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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1878.
 A FEW QUESTIONS.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, you will please stand up and answer a few questions:

1. Where were you in 1861 when the Union was in danger, and when true men were needed to defend the nation against those who were armed to overthrow it?
 2. Did you not encourage by speech and by example the withdrawal of the Southern States, and then try to discourage the Federal authority to preserve the Union?
 3. Did you not act as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the Democratic Convention that met in Chicago in 1864, and as such chairman, did you not offer to the convention a resolution that was incorporated in the platform of your party, declaring the war a failure, and demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities?
 4. Do you think your action at the breaking out of the war, during its continuance, and at its close, renders you a safe man for the loyal people to rely upon as President of the United States?
 5. You claim to have instituted certain reforms in the State of New York, and reduced taxation in that State. Do you not know that whatever credit is due for these reforms should be shared by the Republican Legislature that has made them possible? Do you not know that you can but execute what the law-makers enact, and that it is little short of dishonesty to claim for yourself alone what belongs to the Legislature of the State?
 6. Do you not know that your pretended canal reforms have proven failures, and that those who ought to have been in the State prison to-day for plundering the State have not been disturbed, because of the moneyed influence which they wield over the law officers of your administration?
 7. Were you not chairman of the Democratic National Committee, with your headquarters in Tammany Hall, New York city, from 1864 to 1871, the very period when William M. Tweed was in the height of his power, and the recognized leader in the organization you represented?
 8. Did you not in 1868, October 27, send out a circular to leading Democrats of your State, requesting them to send advance information of the votes cast in the rural districts to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, and was not this circular signed by you?
 9. Do you not know that the purpose of this circular was to inform Boss Tweed how many fraudulent votes would be needed in the city to defeat the honest votes in the country?
 10. Do you not know that at that election more than 40,000 fraudulent votes were cast in the city of New York, and that Horace Greeley, in a letter addressed to you and printed in the *New York Tribune* October 20, 1869, after the facts had been brought to light by an investigation authorized by Congress, used the following language:
 "On the principle that the receiver is as bad as the thief, you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey Hall?"
 11. Did you not receive and so acknowledge before the court in New York city, February 27, 1876, a check for \$5,000 from William M. Tweed, said check dated September 7, 1868, and payable to your order?
 12. Do you think your associations with Tweed and the class of men who followed him during his reign of plunder and the training you received in the Tammany school of politics are the right kind of endorsements for a man who aspires to be the President of 45,000,000 of people?
 13. Do you think your active participation in the issuing of over \$4,000,000 of paper money by the mining companies of Michigan in which you were interested and the evasion of the legal tax due the United States Government, through your advice, were honorable transactions?
 14. Do you think that your active co-operation with the great railroad

corporations of the country, one of which paid you over \$1,000,000 in less than two years for pretended legal and professional services, fit you for the high position to which you aspire, and sustain your claims as an honest man and a practical reformer?
 You know, Mr. Tilden, that an honest answer to each of these questions would be condemnation from your own lips.

We ask you one more question, and then leave you in the hands of your friends, who may try to excuse your record, but who can never blot it out from the memory of American people:
 15. Do you believe that a party whose whole strength lies in the ex-rebel element that supports it, and to which every disloyal man in the Union now belongs, is better calculated to administer the laws and to protect and advance the national interests than the party to whose wisdom and patriotism and courage we now owe the existence of the Union?

Mr. Tilden, these questions will be asked on a thousand stumps during the campaign, and no evasive answers will satisfy the people that you are the man for the Presidency, or that the party you represent would be a safe one to administer the affairs of the Government.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Democratic papers seem to derive considerable satisfaction in speaking of Governor Hayes as an unknown and inexperienced man, and in lauding Governor Tilden as greatly his superior in these particulars. The *Utica Herald*, a paper well posted in the career of the New York statesman draws a comparison thus: "Governor Tilden is credited with two terms in the State Legislature, though in neither term did he achieve fame as a legislator. He has been a member of two Constitutional Conventions, and is serving his first term as Governor. Governor Hayes is serving his third term as Governor, and has been two terms in Congress. Yet it is common to find in Tilden organs remarks about Gov. Hayes' inexperience in public affairs! As to your record, Gen. Hayes has four years' hard service to his credit. Mr. Tilden stayed at home and did what he could to discourage the Union force."

The *New Orleans Bulletin* (Dem.) is disgusted with the performances of the St. Louis Convention. It says: "A party that has not the courage to announce a single emphatic conviction, or that has none to declare, is incapable of aggression, and stands confessed as nothing more than a mere organized communion, whose sole purpose is to get offices, which they propose to fill in an indefinite sort of a way."

Neither of the Democratic candidates refers in his letter to the Hamburg massacre. They dared not commend it for fear of losing votes in the North, where there is a prejudice against wholesale murder for any object, and dared not denounce it because their chances would be utterly worthless without the active support of the very class of men who perpetrated that infamous outrage.

This specimen from the *Westliche Post* shows of what the German language is capable when it undertakes a compound word: "Eisenbahwagen-nozuchtsversuchsbrietet." This refers to Col. Valentine Baker, who has gone to join the Turks, and may be regarded as very severe.—*Cin. Gazette.*

It is estimated by gentlemen who have investigated the subject that the shot-gun campaign in Mississippi last fall lost to that State one third of the cotton crop, worth ten millions of dollars. This was the first cost of the bloody revolution.

Poor Hendricks, too, was whipped in and had to carry his little letter to Saratoga to be inspected by the Democratic Committee before printing. Thomas came forward like a good boy and read his composition to Master Tilden, Morrissey and Kelly.

The Grangers Convention in session at San Francisco, Aug. 22d, passed a resolution recommending that no wheat be sold for a less price than \$1.65 per bushel—about 99 cents a bushel here.

The great cattle dealer, John T. Alexander, of Jacksonville, Illinois, died at midnight of the 21st ult. He left insurances on his life amounting to \$89,000.

Twelve thousand passengers passed over the Pennsylvania railroad from New York, going south, on the 22d ult. Immense travel.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says that now is the time to loathe poor Indian.

The new revenue cutter launched at Albina, below Portland, on Wednesday, is pronounced a beauty.

WAS IT WORTH A LEG?

It was in the autumn of the year 1782 that a surgeon in Boulogne, of the name of Etienne Lefebvre, received a letter, not bearing any signature, requesting him to repair on the following day to a country house which was situated on the road leading to Calais, and to bring along such instruments as would be required for performing an operation.

Lefebvre was at that period well known as a distinguished and successful operator; so much so, indeed, that he was not infrequently sent from great distances. He had served for a considerable time in the navy, and his manners had, therefore, acquired a certain degree of bluntness; but, when you once became acquainted with him, you could not help liking him for the natural and unaffected goodness of his heart.

He was naturally somewhat surprised at this anonymous communication; for, although the time and place were, as already stated, mentioned with great minuteness, there was no clue afforded by which the writer could be identified. He, therefore, came to the conclusion that some of his jocular friends were making fun of him, and he did not keep the appointment.

Three days afterwards he again received a similar summons, but couched in more pressing terms than the first, and he was informed that at 9 o'clock in the morning a carriage would be sent to bring him to the place where he was anxiously expected. Accordingly next morning, sure enough, on the last stroke of 9, a carriage drove up to his door.

The doctor no longer made any hesitation, but at once took his seat in the carriage. As he was getting in, he inquired of the coachman where he was to be taken to; but the man appeared either not to know, or did not choose to tell; but, as he spoke in English, Lefebvre said to himself, "So it is an Englishman to whom I am summoned," and he accordingly prepared himself for any exhibition of eccentricity on the part of that nation which even now is so little understood by continentalists. At length the carriage stopped, and the doctor hastened into the house.

He was received at the entrance by a fine-looking young man of about 25 years of age, who requested him to walk into a large handsome room on the first floor. His accent showed him to be an Englishman. The following conversation then ensued between them: "You have sent for me," said the doctor.

"I am very much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in coming here," rejoined the Englishman. "Be so good as to seat yourself at the table, where you will find chocolate, coffee, or wine, in case you would like to partake of anything before commencing the operation."

"But first show me the patient. I wish to satisfy myself that an operation is absolutely necessary."
 "It is necessary, Monsieur Lefebvre; pray be seated. I have entire confidence in you; only listen to me. Here is a purse containing 100 guineas, which I offer you as a fee for the operation you are asked to perform, no matter what the result may be. In case of your refusing compliance with my request, you see this pistol. It is loaded, and you are in my power. As I hope for salvation, I will blow your brains out."
 "Sir, I am not to be deterred from doing what I consider proper by any fear of your pistol. But what do you desire? What am I expected to do?"
 "You must cut my right leg off."
 "With all my heart," answered the surgeon, thinking that this was a characteristic specimen of those mad English; "and your hand, also, if necessary or desirable. However, unless I am greatly mistaken, your leg is perfectly sound. I saw you walk down stairs with the greatest activity. What can be the matter with your leg?"
 "Nothing; but it must come off."
 "Sir, you are mad."
 "That is no concern of yours, Monsieur Lefebvre."

"What harm can that handsome limb have done?"
 "None at all; still you must make up your mind to amputate it."
 "Sir, I have no acquaintance with you; give me some proof that you are in sound mind," demanded the doctor.
 "Will you consent to my wishes, Monsieur Lefebvre?"
 "As soon as you can assign any adequate or responsible motive for so unnecessary an operation."

"I can not at present enter into any explanations—in a year, perhaps, I will do so. But will you, sir, that then you will acknowledge that my reasons for my present seemingly extravagant conduct are most pure, manly and noble, and even rational?"
 "It is quite impossible for me," rejoined the doctor, "to comply until you tell me your name, place of residence, position and family."
 "You shall be made acquainted with all these particulars at some future time, but not at present. I beg you to consider me a man of honor."

"A man of honor does not utter unjustifiable threats against his doctor. I have to perform a duty even towards you, who are a stranger to me. My reasons for refusing to accede to your absurd request are, as you must admit, sound and just. Do you wish to be the murderer of an innocent father of a large family?"
 "Well, Monsieur Lefebvre," replied the Englishman, taking up the pistol. "I will not fire upon you, and yet I will compel you to cut off this leg. What you refuse to do to oblige me, through love of gain or fear of bullet, you shall do through humanity."
 "How so, sir?"
 "I intend to shatter my leg with this pistol, and that, too, before your eyes," answered the Englishman, who accordingly seated himself, cocked the pistol, and then took deliberate aim at his knee-joint.

Lefebvre rushed forward to prevent him, but the Englishman coolly exclaimed: "Do not come near; if you do, I fire. Now only answer me this question: Do

you wish to prolong my sufferings needlessly?"
 "Sir, you are mad," answered the Doctor in despair; "but have your own way—I am ready to do as you wish."

Every thing was ready for the operation. As soon as the surgeon took up his instruments the Englishman lighted his cigar, and declared that he would smoke until the operation was concluded. He kept his word. The lifeless leg reposed upon the floor, but the Englishman still smoked on. The operation had been performed in a most masterly manner, and, thanks to Dr. Lefebvre's skill and attention, the patient soon became perfectly recovered, although, of course, he had to be supplied with a wooden leg. He rewarded the surgeon, whom he had learned to esteem very much, with a very large sum; thanked him with tears in his eyes for the great obligation under which he had laid him; and in a short time started for England.

About two months after his patient's departure the surgeon received the following letter from England:

Inclosed you will receive a token of my boundless gratitude—a bill of exchange on my banker in Paris for 6,500 francs. You have rendered me the happiest of men by ridding me of a limb which was an obstacle to the way of my happiness. Learn, then, the reason of what you termed my madness. You assured me there could be no justifiable motive for so singular a mutilation. I offered you a wager, and I think you were right in refusing it. After my second return from the East Indies, I became acquainted with Susan Black, the most accomplished and fascinating of women. I sought her hand in marriage. Her fortune and family were such as met with the entire approbation of my parents. As for me, I thought only of her charms. I was soon happy enough to gain her affections—a fact which she did not attempt to deny; but she, at the same time, firmly refused to become my wife. In vain did I beseech her to do so; in vain did I beg her relations all second my desire. She was inflexible. For a long time I could not discover the reason of her opposition to a marriage which she herself confessed would make her happy, until, at last, one of her sisters revealed the fatal secret to me. Susan was a marvel of beauty, but she was so unfortunate as to have lost a leg, and she had consequently condemned herself to eternal celibacy. My resolution was quickly formed, and I determined to become like her. Thanks to you, my dear Lefebvre, my wishes were soon accomplished. I returned with my wooden leg to London. I hastened to gain information of Miss Black. The report had spread, and I myself had taken care to write to my friends in England to the same effect, that I had had the misfortune to fracture my leg, and that amputation became absolutely necessary. Every one expressed the greatest concern at my misfortune. Susan fainted on the first occasion of my presenting myself. She was for a long time inconsolable, but at length she consented to become my wife. It was only on the morning after our marriage that I confessed to her the sacrifice by means of which she at length had been enabled to gain her consent to be mine. The avowal increased her love. Oh! my excellent friend, had I ten legs to lose, I would give them all up for the sake of my beloved Susan. So long as I live, rely on my gratitude. If ever you visit England, do not fail to come here, so that I may make you acquainted with my wife; and then tell me whether or not I was out of my senses. Yours, faithfully,
 ARTHUR OXLEY.

Monsieur Lefebvre answered the letter of his English friend in the following terms:

Sir: Accept my best thanks for your very generous present—for so I have to term it. I have no objection to having been previously magnificently remunerated for my trouble; as you were pleased to term it. I wish you, as well as your charming wife, all imaginable happiness. True it is that to give a leg in exchange for a beautiful, tender, and virtuous wife is not too much, provided the happiness endures. Adam sacrificed one of his ribs to become possessed of our common mother Eve, and more than one man has laid down his life for the sake of his beloved. Notwithstanding all this, allow me to adhere to my former opinion. For the present you are doubtless right, for you are now in the honeymoon; but at some future time you will acknowledge the truth of what I advanced. I beg your attention to what I am about to say. I fear that in two years you will repent of having laid your leg amputated above the knee-joint. You will think to have it cut off lower down would have been quite sufficient. In three years you will be persuaded that the sacrifice of a foot would have answered all purposes, in four, that of the big toe; in five, the little one; and, at last, you will have confessed that to have parted with a nail, without necessity, would have been a piece of egregious folly. All this I assert without in the slightest degree impugning the merit of your admirable helpmate. In my own youthful days I would have, at any time, given my life for my mistress, but never my leg, for I should have feared repentance for the rest of my days. Had I really done so, I should have every moment said to myself, "Lefebvre, you are a madman!" With highest consideration, yours very obediently,

ETIENNE LEFEBVRE.

In the year 1798, during the Reign of Terror, the surgeon of Boulogne, having been accused of being an aristocrat by one of his younger professional brethren who envied him his practice, was obliged to take refuge in London, in order to save himself from the guillotine. Being without employment or acquaintance, he inquired for the residence of his former patient, Mr. Oxley. He was directed to 45, and on entering the house, he went up his name, and was immediately admitted. In a huge arm-chair, seated before the fire, with a bottle of wine beside him, sat a portly gentleman, whose size was so great that it

was with difficulty that he could rise to welcome his visitor. "Welcome, Monsieur Lefebvre," exclaimed the huge Englishman. "Do not be offended at my receiving you in this manner, but my cursed wooden leg won't allow me to do any thing. You have come, no doubt, my friend, to see if in the long run you were not right?"

"I am a fugitive seeking an asylum among you."

"You shall stay with me, for you are really a wise man. You will console me. Do you know, my dear Lefebvre, that had it not been for this abominable wooden leg rendering me useless, I should by this time have been Admiral of the Blue. I spend my time in reading the newspapers, and in curses that I am tied here when every body else is up and doing. Remain here; you shall comfort me."

"Your charming wife can doubtless do that better than I can."

"Oh, as for that, no. Her wooden leg prevents her from gadding about and dancing; so she has, as a resource, given herself up to cards and scandal. There is no possibility of living alone with her; in other respects she is a good enough woman."

"What! was I right, then?" exclaimed the surgeon.
 "Oh, a thousand times, my dear Lefebvre; but say no more on that subject. I was as unutterable fool. If I had my leg back again, I would not part with the peering of a single nail. Between ourselves, I must have been crazy; but keep that to yourself!"—*English Magazine.*

Condensed Lightning.

The Peace Commissioners are furnished with instructions from the Interior Department to inform the Indians that they must not leave their reservation, stop depredations on Black Hills miners, or submit to extermination.

Negotiations for the four and a half funded loan have been closed to embrace all parties bidding.

Parkman, Brooks & Co. have been endeavoring to have the Treasury clerks who testified against them removed.

The telegraph line to the Black Hills is almost completed.

J. H. Murphy, of Dewett, Iowa, has been nominated for Congress.

In the 22d race at Poughkeepsie on the 25th, Great Eastern won. Best time 2:22.

Eight hundred ounces of gold dust arrived at Dead wood, in the Black Hills on the 25th.

The Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois have nominated George W. Parker.

A party of 15 men were attacked by Indians on Sage Creek on the 20th ult and lost several horses.

Jack Murphy aged 16 was hanged at Dayton, Ohio, on the 25th, for the murder of Wm. Dawson.

Gov. Walker has been nominated for Congress from the 3d District of Virginia, by the Conservatives.

Taft has sent a copy of his circular to district attorneys and marshals in regard to enforcing election laws, to the President at Long Branch for his approval.

The Irish rifle team sailed for New York on the 25th of August.

A mutineer named Bambas was hanged at Cork on the 25th ult.

A political conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Pampeluna, Spain.

Col. Glover, Democratic nominee for Congress from the Twelfth District of Missouri, has for an opponent Capt. Landon, a greenback candidate.

Pacific Slopers.

Because Mr. Francon has made one or two "slips," Idahoans want the town named after him re-christened.

Three large and valuable orchards are going to ruin in Swanton on account of their being no one to take care of them.

The assessment roll of Whatsum county this year totals up \$510,000, an increase of \$40,000 over that of last year.

Twelve hundred anyuse ponies, bought in the Spokane country for "a song," were sold at high prices in Chicago a few weeks ago.

An Olympia squaw known as Mrs. Jeals was murdered last week at Marshville by Indian Bub. The fellow would be hanged only the Olympians dread going to the expense of "trying Indians."

The mumps are fashionable in Baker City.

Lewisville, Polk county, needs a new hotel.

Scandal is the chief food in sanctimonious Dallas.

Simpson Bros., of Gardiner, paid their men off with trade dollars last week.

R. N. Baker, arrested for bigamy at Roseburg, has given bonds for his appearance.

Forty dollars a month will be given to a teacher for School District No. 22 in Wasco county.

There are two stores, two saloons, a hotel, a stable and blacksmith shop at Malheur City, Baker county.

A row occurred among some threshers at Eola last week, which ended in the disorganization of the gang.

A little girl named Chaudler living at Phoenix, Jackson county, fell from her horse last week breaking her arm.

Miners around Clarksville, according to the Baker City Democrat, pick up specimens every day weighing from \$5 to \$35.

A rubber stamp canvasser was arrested in Lane county last week, for driving through a Douglas county farmer's grain field.

A Lane county canvasser last week left a package of baking powders at every house in Eugene City, and this week the suggestive bar of soap.

A Russian Fin named Alexander Rasmus, filled with enthusiasm, and beer severely stabbed Thos. Butler and Quincy Blinn, at Roseburg, last week.

According to the *Independent* the crazy man, John Krall, who was shot and killed near Roseburg, was attempting to outrage a girl named Davis, when he met his death.

A man was arrested in a Salem house of ill-fame on Saturday under the varagrunt law. Several more were on the string, but left on the train and hid to foreign climes.

Messrs. P. Cooper, I. M. Gardiner and George W. Riddle were elected delegates from Douglas county to the State Grange, to be held in the city of Albany, on the 4th Tuesday in September.

Cattle is \$9.06 in debt.

Peter Ota, of the Lacamas prairie, has cut nearly 600 tons of timothy hay this season.

Frank Parker has struck rock in the Heath District, Idaho, which assays \$172 to the ton.

Native silver in a large body of ore is being found in Custer gulch, Heath district, Idaho.

A correspondent says: "Unity crabs average three pounds a piece." Go to!

O. L. Conger has been re-nominated by the Republicans of the seventh district, Michigan.

A 19 months old son of J. W. Crowford, of Salem, with his parents, a passenger on the steamship Stevens, has an attack of varioloid.

It is announced that Russian officers and men are joining the Servian forces, and that Russian money is being furnished in aid of Servia, in large quantities.

An Arkansas negro is in favor of specie payment because "dat's de stuff de rats can't chew."

Bankers ought to prosper. They always take so much interest in the business, you know.

If your furs ever get worn down short, whip them with forty rods, for forty rods are said to make a fur-long.

An honest barber will hone up when he has a dull razor.

Mother Eve was the first bell-ringer. She used to ring the chimes for Adam.

A brother and sister in Reading, Pa., weighed together 1407 pounds.

An old story—History.

A bad position—Imposition.

A regular beat—The heart-beat.

POST OFFICE REGISTER.

MAILS ARRIVE:
 From Railroad (north and south) daily at 11:10 P. M.
 From Corvallis, daily, at 10:30 A. M.
 From Lebanon, tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

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 For Railroad (north and south), daily, close prompt at 11:30 A. M.
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 P. H. SAUNDERS, P. M.

New To-Day.

National Republican Platform.
 When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery and when the strength of government of the people by the people and for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Induced by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with untiring courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:
 1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league by the combined works of the National and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and common welfare promoted.
 2. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anni-

versary of the Nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the free protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendment is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause for discontent on the part of any class, and to extend to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end, and to the maintenance of a Congress and a Chief Executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to its public creditors, and to accept and pledge its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States national debt. Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to appoint and to execute faithful officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The inviolable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity to be represented, but permitting all offices to be filled by those selected with sole reference to the efficiency to the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough, and unsparring.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing the appropriation of any public funds or property for the benefit of any school or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon imports, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to the free uses of the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same provisions shall be afforded to the native American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to prevent immigrants from the exercise of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully discharge the duties of the Executive on the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures, in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, husbands and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to important positions of education, or charities, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sweeping power over the Territories of the United States for the better government and in the exercise of this power it is right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and suppress in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional