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THE ISSUES FOR 1884.

There is probably some design in the prominence given by both parties idly recovering and is walking out to the tariff question. This issue as narrowed down by recent speeches begun the preparation of an account and letters involves no principle and of his connection with the companies. is a minor matter in respect to dollars His friends say it will prove a perfect and cents. All parties and all fac-vindication of his financial course, tions believe a tariff for revenue necessary. They hold a tax on im-ports the easiest way to raise the expects, when he has arranged his affairs satisfactory, to go to Europe A tariff that will raise \$200,000,000 of revenue is protective, whether it is so seems to be no question that called or not. The revenue reform Democrats now say that they want a tariff with incidental protection. They are willing that the industries of the country should derive all the benefit possible from tariff, providing it is denominated a tariff for revenue. The protection Republicans do not greatly differ from this position. There are few, if any, followers of the Penniylvania idea of raising revenue to distribute among the states. There is a minor question as to the policy of reducing revenue to the itorial and proprietary connection lowest point possible, leaving the with the *Post*, which will soon be public debt for future generations to made a quarto paper, and of which he pay, or of making payments on the probably will become editor in-chief. principal, as in the past. This point involves a matter of revenue not swung off. greater than \$50,000,000 a year. That sum may be taken from the people and be paid in liquidation of the debt, or it may be left with the peo-ple and the debt remain for a time about this proposition. It is a mere the utmost indifference up to the last inestion of business management. The debt can be continued at a lower fo pay, but on the other hand a debt once paid will not be on our hands as a weight should a war create hands the necessity of new loans. But we find both Democrats and Republicans laving great stress on the tariff ques-His neck was broken by the fall, having great stress on the tariff ques-tion. They try to create the impres-sion that there is a principle involved which must be settled at once. The mostly regard him as weak-minded. house has been organized with the tariff prominently in view. All speculation turns upon what the committee of ways and means will do about the tariff. In the rear of the tariff

agitation, and purposely kept in the rear, are several questions of relatively greater importance. These live issues were put in form at a recent anti-monopoly meeting held in New York, as follows: Resolved, That we call upon con-gress in the name of the American

people to take up at once and with carnest purpose those few great measures that are at this time of fused to make public, and which was fundamental importance to the coun-try; that we especially call upon both houses to take favorable action upon Mr. Sumner's bill providing for a postal telegraph; Mr. Holman's bill respecting railroad land grants and the homestead laws; Mr. Reagan's in-terstate commerce bill and Senator Blair's bill for the establishment of a federal bureau of labor statistics, and we also call upon both houses to

make Mr. Sumner's bill for the regu-lation of railroad rates in California the basis of a pational measured with the second sec the basis of a national measure ap-plying to all the roads in the United States. States. If there were any question of free trade before the country none of these issues would exceed it in im-portunce. But the little differences between the parties do not involve a tariff policy, but the rate of duty to be imposed on foreign goods. The widest difference does not involve were then \$75000000 a year in rev. more than \$75,000,000 a year in revenue with the various opinions as to the policy of maintaining the internal revenue system and of continuing payments on account of the public debt. The issues outlined in the above resolution involve vastly larger sums than the tariff. The two measures referred to as Mr. Summer's telegraph bill and Mr. Holman's bill respecting railroad land grants and the homestead laws demand attention. Mr. Rengan's interstate commerce bill asserts a principle which is the-oretically admitted and practically denied. That principle is the power of congress to regulate fares and freights over railroads built by pri-vate capital. The corporations contend that no such power can be exercised without great injury to capital already invested, while the advocates of the measure contend that the or the measure contend that the power must be recognized, and the representatives of the people trusted to do no injustice. The reason the Democrats have for keeping these is-snes in the background as much as seen in the background as much as possible is shown in such more-ments as the selection of Henry B. Payne by the Democrats of Ohio, as their choice for United States sena-their choice for United States senatheir for the senatheir for the senatheir choice for the senatheir their choice for United States sena-tor. Against Mr. Payne as an indi-vidual there is nothing to be said, but the American people would not probably select their leader in a fight against corporate aggrandizement from the stockholders and officials of one of the largest richest and officials of one of the largest, richest and closest monopolies in the United States. On this issue . Mr. Payne would most probably vote with the Republicans this in case that party should oppose the Democratic policy as outlined in the above resolution. Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe went from Buffalo to Genesee the other day to administer the rite of confirmation. He got on a train go-ing the wrong way and had to hire a carriage. Getting there, he found that his value, containing his vest-ments, which had come by the train which he shauld have taken, was neked up in the station, and it took who had the key. Getting out his vesments, he ran to the church, where the service was under way, but thought it necessary to have a drink of water before beginning his duties. The only man presumably able to get the water was the organ blower, and the water was the organ blower, and he could only go for it on condition that the Bishop took his place at the bellows. Even then no water could be obtained, and the Bishop had to undertake the service with his throat full of dust. When it was over, by New Store, some misunderstanding, there was no carriage in waiting to take him to the house where he was to spend the night, and he had to ride thither in a agon. The horse ran away and thim into the gutter.

Villard Recovering His Health. New Yonk, Jan. 15 .- Villard is raphis entire fortune has been sunk, sistance trom home and abroad. reported that the offices lately held by Villard will be removed hence permanently to Boston; also that Horace White has resigned the treasurership unconditionally, being unwilling to leave New York on account of his ed-

The Daily

WALLA WALLA, Jan. 15.—John Elfus, the murderer of Dan Hagger-ty, was hanged to-day at 12:25 o'clock. The excention was private. Elfus moment. He made a short speech on erected, he sang out to the crowd in mostly regard him as weak-minded. Frank R. Sherwin, recently sen-

tenced to the Albany penitentiary for embezzlement in 1876, was the confidential agent employed by Chandler and other Republican leaders to deal with the electors and Republican committee of Florida, in order to secure the electoral vote of that state for Hayes and Wheeler. He is understood to have full knowledge of all that was done in that state by the Republicans, and to have been the author of many of the Republican dispatches which President Orton resubsequently destroyed. Since Sherwin has been in jail an effort has been made to enlist Mr. Tilden in his behalf, on condition that Sherwin should tell the full story of his work in Florida in 1876-77. Mr. Tilden declined and Mr. Sherwin refuses to speak on the subject. The Billings Herald says: "A





PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

instead of subscribing for his local paper he was in the habit of borrowing it from a neighbor, and thus defrauding the poor printer. On this, he says, he felt so small that he slipped out of the log without an effort.

J. F. Kimball & Co., of Cathlamet, and J. Ordway & Co., of Oak Point. have consolidated, forming a joint stock corporation, known as The Columbia River and Gray's Harbor Railroad Company with a capital of \$300, 000. It is the intention of the company to push their Oak Point road through to Gray's Harbor at an early day. The road will pass through a country rich in timber and other resources, and will no doubt, prove a profitable investment to the stockholders.

Nearly all London is born on lease-hold land, and at the end of a certain term the land on which the buildings

placers for \$150 a thousand feet. It is thought 3,000 or 4,000 miners will

During 1883 five million words were telegraphed into Boston over the As-sociaied Press wire from New York and way points.

Los ANGELES, CAL.-Mr. A. W. Potts, County Clerk, who had suf-fered for five years, with rheumatism, says the effect of St. Jacobs Oil was marvelous, effecting what all other remedies and physicians failed to do. It cured him.

