NO OXNARD FACTORY.

Beet Sugar Company Will Not Establish Plant This Year.

The Sioux City Journal of yesterday morning contained the following: The American Beet Sugar company, which it was hoped would establish an immense beet sugar factory in Sioux City, has changed its plans in this regard and will not build the plant this year; perhaps it never will build it. Henry T. Oxnard, of Oxnard, Cal., president of this powerful beet sugar organization, has written a letter to John O. Greusel, chairman of the manufacturers' committee of the Sioux City Real Estate board, who has been conducting the negotiations on the part of the city. His communication was as follows:

American Beet Sugar Company, 32 Nassau Street, New York, Jan. 27, 1900. —J. O. Greusel, Esq., Sioux City, Ia.— Dear Sir: We will not locate a factory in Iowa this year. Should the sentiment in favor of expansion die out I shall be very glad to take up the subject another year. Unless our sugar interests are to be protected we will not develop any further. Yours very truly,

HENRY T. OXNARD.

Until the receipt of this letter the real estate board believed the negotiations with the sugar company were progressing finely and that the prospect of the factory being completed before next fall was excellent. Mr. Oxnard has been evincing much interest in the propositions of the real estate board to see that the city would give his company handsome treatment and take care of it as have been other large companies which located institutions in Sioux City. Mr. Greusel said he was uncertain what would be the board's next move upon Mr. Oxnard. "There is one thing certain," said Mr. Greusel, "we do not intend to let up on him. We believe that Sioux City is one of the most desirable locations in the world for a beet sugar factory and there is small doubt that Mr. Oxnard fully recognizes this. If he will not recede from his present position, I think we should keep in touch with him until the growth of his business compels expansion of the American Beet Sugar Company."

BRYAN AND BRYANISM.

Mr. Bryan's reappearance in the East, coming as he does only a few months before the assembling of the democratic national convention, calls attention anew to the extraordinary position in his party which he occupies. He was beaten for the presidency in 1896 by a plurality of over 600,000; indeed, counting the Palmer and Buckner democrats against him, he was in a minority of nearly three-quarters of a million, leaving the prohibition ticket and the other odds and ends out of the account. Yet everybody of any political sense sees that he seems today sure of another nomination.

It is no new thing in American politics for a leader who has been defeated to retain his hold upon his party. In the first half of the century, Jackson's defeat by John Quincy Adams in 1824 only assured his support, this time successfully, in 1828; and Clay's defeat by Jackson in 1832 did not prevent his party from putting him in the field once more in 1844. In more recent times it was clear to the philosophical observer, from the day of Cleveland's defeat in 1888, that he was the predestined candidate of the democracy in 1892.

A Fashion.

But all of these were cases where everybody could see that the leader—Jackson, Clay, Cleveland—was a man of unquestioned strength. Even the Hill politicians who got up the "snap" convention in this state, eight years ago, knew they were "playing a bluff game" when they gave out that Cleveland could not carry his own state. But the men who have in the past been the leaders in the democratic party, the men whose judgment up to 1896 always carried weight in its councils, are now practically unanimous in the belief that Bryan is a weak candidate, and that his second nomination will mean only another defeat. People note this striking fact, and they wonder that, in the face of it, the party should evidently be drifting towards a second campaign under his leadership.

Giants.

The reason that one might as well whistle against the wind as expect to prevent the nomination of Bryan next summer is because Bryan has now precisely the same sort of hold upon the masses which went to the polls in his support, four years ago, that Jackson had when the campaign of 1828 came on, and Cleveland when the democratic convention of 1892 was approaching. What people living along the north Atlantic coastline forget is that this fringe of states, including though it does the most populous commonwealth, contains but a small part of the American people. The whole "North Atlantic division," in the last census division of states, which comprised all of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, even if we throw in Delaware and Maryland for good measure, contained in 1890 only about 30 per cent of the country's total population. Beyond the Alleghanies and south of the Potomac, nobody questions Bryan's popularity as a leader.

The Grip.

Moreover, the North Atlantic coast group of states has lost its old hold upon the democratic organization. For thirty years after the civil war, every democratic candidate for the presidency was selected with reference to his strength in the "doubtful states" of New York and its neighbors, Connecticut and New Jersey. More than once democratic politicians from the South and West accepted nominees whom they did not like because they were here considered sure to carry these three states. This was particularly true when Cleveland came to the front in 1884, and many of the Southern delegates personally much preferred Bayard, Hendricks, or some other "tried and true veteran."

Lost.

But this corner of the nation no longer carries its old weight in the nominating convention. When Bryan came East during the last presidential campaign, he spoke of "going into the enemy's country." The masses in the South and West, who support him so enthusiastically, still regard New York state and her neighbors in this light. New York City is to them the headquarters of "plutocracy." They abominate its influence in their own party quite as much as in the other. That Bryan was ostentatiously snubbed in Maryland the other day, through the influence of Gorman, and that almost all the bankers and business men in New York hold aloof from him now that he is here, only strengthens his hold throughout the country generally. The rank and file of the Bryanite organization would rather see McKinley re-elected than to have Bryan set aside and a so-called democrat elected who, to their minds, would run the government in the interest of favored classes.

Too Light.

These considerations explain Bryan's impending nomination, with the enthusiastic support of his party as a whole. His leadership is confirmed, past all possibility of shaking it off, by the fact that he is absolutely without rivals. The name of any gold democrat would be hooted out of the convention hall. The only other politicians ever prominent in the party, who are even "mentioned," are Gorman and Hill—Gorman, whose odious record in Maryland gave the republicans the state government for four years and both the United States senatorships, and Hill, who is only a disagreeable reminiscence in New York.

A Sure Thing.

Bryan is thus sure of the nomination. The chances of his election constitute a different question. It is sufficient to say of that question now, that the republican congress will greatly promote those chances if it shall endorse the extravagant and reckless schemes which Hanna is zealously pushing in behalf of the McKinley syndicate.—New York Evening Post.

This is not the suicide of desperation, rather it is the acme of intelligent self-sacrifice—often for the good of others—invariably for that of the individual.