

# Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

The Republican State Convention which met at Salem on the 8th instant, made the following nominations: For Governor, J. C. Tolman, of Jackson county; Congress Richard Williams, Esq., of Multnomah; Secretary of State, C. M. Foster, of Baker; Treasurer, D. G. Clark, of Benton; Printer, E. M. Waite, of Marion; superintendent of Public Instruction, L. L. Rowland, of Wasco. The District nominations were; 2d District, John Kelsay for Judge; F. A. Chenoweth for District Attorney; A. M. Witham for Joint Senator. 3d, N. B. Humphrey for District Attorney. 4th, W. Cary Johnson for Judge; J. C. Moreland for District Attorney. 5th, J. C. Cartwright for District Attorney.

At Portland on Tuesday last, the little band of crusaders composed of fifteen ladies, were arrested on complaint of a saloon keeper, Walter Moffett, by Chief Lappeus, on the charge of "wilfully and unlawfully conducting themselves in a disorderly manner by singing and praying on the sidewalk, on First street, whereby the peace and quiet of the city was disturbed." The arrest created the wildest excitement; the husbands, brothers and friends of the fair prisoners demanding an immediate hearing or an unconditional release, Judge Denny decided to proceed in the matter at once, and City Attorney Mulkey was hunted up and the Court called to order. Mr. C. W. Parrish appeared for the ladies, filing a general demurrer taking the position that singing and praying was a devotional exercise, and that under the Constitution of the United States every person was at liberty "to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," and that the complaint, upon its face, alleged a statement of facts that could not amount to disorderly conduct. Judge Denny promptly sustained the demurrer, and discharged the ladies, who quietly filed out the court room and proceeded to the saloon of Geo. F. Greene, where they sang and prayed about three quarters of an hour. Several other saloons were visited by them during the afternoon. The ladies are still firmer in their resolve to continue the crusade, claiming many good results so far.

Work on the Olympia & Tenino Railway commenced on the 7th at Olympia, the citizens turning out en masse, closing up every place of business and devoting the entire day to hard work on the grade. The ladies of the city provided refreshments for the entire force.

After a session of one hundred days, the Legislature of California has adjourned. It failed entirely to meet the expectations of the people of California in regard to legislation looking to the regulation of freights and fares on railroads.

The Massachusetts Senatorial contest still continues with about the same result each day. The candidates are: Dawes 26, Howe 31, Curtis 71, Adams 16, Scattergood 5.

## Platform Adopted.

BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT SALEM, APRIL 8, 1874.

Resolved, 1. The Republican party of the State of Oregon, in Convention assembled, declare that the end of Government is to secure equal and exact justice to all its citizens with as little infringement as possible upon individual freedom; that the government of the people by the people and for the people, interpreted and freshadowed by the Declaration of Independence as the true American idea; that this idea can only be realized by the election of honest and capable men to public office, and by conducting public affairs with strict prudence and in accordance with the sound and approved maxims of business and political economy.

2. That party organizations are useful and necessary, but that while we are proud of the birth and history of the Republican party, we recognize no such allegiance to political associations as shall prevent our fair and candid criticism of the acts of all public men, and that every case of negligence, wastefulness or dishonesty on the part of those having control of public money, ought to be promptly investigated and severely punished, without fear or favor; that we expect of our State legislators and State officers, the strictest integrity and economy, the largest possible relief from the burden of taxation, the maintenance of public education, the preservation of the purity and freedom of the ballot box, the enforcement of such laws as will secure to all entitled to suffrage, the right to its exercise and such as will at the same time exclude all fraudulent voting.

3. That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise of whatever kind it grants, and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to the individual or corporation investing capital or industry in enterprises of this kind, we yet demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public, in which the rights and interests of the State and the people are not carefully and fully guarded.

4. That while we recognize the full right of every citizen to express and act upon his convictions upon all questions of public or State interest, no person holding a Federal or State office has the right to seek to influence the action of his subordinates by exciting their fears of loss of place, or their opinions or actions shall differ from his own, and that we are opposed to all interference or participation by them in the conventions of the people for the nomination of their candidates for office.

5. That we are desirous of political reform, and for honest economy and purity in all official administration. That to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make an end of bad men forcing their elections by securing a party nomination. That we believe there are as good men in the Republican party as out of it, and only the best men should be nominated for office, and only such are entitled to receive the support of the people.

6. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interest and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

7. That the interests of this State demand in its commercial relations with the other States of the Union, both present and prospective, and will warrant a liberal expenditure on the part of our National Government in the improvement of our harbors and of our channels, and it is the true policy of our people that they should be so represented in Congress as shall the most effectively secure this result.

8. That true economy in the management of public lands of the United States, as well as the settlement of our vast domain and the development of its resources, demands liberal grants of the public lands to aid in the construction of railroads and other public works, with such limitations and restrictions as will secure the ultimate sale to actual settlers.

9. That we are in favor of Congressional aid to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad; for the improvement of the Columbia river at the Dalles and Cascades; to aid the extension of the Oregon Central Railroad from St. Joe, through the counties of Polk and Benton, to its junction with the Oregon and California Railroad, and the improvement of the Willamette river.

10. That we favor Congressional aid for the construction of a wagon road from some point in Rogue river valley to the nearest practicable point on the coast and that we favor the immediate construction of a good and serviceable wagon road along the south bank of the Columbia river from the mouth of Sandy to the Dalles.

11. That we are opposed to the purchase or leasing by this State of the canal and locks at the falls of the Willamette river.

12. That we demand the repeal of the litigant law, Portland Police bill, the unconstitutional act increasing emoluments and salaries of State and Judicial officers, the act increasing the fees of clerks and sheriffs, and the modification of the school laws so as to

relieve the people of the school book monopoly.

13. That we are in favor of the speedy payment in full of all just claims of citizens and volunteers for supplies furnished and services rendered in the suppression of Indian hostilities in Southern Oregon in the years 1872 and 1873.

14. That we are in favor of such legislation to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors as will restrain the abuses growing out of indiscriminate license, and operate as a needful check upon the growing evils of intemperance.

15. That we are in favor of opening Wallowa valley to settlement.

JAMES CHAMBERS,  
Chairman Committee.

## Crow for Grangers.

The late Democratic State Convention resolved strongly for the "farmer's movement," and then to show how far their sympathy really extended towards the farmer, they placed upon their ticket three lawyers, one printer, one merchant and one minister of the gospel—entirely ignoring the claims of the class of people they had so recently expressed so much sympathy for. Any of those six offices, with the exception, it may be, of the office of State Printer, could have just as well been filled by farmers. The delegates to the Democratic State Convention seemed to think the agricultural class of Oregon are willing that the average politician and time-server shall hold all the offices of honor and trust, if the Conventions putting them in nomination will only pass resolutions of sympathy! In the estimation of Watkinds, Grover & Co., crow is all the farmers want, and therefore the ring gobbled all the turkey and kindly threw the crow to the Patrons of Husbandry. We are inclined to think that so much crow has sickened the farmers, and that the June election will prove it.

Everybody has heard of Harry Meiggs, the Railroad King of South America. Harry disappeared from San Francisco years ago, very suddenly, leaving a number of people minus a great many thousand dollars which had been entrusted to him for safe keeping. In his railroad contracts in Chili and Peru he amassed a colossal fortune, and those whom he had defrauded in California were repaid every farthing. It would seem that his career in California made him amenable to the laws, and as Harry probably wished to return, his friends and admirers introduced and passed a law relieving him from arrest and trial for past misdeeds. Gov. Booth took the broad ground that Harry Meiggs, the wealthy railroad contractor, should be held just as accountable to the offended laws as though he were a poor man without a friend or a dollar, and he vetoed the law. The Legislature passed the law over the head of the Governor, and Meiggs now has the immunity he desires.

Every now and then as Grover perambulates over the State speechifying, some impertinent Democrat puts hard questions to him—questions that cause the Governor a mighty deal of trouble. This asking questions of Grover, expecting an answer, is the height of folly, for every school boy in the State is aware of the fact that Grover dare not answer any question of moment until he has asked the advice of Bill Watkinds.

The Sentinel observes that if the temperance crusade meets with any success at all in this State, it will prove the death knell of Democracy.

## What Was Done at Salem.

Elsewhere in the REGISTER will be found the platform adopted, and the nominations made, by the Republican State Convention at Salem on Wednesday. We have but little space and less time in which to give our views of the action of the Convention, this week. Of the nominees we shall speak briefly. Richard Williams, Esq., the nominee for Congress, is a young man who has already made his mark, and takes rank among the foremost lawyers in the State. It elected he will make an efficient, working member, accomplishing much good for Oregon. J. C. Tolman, of Jackson, is unknown to us. He is highly recommended as an able, upright, conscientious man, who once made an excellent County Judge for Jackson county. He is a stock raiser, and is said to be always ready to "back up" his judgment on the winning horse; and as an evidence of his excellent judgment as a horseman, it is said that Tolman has never yet put up on the wrong horse. C. M. Foster, the nominee for Secretary of State hails from Baker county; he is personally unknown to us, but we suppose he is qualified to fill the position to which he aspires as well as his opponent at least. Dave Clark, of Clark & Wyatt, hardware merchants of this city, a resident at present of Corvallis, enjoys a good reputation, and would doubtless take as good care of the State's coin as any one. E. M. Waite, of Marion county, candidate for State Printer, enjoys the reputation of having always been a consistent Republican. At the last city election in Salem, and at the previous one also, he ran as an Independent candidate for Councilman against the regular Republican nominee. It is charged that he has always had "conscientious scruples" about voting a straight ticket, and therefore has generally voted for men, not principles. This is a good record, certainly, if true. He certainly is, as a printer, far better qualified to fill the position than his opponent, Mr. Brown. Prof. L. L. Rowland, of Wasco, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, we know nothing of whatever, and therefore shall say nothing. The ticket as a whole is a fair one, much better, in point of talent and honesty, we think, than the Democratic. Should the Taxpayers endorse any portion of the ticket, that portion will be elected. We await the action of next Wednesday's Convention before predicting general results.

The other day Grover remarked to a Democrat, when asked for his opinion as to the result of the canvass, that there was an "undercurrent now at work among the people that he was afraid of. If the People really intend to have a say, then I have little hopes for the Democratic ticket." This is the substance if not the exact words of the Governor. He sees the handwriting on the wall, but is compelled by his masters to continue the canvass, much against his will.

Connecticut has gone Democratic as usual. The Senate stands 17 Democrats and 4 Republicans; House, 143 Democrats, 96 Republicans and 2 Independents.

Secretary Richardson said on the 6th that when he decides to retire from the Treasury he will notify the public.

## General News.

Peter Andrew Hanzek, the German astronomer, is dead.

Luttrell is gathering much startling testimony regarding the operations of the California Postal Contract Ring.

A fearful disease similar to diphtheria has made its appearance among the children of Willard City, Utah. It inflames the throat so that in a short time breathing becomes a death-struggle.

There is a report that ex-Judge Hogeboom, General Appraiser of the port of New York, is about to resign, and Alexander R. Ketchum is to be appointed his successor.

The Directors of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railroad are considering measures for the completion of their road, and will issue bonds as soon as satisfactory prices can be obtained.

Efforts are being made for a combination in the Senate to defeat inflationists. It is still uncertain, therefore, that the scheme will succeed for increasing legal tender and National Bank circulation, each by four hundred millions, unless accompanied by some plan looking toward a gradual contraction.

A New York World's Washington special says it is confidentially stated that the President is preparing a special message to Congress on finance, calling their attention to his views as formerly expressed in favor of redemption and the pledge given by Congress in the Public Credit Act of 1869.

Frank Smith's profits under the Washington Ring Contract, which he held by assignment from his agent Colton, is proved to have been over \$25,000 in the constructing of fences. Colton has produced Smith's books and testified fully, so Smith can remain in California on the duties of the Indian Peace Commission.

From Spain we learn that the first active operations before Bilbao since March 28th were resumed on the 3d of April with the bombardment of Abanto. Serrano is reorganizing his forces, and the Carlists are strengthening their positions.

A letter from Mazatlan, dated March 15th, announces that about half the children of that place had died of small pox, and the whole community was in mourning. Similarly frightful reports have been received from other cities in the interior. The Mexican Pacific coast is rendered unusually unhealthy this season by the miasma from the inundated plains, the rains of the Autumn of 1873 having lasted much longer than in most years.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at a meeting yesterday, concluded, in view of the unusual demand now made upon their carrying capacity on the Pacific coast, to enter into a contract for building four new iron steamers of such capacity as to meet the increasing business. Of these new ships it is anticipated that two will be constructed by John Roach, builder of the City of Peking and others of the line. The remaining contracts will be awarded to other builders.

Mr. Stearns, one of the Commissioners of Charities, says Tweed is in the safest and most strictly guarded portion of the prison, from which he could not escape unless twenty-two keepers, constantly on guard, were bribed. Furthermore, he does not think it devolved upon the Commissioners to make a martyr of Tweed, or to exercise any unnecessary severity toward him during his term of imprisonment. Foster S. Dewey, formerly Tweed's private Secretary and now his business agent, says the room occupied by Tweed is certainly more comfortable than the cell, but its furniture was not worth more than \$50.