

A NATION.

It may be considered in bad taste to discuss the issues which led to the civil war after over a quarter of a century has elapsed since their final settlement by the arbitrament of the sword; but when such a pernicious doctrine is taught as the following contained in the editorial columns of the Albany Democrat, it is still pertinent to emphatically state that this is a nation, and never was a confederacy.

The Salem Journal says our country is a nation. Yes, in so far as the powers delegated to the general government by the constitution of the United States are concerned. But so far as the powers which are not delegated to the general government are concerned our country is a union of states, a confederacy. The general government is supreme as to all the powers which are delegated to it by the constitution, and the states are supreme as to all powers not delegated to the general government. Herein is our country different in its constitutional organization from such nations as Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, etc.

The theory of our system of government is that sovereignty rests with the people, and they have granted certain positive powers to congress—contained in the national constitution—and have restricted the exercise of other powers by state legislatures, and these inhibitions are contained in state constitutions.

In the preamble to the national constitution the language is plain, as follows: "We, the people of the United States, do form a more perfect union, etc." This language cannot be misconstrued. The people are sovereign in this country, whereas in Great Britain the parliament is the sovereign power, and this is the difference to be taken into consideration in the interpretation of the statutes of the two nations.

The ruling of Judge Bellinger that a conviction may be had on the testimony of an accomplice will not hold good in the practice of our state courts, because there is a decision of our supreme court that is opposed to it. In Oregon a man cannot be found guilty on such testimony alone, and this is as it should be. If such a rule was in force, very many accomplices, for the sake of the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of criminals, would perjure themselves.

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they perform, and they are not expected to use anything entrusted to their care by the public for personal emolument. If the money in the treasury increases by the surplus should go for the benefit of the public and reduce the amount of taxation necessary. If it is used by officers they should be forced to pay for the privilege. This is simple honesty between the public and those elevated to positions of trust. If the salary is not sufficient for the work done, it should be increased; but in no case should the commonwealth furnish a fund for individual speculation.

Salem has begun an injunction suit against the location of the soldiers' home in Roseburg and branch insane asylum in Eastern Oregon, and this time the matter will be thoroughly investigated in the courts. In the former action the decision was rendered adverse to the capital, and she determined to try again. It may be that the supreme court will so construe the constitution that it will appear the state university, agricultural college, normal schools at Monmouth and Weston have been wrongly located, and the next proceeding on the part of the Legislature may be to have these institutions brought back to the seat of government. The possibility of such action being taken renders it imperative that at the next session of the legislature a bill should be introduced and passed to remove the state capital from Salem to some more convenient and central place. When this matter is submitted to a vote it will be passed by a large majority, and the webfoot town will suffer for her hogish propensities. This would have been done years ago if any attempt had been made to enforce the obnoxious provision; but it remained a dead letter, and was only brought to life to defeat Roseburg from being the location of the soldiers' home. Now that the intent of Salem is fully demonstrated the state of Oregon should not suffer such an unjust law to remain on the statute book; but the constitution should be amended in this regard, and a bill passed withdrawing the removal of the state capital to a vote of the people.

Free traders claim that protection in class legislation and tends to centralize wealth in the few. If they are asked for proof for this assertion they point to the increase of millionaires in the last twenty-five years, since the Morrill tariff bill has been in operation; but they lose sight of the fact that during the same time, in England, the accumulation of riches by comparatively poor men has been more marked, and that in a free-trade nation. There are other matters to receive consideration in the investigation of this subject. In Great Britain manufacturers have grown wealthy, while in the United States millionaires consist almost entirely of railroad kings. Our factory owners have not amassed wealth as rapidly as other parties—those interested in industries that receive no benefit from duties on imports, and our farmers and producers are known to be among our poorer classes. Growing wealth cannot be prosecuted with as much profit under adverse conditions as when climate and pasturage are favorable to it, and this is the reason that the Australian and Argentine sheep-raiser can compete successfully with the stockmasters of the United States. Even with high protection our sheep farmers have not prospered like those in the countries named, and free trade will undoubtedly mean the death of this industry in the republic.

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AFRAID OF AN INCOME TAX.

The Democratic ship is in shallow water and trying to dodge the rock of the income tax, says an exchange. A year ago they named this rock as one of their marks for pilots to steer by, and put it down upon Grover Cleveland's chart as, together with a revenue tariff, guarding the only safe harbor for the Democratic party and also the United States government. It was a good mark to work in some of the disaffected workmen and farmers who thought the men of income ought to pay the taxes. But since President Cleveland has by the aid of Broke Benedict become a man of income, there has been little heard from the White House about steering by the income tax.

The western and southern Democrats are still demanding that the pilot shall sail by this mark, but the tugwump allies and even the eastern Democrats from Boston and New York, in fact, from all points of New England where they are supposed to have no other occupation than clipping coupons, threaten to desert the ship if it undertakes to pass the lighthouse rock on which the income tax is the signal.

Chairman Wilson, making his tariff bill to order, as directed from the White House, has not dared offend the tugwump allies and the eastern Democrats. There is no income tax in the celebrated tariff for revenue bill given to the public last week, but which is still under discussion in committee. Some of the western and southern Democrats may introduce a separate bill, but it has ceased to be a marker on the Democratic chart by which this administration is sailing. Broke Benedict and Broke Benedict's best patron are now men of incomes, and so are the men who furnished the ammunition of warfare to carry on the campaign a year ago.

The Republicans have time and again exposed the fallacy of this kind of taxation, but it is rather amusing to them now to see to what extremes the tugwump allies and income Democrats go in their arguments against it. The New York Herald actually grows hysterical in its denunciation, calling it "a relic of effete monarchies," out of harmony with the ideas of the present century, a tax that "savors of royal and imperial power and not of constitutional and equitable self-government," "a part of the English system of taxation," and warning the country that it would be "an initiation of England." It encourages dishonesty and compels the government to resort to "Paul Pry methods" with the treasury department fostering "a hateful conspiracy of spies and informers in both business and social circles." These are some of the Herald's objections, and since it was the New York Herald that led the administration into adopting the Paul Pry methods with the old soldiers and fostering a "hateful conspiracy of spies and informers" to follow the poor old pensioners, it is simply another example of the man who heated the pecker for his enemy and then caught hold of the wrong end of it. The income tax was well enough as a beacon light to draw the crew from the west and south into the Democratic ship, but the big vessel now refuses to sail too near in such shallow water where the Democratic party is now at anchor.

The French revolution had its inception in the refusal of the lords to be taxed. The lords of the Democratic party are taking the same attitude toward the rank and file of the party, but there will be no revolution. The Democratic administration will not live long enough for that.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Van Alen says "it was infamous treatment," and the president remarks: "It was malignant criticism." The great public, however, goes right along, rubbing in the facts. It was an appointment that never should have been made, and it is well that it has been annulled. The people are yet in power.

We are reliably informed that when the returns for the year 1893 are completed, the money distributed at the various shipping points of Eastern Oregon for the different branches of sheep husbandry will reach \$2,800,000, and what is strange the recipients, mostly of a Mexican and Chinese representative in congress, and congress have no power to protect the integrity of its own members. In the course of his remarks on the subject of the government, and was interrupted by a reminder from Hill that the election referred to would not have been held if the government had not been in the hands of the revolutionaries. The men who throw dynamite at the czar, those who throw dynamite into a legislative assembly, and those who throw dynamite into a crowded theatre should all be treated alike, and there should be no spot on the earth where they are safe from the vengeance of the law they have tried to throttle.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Quite a Lively Time. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Culm had the first gun in the battle over the repeal of the federal election law, and succeeded in drawing a sharp return fire from Hill of New York. After Hill's second Hawaiian resolution had been laid over till tomorrow, Culm took the floor and spoke at length on the election repeal bill. He asked if the mandate of the corrupt judge like Maxwell had terminated the complexion of a legislature which elects a senator, or the brew and molasses of a Mexican abjector. Twelve hundred riflemen are ready at hand, with large Maxim and Gatling batteries.

An Open Letter to Gresham. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Charles L. Carter, who visited the United States shortly after the Hawaiian revolution as one of the commissioners of the provisional government, has a dressed an open letter to Secretary Gresham on the Hawaiian question. The address is made with the consent of the provisional government, and is made public, the writer says, on account of the apparent disinclination of the state department to give a full exposition of the facts which are at its disposal. The letter is very long, and replies to every paragraph of Gresham's published letter to President Cleveland. Referring to the landing of American troops Monday, January 16, Carter says: "That there were no manifestations, excitement or alarm in the city on Monday night, was due to the fact that American troops were on shore. Up to the moment of landing the agitation and uncertainty were intense. If any of Mr. Blount's witnesses made statements to the contrary, they should be attempted to be examined. As it was, there were two attempts at incendiary fires at different times and in different parts of the city, but they were not successful. The proclamation was read as soon as the building was surrounded by the highest official in charge, and as soon as the provisional government ordered support from loyal citizens was issued 150 armed and determined men, who rendezvoused at the old armory, marched to the building and were stationed there as guards. "While they were gathering," Carter continued, "there was some anxiety, and Mr. Damon asked me to seek Captain Wilcox of Boston, and ask for an armed guard. I objected

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knowing we could not expect assistance, but finally went, and was not surprised when Captain Wilcox peremptorily refused." Speaking of President Dole's petition to Minister Stevens on Tuesday night for the protection of American troops, Carter says: "The request for the immediate support of the United States forces of its effort should indicate that up to that moment there had been no such support, and furthermore it was intended only for that night, and for the purpose of patrolling the town. Can it be possible that you have not been informed that the reply to that request was the second absolute refusal from Captain Wilcox?" Carter quotes Gresham's words when the secretary spoke of the special commissioners sent to Washington by the provisional government and where he said: "The secretary's authority varies with evidence documentary and oral contained in Mr. Blount's report." Carter declares Gresham absolutely and persistently evaded any opportunity of allowing the commissioners to make a statement. Carter also says he visited Gresham when he came to America that Blount had baited down the American flag at Honolulu, and that Gresham stated positively that there was no intention of supporting the Hawaiian revolution. Carter quotes Gresham that statement was repeated in one of their later interviews, and that Gresham had said that Blount would return to Washington in June.

A Sweet Spring a Fatal Trap. NEW WHATCOMB, Wash., Dec. 12.—John Erickson, a Swede, about 35 years old, was killed in a strange manner last night at a supposedly unoccupied cabin in the suburbs, near Squaticum creek. Together with a companion named Anderson he was en route to a place where he had been engaged to work as a cook and highway. They had their blankets with them, and believing the cabin vacant, intended to enter and pass the night there. Erickson unlocked the door and undertook to pull off a board nailed across it, when the loud report of a gun was heard and he fell backward, crying, "I am killed."

A Mystery Cleared. ELLENBURG, Wash., Dec. 12.—The mystery of the disappearance of Eric Ericson, a wealthy rancher, is believed to have been cleared up to-day by finding where his horse had evidently been used to go over a river bank about 40 miles from his home. Ericson and Ericson, in dismounting, tumbled into the river. This was indicated by several fresh abrasions on the bank. Hooks will be used in the morning and dynamite, if necessary. This disposes of the four play theory.

Researcher Criminal Notes. ROSEBURG, Or., Dec. 12.—Harry Lehnner and Otto Kenyon, two boys who were indicted for larceny from General Holmes, in Camas valley, were sentenced this morning by Judge Fullerton. Kenyon received one year in the penitentiary and Lehnner was ordered to pay a fine of \$100, and which he had, only a few days before, conspicuously evaded giving. Not even Andrew Johnson nor John Tyler ever experienced a snub so direct and humiliating, for they always had their friends who staid by them to the last.

The Bible is the Truth. ROME, Dec. 12.—The pope's encyclical on Bible studies holds that the Bible is inspired by God, and that it is a book of divine revelation, and that if it seems in certain points to be out of accord with science this is either due to bad interpretation or science is mistaken.

Hawaii Stands Pat. VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 12.—The Arran arrived here at 8 A. M. today. Immediately upon entering the straits she was boarded by a United Press representative, who gleaned the following: Honolulu, Dec. 4. Queen Liliuokalani has not been restored and there has been no trouble at Honolulu. Since the last reports there have been but two things significant. The annexationists held a mass meeting November 23, and adopted resolutions to effect annexation to the United States. The Hawaiian government has decided to resist to the utmost extremity any attempt to overthrow the monarchy by force, and to maintain its independence by all possible means. The Hawaiian government will generally be foremost in the defense.

By Cleveland's arrangement with England the champion's redcoats are to land and protect the queen after the United States forces have sailed her on the throne. A joint protectorate is planned, like Samoa. The royalists expected restoration on December 2. There is a general alarm and strengthening of defenses. Minister Willis is pledged to the government to take no action before the return of the Albatross, December 21. His instructions are still concealed. Details of the above are to be forwarded to San Francisco, per Oceanic tonight.

Three Burned to Death. CHERRYFIELD, Me., Dec. 13.—The dwelling-house of William Foss was burned last evening. Foss and his son Everett, aged 15, and grandson, Jackson, aged 8, perished in the flames.

New River Cottage Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Voorhes, chairman of the finance committee of the senate, has introduced a bill for the coinage of the seigniorage silver in the treasury at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month. After it is all coin, monthly silver purchases of \$2,000,000 will be required. Provision is made for the appointment of commissioners to another international monetary conference; to repeal the federal election laws. The senate committee on privileges and elections has agreed to report the house bill repealing the federal election laws without amendment. It was agreed that when the senate adjourned it be by bill Monday. House bill for two additional justices of the supreme court in Oklahoma was passed with amendments. The committee on privileges and elections reported favorably house bill to repeal the federal election laws. Chandler, for the minority of the committee, was given leave to submit a minority report; bill placed on calendar. Several petitions in favor of the government's withdrawal of the telegraph were presented.

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Murderous Robbers. HILLSBORO, Dec. 14.—August Kempf, a well-to-do farmer living in the foothills about eight miles from Astoria, was brutally assaulted on the evening of December 12. Mr. Kempf is a bachelor, his companion being a hired boy aged about 18. The boy had left the house with a lantern to attend to the chores at the barn when Kempf's attention was called by a rap at the door. No sooner was it opened than two men commenced beating him over the head. Managing to free himself, Kempf escaped into the adjoining room and by a back door made his exit from the house, giving the alarm. This frightened the robbers, who, having secured nothing, Mr. Kempf's head was badly bruised, being cut at 12 different places. Neither of the assailants were identified.

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A Debt Canceled. ASHLAND, Or., Dec. 14.—Last September these dyspeptics repeated the accidental shooting of James Smith by Thos. Godfrey, at Deer Lick, on the Siskiyou mountain, south of Ashland, Godfrey claiming the shooting was accidental and the coroner's jury finding otherwise. A little later, developments led to suspicions that Godfrey killed Smith to avoid paying the latter money due him. Yesterday the grand jury indicted Godfrey for murder. Godfrey led the country in ample time and is hardly liable to be apprehended.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The president's message on Hawaii will be a complete review of the whole question. The president will show that the queen was overthrown by acts sanctioned by Stevens, that as it received the approval of the United States and was considered unjustifiable and unfairly, it must be undone. The president will probably say that Wilcox was instructed to first decline formally the proposition of annexation, and then to announce that the United States government had the queen in custody and stored to power peacefully, but that if she was unwilling to be seated without the assistance of this government that she would be protected from harm and retained in power by the United States, then to take no steps but to await instructions from the United States. The president will say the minister found the provisional government much stronger than was expected, being seated and its power increasing each day. All the conditions were such as to prevent the carrying out of the instructions, and now that the president had exhausted his prerogative in favor of the minister found the minister in Hawaii without calling upon the naval force to assist it, there was no other resort for the president, but to leave the question for the further action of congress. It is believed the president will not diverge from his present policy. It is certain, however, that the minister's question for the further action of congress that force be restored."

Stevens Talks on Hawaii. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 14.—Ex-Minister Stevens delivered an address to the Portland Club last night on Hawaii! Among other things, he said: "The natives of the island now numbering 34,000, are decreasing at the rate of 1000 per annum, and soon will be extinct. No greater evil could be inflicted on them than restoration. The charge that the missionaries have unlawfully taken land is unjust. The islands have been early settled by the natives of America, and recent occupants of the cabin, two wood choppers named Barr and Pixley, were away, and as the cabin had been burglarized and destroyed, it is supposed they fled the trap within, intending to kill or seriously wound the next person who should attempt to enter during their absence."

Murderous Robbers. HILLSBORO, Dec. 14.—August Kempf, a well-to-do farmer living in the foothills about eight miles from Astoria, was brutally assaulted on the evening of December 12. Mr. Kempf is a bachelor, his companion being a hired boy aged about 18. The boy had left the house with a lantern to attend to the chores at the barn when Kempf's attention was called by a rap at the door. No sooner was it opened than two men commenced beating him over the head. Managing to free himself, Kempf escaped into the adjoining room and by a back door made his exit from the house, giving the alarm. This frightened the robbers, who, having secured nothing, Mr. Kempf's head was badly bruised, being cut at 12 different places. Neither of the assailants were identified.

An Indian Territory Murder. SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 14.—Sheriff Woolley today arrested, at the Franklin coal mines, Sidney Luckey, a half-breed negro, wanted on Coweta, Indian territory for the murder of Dobson Scott, an Indian half breed, in January, 1890. Luckey stalked out a claim, which Scott jumped, and a few weeks later Scott tried to kill Luckey, but was shot and killed. Luckey was a member of a desperado gang, which threatened to lynch Scott, who, after remaining there several days, was rescued by a posse from Kansas City with the party of 400 negroes imported by the Oregon Improvement Company, for which he has since worked. Luckey is willing to return, and stand trial if assured of protection from mob violence.

In the House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the house, the committee on rules this morning decided to give the committee on territories time to dispose of the bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico. The holiday adjournment was discussed, but no date was fixed. It is believed, however, it will be taken on the 23d. After reading the journal, Donkey called up his bill to improve the methods of accounting in the postoffice department, and senate joint resolution relieving the employees injured in the Ford's theater disaster from operation of law, fixing the time for which sick leave may be granted; passed.

Alleged French Spies on Trial. LEIPZIG, Dec. 14.—The trial of two supposed French spies began today. Dabols and Malvers were arrested last August at sea, on board the English yacht Insect, while making reconnaissance of the war academy, and the head of the German fortifications. Dabols has confessed he was employed to do this by a member of the French general staff a professor of the war academy, and the head of the department of marine fortification. The prisoners declined to explain the nature of their relations with the German ministry of marine, unless the public was excluded from the courtroom. This was granted, and to morrow the pleadings of counsel will commence.

The Irish Dynamiters. DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Nolan and Meers, who were detained to testify at the secret inquiry into the Dublin dynamite plots, have been arrested on a charge of having murdered Patrick Reid, who was shot dead soon after the explosives were found at the Aldborough barracks. The arrests were not made merely on the basis of evidence obtained from the men themselves. The police officials, it is said, have unreservedly offered atrocious dynamite plots. It is reported that the plots will be partly disclosed at the trial of Meers and Nolan.

A Debt Canceled. ASHLAND, Or., Dec. 14.—Last September these dyspeptics repeated the accidental shooting of James Smith by Thos. Godfrey, at Deer Lick, on the Siskiyou mountain, south of Ashland, Godfrey claiming the shooting was accidental and the coroner's jury finding otherwise. A little later, developments led to suspicions that Godfrey killed Smith to avoid paying the latter money due him. Yesterday the grand jury indicted Godfrey for murder. Godfrey led the country in ample time and is hardly liable to be apprehended.

An Eminent. TEMPERANCE LECTURE in New England Mrs. John Barton, says: I was subject to those deadly sick headaches and also dyspepsia. Sulphur Bitters cured me. After it is all over, I feel that Mrs. Barton is the wife of John Barton, Superintendent of Repairs, Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

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