

TOO MANY LUNATICS.

The fenish attempt to kill Russell Sage, the railroad magnate, is clear proof that the lunatics in this country are not all in the asylum, and that we should enlarge these institutions and not allow persons to be at liberty who have homicidal tendencies. When the manufacture of explosives has progressed to such a degree that a vicious man can carry sufficient dynamite in an ordinary leather valise to wreck a building and cause the death of several persons, or in his vest pocket to destroy his enemy, it is true that legislation should be passed against the sale or use of this compound. There is no man who has not enemies, and if the lives of reputable citizens are at the mercy of evil-disposed persons, it is incumbent upon all governments having consideration for the well-being of their subjects or citizens to curtail in a great measure individual freedom or to be more careful when they allow to roam at large. Mr. Sage is not worse morally than some men in almost every community, and, in fact, we are firmly persuaded that many citizens in this republic would be much worse tyrants than the Czar of Russia if they had the opportunity. As a matter of course, the every-day rules of business are such that the few secret wealth at the impoverishment of the many, and the lowly naturally cause maliciousness and hate-burnings. The unfortunate who struggle to feed and clothe his family, while the unscrupulous and rich will live in palaces and enjoy the luxuries of life. This has been so in all ages of the world, and will continue to the end of time. Ordinary discernment of the every-day events of human life emphasizes this fact, and the common sense conclusion is that he who cannot maintain his footing—by means deemed fair and usual—in society, business or politics, must go to the wall. He must be satisfied with the result, and any attempt to right wrongs by means of the shot gun or dynamite bomb must be frowned down in the most emphatic way. Mr. Sage is a very fair man for a railroad magnate, and his life and property should be under protection of the same law as those of humbler citizens. The lessons taught by this outrage are apparent to every thinking man, and those are: There are not enough lunatics in our asylums; the spirit of unrest is pampered too much, and dangerous explosives are too easily procured by malicious, irresponsible persons. The quicker these facts are acted upon by our legislators and courts the sooner will property and human life be safe in this republic.

THE MESSAGE. The president's message is published in nearly all the city dailies, and as a supplement to all the country publications. As a matter of fact, there is not one in a hundred of our citizens who have the patience and fortitude to read every sentence in these long-winded political documents, and we believe the time could be spent much more profitably by American citizens in studying the institutions and history of the country. Of course, every president, from Washington to Harrison, has attempted to set himself right before the sovereign people, and to accomplish this has had recourse to all the subtleties known to rhetoric and sophistry. This year, being the one preceding a great presidential contest, the message is supposed to bridge all chasms and apply a healing balm to all wounds, and in these matters President Harrison has proved himself equal to the emergency. As a Republican, we endorse his position on the tariff; but on the monetary question would have been much better satisfied if he had come out more boldly in favor of the world's basis of gold as the standard of value. If the United States could surround itself with an impenetrable wall and deny all monetary exchange with foreign nations it could make iron, lead, or silver the medium of exchange; but until such epoch occurs—and it never will in all probability—this country will be forced to adapt itself to the usage of other nations.

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A Million Friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Supts & Kneass's drug store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.

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FREE TRADE ASKS INDUSTRY TO BOW. Let our readers search with care and see the result of the great Birmingham conference of the ablest business men of England, and its most sagacious statesmen, when looking over the uncertain, gloomy sea of free trade and searching for anchorage grounds for agricultural industries, the course pursued towards its own agricultural population for the last twenty-five years, making it and all classes of labor subservient to concentrated capital engaged in foreign trade or manufacturing, the success of which has depended upon the low cost of their products, and the power of capital and the government to lengthen hours of labor and squeeze smaller and smaller the pay therefor, their food being the product of the lowest of unprogressive servile labor of the people and countries to which the bulk of their manufacturing products have been consigned.

The profound economic lesson which the free trade policy of Great Britain has been teaching, is now being illustrated in misery and suffering upon her own soil, at her own doors, and there at Birmingham England's proud free trade lords and ministers met to search what should be done for the relief of agriculture and the laboring population of the British empire. The terrible condition of labor, especially agricultural labor, and the population engaged in such pursuit was clearly shown, and its effect was so alarming as to force the ministry to promise assistance to those who would work the lands of Ireland, Scotland and England as small farmers under government aid. This free trade England! Lord Salisbury expressed regard to the adoption of such a measure

ing the present session of congress. This being the year before the great presidential campaign, it is fair to presume that the actions of both parties will be shaped with an idea of their influence upon 1892, and that Mr. Crisp will have sufficient policy not to jeopardize the interests of his party.

Hon. Joseph Simon, of Portland has received the endorsement of the Oregon delegation for the vacant circuit judgeship, and it is very probable he will receive the appointment. We presume he possesses the necessary qualifications and ability, although since his admission to the bar his reputation has been that of an office lawyer, and he has rarely appeared in the argument of causes before the courts; but for several years past he has been known in this state as a politician, and one of the most unscrupulous sort, and we do not believe in elevating such men to the judiciary. The legislative and executive functions of government are now controlled by partisans, but we should hold the judicial—upon whose decisions the rights of every citizen are dependent—free from all extraneous interests. For this reason, although a life-long Republican, we cannot endorse Hon. Joseph Simon as the proper person for the vacant judgeship.

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The ruling of Speaker Reed, in the last congress, that for the purposes of a quorum, those present should be counted, whether they desired to vote or not, has been the practice of every deliberative body in Europe, and in the discussion of this matter it must be remembered that in all assemblies in the United States parliamentary usage prevails. Mr. Crisp, although an Englishman by birth and by a long line of ancestry, may, to please the southern members of the party, rule differently; but the fact remains that we follow precedents in this regard from his own country.

The Democratic party is willing to uphold any action by which it can secure success, and the beginning and end of its creed is, the end justifies the means. Every one who has the least acquaintance with politics in the United States knows that Tammany Hall has been the most corrupt ring that ever existed in any country, and yet we find this organization defended by the Boise Democrat, the leading paper of the party in Idaho, in the following language: "When the monopolistic papers abuse Tammany they are on their last legs. Were it not for the organization and its influence this country would long ago have been an oligarchy, ruled by Adams, Lincolns, Ohases, Camerons, Goulds, Astors, Harrisons—anything or anybody who had money coupled with a small degree of talent and a Tory ancestry. The people will certainly check this tendency. Their action is also sure.

An exchange writes an editorial on the all-pervading question, "Are we Content?" and devotes about a column to the discussion of the subject. If men's ambition are limited, and their wants very few, they can easily be contented. But if the conundrum, in the singular form, were put to Grover Cleveland, Gov. Hill, Jay Gould or Henry Villard, the answer would be in the negative. Those who are satisfied with present acquisitions are contented, and life is a happy, go-easy state of existence, with nothing to annoy them. The world would not advance much if such constituted the majority of the human race, and we are glad for the sake of scientific development and the betterment of the human race that the world, as a general rule, are not contented.

With Mills as speaker of the house, and it is likely he will be elected, the issues in the next campaign will be clearly defined, and the tariff will occupy a prominent position. The economic policy of the United States will be on trial, and the result can be easily determined. Those measures which have placed this republic as the leading one in the world, will not be changed at the behests of southern Democrats. American workmen have equal power at the polls with capitalists, and they will use the ballot to insure sustenance for their families.

Dom Pedro, the deposed emperor of Brazil, died at Paris, five minutes after midnight this morning. He was aged 66 years, and was emperor in his native country from 1841 until called to resign a few years ago. Although career has attempted to draw together the east, west and south; but this is not expected of Crisp. He will undoubtedly advocate free coinage, a reduction of the tariff on articles produced in the east and consumed in the west, and retaining duties when it would benefit his own portion of the country. As speaker it may be expected that a new policy will be inaugurated by the Democracy, and that matters in the house will not be casual and placid as a summer sea sur-

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