

The Oregon Sentinel.

JACKSONVILLE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1887.

WOOL INTERESTS.

Colonel W. F. Switzer, chief of the bureau of statistics on wool and manufactures of wool, in his annual report, shows that the number of sheep in the United States rose from 19,000,000 in 1860 to 51,000,000 in 1884, but declined to 45,000,000 in 1887. This marked decline occurred mainly in the Southern and Western states, notably in Texas, and is attributed in great part to the decline in the price of wool since 1884. Great Britain being the leading wool market of the world has always been, the report says, the principal market for our purchases of wool. Turkey and Russia have also been important sources of direct supply, but the Argentine republic is now, next to Great Britain, our source of supply followed by Australia. Our imports of wool rose from 1,715,699 pounds in 1882, to 14,038,030 pounds in 1887. The increase in wool imports has about kept pace with the growth of our wool products, both having about doubled since 1860. From 1822 to 1831 the annual imports of woolen manufactures averaged over \$9,000,000 in value or more than 71 cents per capita; while from 1832 to 1841 they reached over fourteen millions, or 84 cents per capita. The value of our woolen product of 1850 was \$25,000,000 in round numbers, and of our imports \$14,000,000, both together being about \$1.95 per capita of our population. In 1860 \$39,000,000 was produced and \$43,000,000 imported, together being about \$2.61 per capita. In 1870 the product reached one hundred and ten millions, and the importations \$35,000,000. In 1880 the product had grown to \$104,000,000 and imports were valued at \$31,000,000, being \$3.91 per capita. Thus, while our product of woollens has increased since 1850 nearly seven fold, our imports have increased about sixty-two per cent., but the consumption per capita has doubled, which the statisticians says indicates in a striking manner the advancement of wealth and comfort in the style of living among the people of this country. The statistics of imports of woollens in the trade of foreign countries show that the United Kingdom is foremost in the foreign trade in woollens, the imports during 1885 amounting in value to \$49,000,000, and the exports to \$115,000,000. France comes next with imports of 40,000,000 and exports amounting to \$78,000,000, and Germany next with imports of \$25,000,000 and exports of \$51,000,000.

A SINNER HIMSELF.

Ex-United States Senator Thurman on the 6th inst. at Columbus, Ohio, said: "An old crank down in Georgia by the name of Jackson—God forgive him for bearing that name—a disappointed politician, a man whom Grover Cleveland recalled from his mission to Mexico, some say because he got too drunk there to be of any use—the old fool, at a meeting at Macon a month ago or something like that, saw fit to make a speech and declare that the doctrine of secession was not dead. Why, my friends, if a man can make such a declaration as that and not be an idiot or, what is worse, a mischief-maker, then I don't know what idiosyncrasy and mischief-making are." The judge then quoted anti-secession articles from the constitutions of Georgia and other Southern States, and said that Joseph B. Foraker was doing more for disunion by his speeches than all the Jacksons that ever bore that name ever did. Judge Thurman talks well but he speaks rather late, and he can afford to be charitable to Jackson, because it is no fault of Judge Thurman's that armed secession did not succeed, for during the war of rebellion Thurman, a Virginian born, was as able and conspicuous an enemy in Ohio of all measures to maintain the Union as Hendricks was in Indiana. So far as Thurman had any influence, and he had a good deal, it was resolutely used against the success of the war for the Union from first to last. It does not become an old copperhead like Thurman, who prayed and worked for the cause of the Confederacy behind the Union army, to vituperate Jackson who prayed where he did his fighting—face to face with the Union army. Nor does it become Thurman, who was a bitter foe of Lincoln and the Union, to abuse Gov. Foraker, who joined the Union army in his youth and did, as Gen. Stocum says, most gallant and brilliant service under Sherman. Gov. Foraker denounced Cleveland's order for the return of the battle flags. To do this at this late date may not be approved by many Republicans as good taste or good tactics, but to say that he is doing more for disunion than the apothecosis of Jeff. Davis, the "red hot" speech of Jackson at Macon and the exercises at the dedication of the Lee monument, which included a poem describing Lee and Washington as rebels of equal moral worth, in which Virginia felt an equal moral pride, is absurd. Gov. Foraker was very warm for the Union during the war when Judge Thurman was very cold, and Thurman, who denounced Foraker as too warm for the Union then, is denouncing him to-day as so warm for the Union as to provoke disunion. Thurman is, like all Bourbon, large or small, a little too late with his denunciation of ex-Confederate Jackson, just as he was a little "too previous" in his denunciation of Lincoln and the Union in 1861-65. It took four years of war to shake the faith of Thurman in the justice of the cause of secession, and he is hardly the man to curse Davis and Jackson or cuff their ears because, unlike Thurman, their faith has survived defeat. If Thurman had worked his will the war would have ended in victory for secession and state supremacy, and Jackson, who played soldier for the Confederacy, is naturally more disposed to deck its corpse with flowers than Thurman, who played snake for it by hissing the Union army under the protection of its flag.—Oregonian.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Just Retribution.

While the use of the pistol is in general to be condemned, while the community is always shocked at the deadly bullet has again got in its work, yet it is sometimes gratifying to learn that the pistol has been successfully used. When a man becomes a veritable wretch, too mean to live and unwilling that others should enjoy life, the man who puts a bullet through his brain serves the community in which he lives to the very best advantage. Sentiment has so strong a hold upon the people of this state that it makes cowards of prosecutors, perjurers of jurors, figureheads of judges and a farce of the law; and as a consequence criminals become bold and crimes are multiplied. The fellow, Tom Cunningham, killed on the 20th inst. at Ellensburg, merited the tragic death with which he met; and when the bullet of his intended victim pierced his heart, justice was done among men. Walter Sutton, the man who was compelled to execute the vengeance of God, in defense of helpless innocents and to protect his own life, did a meritorious deed. He is a man well known and highly esteemed in this part of the state, and all his friends rejoice at his prompt decision and upringing aim. The necessity which compelled him to kill is to be deplored; but that he did kill, he is to be commended. The following article from the Daily (Sunday) Statesman is given to our readers as containing full particulars of the affair:

From a letter received in this city by Mrs. J. B. Tichenor, further particulars regarding the shooting of Tom Cunningham by Walter Sutton, formerly of Polk county, ex-member of the legislature, and editor of the Gold Beach Gazette, at Ellensburg, Curry county, Monday, are learned. It appears that Cunningham and his wife, Sutton's niece, have had trouble for a year, he during that time having been drinking heavily, and having driven her from home several times. Last Monday he was very drunk, and sent her away and refused to allow her to take her clothing. She went to Sutton's, and her husband borrowed a pistol, and declared he intended to shoot Will Gauntlett, the county clerk, and Walter Sutton. He endeavored to raise a row with the former, but that gentleman would pay no attention to him, though Cunningham drew his pistol and said he wanted to kill some one. He afterwards went to Sutton's office and told him to bring his wife to his home and he would give her her clothing. In the evening Sutton did so, and when they were leaving, Cunningham jerked his pistol and shot at the woman, and then snatched the weapon at her companion. The latter immediately jerked his revolver, and shot his would-be murderer through the heart, killing him instantly. Sutton gave himself up, and was acquitted by the coroner's jury, which returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

It is thought that Cunningham's original intention was to kill Sutton and Gauntlett and then himself, for in the morning of the day he was shot he compelled his wife to place her hand on a Bible and swear that, whatever he did that day, she would not let his people, who lived in Nova Scotia, know. As he intended victims he lacked the nerve to murder them.

IRELAND.

Slavery and oppression, in their worst forms now exist in Ireland. Its best citizens are imprisoned, and its peasants are thrown out upon the moor to die. How long will the civilized nations of the earth look upon the brutal treatment of these people without protest? England says that Americans have no business to meddle with their domestic affairs. Yet there was a time when England held up her hands in holy horror at slavery in America; but when the Slave holders of the United States rebelled against the government and sought to divide this nation and perpetrate slavery, England gave the rebels all the sympathy and support she dared to give, to maintain the institution of slavery in the United States, and to destroy the unity of this nation.

Oppressed Ireland need not look for sympathy from a democratic administration in the United States. England gave all the assistance she could to elect Grover Cleveland president, because the democratic party favored free trade, which would increase the wealth and power of England, and destroy the prosperity of the United States. England opposed Blaine, because he was in favor of protection, and was a friend of Ireland. The education of the democratic party has been such, that it is contrary to the nature of things that they should protest against slavery and oppression. Human slavery was the corner stone of the democratic party in the United States for a period of fifty years, and that party still lives through the memories of, and sympathies for, human slavery. No better evidence need be produced in proof of this than the democratic majorities in the southern states, where they still mourn for the lost cause.

The education of the Republican party of the United States is directly opposite to the teaching of democracy. This party was born in opposition to oppression and slavery. It took as its guiding star the immortal doctrine laid down in the Declaration of Independence: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That all just powers are derived from the consent of the governed."

The Republican party advocates the doctrine of eternal justice to all men. That doctrine took root and grew until the shackles of slavery fell from 4,000,000 human beings in the United States. The sympathies of the Republican party are with Ireland, and we hope to see the day when old Ireland will be free.

Andrew Johnson in his swing around the circle stirred the popular indignation to its profoundest depths, but Mr. Cleveland seems to have struck the national "funny bone," his own party press taking the lead in cracking jokes at his expense.

WHAT WILL THEY DO.

At the last city election, the citizens of Ashland chose a Board of Trustees, the majority of which were prohibitionists. The day following, the citizens of Ashland precinct voted on the prohibition amendment and gave a majority for the amendment. This is conclusive evidence that the majority of the citizens of that city are in favor of prohibition, as set forth in the proposed amendment to our state constitution. We believe that the city charter of Ashland gives that town the power to license, prohibit or suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of the town.

Now, the citizens of our neighbor city are facing the problem of prohibition, backed by a safe majority. It remains to be seen what they will do. Will they enact prohibition in its true sense, or will they resort to high license? If they resort to high license, it will be a practical acknowledgment that they were occupying false premises when they voted for prohibition. If high license is resorted to, it will further prove that self interest is stronger than a moral principle. Will Ashland destroy the revenue derived from its saloon license, and thereby increase its rate of taxation? Capitalists do not usually seek investments where taxation is unusually high. We believe the citizens of Ashland will find that there is quite a difference between theoretical and practical prohibition, when brought face to face with the problem.

The following from The Dalles Times-Mountaineer fairly presents the interests of the democratic party in prohibition: "It cannot be expected that the Republican party will attempt to affiliate with the prohibition movement when it is recalled that the national candidate of the party was defeated by prohibitionists in 1884, and when it is considered that the extreme temperance element are maneuvered by democratic politicians for the discomfiture of the Republican organization. It was generally believed during the late canvass in this state that, if the prohibitory movement was successful in Oregon, it would result in the defeat of the Republican party in the future, as it would be forced to bear all the blame of nourishing and bringing into political life the extreme temperance movement. It is not at all a surprising fact that the democratic counties in the state gave the largest majorities for the amendment, when it is fairly understood that prominent democrats entertained the belief that the success of the prohibitionists meant the defeat of the Republican party, and consequently turning the state over to the democracy. The Republican party have always been in favor of a reasonable legislative restriction of the liquor traffic; but not in any impracticable or inhibitory measures."

Barnum's great show was completely destroyed by fire at Bridgeport Conn., on the 20th inst. An alarm of fire was sounded at about 10.20 p. m., and in less than thirty minutes the building, 600x200 feet and two stories in height, was consumed. Elephants, hippopotami, lions and other beasts together with birds and trained horses were all destroyed. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. A watchman while making his rounds discovered the fire and started to give the alarm, but was struck senseless by some unknown person. The loss exceeds \$700,000, while the insurance is less than \$100,000.

Secretary Lamar will be nominated for the vacant judgeship in the United States supreme court, and Don M. Dickinson will succeed him in the interior department. Dickinson is a most notorious boss and heeler and holds the destinies of Michigan democracy in the hollow of his hand. What the mungump-papers will say remains to be seen. The Indianapolis Journal facetiously remarks that they will argue that Cleveland has again been deceived.

So-called temperance men have again elected the state ticket of the liquor saloons, with the powerful aid of the liquor sellers' corruption fund. The earnest efforts of Republican lawmakers to check the liquor traffic were perfectly understood and resented by the saloons. Perhaps it would not be invidious to remark, in that connection, that the saloons appear to have sense.—N. Y. Tribune.

Broadly speaking, the Republican party of the country is on the side of progress, equity and permanent and permanently beneficial legislation. The democratic party is wedded to a false financial system, to the obstruction of civil-service reform, and to such extravagances in the way of revenue systems as, if carried out, would be detrimental to the general safety and ruinous to thousands.

Grover Cleveland was desirous of restoring the captured battle flags to the Confederate States. It is in perfect harmony with this expression that he should be greeted at Atlanta by the display of a Confederate flag among the decorations in his honor. He could not take offense, of course, that the flag also bore the picture of Jefferson Davis.

The democratic party is now manifesting a great deal of interest about Mr. J. G. Blaine, a private citizen who is now traveling in Europe. The whole democratic kennel has been turned loose, and are howling on his track. The democratic howl about Blaine is positive evidence that they fear him.

In the late election in Mississippi there was no Republican opposition. This state has a republican form of government under Cleveland's administration. An American citizen has the right of suffrage in Mississippi—if he votes the democratic ticket.

The bootlickers have captured New York. Canada will lose a part of its population, and reformer Cleveland will gain some votes which he was in danger of losing. Under these circumstances democratic gladness is natural.

CLEVELAND'S BLUNDERS.

To THE CHICAGO NEWS.—Mr. Cleveland is the first president who ever undertook the responsibilities of his office without some considerable knowledge of national politics, political history and statesmanship. His failures and blunders have been such as might have been expected. The constitution of his cabinet, his toleration for Gorman as his adviser as to Maryland appointments, his solution of Mr. Bayard's un-American policy on the fisheries question, his lack of influence with the Democratic House on vital questions of a fiscal nature and on questions of finance, his microscopic scrutiny of little pension bills and his signature of the Mexican pension bill—these are representative illustrations of his unpreparedness and unfitness for the office which came to him by a series of unexpected accidents.

Only a president who had to learn how to discharge the duties of his office after his election would have shown such an inability to select his principal subordinates wisely, such lack of control over the leaders of his own party, and such a facility for blundering. But all this was to have been expected. In politics and official life, at least, evolution does not change the characteristics of the mature man. It was to have been expected of a man whose record falls to show that he uttered a single patriotic expression during the civil war that at some time during his term he would do or say something that would shock the sensibilities of the Union veterans and of those whose sympathies were sincere and fervent. The confederate battle-flag episode incident, or something like it was inevitable.

Mr. Cleveland's double-dealing on the one question that was to be the great test of his honesty and statesmanship, civil service reform, has been growing more and more notable. He gave Maryland over to the Gorman ring at the very outset of his administration. So little national interest is usually felt in Maryland politics that the foul political practices of Mr. Cleveland's Maryland appointees attracted little attention. But they have finally provoked a revolution of honest Maryland Democrats, as earnest and just as that which was led by Charles O'Connor and Samuel J. Tilden in this city against the Tweed ring.

The security of Gorman's appointees in their continued and flagrant "pernicious partisan activity" has encouraged Democratic Federal officials in several states to defy the president's order, and not one of them has yet been rebuked by Mr. Cleveland. I am, yours sincerely, J. M. BUNDY, Editor New York Mail and Express, New York, Sept. 30, 1887.

When Baby was sick, I gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE PEABODY LETTER.

The publication a few days since of the facsimile of President Peabody's letter is still the subject of much comment. It used to be considered a question of propriety to say a kind word of the result of a treatment other than that prescribed by a regular practitioner; and the time was when a man using an advertised remedy did so more or less surreptitiously. However, this has happily given away to a broader and more liberal view of things, typified in Mr. Peabody's frank expression that he knows of no valid reason why commendation should not be equally as hearty in one instance as in the other. Certainly this would appear fair in the face of the facts. He was assured that the injury would confine him to the house for three weeks or more, yet in three days use of the oil he was out and about his duties as if nothing had happened. Surely a remedy that will so practically demonstrate its efficacy and that has stood foremost, as has St. Jacobs Oil, upward of ten years as unappreciated as an advertised remedy of ointment, is justly entitled to rank as a standard. That many physicians prescribe it is true as that many physicians use it, and it is only those of the very old school who, true to ancient doctrine, can see no good in it, because it is made known to the world. Not long since one of these straggled a confidential note to a friend requesting three bottles be sent for his personal use immediately, as without his last was "simply no hands at all," continued he, "for Heaven's sake don't say I said so." This is literally true.

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