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Republican National Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Robert McLean, of Klamath County.
Wm. Kapus, of Multnomah County.
C. W. Fulton, of Clatsop County.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1888.

THE NATIONAL ELECTION.

Betting on elections is very risky; guessing on the result of the national vote, in this presidential contest, is also a hazardous undertaking if one is at all sensitive as to his repute as a political prophet. There is an unusual amount of changing going on. Republican papers are jubilant with accessions to their own ranks from the democratic fold, while democratic editors make equally as impressive a parade of names come over from the republican camp. The Voice, (a noted prohibition organ,) also presents every week a formidable array of republicans and democrats alike, who have given up old party affiliations to cast in their lot with the cold water reformers.

A fact recently published in brief terms, and only mentioned in a few papers, that the Union Labor party in Oregon has nominated presidential electors, reminds us that some of our exchanges speak very favorably of Streeter, the presidential candidate of that party, and bespeak for him a big vote in Kansas, Nebraska and some southern states. The republicanism of the two states named is badly affected by the heavy indebtedness of the farmers. Unprosperous seasons and oppressive interest have affected the loyalty of a large number of this class. They see mammoth fortunes piling up in comparatively few hands while they are unable to get out of debt. Millionaires are crowding into the senate chamber, and a gold bug is placed on the republican ticket for vice president. These farmers openly say that honest labor should have some attention from the government, and laws should be passed to protect the helpless class from the monopolizing and oppressive money power. This turns them in the direction of any movement that promises aid, and the Union Labor party will for this reason be apt to receive fair support.

The American party engages but slight attention from the papers, yet it comes to fill a want badly felt by a number of our people. The heavy immigration from foreign parts that seeks our shores, is composed largely of a desirable class, it must be admitted, and it also contains a large contingent that adds to our over crowded city population and is ever ready to stir up trouble. Impeded as our manufacturing industry is with defective distribution, it seems as if the labor supply was in excess of the demand. The American party is organized to protect the home laborer from the competition of his imported foreign rival; and in New York, which furnishes the presidential nominee, (Gen. James L. Curtis,) in California, harassed with Chinese immigration, and some other states, it will draw a considerable number of votes, which neither of the larger parties feel they can spare.

Leading papers are too much engrossed with their own main issues to devote much attention to the action of these scattering organizations. In this state they will make a very slim showing. But those who contemplate the seething condition of parties without absorption, will notice a general loosening of old ties and a tendency to new combinations.

As an instance of the disorganizing agencies at work, we may cite the strategy of the publishers of the Voice. They have just secured a subscription of $40,000 from the supporters of their cause to pay for 60,000 copies of that paper to be sent for one year to all the clergy in the land. The effect of this shrewd movement is seen in the daily adhesion of preachers to the prohibition party, their interest being awakened by that red-hot journalistic advocate. Encouraged by this success, the publishers are now raising $25,000 additional to place their paper in the hands of half a million farmers from now till election day. We also read of the activity of the democrats in New York who are shipping off campaign literature by the car load, and the republicans, of course, are no less enterprising and assiduous.

This "educational process" is one of the unknown factors in calculating which nominee will be elected. There may be some first-class surprises in store for the dear people.

READ OUT OF THE PARTY.

The Post-Intelligencer, of Seattle, the leading newspaper in our neighbor territory, finds it necessary to remind its readers that it is republican, its political standing seeming to be a question with a portion. We read its columns diligently and with approval, and have felt disposed to pronounce it stalwart in its republicanism; but its allegiance to party is impugned by some politicians, and the editor explains how it came about. "When an aspirant for political honors presents himself before a republican convention," he says, "this journal indorses or criticizes him according to his deserts." Herein lies our cotemporary's offense. Blind obedience is demanded of party organs, an uninquiring support irrespective of merit or fitness. Here and there an editor is found who recognizes his obligations to the public, and when a little coterie of politicians make up a state which is fitted to their wants very snugly, this philistine newspaper man will come forward and proceed to smash. This is rank treason in their eyes, and they meet in solemn conclave, to anathematize the offender and read him out of the party. This pleases them, no doubt, and does the newspaper man no harm. This latter person, if he has the faculty of looking before and after, and his purposes are upright, knows that politicians ambitious for office may come and go, but society goes on forever. His account is with the latter potency, and their best interest must be first subserved, if he would make his calling and election sure.

TARIFF TALK DID IT.

There is no sense in the defeated parties trying to break the force of the overwhelming republican majority in this state last June. John P. Irish is seeking to convince his California supporters that the profuse use of money by the republican committee brought about the result; and Gov. St. John (in the Voice) talks of the hearty support lent to the republicans of Oregon "by the railway monopolies and the rum power." This is only beating about the bush. There is no disguising the truth that free wool dominated the vote. Farmers and others took in the foolish talk that the passage of the Mills bill would bring ruin to their interests, and in a sort of panic feeling they voted the republican ticket under the impulse of self protection. A few venal voters, no doubt, took bribes, as usual, and railway companies and saloon keepers influenced all the votes they could. But these agencies are at work at every election, and it is unreasonable to suppose that last June they should exercise so much more power than ever before. Tariff talk did it, and there is no use in any body trying to get around this stubborn fact.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

That coal should sell for $3 per ton on Puget sound and in San Francisco for $14, and lumber should be worth $18 per thousand in San Francisco when it sells at $6 on the Sound, suggests that a few more people should follow the example of the Davis Brothers and put in ships, the work of which would set the ringsters to ruminating.—Oregonian.

It is a standing joke that the Oregonian is low tariff on off years, and the above admission would suggest an off year. The extortion and fraud practiced on the public by the lumber, sugar and coal trusts in San Francisco are well known to all, and they should be suppressed if there is law in the land to do it. But so long as our leading politicians preach the virtues of protection, and threaten to flood the country with free rum rather than abate one jot or tittle, there is slight hope for escape from these robber barons. They will put the screws as long as their victims will bear the pressure. But how ill-timed and malapropos for a monopoly organ to make so sweeping a surrender!

DELEGATE VOORHEES is again nominated for Congress by the democrats of Washington Territory. He caused publication to be made that he would not accept another term, thus affecting a sweet, reluctant, amorous delay that is very winning with some constituencies. His intent was understood, for the convention renominated him notwithstanding his protest, and the gentleman very readily accepts. It is love's labors lost, however, as the territory is strongly republican, and since there are no confusing local issues this time to detract from its strength, Mr. Voorhees will have a chance of retiring to private life, whose sweets he avows himself desirous to enjoy.

Divorces Made Easy.

Mrs. Lucy Thompson Reed, an actress, was divorced by Judge Tuley from Colton Reed, a New York traveling man. Mrs. Reed said that she was married in 1882, and that her husband left her two years later because she declined to support him. Reed was a young man of leisure at the time. The actress said that when Reed deserted her he took her jewelry. He afterward returned the pawn tickets but not the money to redeem the articles. She said she had lived in Chicago for three years, her present address being No. 486 Wabash avenue.

As the woman left the court-room she was joined by Charles Coate, an actor.

"It quite took my breath away," said the blonde actress.

"What did?" inquired Coate.

"Why, the way I got my divorce. I had no idea one could get divorced so quickly."

"You can get divorced in less time than it takes to get married," said Coate. Only a few months ago he was divorced by the same judge.—Chicago News.

Boys in Public Schools.

It is to be regretted that New York boys have such poor opportunities for physical development. A few days ago twenty of them from one public school applied for examination to be admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. All were found—so it is stated—well enough up in their studies, but not one large enough and strong enough to pass the physical examination. It is not likely that the fault of their physical deficiency was due entirely to the schools, as some of our howling newspapers tell us. The fault is, many of the parents of these boys have themselves deteriorated by working in doors at mechanical or sedentary occupations, and by living in narrower apartments with less fresh air than they would have had in the country. Having less physical strength themselves, their offspring also have less. We must not blame our schools for this. But we may blame them because they do not provide the best physical as well as the best intellectual training.—Herald of Health.

A Notorious Woman's Hard Fate.

A San Francisco dispatch from Singapore tells of the murder af Lillian Hoyle, the woman to whom Maxwell confessed that he had killed Preller. She left America about the time that Maxwell did, and became the recognized leader of the demi-monde in Hong Kong, where, clad in a native dress of extraordinary richness, she finally grew to be such a conspicuous figure on the streets that the authorities forbade her appearing on them in daylight. On the night of June 4th she was in company with a party of friends at a native tea garden, which was a large enclosed place thickly planted with shrubs.

Toward midnight she was missed, and after a search her body was found in a dark corner of the garden. She had been stabbed to death.