teachers, 6,854 deacons, 81,283 members and 46,639 children under 8 years of age. The total church population of Utah was 132,297. The Gentile population is estimated at 55,000, whose advancement and prosperity, equal to one-third the entire assessed valuation of the territory, exclusive of railroad property, have been achieved in spite of combined Mormon competition and opposition. The different religious denominations have now in Utah sixty-two churches. The Methodist denomination has the largest number, twenty-six, the Presbyterians eighteen, Catholics six, and so decreasing through five other societies. These several churches have established and control eighty-seven schools, with an aggregate of 6,668 pupils and 230 teachers.

The Mormon hierarchy maintain a consistent position of hostility to the national laws. Its system of government is complete and independent, and it still enforces as a religious duty the tithings and other denominations which support the church. The national laws for the suppression of polygamy are held in contempt, although in effective operation, and the issue is squarely maintained, notwithstanding the fact that so many have been convicted. Under the Edmund law, 541 persons have been indicted in the past five years, of whom 289 were convicted, 14 of them for polygamy. Many of the indicted parties have fled to escape arrest.

After reciting the facts concerning the Mormon movement for statehood, which the non-Mormons have steadily refused to recognize, the commission expresses its opinion. It regards this state movement as an effort to free the Mormon church from the toils which the firm attitude of the government and the energetic course of the Federal officers have thrown around it, and opposes its consummation.

The commission renews its recommendations of last year, except as to such as were enacted in the laws of the last session of Congress. The commission also recommends that authority be conferred upon the government of the territory to appoint county officers. In conclusion the commission submits that in its opinion the results which have followed from the passage of the Edmunds act have been very beneficial to the territory. It has provided a fair, honest and orderly system of elections and it is universally conceded by Mormons and non-Mormons that there has been no charge nor even rumor of fraud in connection with the registration of votes and the conduct of the elections since the commission first commenced its work.

AMERICAN HEROISM.

The erection of a monument on the Gettysburg battlefield commemorative of American heroism, an idea which originated during the reunion of Pickett's division of the Army of Northern Virginia, is crystalizing into actual accomplishment. At the time of the first move in the matter representatives from Pickett's Division, Cowan's First New York Battery and the Philadelphia Brigade were present, and resolutions were adopted favoring the project. These have been ratified by all the bodies named, and representative committees have been appointed to carry it into effect. The monument will probably be the largest on the battlefield. Some difficulty is experienced in agreeing upon a proper site. It was proposed to erect it where General Armisted fell. As the monument is to be commemorative of American heroism, this was not thought to be the most suitable spot. The spot where the commander of Pickett's division fell is marked in history as the spot where treason met its downfall, and had nothing to do with American heroism. Suggestion has been made that the monument be placed on the position held either by Generals Hancock or Meade. The "bloody angle" was also spoken of as a historical spot not to be forgotten. However this question may be decided, it is certain that the proposed monument is exciting a good deal of interest throughout the country. Boston, New York and some western cities have already taken action on the matter, and it looks as if the monument would be the distinctive monument of the war. The southern veterans are equally enthusiastic and zealous in their efforts to accomplish this end. Besides the other representative committees there is a fourth consisting of leading journalists and other influential men throughout the country. The work will undoubtedly be worthy the object and location.

The Kentucky constitution forbids free negroes to live in the common wealth, besides affirming that the right of property in slaves is "before and higher than any constitutional sanction." It is about time, we should suppose, that this antique instrument should be modernized. It will be, as soon as the bourbons lose their grip on the state.

GEN. BULLER'S RETIREMENT.

The Tory government of Great Britain is not making a brilliant success of its coercion policy in Ireland; but it is neglecting no opportunity to rid itself of everything which with any idea of justice and fairness may interpose in behalf of the people of Ireland against its cruel oppressions. Yesterday General Sir Redvers H. Buller took his departure from Castle Dublin, where he has for some time past filled the office of Under Secretary for Ireland. General Buller was sent to Ireland a year or so ago, to inquire into the condition of things there and to quell the then turbelent state of affairs in Kerry. It was anticipated, because the purpose of the government was well known, that he would carry out the instructions he bore in the spirit of those who gave them rather than to their letter. He possessed a sense of fairness and justice with which he was not credited either by his official superiors, or by the Irish people, and his first report was a surprise to both. His statements were unexpectedly favorable to the Irish people, and his recommendations were fair to them as well as to the landlords, but the latter were not satisfied, nor was the government. He was removed from the special service and made Under Secretary until the purpose of the government could be carried out. The next step was to supersede him in the latter position, and yesterday Sir Joseph West Ridgeway was inducted into the office while General Buller took his final departure, severing the last official link between the Tory government and the people of Ireland, through which the latter could hope for any degree of favor. Henceforward the policy of force can be carried out without let or hindrance on the part of any representative of the government in Ireland. General Buller's retirement is to be regretted, but it may result after all in bringing about a speedier solution of the problem which will be the foremost issue in the next general election.—Home Rule for Ireland.

THE PARTISAN SIDE OF IT.

President Cleveland ostensibly "went West" to see the country. The trip was, in fact, undertaken as a great political expedition. The real purpose came out at St. Louis, where the previous guise of non-partisanship was thrown off.

Tuesday evening after the grand reception and parade, there came a democratic demonstration pure and simple. The non-partisan disguise was dropped. There gathered without any public announcement, all the party clubs for a hundred miles around, with bands of music and mounted men in numbers, showing that elaborate secret preparations had been made in advance. Mr. Cleveland was aware of what was intended, and was stationed at a convenient place to review the parade, and to greet and be greeted. A speech, carefully prepared beforehand, was delivered. Mr. Cleveland said that, though well pleased with other demonstrations, this one gave him special pleasure, coming from "members of the party to which he belonged;" that he was glad to see the heartiness of their "democratic enthusiasm;" that his duty to his country and to his "great political party" were about the same, and that he could not fail to properly discharge his duties without bringing discredit on the party of his choice. It was an out-and-out democratic stump speech to a democratic mass-meeting. "Dixie" was the favorite music. Banners and transparencies were rankly democratic, and many were deliberately mean and insulting to the Republicans who had participated in the non-partisan ceremonies accompanying the president's reception.

This affair was palmed off as a surprise. And so it was to the large number of Republicans who, constituting a large majority of the population on the line of the presidential journey, have given the president a warm non-partisan welcome. It was a trick and a mean one. Let Mr. Cleveland do one or the other of two things, in this trip in a region new to him, whither he has said he went to improve his knowledge of the country. While Mr. Cleveland has the individual right to make a journey with his own and his party's advantage in view, let him, in so doing, discard the false pretense of making a non-partisan tour.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The balance of trade is against us. In the past five months there have been $65-350,000 excess of merchandise imported, $3,200,000 excess of precious metals, and at least $20,000,000 expended by travelers abroad,—a total of $88,500,000 borrowings in the old world, which stand against this country, and must be paid back. This is bad for our people. It is an unwholesome condition of things. As long as the balance is in our favor, in our trade and commerce with other nations, it is well. When the tide turns against us look out for trouble. Should a war break out between Germany and France, as seems likely at any time, there would be a demand for a settlement of the reckoning. The purchase of securities on foreign account would stop, millions lately sent abroad would be sent back for sale, and the loans to merchants would be recalled. There would be a single source of compensation, the increased demand for breadstuffs that a foreign war would create. But that would be insufficient to balance the account. It is a time for the display of cautionary signals to all business interests.

The International Record of Charities, from figures given by it for seventy-eight hospitals, containing 47,554 patients, shows that the insane of the country supported by taxes number about 45,000, and that the cost of their maintenance is $8,-500,000. One-third of this onerous tax is due to the foreign born, who, with a seventh of our population, give us a third of our insane.

The permanent Republican clubs in Ohio number seventy-five and they claim to be the best equipped political organizations in the country. A state union of those clubs is known as the Republican League.

Free Trade, free rum, free run to Anarchists, and no civil service reform are the salient features of the democratic platform in the state of New York. It is a wholesale committal of the party in power to all that is bad and reactionary.

It makes a whole lot of difference sometimes whether the whole truth is told or not. Harper's Weekly, not long ago, said: "New York is the only democratic state to pass a civil service reform law." By telling the whole truth another journal puts an entirely different face on the matter. It adds: "By a Republican legislature, every democrat voting 'no.'"

The law abolishing separate schools has been obeyed generally throughout Ohio. The colored schools are almost depopulated, and, in many places, white pupils have left the schools owing to the admittance of colored pupils. One democratic paper says that "the parents of these chikkins should send them right back and make them attend to their studies. They ought to be taught that one pupil is as good as another even if his skin is black." The editor of that paper ought to go down into Georgia and teach that doctrine awhile. Governor Gordon, Representative Glenn and the bulk of the Georgia Legislature need "to be taught that one pupil is as good as another even if his skin is black," and also that a teacher of colored pupils is no more worthy of the chain gang, when white pupils are also taught, than another who does not so teach both races.

John G. Carlisle evidently relies upon the democratic majority in the next House of Representatives to give him his seat irrespective of the question of his right to it. When the testimony in the case was opened by the clerk of the House recently, it was found that Mr. Carlisle had presented no testimony whatever, relying solely upon his prima facia title, his certificate of election, and his answer, which is a general denial of the allegations set up in the notice. This, in the opinion of those who have had large experience before the House Committee on elections, indicates that Mr. Carlisle has a weak case. The contestant, Mr. Thobe, according to the evidence presented, claims election by over six hundred majority in the district. Campbell and Kenton counties, Mr. Carlisle's home counties, went against the latter by large majorities, and it was only from the back and outlying counties, from which the returns were held six days after election, that Mr. Carlisle claims to have received a vote large enough to overcome the heavy majorities in these two populous counties. Probably Mr. Carlisle's expectations are not misplaced, but the reliance upon partisanship instead of right is fatal to his honor.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES AT SISSONS.

Everybody recognizes that the presence of Chinese in our midst, has, in some cases, lowered wages and robbed labor of her dignity. In other cases, however, they have proved almost indispensable. Sisson & Crocker some time ago secured the contract of furnishing the railroad company with 25,000 cords of wood, to be delivered along the line. After letting the contract to so reliable a firm as Sisson & Crocker, the railroad people had the furnaces fitted for wood. The contractor's agent at Sisson was from necessity forced to employ Chinese wood choppers to fill the contract. White men were shipped up from below, Sisson & Crocker paying their fare, only to work a few days and then leave, and in several instances they never went to work, swindling the contractors out of their fare.

When Sisson & Crocker's agent was called upon by the anti-Chinese committee of Sisson, he made a proposition that should have been accepted. He said that as soon as he completed the contract, he would discharge the Chinese in his employ and would not hire any more. This proposition was put in writing and was received with general favor until ill-advisers put in an appearance and changed the sentiment. In our last issue we stated how serious trouble was averted by U. S. Marshal Burns and Sheriff Moxley arresting the leader, E. J. Emmons, a young lawyer of Chico. Emmons was released on bail to appear before the Superior Court on the 18th of this month. U. S. Marshal Burns is still at Sisson, and J. T. Hill has been appointed a United States Commissioner, before whom all offenders of the law will have a hearing before being taken to San Francisco. The law relative to forcibly removing Chinese is very plain and from a personal acquaintance with many of the leading citizens of Sisson we are positive that they will be found on the right side of justice.—Yreka Union.

Notice of Final Settlement

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Jackson County.
In the matter of the estate of G. H. Young, deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Administratrix of the estate of Geo. H. Young, deceased, has filed in the county court of Jackson county, Or., her final account as such administratrix, and by order of said court Tuesday, November 8, 1887, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., is set for hearing. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear and file his or her objections to said account on or before said day.

Published by order of Hon. E. DePeatt, Judge of said court.

MRS. ELIZABETH YOUNG,
Administratrix of said Estate.
Dated Oct. 3, 1887.

Strayed or Stolen.

TWELVE HEAD OF YEARLING calves from the range near Sterlingville, marked crop off right ear and hole in left and branded N on left hip. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be liberally paid for.

GEO. NEUBER.
Medford, Oct. 1, 1887.

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Jacksonville, September 19, 1887.

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G. KAREWSKI.
Jacksonville, Sept 22, 1883.

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