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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

YUQUINA BAY RAILROAD.

At last the clouds break away and the sun of prosperity is once more permitted to shine, cheering with his effulgent rays the hearts of those who have so long hoped against hope for the accomplishment of what they conceived to be one among the most important enterprises for the development and prosperity of the Central Willamette Valley, now and for a long time before the people of said section, to-wit: the building and equipment of a railway from Corvallis to Yuquina Bay. This measure, as we remarked, has been before the people of Benton county for years past, and so deep an interest taken in the improvement that money was subscribed, and all necessary surveys made, to thoroughly demonstrate the practicability of such railway. A company was formed and stock books opened in the interest of such corporation, and a large amount of money was subscribed toward building and equipping a narrow gauge railway; but there was an element of opposition, as there is in almost all communities antagonistic to any enterprise calculated to change the old order of things, and a sufficient amount could not be secured to set the enterprise fairly on its feet. So much for the past. The new gleam of hope that now animates the breasts of those who have hoped and prayed so long for a means of cheap transportation for the products of the Central Valley across Benton county to salt water, is seen in the bill passed by the Oregon Legislature last week, granting aid to the Yuquina Bay Railroad. The bill now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law, and we are led to believe he will not withhold his signature to it. As we understand the bill, it provides that the State shall issue bonds of \$250 each, drawing seven per cent. per annum interest, payable in fifteen years, for every mile of constructed road, the bonds to be redeemed by the Company constructing the road, at maturity, the State to be secured in their payment by a first mortgage on the road, the State to have a right to regulate fares and freights. This is a fair, liberal bill, so far as the State and the people are concerned. This aid, although not large, will, probably, aided by the subscriptions already offered and that can hereafter be secured, secure the building of a road to the ocean, the importance of which to this Valley can hardly be overestimated. As soon as the bill becomes a law we hope to see the business men of our sister city take hold of the matter in "dead earnest," and leave no stone unturned that will hasten the building and equipping of this long needed and much desired railway. With the completion of this railway our farmers, as well as those of Benton, will no longer be compelled to sell the products of their farms, if not at starvation prices, at prices that will barely cover the cost of production. It will bring almost to their very doors a market for everything that the rich soil of the valley can produce, stimulating industry, increasing and diversifying our productions, and correspondingly adding to the wealth and prosperity of the valley. Let the matter be pushed, so that the next harvest may feel the beneficial influence of the new highway to the open sea. Linn county is largely interested in its success, and will aid it to the extent of the ability of her citizens. Give us the railway to Yuquina Bay.

LATER.—Contrary to our expectation, and to the general belief, Gov. Grover, since the above article was written and put in type, has vetoed the Yuquina Railroad bill. What our "sexual mistake" Governor expects to gain by vetoing this excellent bill we are unable to say. If it is some of his cowardly spite-work, it certainly will not win, as we are informed by Democrats that he is receiving the bitterest curses of his party in Benton county. Of one thing we are assured, Grover has injured the party that elected him Senator, in Benton county. We have it from a member of the House, that Grover, knowing that the bill was a

popular one, and stood a chance of being passed over his veto, vetoed the bill so returned, held on to it until two hours before the adjournment of the Legislature, thus preventing that body taking any action upon it—adding cowardice to the contemptible spirit that actuated him in vetoing a measure of so much importance to the citizens of the Central Willamette Valley. The only excuse we have seen offered for the Governor in this matter is, that he is owned and controlled by the O. S. S. Company. If he is satisfied with this excuse, so let it stand.

HOW WILL NEW YORK GO?

Every Democrat almost claims that New York will cast her electoral vote for Tilden and Hendricks, and when asked for a reason for making the claim, will answer "Tilden beat Governor Dix, at the last gubernatorial election, 50,317 votes, showing that New York is overwhelmingly Democratic." Let us look at the matter a little, and see if the vote of New York in 1874 is conclusive as to the vote of the State in 1876. In 1872 Gov. Dix, the Republican candidate, ran against Mr. Kernan, the Democratic candidate, beating him 53,451, the vote standing—Dix, 445,801; Kernan, 392,350. In 1874, Dix received 366,074, while his opponent, Tilden, received 416,391. Mr. Tilden did not receive, in 1874, as many votes as Gov. Dix received in 1872, by 29,410. Gov. Dix received 79,727 more votes in 1872 than in 1874. Tilden, in 1874, only received 24,041 votes more than Kernan in 1872. Thus it will be seen that in 1874 fifty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-six Republican voters staid at home and did not participate in the election at all! The full Republican vote was polled in 1872, because it was the Presidential election, and it is fair to presume that the full Republican vote of the State will be cast next month. Taking 1872 as the true criterion by which to judge the Republican and Democratic vote of the State, the Republican majority is more than 50,000. But to make the matter still more certain, we will give Tilden his full vote in 1874—granting that the 24,041 Republican votes received by Tilden in 1874 have gone over never to return—and to make the matter still more favorable for the Democracy, we will subtract this 24,041 from the Republican majority of 1872, and then see how the matter stands: Dix's vote in 1872 was 445,801—take 24,041 votes from this, leaves 421,760; Tilden's vote in 1876 was but 416,391, there would still be a Republican majority in the State of five thousand three hundred and sixty-nine! Thus it will be seen that, giving the Democracy every advantage they can claim, they still lack more than five thousand votes with which to carry the State. We believe, however, that Hayes and Wheeler will receive a larger vote in New York next month than Dix received in 1872, and that Tilden and Hendricks will receive no more if as much as Kernan's vote of the same year, and that therefore the State of New York will go Republican by more than 50,000 votes.

SOLID SOUTH AND DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We object to the rule of the solid South, and the answer that comes to us is that we are abusing the Southern people. We deny that we are doing any such thing. The class of politicians who led the Southern States into war, manifesting amazing incapacity and indiscretion throughout, are the worst enemies of the South. The humiliations of that section are chargeable to them. They are responsible, too, for the failure to accept at its best and improve to the utmost, the situation at the close of the war. No class of politicians anywhere have been more troublesome and costly to the people who have trusted them. The ambition of these men is not satisfied. They are cured of secession, but not of the old notion that all opposition to their wishes is necessarily sectional, wrong, and deserving the wrath of God and the rebuke of man. Slavery is abolished, but these men never were the holders of the multitude of slaves; and the Southern claims and the cry of Southern wrongs answers them every purpose that slavery served. They are rebuking their high old wives, that is all; and it seems they can depend upon the Democratic party as always. We are in favor, for the sake of the South no less than the North, of the dissolution of the old firm of Solid South and Democratic Party. It never was a partnership for legitimate business, and means mischief now more than ever.—Cincinnati Commercial.

HIGH COMPLIMENT.

The re-election of Mr. Watson to the Presidency of the State Agricultural Society, was a high compliment, especially so as he received more votes than all his competitors together. The faithfulness of President Watson to the interests of the Society are thus deservedly rewarded.

EXTRACT FROM GEN. TUTTLE'S GREAT SPEECH.

Gen. Tuttle, one of Iowa's best fighters during the war, and a Democrat ever since, has left the party. In a lively and telling speech at Des Moines lately, he gave his reasons for the step. He stated that after his change of political faith became known he had received many letters, most of them anonymous, abusing him without stint, and charging him with all sorts of crimes, of being a robber, a murderer and an incendiary. Among other things he was reported to have speculated in gold, as if it were a crime. His account of the matter is interesting, which we give in full from his speech:

They say I speculated in gold while at the head of my command. It is a fact. [Laughter.] The Wall street brokers were running up the price of gold, speculating on the fast increasing price of the Republic, saying that Vicksburg could not be taken, and that therefore the rebellion would be victorious. They did not scruple thus to speculate even if it was destroying the credit of the Government and helping the Confederates. Wall street and the rebels were together then, and they are now—[immense applause]—and they bet against us. That was all there was of it. We knew we could take Vicksburg, and knew when it would be taken before Wall street did. We knew the Mississippi would go down, so we could land on the rebel side—we had already landed on the other side—and knew that when we did land on their side there would be trouble. So in April we organized together, a number of our officers, and formed a club, [laughter.] all drew our pay, and got all the money we could. I put in this all my money, and everything that I had, and borrowed every dollar that I could.

We all put in this money, our pay as soldiers, and made a purse of it, and sent a man to Wall street to sell gold short at sellers' option on ninety days, and put up our money as margins. It was simply a bet on our part that we could take Vicksburg, and that we would do it, and a bet on Wall street's part that we couldn't and wouldn't. We staked our lives, too, on top of the bet. We did take Vicksburg. [Great cheering, frequently repeated.] The river went down and we went in. [Renewed cheers.] We won our bet and Wall street lost. [Laughter.] We made money, I made money, lots of it, and I am glad of it. It served a good purpose to the Union, as well as to our pockets. It was not known the day our gold was sold whose it was. But the next morning it was announced in the New York press that it was the money of the Union officers before Vicksburg. In twenty-four hours gold went down fifteen cents. [Cheers.] Some of the noble men who fell in the capture of Vicksburg were in "the club," and their families to-day are saved from poverty by the profit of this soldiers' bet with Wall street. [Subdued applause.] You may call it a bet and morally wrong, if you choose. I am willing to accept the responsibility of it as it is. [Applause.] So I did speculate in gold while I was actual at the head of my division, and that one charge is true. [Laughter.]

VARIOUS "FOODER."

Hear! to beat—Boiled eggs.
Dance of peach preservers—the can-can.
Commodore Vanderbilt's surviving physicians are well.
What is that which, by losing an eye, has only a nose left? A nose.
It is said that "Bob" Ingersoll can light a sulphur match by just talking to it.
A boy read that the "good die young" and is now going to be bad for self-protection.

Spiteluk Chicago says that a St. Louis man ran six miles after his nose, thinking he was going to a fire.
The author of "I would not live all ways, I ask not to stay" is eighty years old, and the people have lost all confidence in him.

When a half dozen people are to dine upon the quarter of a lamb, what's the proper time for dinner? Why, a quarter before 6.

It seems that Dr. Mary Walker still keeps a dairy farm. A western paper says that her calf has been bitten by a dog.

There is no place like a candy store for realization of the "sweet buy and buy," so lovingly spoken of by the Sunday school poet.

Disturb the hotel clerk who always says he has a "tip-top room" for you. Tell him one a little lower down will do quite as well.

"That star you see up there is larger than the world." "No, it isn't." "Yes, it is." "Then why doesn't it keep the rain off?"

This sign is displayed at a dining room on the east side, New York: Lunch, 75 cents; square meal, \$1. "Perfection gorgonzola" \$1.25.

A man in Oswego recently had one hundred and twenty-five pounds of warts taken off his hands. A young man named Wright married her.

The young lady who always wanted her sweetheart close at hand explains it on the ground that "twas only a night dear of her own."

Old anglers say that if you want to catch a fine fish, you must not throw your bait directly at them. Young ladies may take the hint.

Mrs. Partington, knowing her inquirer if a man who dips a can in a tank of water should be reasonably regarded as a can-tank-erous man.

A Boston base ball pitcher refuses to sign autographs to play next year, and all kinds of business is very much depressed on account of his action.

Condensed Lightning.

About \$61,000 were taken in at the Centennial on the 20th.

New Orleans was visited by a \$20,000 fire on Canal street on the 19th.

Gen Terry will leave Fort Lincoln immediately in pursuit of the hostile Indians.

Mosby says he has never received the slightest benefit from Grant's administration.

An insane man named Baker, at Glen Lock, Pennsylvania, killed his four children on the 20th.

Private dispatches to Seligman & Co., syndicate bankers, represent war in Europe as inevitable.

Democrats have nominated Judge Abbot for Congress from the 4th district of Massachusetts.

Rev. J. L. Durbin, ex President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, died on the 18th at New York.

On account of high price tonnage at San Francisco, Boston shippers will send two tug boats to that port.

The New York Herald on the 20th inst. announced itself a three cent paper.

Dr. Theobald, the lecturer and author, was killed in New York on the 20th by the explosion of a cartridge.

Dr. Rexford, of San Francisco, presided at the Universalist general convention at Rochester on the 19th inst.

The unveiling of the Witherspoon monument by the Presbyterians took place at Philadelphia on the 20th inst.

A. D. Suit, representing "Union," took the first premium at the Knight's tournament at the Centennial, taking 8 rings out of a possible 9.

Charles White, representing "Centennial," took the second prize.

The court of commissioners of Alabama claims, gave judgment for about \$2,500 on the 15th inst.

Representatives of the army of the Tennessee were received by the President on the 19th inst.

The effect of the European war on the new 4 1/2 per cent. loan of the United States is anxiously watched in Washington.

A depot master, named Doom, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for ejecting a colored woman from the waiting room.

The address from Ireland to President Grant through Messrs. Powell, O'Connor and Parnell, members of parliament, will not be received on account of language contained therein derogatory to the Queen of England.

There will be no autumn session of Parliament.

France will do all in her power to maintain peace.

All the English turret ships are being repaired at Plymouth.

The Turks at Gainscar repulsed the Servians on the 20th inst.

The stock exchange at London opened firm on the 20th with an upward tendency.

The single skull race at St. John between Ross and Bayley was easily won by the former.

The steamer Greece was sunk off the coast of England by collision with the steamer Switzerland on the 19th inst.

The English cabinet has resolved that war between Russia and Turkey does not create a state of things calling for English interference.

One hundred soldiers passed through Louisville on the 20th.

Large quantities of arms have been sent to South America and Mexico.

Red Cloud and his followers have left the agency and refused to accept rations.

W. M. Hughes, of Illinois, has been appointed Indian agent at the Standing Rock Agency.

Six prisoners escaped from the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, on the 20th by tunneling under the walls.

Southern whites are accused of howling at Republican meetings and of a desire to murder Gov. Chamberlain.

Billy Schaff won the single scull race at Pittsburgh on the 21st, beating Evan Morris a length. Time, 35 minutes and 35 seconds.

Gen. Merritt, with about 200 men, has started for the fork of the Cheyenne where Crazy Horse and his followers are said to be encamped for the winter.

A plague broke out among the Servians at Ogaglavova, killing 318 of them before it disappeared.

The Italian Government has announced that a six months' armistice would be disadvantageous to Servia.

The Pall Mall Gazette holds that Russian is already at war with Turkey, and all the efforts of the diplomacy are useless.

The Roumanian and Russian Railway Company have contracted with the Russian Government to transport 4,000 troops daily.

The wheat market was as follows at Liverpool on the 17th inst: Breadstuffs firm; average California white wheat, 10s 2d @ 10s 5d; Winter, 10s 4d @ 10s 5d; 25s 3d. Receipts of wheat in the port three days, 45,000 quarters, American 22,000.

He Wanted a Certificate.

They had a quarrel Sunday evening. He got mad and swore he'd leave her. Then she got vexed and told him he could do as he pleased. He left. The next day he came around again. He asked to see her alone. She readily complied. She was all of a tremor. Her heart went out to him in a gush of sympathetic love. She stood ready to throw both arms about his neck and cry out her joy. There was not much color in his face, and his voice was husky. He said:

"I have been with you six months, Matilda, and I tried all the time to do what was right." He paused an instant to recover the voice which was faltering rapidly, while her trembling increased. "I know that I have got considerable temper, and that I do not control it always as I ought. But I have tried to be faithful to you, tried to do everything that I thought would tend to make you happy. And feeling this I have called to-night to see if you wouldn't be kind enough to give me a sort of testimonial to that effect, so that I could show it to any other young lady I might want to go with. It might help me."

He looked at her anxiously. All the color left her face in a flash. She made a great effort to swallow something which threatened to suffocate her. Then she spoke:

"You got out of the house just as quick as you can, you low, miserable whelp, or my father shall kick you out."

He did not try to time. He left without the testimonial.—Danbury News.

The King of Italy's Troubles, with his Illegitimate Family.

The Mantegazza trial, which has just closed at Turin, could not have occurred in any other country but Italy without raising a disturbance. Our Government officials, may or may not be as bad as they are represented, but each in their worst light they cannot, any one of them, compare with the enormity of the Mantegazza affair. Of course, the cause of the disgraced suit is known to you. The Marchese di Mantegazza, a man of old and honorable family, is accused of having forged the names of the King of Italy and Prince Humbert. He has been tried by a jury at Bologna, and condemned to 8 years' hard labor. After the affair has blown over, the Marchese di Mantegazza will be pardoned, remunerated for his silence and suffering, and will be rehabilitated—pass in the society he frequents "for as good as new, and better, too."

Now, what are the truths of this disgraceful affair? Mantegazza has never once displayed the air of a guilty man. When the verdict of the jury was announced, he arose and swore up in the heads of his sons that he was an innocent man. This seems melodramatic to us, but it must be remembered that Mantegazza is an Italian, and what we would call theatrical and dramatic is simply natural in these Latins. During his trial he wrote to his wife, Marchese Sofia: *Il tempo e galantuomo e la spighera il mio agire.* (Time is an honest fellow, and will explain to you my actions.) His defense has been, all through, that he is innocent of forgery; he discovered them, but too late to help matters by disclosing them. A certain X, an unknown person, is one who committed them; but Mantegazza could not say who this X is, not even to get clear himself.

What is the secret? Who is "X"? The King of Italy, it is well known, has had for many years an unlawful connection with the daughter of one of his courtiers. These courtiers form a body guard for the King, they are a hundred in number and rank as sergeants in the army. The woman, known by name, Countess Mirafiori by title, when young, was a coarse, handsome girl, uneducated and like her class of people, fond of her ease, of luxury, light and easy morals, not vicious, just a handsome, good natured animal. The King conceived a passion for her during the first years of his married life, and the people of Turin saw patiently and submissively the two young families of their King, the legitimate and the illegitimate, grow up in their presence. In the *Memories of Un Diplomat Turin*, by Baron d'Alvidieu, you can read the whole disgraceful story.

Baron d'Alvidieu was in the French Diplomatic Corps when the Court was at Turin.

The day had gone by for Frenchmen to tolerate such royal indecencies, and Baron d'Alvidieu could not help feeling and expressing disgust at the sorrowful royal dishonor. The King even lodged his "tally" family in a palazzo in sight of the royal residence where the Queen and his lawful children lived. On the birthdays of his true and legal children he was in the habit of giving them whatever they asked for. One birthday of Prince Humbert, when he, as a boy, his mother, the patient, good Queen Adelaide, bade her son to ask his father to give him that palazzo. The boy did as his mother directed. The King flushed, turned on his trembling wife and said: "*Capisco bene—ma vobbene.*" (I understand well—but, very well) and led the room. The next day the disgraced sight was removed and Rosina and her children placed elsewhere.

Queen Adelaide fretted and prayed to God for patience, and loved her husband patiently. When she could no longer bear the shame and neglect, she died. For years the King lived on with Rosina in the same manner and she bore him a large family of children. About eight years ago, when he was very ill, he vowed if he recovered, to yield up his royal state and to live a private man honestly. So he married Rosina on what he feared was his death-bed. The old proverb, "certainly comes to your memory," "The devil got sick, the devil a monk would be; the devil got well, the devil a monk was he." So when the King re-

covered, he was not ready to fulfil his vow; but there stood his shame—his had made of his courtesan, his mistress the wife of the King of Italy! Like all imperious, obstinate natures, he could not admit the folly nor the foul dishonor of the act. Since then he has even tried to have her acknowledged as Queen, but he found that the patient-bearing Italian *sommaria* will kick at some things. To force such an act would be worth his crown. There are some disgraces the Italians will not bear, and this was one.

The support of the illegitimate family has always troubled the King. His unlawful sons are extravagant; one, the Marchese Spina, is worse than a spendthrift. Thus His Majesty of Italy has constantly been obliged to raise money in outside and private ways in order to meet these necessities; for, of course, no allowance is made by Government for the King's tally family. The Marchese Mantegazza is one of the persons who has for a long time been employed in these transactions. To be sure he did not come personally in contact with his sovereign; the affairs were transacted by members of the King's illegitimate family, for whose expenses the money was needed. Now the mystery must be solved to you. You, of course, see into it clearly. X, is no other than the Marchese Spina, one of the King's illegitimate sons; he is true to his mother's blood; he is not only a royal scion, but he is also allowed his friend to suffer disgrace for him. To be sure the disgrace is not so great to his eyes, nor probably to Mantegazza's. With that hedge that surrounds the false divinity of royalty, none of these true dishonors hold weight, and Mantegazza's silence and patient endurance of the wrong will be deemed a sort of time honor, for which he will be well rewarded.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HURRICANE IN CUBA.—A telegram from Havana dated October 20th, says: A fearful hurricane prevailed here all last night. Telegraphic communication throughout the island is interrupted and the lines connected with the cable are down, but will be repaired immediately if the weather allows. There are signs of another hurricane in this city. Several buildings were severely damaged and many trees in the public parks are down. One of the walls of the roof of the new theatre of Payret, now constructing, were leveled with the ground.

"My boy, tell us what you know about rattan?" said the Committeeman. "It is sometimes called the 'alamas Rottang' comes from Penang, Samarra and Imlang, and is used by the master of this school too dang often."

Religion is not confined to devotional exercises, but rather consists in doing all we are qualified to do, with a single eye to God's glory and will, from a grateful sense of his mercy to us. This is the alchemy which turns everything gold, and stamps a value upon common actions.

A little four-year urchin strayed into a neighbor's house the other day. When he got back home he told his mother he saw shutters in the door, and when he stood on them lots of hot came out.

There was something very beautiful about the simple faith displayed by a New York boy in following a robin for nearly an hour with a handful of salt.

Five wagons containing as many families, passed through Roseburg last week for Portland. They were from Arkansas, and will settle in Marion or Uniontown counties.

A well moulded arm is prettier without bracelets besides they are liable to scratch a fellow's ear.

Ross Welch, of Dilley, has a band of "pauk" which he walks on fence rails—so we are informed.

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, fortified by their memories to fight the good fight for the rights of man and mankind, and looking to the future with unflinching 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 workings 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 anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now emboldened of the great truths spoken at its cradle, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That these truths are self-evident, self-sustaining, and need not be enforced, 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 all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands secretly pledged. The power to punish 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, and removing any just causes for discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not flinch 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 the public creditors, and to pledge itself to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commerce, property, 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 accuse and remove faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and cases, should not dictate appointments to office. The inevitable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected on 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 reject the dangerous conceits of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the process of election and nomination be conducted by official trusts shall be swift, thorough, and unimpaired.

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

8. 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.

9. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the rights of American citizens that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

10. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

11. 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 widows, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendency of the national normal schools, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

12. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and expatriate in the Territories that rule of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as will protect and the supremacy of American institutions.

13. The pledges which the nation has given to the colored people, and which are fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for their country's preservation in the darkest recent hour.

14. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feelings and tendencies. We therefore, note with deep solicitude, that the Democratic party of course, as it is charged with excess, upon the electoral vote of a united South secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we demand that the Government of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, imperil national honor and human rights.

15. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, with making its count the honor of Henry, celebrating the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with renouncing and applauding in the National Capital the southern policy of permanent rebellion, with sending Union soldiers to the rear, and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front, with deliberately proposing to regulate the political faith of the government by being false and unbecomingly upon the shadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement of the courts, and by its conduct, with proving itself, through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government, and we demand for the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and unhelpable.

16. The National Administration merits commendation for its honest and vigorous management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his untiring services in war and in peace.

THE ART PRESERVATIVE.

Printing by hand.
Printing by steam.
Printing from type.
Or from blocks—by the ream.
Printing in black.
Printing in white.
Printing in colors.
Of sombre or bright.
Printing for merchants.
And land agents, too;
For printers, too;
Who have nothing to do.
Printing for bankers.
Clear and concise;
Printing for druggists.
For dealers in wares.
Printing for drapers.
For grocers, for all.
Who want printing done.
And will come and see "COLL."

Printing of pamphlets.
Or bigger books, too;
In fact, there are few things
But what we can do.
Printing of placards.
Printing of bills.
Printing of certificates.
For stores or for mills.
Printing of labels.
In all colors or new ones.
Especially fit for
Webfoot producers.
Printing of forms—
All sorts you can get—
Legal, commercial,
Or "Horse to be let."
Printing done quickly,
Bold, stylish or new,
At the REGISTER Printing Office,
Corner of First and Ferry Streets.