

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Democratic logic is a strange system of reasoning, and is patterned after free trade argument. Here is a sample from the columns of an esteemed cotemporary:

"If the McKinley bill had been allowed to continue in force another year it would have cost the taxpayers fully \$30,000,000 for sugar bounties and at least \$10,000,000 in additional profits to the sugar trust. They will escape having to pay these amounts, for which they would receive no benefit whatever. Therefore, though they may have to pay in sugar duties \$40,000,000 as is estimated, they will still do so. This illustrates the wisdom of a revenue tariff as compared with a protective tariff and a system of bounties. In other words the difference of the two systems as applied to next year's business is about \$80,000,000 in favor of the mass of the people."

According to the figures given there would have been \$30,000,000 taken from the public treasury in sugar bounties, which would in no way be tax on the consumer, and which would have stimulated the manufacture of the article from beets. The amount of sugar produced in the United States is not equal to one-third of the quantity consumed, and it is absolutely necessary to create a supply equal to the demand to manufacture sugar from something except from cane, raised successfully only in one or two states of the union. Every dollar of this thirty millions would have gone into circulation among our own people, and would have eventually built up an industry that would make the country independent of the foreign production. This enterprise has been very successful in Germany, and today that nation not only manufactures enough sugar from beets to supply the home demand, but has a large export trade in the article. Under the Wilson bill this bounty is repealed, and instead a duty is placed on the article which will be a direct tax on the consumer, and from which a company of millionaires will derive a revenue of about \$40,000,000 annually. The sugar trust will reap the benefit of the tariff and not the cane-growers of Mississippi and Louisiana, because the crude article has to go through refineries before sold to the consumer, and these are owned by wealthy companies. There will be no new industry built up by the Democratic policy, and if it continues in operation for the next twenty years the nation will be as dependent as it now is upon the foreign supply. This would have been suffered under the McKinley law. Sugar beet factories would have been established in all parts of the union, and, like Germany, in a few years, the nation would have an abundance for home consumption and would have built up a trade in the article with other countries. Every dollar of the forty millions under the Democratic law is a direct tax on the people, and will be added to the price of the article on the market. Taking the figures of our cotemporary, and the advantages are on the side of the Republican measure. The thirty millions were to be distributed among the people to stimulate a home industry, and only ten millions were to be a tax on the consumer. On the other hand the Wilson bill will add \$40,000,000 to the price of sugar, and this will go to enhance the wealth of a trust combination that owes nearly all the refineries.

DANGER AHEAD.

The industrial question is one of the greatest importance in the United States at the present time, and this interest is caused by the changed conditions of labor under the Democratic regime as much as by the great strike which paralyzed business for a time. As a result of the expected change in the economic policy of the nation manufacturers and mill-owners began a system of retrenchment, and the wage-earners were the first to suffer in consequence. This created discontent among the toiling masses, and caused them to look around for means of relief. By experience, dearly purchased, they have learned that the proper remedy is not to array themselves in an open conflict against their employers, and that capital, in an even-handed contest, will be victorious. They must look elsewhere and try some other method. The ballot box is the only place where they may expect victory over combined capital, and the fight will be transferred from a test of endurance and the means of sustenance in strikes to a simple mathematical calculation of numbers in elections. This will make the industrial question a great political factor, and one which all who desire public favor must carefully study. It will be the great problem for politicians to solve, and it will require the exercise of sagacity on their part to lay their plans successfully to capture the labor vote. Those who earn their living by following certain vocations have combined into unions, and these have not only strengthened their efforts in any direction they may desire to employ them, but have imparted to them independence and self-reliance. What a few could not do may be accomplished by many with proper organization, and this fact is known and has been generally followed in the last few years. These organizations, generally speaking, are under the direction of intelligent leaders, who understand how to manage affairs, to accomplish results. If riches are confined to the few, intelligence is not, and among the laborers of this and other countries will be found men

with well developed and disciplined minds. These in the arena of politics will be a power that it will not be easily to successfully combat, and capital will meet an enemy here that will require more than bank-checks or shares of stock to conquer. The strikers could be readily starved into obedience; but Pullman and others cannot exercise the same tactics with voters at the ballot-box. They must study other methods, and must meet their opponents, as far as possible, with their own weapons.

To the patriotic citizen this change of the conflict between labor and capital from the ordinary departments of industry to that of the ballot box, is one that augurs no benefit to free institutions. If labor consolidates so much capital, and of the elective franchise in the exercise of the vote, this will inevitably tend to the formation of a distinct classification according to the interests of the voter, and may eventually end in the disintegration of existing political organizations. If lawmakers are chosen by these different classes, class legislation will follow as a natural consequence, and this will be a great menace to our popular form of government. There may have been no apparent revolutionary movement in national affairs for the past quarter of a century; but there have been forces at work in the last few years that will undoubtedly cause a marked change in the peaceful, upward progress of our people toward perfect government. Combined capital, in its unbridled greed and aggressiveness, is not blameless for this dangerous turn in public sentiment, and the papers of the country that have weighed their editorial expressions in the balance with gold notes, have aided it to a remarkable degree. Equality before the law should be maintained at all hazards, whatever the condition of the nation, and if press and pulpit, teachers and lecturers, will bend their energies to infuse conscience into courts, legislators and others who occupy public positions, the danger may possibly be averted.

POPULISM.

The Populists are prophets of evil in the fullest sense of the term, and never miss an opportunity to decry the present condition of affairs. To them the world is growing worse every day, and evil is more prevalent now than it was a few years ago. The race is retrograding, and if this continues in the future a millennium dawning in the state of the ruin of corruption will be more widely extended, and eventually this planet will be a fit abode for Beelzebub and his followers. They preach this gospel of discontent without showing how it can be bettered except by electing them to high official positions. If such should happen their prophecies are golden in promise, and in promises only. They would set the printing press at work grinding out greenbacks and mints turning out silver dollars. These would be scattered broadcast, and every son of toil would be permitted to fill his pockets without being troubled by giving an equivalent. Money would lose all value, and would be as free as the air we breathe. To the infantile mind this is Utopia; to the mature judgment it is confusion of the worst kind. Dreams are composed of very thin air; but they afford consolation to weak minds and lunatics. Men of thought must have practical demonstration of theories or visionary notions before they place any confidence in them, and in every instance Populist ideas when tested, have been proved to be unsafe and unsound and very injurious to any country. They have been tried in France and other nations, and have always resulted in bankruptcy. In times of business depression wild schemes are frequently advocated as a means of relief; but where these have been thoroughly tested and found fallacious it is worse than folly to make any further trials. Populism is no remedy for the stagnation of trade at present, and relief will come when the former regime in national affairs has been reinstated.

HOPEFUL.

The world is growing better. There is less crime now than there was a number of years ago, and men bear misfortune with more patience than formerly. Times are hard, business is dull and money scarce, and yet the record of crimes is increased but little. If the minds of men were inclined to vicious ideas, murders and robberies during these times of want and starvation would be largely increased. The means of retrenchment or infractions of law are much more available than they ever have been, and therefore criminals are more easily exposed. It is a hopeful sign for the optimist that the world is progressing to a higher plane of existence, and that there is less tolerance for the misdeeds of wealth and more for those of poverty. Riches are more treasured than they were, and have not the power in legislation or at the ballot box that was formerly possessed by them. The people are beginning to understand that there has been a lack of conscience in officials in the past, and are urgently demanding a stricter adherence to duty and to the rights of the masses. Of course there always will be dishonest men in all relations of life; but the signs of the times indicate that persons will be held more strictly accountable for their ever have been, and therefore criminals are more easily exposed. It is a hopeful sign for the optimist that the world is progressing to a higher plane of existence, and that there is less tolerance for the misdeeds of wealth and more for those of poverty. Riches are more treasured than they were, and have not the power in legislation or at the ballot box that was formerly possessed by them. The people are beginning to understand that there has been a lack of conscience in officials in the past, and are urgently demanding a stricter adherence to duty and to the rights of the masses. Of course there always will be dishonest men in all relations of life; but the signs of the times indicate that persons will be held more strictly accountable for their

THE G. A. R.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has been in session in Pittsburg, Pa., since the 11th instant, and the session has been harmonious and interesting. These battle-scarred veterans of the civil war are worthy of the nation's highest respect, and the principle for which they fought should be paramount in the mind of every American citizen. Sufficient time has elapsed since the surrender of Lee at Appomattox for the bitter feelings engendered by the civil war to have been forgotten, both by those who were in the ranks of the Union army and those who constituted the soldiers of the confederacy, and in these annual reunions there is nothing done or said that will tend to revive sectional hatred or destroy the peace and harmony that now exists between north and south. The indissoluble union of the states is the firm foundation upon which the republic must always rest, and anything that will impair it is a menace to free institutions and to the permanency of the republic. There is no portion of the people now who doubts the truth of this statement, and as the former elements of strife have been obliterated there is no apparent danger that any attempt will be made in the future to divide the union into separate parts. Human slavery, which created so much continuous strife, is no longer in existence, and state's rights have been definitely settled by the arbitrament of the sword. There are no longer shadows which are thrown across every era of peace and prosperity, and the contents that now engage public attention are those which are easily settled in legislative halls and at the ballot box. This is an epoch of peace and fraternity, and old soldiers may gather in their annual conventions without any fear of being disturbed by the jarring sound of the war drum or the shrill tone of the life. They can talk over victories and defeats on southern battlefields without arousing any feelings of animosity or impairing the patriotic feeling that now pervades both north and south. Long years ago the war cloud sunk beneath the horizon, and the heroes who suffered from its tempests will always be honored by the republic. The number of actual participants is becoming less yearly, and in time the last remaining one must answer to roll-call on the other shore; but their deeds will always be remembered with gratitude, and as they were crowned with the laurels of victory when they returned gained and scarred from the battlefields of the union, so while they live they will be a source of pride to the nation and an exemplification of the stern and unrelenting patriotism of American citizens.

Delph did all he could for these objects, he was battling against hope. He did well, and all that any man could have done, in having Oregon so well recognized in the River and Harbor bill, and our people should be satisfied. Senator Delph stands high in the councils of the nation, and the next legislature will do a commendable act in returning him to the senate where he has been an honor to the state and a credit to his constituency. An esteemed cotemporary takes the following hopeful view of the situation: "An exchange says wages will never again be so high as they were before the recent 'change.' But they will be more equal at the end of the next quarter of a century of Republican business management. The opportunities for making a comfortable living are going to be increased, but those for earning princely salaries, and those for becoming suddenly rich, will be correspondingly decreased. These changed conditions will be brought about for several reasons—one on account of the more settled condition of the country and its various properties—one on account of the passage of laws the better protecting the interests of the masses. Wages will not need to be so high as they were. The necessities and most of the luxuries of life are and will be cheaper. But all the people must be given opportunities for reaping the fruits of industry and economy. We have been taught by experience that a nation that prospers must be prosperous as a whole—must have employed its brain and brawn, its skilled and unskilled labor alike. It is not true and lasting prosperity that is built upon any one foundation."

Democratic papers are prophesying a revival of business in all departments of trade, and the people are anxious to see practical demonstrations of the truth of this statement. While money is held in a vise-like grasp, wages low and people busy, it is not surprising that the daily toil to support themselves and families will not believe that the "good old times" have come again. Restore confidence to capital, let industries of all kinds start on full time, paying the wages of 1891, call off the Australian and Argentine wool from the Australian and Argentine wool of the market, make dollars as easily acquired as they were during Republican administration, and then times will be good and the people prosperous and happy. But a standard of Democratic editorials will not make the American people realize the fact while they have to labor harder for their own support, and their savings at the end of each month are much less than they were. Every man needs a saving, practical, pocket-filling faith in some sanguine prediction; but, to be scriptural, faith without works is dead, and this kind of faith, resting only on imagination, will lead any to starvation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Tarred and Feathered. HILLDALE, Mich., Sept. 13.—Word reached here yesterday afternoon that at Frontier, in this county, Tuesday night, the Rev. Charles Clancy was tarred and feathered. Clancy was until a year ago pastor of the Methodist church here, but had trouble and was driven out of town with a score of members. Tuesday night 40 masked men, among them hundreds of the women of the flock, gathered from his home and liberally applied oil at tar, dusted him with feathers, and then rolled him down a steep hill. Then they started a church of his own, and other do as soon as he shed his feathers if he did not get out of the town.

REMARKS.

Miss Pullman has the right to marry a Russian prince or an Austrian count if she desires, and while many may criticize her taste, this is her own choice of a husband. This is a privilege with all unmarried ladies in a free country, and should not be abridged. Oregon in June, and Maine and Vermont in September will lead the vanguard of the Republican column this year, and the November states will wheel into column in good shape. Protection is not dead; it is not even sleeping; but it is alive and active. The people are satisfied. They have suffered from the shadow of free trade and have no desire to test by practical experience the substance. McKinley in 1896 will be the rallying cry of Republicans, and with this vote the grand old party will march to a most glorious victory.

The death in London of the Count of Paris removed the last heir to the throne of France of the Orleans line. For many decades in history this family furnished monarchs to that country, and through various vicissitudes still retained their hold upon the hearts of many of the French people. If a revolution had happened during the last few years it was confidently expected that this Orleans prince would have been seated on the throne; but the republic is firmly established, and the heir of the popular house is no more.

Maine voted yesterday, and the returns show a Republican majority of 27,000, the largest ever received. It is very evident that the home of Senator Frye and Hon. Thos. B. Reed is not in favor of Democratic tariff tinkering, and desire to change the political complexion of national affairs as soon as possible. Every election north of Mason and Dixon's line shows that the desire is general among the people to return to the good old times that were in operation before 1892. Democracy for four years will be sufficient for a century, and hereafter wage-earners will know enough to be satisfied when they are making money and living happily and contented.

It is satisfactory to know how old Niagara is, even if its chronology is again subject to revision, as it has been since any computation of its age was attempted. An early authority ascribed to a duration of 55,000 years—Lyle thought it had been roaring down its precipice 20,000 years less than that time, which is all but a slight discrepancy in the calculation of geologists. A new computation has just been made by Professor Spencer, which was read before the scientific convention at Brooklyn, ascribing to the great cascade a duration of 31,000 years, with an error 1000 thousand in to cover an earlier condition not given. This comes pretty near the estimate of Lyle in 1841, and may stand as the authentic age of the fall till the next event, come along with a new date and theory.

Some papers are censuring Senator Delph because he did not secure appropriations for public buildings in different cities in the northwest. When it is taken into consideration that the Democratic congress was that its policy was creating a daily deficit on the treasury it was not to be expected that money would be voted for any purpose that was not absolutely necessary. Every retrenchment possible was made, and, although Mr.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Japanese to Blame. LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Wei-Hai Wei today says a commission composed of foreigners, after examining the incidents of the naval fight of July 26, declare the Japanese were the aggressors. The Chinese, the commission adds, were careful to avoid the appearance of provocation, but the Japanese rejected the Chinese offer of a good position. The Chinese iron ship escaped; making a running fight, while greatly damaging her pursuer. The remaining Chinese ship fought until her ammunition was exhausted and two of her guns destroyed. The same morning it appears the Japanese arrived from Seoul and attacked the Chinese at Asan. These operations were evidently well concerted. The Chinese fleet, according to the dispatch, is now collected at Wei Hai Wei.

Free Lumber. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Carlisle decided today, in a letter addressed to the collector of customs at New York, that the "reciprocity" conditions attached to the new tariff law, which provide for the free admission of lumber, did not apply to the Dominion of Canada.

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