

## Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

A Little County History—That \$3,000 Matter.

In 1848 Wm. Haley was elected County Treasurer of Linn county. In 1849, after he had been in office one year, to make his books balance, he charged the county with about \$900 indebtedness to the school fund. In 1860, upon retiring from the office of Treasurer, to make his accounts balance, Wm. Haley again makes an entry charging the county with about \$2,100 indebtedness to the school fund—a total of \$3,000. This was the figure, three thousand dollars, which the county fund fell short while Wm. Haley held the office of Treasurer of Linn county. This matter of the deficiency of \$3,000 was left unsettled until the last of June or first of July, 1862, just before the new officers elected by the Union Republican party, J. C. Powell, County Judge; J. Hamilton and O. W. Richardson, County Commissioners, and Mr. Walters, Treasurer, were installed into office. A day or two prior to vacating his office, Judge Haley, the father of Wm. Haley, the County Treasurer under whom this deficiency of three thousand dollars had occurred, and who had held the office of County Judge during all these years, and whose duty it was to see that the accounts of the Treasurer were correct (as up to 1862 there were no such officers known as County Commissioners), drew an order on the county treasury in favor of the school fund for the sum of \$3,000! And this was, apparently, the last official act of the worthy County Judge, S. D. Haley—the very last entry made in the book, as any may see who feels an interest in the matter, or doubts this statement, by calling at the County Clerk's office. When the newly elected officers above named had qualified and took their seats of office, and turned their attention to the affairs of the county, with the most diligent and exhaustive search they were unable to find any entry on Wm. Haley's books showing that any money had been borrowed of the School Fund, or any other fund for the county; and more than this, they could not find any record or entry, on any of the county's books, to show that the said \$3,000 or any part thereof had been borrowed from any source! The County Board then sent for Judge Haley, and when questioned as to how the county became indebted to the School Fund in the sum of \$3,000, he could give no account of it whatever—he said he had no knowledge that any money had been borrowed for the use of the county from the said School Fund. The County Board then, as in duty bound, determined that the securities of Wm. Haley should account for the loss of the \$3,000 to the county, but it was soon found that the county had no recourse, as the bonds of Wm. Haley, as County Treasurer, could not be found. This is, in as brief a manner as we can give it, the truth in regard to the loss by the county of \$3,000 while S. D. Haley, present Democratic candidate for State Senator, was County Judge of Linn county. As we have previously remarked,

during Judge Haley's term of office the law provided for no such officers as County Commissioners, and it was the duty of the County Judge to receive the books of the Treasurer's going out of office and see that they were correct. Upon his examination before the new Board, Judge Haley did not claim that he had examined the books of the outgoing Treasurer, Wm. Haley, his son; but in response to inquiries said he supposed they were all right, and so received them, although it was his sworn duty to see and know that the people's money had not been tampered with, and that every cent due the people should be handed over to the incoming Treasurer. If Judge Haley knew of the defalcation at the time the books were surrendered and the accounts adjusted by him, then he is as guilty as the Treasurer; if he did not know of this defalcation of \$3,000 until subsequently, he certainly was a very lax officer, and held his sacred oath and his duty to the people as of little worth; but if it be true that after the discovery was made that a defalcation of \$3,000, clearly traceable to his son, had been made under his own eyes, (and the Records afford undeniable proof—they speak for themselves), he then, to cover up the crime, charges the county with the full amount of the indebtedness to the School Fund, does he not, in the eyes of the moral law, if not of the statute law, become responsible for the entire defalcation? When that entry was made by Judge Haley did he not commit a fraud against the people of Linn county? Did he not by this act prove himself unworthy of trust in any position of honor or profit at the hands of this people, and will not the taxpayers of Linn county so decide at the polls on Monday next? We are confident of the answer.

## ECONOMY.

We take the following tabular statement of the extra expenses of the government of the State during the present administration, from the *Oregonian* of Wednesday. It shows that the People's money has been illegally squandered to the tune of one hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars. Let the taxpayers of Linn carefully study these figures, and then say whether they wish the continuance of such wholesale robbery. Read the statement:

Increase expense of Treasurer's office by 1 percent, on all moneys received and paid out, amounting to about \$25,000 per year.	10,000
Increase salaries of Supreme Judges for two years.	10,000
Increase pay of Governor's Secretary.	2,400
Increase pay of Clerk of Secretary of State.	2,400
Difference in rent of public buildings over expense of Reed's Opera House 4 years.	9,540
Difference in printing for years 1870-71.	5,200
For 1872-73.	20,000
For 1873-74.	20,000
Difference between actual expense of State Capitol Commissioners, \$30 per day, and needed expense, \$15.	5,475
Balance of equalization Board.	2,000
Useless expense of Investigating Committee.	2,000
Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court.	3,200
Difference of expenses per day in cost of running the Supreme Court between 1869 and 1873 is \$8.65, amounting to at least, for four years.	2,300
To which add the difference in the expense of taking care of the insane, being \$2 per patient per week, more than in California or other States averaging 175 patients for 4 years, amounts to.	72,500
Tillamook road steal.	10,000
Nehalem road steal.	20,000
Total.	\$197,000
This does not include all the wagon road swindles.	

The agony will soon be over, and then what a display will there be of crippled, maimed, "disguised" and dead politicians all over the field political! My countrymen, but won't it be terrible!

## False Charges.

The *Mercury* of Salem, in a late issue, charged that TILMAN FORD, Independent candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for this District, made personal effort to secure the nomination for the office to which he now aspires at the hands of the Democratic State Convention—that he wrote letters to Democratic delegates to said Convention asking their influence to secure such nomination. When Mr. Gilfrey, the editor of the *Mercury*, was approached by Mr. Ford, and asked for his authority for the statement, Gilfrey said that Mr. Galloway and Mr. Ramp were the men to whom he (Ford) wrote letters, soliciting their influence. Mr. Ford then went to these gentlemen and asked them to show him the letters, if such they had, making such solicitations. They were surprised—said they had received no letters of that character. And at Mr. Ford's suggestion, each wrote a specific denial that they ever received any such letters, or made any statement that they had received them. Wm. Galloway's statement is as follows:

DAYTON, May 22d, 1874.

TILMAN FORD, ESQ:  
I have never received any letter from you soliciting the nomination for Prosecuting Attorney in the Democratic State Convention, neither have I made such statement.

Respectfully,

WM. GALLOWAY.

Mr. B. F. Ramp writes, under date of Brooks, May 11th, 1874, making substantially the same statement. These two gentlemen were the authorities given by Mr. Gilfrey for the charges made in the *Mercury*, and these two only, and both of them distinctly and unequivocally deny that they ever received any such solicitation, or that they ever stated that they had. Mr. Ford did not solicit such nomination; on the contrary, when solicited by Bill Watkinds of Salem to become a candidate for such nomination, he distinctly told him he would not have it—that he was not a candidate for any office. So far as this charge is concerned it falls to the ground. Mr. Ford graduated with honor in the Willamette University in the class of 1870; was admitted to the bar in 1872, and has made a good record since that time as an efficient, capable, painstaking lawyer. One notable fact is, and it speaks well for his thoroughness as a lawyer, he has never had a case demurred out of Court because of any flaw in his papers. Mr. Ford is not only better qualified than his opponents for the office, but he is a sound, honest, reliable man,—a temperance man from principle. Wherever he is known he will lead his ticket. In the city of Salem he will get at least one hundred majority. He made a first rate impression upon the People of this county, and will run equally well with the balance of the ticket. That he will be our next Prosecuting Attorney, we have no hesitancy in saying, and that he will make a good one there is not a shadow of doubt.

## Public Speaking.

T. F. Campbell speaks at Salem this evening—speaking to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

T. W. Davenport will address the citizens of Silverton at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A Kentucky lady, compromised a \$20,000 breach of promise suit by accepting \$5 and a new obligor.

## A WORD IN RELATION TO COUNTY AFFAIRS.

When the Democratic administration in Linn county turned over the control of affairs to the Republican officers elect in 1862, they left a debt of \$3,500. From 1862 to 1866 Republican officials ran the county. During the four years of their control they built the present Court House—at that time probably the finest public building in the State—at a cost of \$30,000. This, with the debt of \$3,500 bequeathed them by the Democracy, made a total debt of \$33,500. At the expiration of four years, the Democracy again took charge of the county offices, when the debt of the county was about \$16,000, the Republican officials having paid, during the four years in which they were in power, the \$3,500 debt left by the Democracy, with interest on same, and \$14,000 of the Court House debt. During the 4 years, from 1862 to 1866, the tax levy was from 9 to 11 mills, with the exception of the last year, when it was raised to 12½ mills. During the four years under consideration, nearly all of the costly county bridges, those over the Calipooia notably, were erected, costing as high as \$1,200 for a single bridge; and those bridges, although built eight or ten years ago, still stand, showing that there was no "shoddy" work or put up jobs, but the work done for the county was well and honestly executed. But what has been the record of the Democratic party all these years since then? Has not the rate of taxation been increased from year to year, until now it is almost double the rate then? Is there not nearly or quite double the amount of taxable property in the county that there was then, and is not the assessed value of said taxable property more than double the assessed value then? If these are truths—and none can gainsay them—how is it after eight years at least of Democratic rule, the county debt has not decreased one cent, but in all probability, if the facts could be ascertained, has increased? Now the county receives about \$60,000 a year for revenue, and yet the county debt is not liquidated. Twelve years ago, under a different administration, with a county revenue of probably, in round numbers, \$30,000, the county debt was liquidated at the rate of nearly five thousand dollars a year,—and that, too, on an average tax levy of less than 11 mills per annum! But we need not further comment on this matter. The facts above stated show that to insure the lowering of taxation, the payment of the county indebtedness, and the practice of general economy and retrenchment in county affairs, a new set of officials must be elected—men who are not bound in party fetters, and who will not attempt to cover up the mismanagement and reckless extravagance of their predecessors because those predecessors belonged to the same party. The People, the taxpayers of old Linn, who are compelled to foot these outrageous bills from year to year, feel that this is the only line of policy to pursue, and they have determined to clean out the entire official stable on the first of June—and the People never fail.

A heavy tornado stirred the Pendleton *Tribune* office up very lively. The devil was in it.

## Don't be Deceived.

We ask the honest taxpayers of Linn county to look at the way county affairs have been managed during the past years while under Democratic rule; to look at the partiality shown; to examine the charge that some sections of the county have been favored to the neglect and injury of others; to consider the enormous amounts of money raised (taken from your pockets) by taxation, during the time under consideration, and yet the county gets deeper in debt and the tax levy continues to advance. Consider the solemn pledges of "reform and retrenchment" made by the Democratic nominees in the past, and call to mind if you can a single fulfillment of those pledges. And although the present candidates of that party are making the canvass on the same "promises," in the light of the past can you again trust them to make good these pledges after the first day of June, should they prove successful? Assured of their record made in the past in the handling the county funds, and knowing that to elect the candidates of the ring will be simply endorsing its past official acts, how can you assert with any consistency that you are in favor of an honest and economical administration of county affairs if you vote to retain the ring in power? Upon your vote on Monday next depends the rate of taxation the coming two years. If the independent ticket is elected, taxes will be greatly reduced; if the ring ticket is successful, the tax rate, judging from the past, will not be decreased, but is more likely to be largely increased. It resolves itself into a question of dollars and cents,—it appeals directly to the pockets of the taxpayer. Let every taxpayer consider this matter well, and after a careful survey of the situation, vote as his conscience shall dictate.

## Not a Success as a Temperance Candidate.

Mr. Whitney, Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, has made a complete failure during the canvass, not only in convincing the taxpayers that he is not competent for the position, but that he is a reliable temperance man. This was stated as his strong suit when nominated, and the temperance people were certain to vote him. The citizens of Scio are well aware now, at least, that his temperance principles will not do to tie to. Immediately after the discussion at that place recently, he went into one of the saloons there, and stood the drinks for the crowd. At how many other places he done the same thing we are not informed; neither do we care; this one instance is sufficient to show that, if he would break his solemn obligation as a Good Templar, to which order he belongs, he cannot be depended upon to keep any obligation, no matter how binding it may be. The taxpayers of this Judicial District want no such man for Prosecuting Attorney.

The House Committee on Impeachment, of the Legislature of Arkansas, have reported articles against Chief Justice McClure, a number of Associate Justices, Auditor Wheeler, Circuit Judges, and other officials, and they had not fully considered the business, but intended making a further report.