

The Democrat.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. L. F. GROVER, of Marion county.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
HON. JAS. H. SLATER, of Union.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
HON. S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas.
FOR TREASURER,
LEWIS FLEISCHNER, of Multnomah.
FOR PRINTER,
T. PATTERSON, of Multnomah.

Nominations in Second Judicial District.
For Judge—A. J. THAYER, of Benton.
For Prosecuting Attorney—C. W. FITZGERALD, of Lane.
Nominations for Third Judicial District.
For Judge—B. F. BONHAM, of Marion.
For Prosecuting Attorney—N. BUTLER, of Polk.

LINN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For State Senators,
R. H. CRAWFORD, of Crook county.
For Representatives,
GEO. R. HELM, of W. Alexander.
THOS. MUNKERS, of John Ostrander.
WM. S. ELLIOTT, of S. Eugene.
For Judge,
JOHN J. WHITNEY.
For Clerk,
A. C. JONES.
For Sheriff,
R. A. IRVINE.
For Treasurer,
JAMES SHIELDS.
For Commissioners,
MARTIN PAYNE, JASON WHEELER.
For School Superintendent,
THOMAS J. STITES.
For Assessor,
JAMES B. SPERRY.
For Surveyor,
THOMAS HOGGS.
For Coroner,
WM. Q. STEWART.

Albany Precinct Ticket.

Justices of the Peace—R. M. POWERS, I. H. VA.
Constables—GEO. W. MANTON, JAMES PERRY.

We favor the payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is required for the support of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligation of the Government is not expressly stated upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.—National Democratic Platform of 1868.

Resolved, That the assumption of the obligation that the Democratic party is in favor of repudiating the public debt, and that it is in favor of nullification and secession, are slanderous and false.—Oregon Platform of 1868.

Resolved, That good faith and justice to all demands that the public debt shall be paid in like currency as contracted, and we favor action by Congress submitting United States securities to be taxed as other property.—Oregon Democratic Platform of 1868.

We are willing to pay our national debt in strict compliance with our contracts, whether it was made payable in gold or greenbacks, but we are unwilling to do more than that; and we declare that the fifty-two bonds are payable in greenbacks or their equivalent; and we condemn the policy of the Administration which is endeavoring to millions of money by buying such bonds at a high rate of premium when the Government had the clear right to redeem them at par.—Indian Democratic Platform of 1870.

JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT.

JAMES H. SLATER, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, will address the people at the following times and places:

Albany	Saturday	14th
Corvallis	Sunday	15th
Monroe	Tuesday	16th
Eugene City	Wednesday	17th
Roseburg	Thursday	18th
Concord	Friday	19th
Jacksonville	Saturday	20th
Kirkville	Tuesday Evening	May 24th

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

HON. L. F. GROVER and GEN. JOEL PALMER, opposing candidates for Governor of Oregon, (Gov. Woods representing Gen. Palmer in debate) will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Salem	Saturday	May 14
Dallas	Tuesday	17
Albany	Wednesday	18
Corvallis	Thursday	19
Eugene City	Friday	20
Roseburg	Saturday	21
Jacksonville	Sunday	22

Speaking at 1 o'clock p. m.

WANTED, 350 MAJORITY.

The Democratic State ticket wants a majority of 350 votes, in Linn county and that majority it expects to get. If every Democrat does his duty it will get it. We must not be contented with a respectable majority. We want one that is overwhelming. Linn ought to give the largest majority that is given in the State, on either side, and she will most certainly do so. The Radicals concede us 200. But by nearly doubling that number, we shall teach them how to estimate majorities in the future. We send greeting to our friends in all parts of the State and confidently assure them that Linn will more than stand Marion off this year.

The Oregonian of the 5th instant, speaking of the 8th resolution of the Democratic platform, says: "It is singular, indeed, that any difference of opinion should arise as to the interpretation of a document that interprets itself." Now this exactly what we have been thinking and urging for some time; and we are very much pleased at this manifestation of returning reason on the part of the Oregonian. Before the campaign is over it will require considerable argument, no doubt, to convince that paper that there was any reasonable ground for more than one opinion about the meaning of the immortal 8th resolution, and the man who will dare insinuate that equitable adjustment could be tortured to mean repudiation will be looked at as unfit to run at large, and pointed out as a proper subject for the issuance of a commission of lunatics inquiring.

REMEMBER—You can have the DEMOCRAT until after election for twenty-five cents.

BANK MONOPOLIES.

The National Banks constitute a part, and a prominent part, of the monopoly system inaugurated and sought to be perpetuated in the country by the Republican party. It has already grown into a power so gigantic that it has obtained absolute control of Congress and can therefore override the popular will and defy popular sentiment. It is said that a majority of the members of Congress are interested directly or indirectly, in National Banks, the maintenance of which is a perpetual war upon the rights of the people.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Herald of April 30th says: "The strength of the national bank interest is beginning to develop itself, especially in the House. Members from the West boast that no measure can go through that is inimical to the banks. The same is also true of the Southern members."

There is no doubt but that this national bank interest, already so strong, will continue to grow stronger. It is already strong enough to interdict any measure that threatens to impair the least of its vast privileges. If in its infancy, it is so powerful, what may we not reasonably fear from it when it shall have reached a more mature age?

The bank circulation should be exchanged for government paper. There is no good reason for giving to private hands the benefit of a circulation that rightfully belongs to the government. The system is a gratuity to private speculators of twenty millions a year—an amount that can be made to cancel the entire public debt—according to Secretary Boutwell's estimate, in less than thirty-four years.

If Congress would only care less for monopolies than for the interest of the whole people, it would wipe out national banks; it would at least maintain the present volume of the currency by an issue of its own paper; it would redeem \$300,000,000 of semi-annual gold interest bonds, and thus save nearly \$20,000,000 per annum in gold. But Congress will never exhibit this virtue while the Republican party adheres to its present policy and retains power. That party has made an alliance with capital. It is pledged to subordinate to it every interest of the people of this country. It instituted this vast monopoly, and it will foster it, even though every substantial industry should thereby be withered and blasted. To-day it robs the people of \$20,000,000 every year for its benefit. A few years hence the dispoiler will exact twice twenty millions each year for the banks alone, and it will be claimed by virtue of the spirit of some contract (See Oregon Republican Platform).

The semi-annual gold interest exacted by the bonded system, of which the banks are a part, "is a burden too intolerable longer to be borne." We must have speedy relief. The bonds should be redeemed punctually at maturity. If the inclination to do this was ever so strong, still, there is not the gold with which to do it; therefore let them be paid in "lawful money." The absence of gold should not impose upon the people any such dire necessity as the repeated payment of the principal by the continued payment of the interest.

THE DEMOCRAT, attempting to argue against repudiation, is by its own argument committed to the odious doctrine. It says that the semi-annual interest is one of the "enormous expenses of Radical mal-administration." Then, of course, it would cut off this "expense" at once. Right in the outset of its argument that paper thus convicts itself of what it calls in another article "shameless robbery."—Oregonian.

That may be good metropolitan logic, but it won't stand the wear and tear of every day use. Does the Oregonian mean to say that repudiation is the only means by which the expense of the semi-annual interest can be cut off? Any individual owing an interest bearing note, can save himself the expense consequent upon the payment of interest by paying the principal of the note. We hope the Oregonian can see the point. We shall certainly do our best to make the matter so plain that even that paper can see it. The whole question can be summed up in a few words. The Government pays now in the course of a few years, in semi-annual gold coin interest, (just what the 8th resolution so complains of) a sum equal to the entire principal of the debt. And there is a prospect that this process, under Radical rule, will be many times repeated. The Democratic party proposes to pay this principal. This "lawful money" does not draw interest, and government will save its hundred and odd millions every year, that is now exacted from the tax payers to pay interest. It will thus save, in interest, enough in a few years, to redeem the greenbacks. If we are told that inflation of the currency will cause its depreciation, we answer that it will not, if the proposition of the Republican party that the value of the paper money depends upon the confidence that people have in the ability of the Government to redeem it, be true.

THEIR FOURTH PLANK.

We were at a loss for some time to see the exact point to be attained by the Radicals in their terrific howl against repudiation. Had there been a repudiation plank in the Albany Platform the problem would have been of easy solution. But such is not the case. Then why is it that every since the opening of the campaign every Radical orator and editor has been diligently engaged in manufacturing and promulgating the preposterous falsehood? The 4th Resolution of the Portland Platform furnishes an answer in these words: "That the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home or abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted."

Here then, we have, in a single paragraph, a key-note to the whole programme of the Radical campaign. It was conceived in duplicity, was born in mendacity, and is having its being in the slime and corruption of a mercenary horde of public plunderers. It is a fitting prelude to the infamous design of a corrupt party striving to maintain its supremacy in so unworthy a manner. By diverting the attention of the people of this State from the letter and spirit of that 4th resolution, by the specious cry of repudiation, the Radicals had hoped to march on to victory by the assistance of the votes that could only thus be obtained from the honest, honorable and hard-fisted yeomanry of the State. By charging repudiation upon the Democratic party the Radicals had hoped to add the name of Oregon to the list of States whose voice and vote would favor the payment of the bonded debt in gold coin of the United States, or, in the language of their 4th resolution, "according to the spirit of the contract." When we reflect on what the letter of the contract, to which that resolution refers, was, we are not at a loss to determine what is meant by payment "according to the spirit." When we consider that the 8th resolution of the Democratic platform announces that the bonded debt should be equitably adjusted, that is, paid according to the terms of the contract, which is according to the letter, we have another evidence of what it is to urge its payment according to the spirit. When we take into account that no Democratic platform in any State in this Union has ever urged repudiation of any part of the national debt, we are forced to conclude that to cover up the design to exhort United States gold coin in payment for the bonded debt, is the real design of the Radical party here in Oregon and elsewhere, and that repudiation is but the cry of "stop thief," used to throw the people off the scent of Radical iniquity. The trick is too transparent. The hour has passed when such contemptible expedients can be resorted to with success. The object to be accomplished is so plain and unmistakable that the way-faring man, though a fool, could not help to discern it. Therefore we will admonish our Radical friends of the evils that beset their path; of the almost inevitable destruction that such a course of conduct will bring upon their heads, and urge upon them to forsake their serpentine ways and walk in the uprightness of their manhood in the future.

PLAIN TALK.

The Plaindealer of 6th remarks: "It will become any Democratic newspaper to attempt any interpretation of this (the 8th) plank in our platform, other than that which the Convention intended; and it is folly and nonsense for Republican journals to charge repudiation—its meaning is apparent—repudiation."

We are glad that our Roseburg contemporary has raised its voice against that "pestilential abortion," "repudiation." The debate upon that ill-starred 8th resolution, as it was originally reported by the committee on resolutions, has been the cause of all the dispute that has grown out of that resolution during the campaign. We are proud at this manifestation of sterling Democracy in our Douglas county contemporary.

INASMUCH as every Radical journal in the State is at war with us in our construction of the Albany platform, we desire to ask of every Democrat in the State this question: Will you support the platform of your party or do you propose to support a platform made for you by the Radicals and their sympathizers? Every sane man can see by our last issue, in the article entitled "Coming to the Point," that the platform is a self-sustaining and self-interpreting institution and needs only to be read to be understood. It construes itself.

THE Oregonian's vapid diatribes against the arguments of the Hon. Daniel V. Voorhes remind one of the barking of a little dog at her majesty, the moon.

"Pooh! will rush in where angels fear to tread."

METROPOLITAN LOGIC.

In our article of last week, in which we endeavored to show that the 8th resolution does not mean repudiation of any part of the public debt, we have touched upon the sensitive nature of the Oregonian to such an extent that it has become unbalanced and been compelled to resort to that derisive resource—unmeaning invectives and bungling efforts at humor—to cover up its stupidity. When a journal that professes respectability answers any given proposition by exclaiming "sage conclusions," it confesses its inability to reply by argument. When that journal asks "how does the Democratic proposal to get rid of the semi-annual interest except by repudiating the principal?" as an answer to the plain language of the resolution that the Democratic party propose to pay the principal and thus stop the interest—its obtuseness is only equalled by its effrontery. And when that paper insists that urging the payment of the principal and interest according to the terms of the contract is repudiation, we can only say that Goldsmith said of the village pedagogue:

"In arguing, to the person, owned his skill, For even though vanquished he could argue still."

"The fanciful division" of that 8th resolution is another thorn in the side of our acrobatic contemporary, and betrays the illy-concealed chagrin, with which his heart is festering, at the futile efforts it has made to fasten upon the Democratic party its pet theory of repudiation. While there was any difference between Democratic journals, the Oregonian was daily patting one side on the back and taunting the other to engage in controversy. When that failed it turned and now assails us as a repudiatorist. That journal is bound to admit, if a truthful admission can by any possibility be extorted from it, that we have earnestly and consistently opposed repudiation during the campaign. And when we, in answer to the continued clamor of the Oregonian, make that resolution sustain and interpret itself against repudiation, we are gravely told that our position is undignified and that we are to be a laughing stock for everybody. And this is the logic of a metropolitan daily journal, that arrogates to itself brains, consistency and respectability. When we show by the resolution itself that it means payment according to the terms of the contract the Oregonian replies: "Why has not the convention so declared?" Let us apply this same style of logic to the assertion of that journal, that the resolution means repudiation, and would it not have to complain of unfairness? We are glad that it has opened its batteries upon us. We would rejoice were it a foe more worthy of our steel.

The Oregonian of the 8th intimates, by implication, that our protest against its endorsement of the Pay construction of the 8th resolution of the Albany platform, was not made in due time. In our issue of April 1st, the first opportunity that we had to express ourselves on the subject, we made use of the following language: "It (the platform) embodies no such a proposition as repudiation, and such a charge made against the Democracy of Oregon is slanderous and false." This was our first utterance and our first opportunity for an utterance. This proposition we have endeavored to the best of our humble ability to maintain against the enemies of the Democratic party both within and without its ranks ever since. We never seriously supposed at the outset that any one would be guilty of such calumnious nonsense as to attempt to construe equitable adjustment to mean wholesale robbery.

Our Portland, occasional, correspondent, Smith, seems to be an unqualified genius. In one of his letters, published in the DEMOCRAT of January 21st, he commented on a Spiritual lecturer; whereupon an irate individual, who signed after his own proper name, the words "boot and shoe maker" let fly at his head a half column of savage and sarcastic literature which ought to have gratified the splenic humor of the writer, even if it did not appall our correspondent. But it did nothing of the kind, for the appearance of Smith in our issue of week before last, is made the occasion for nearly a columnful in the Commercial, which, though not adorned with the signature and avocal menace of the first attack, nevertheless bears the unmistakable signs of having the same origin. "Smith," deserves sympathy. However willing he may be to take up the glove when it is thrown at his feet, he has no alternative but to dodge when a last is thrown at him.

We should feel very much humiliated did the Radical press endorse us in our ideas on the 8th resolution. We are not of that school of politicians that believe in conforming to the views of the enemy. We have lived too long to expect encouragement from our political opponents. We would mistrust our competency to advocate Democratic principles did we not receive Radical representation—deserve Radical censure.

WHAT ABOUT THAT DIFFERENCE?

We clip the following extract from a debate in Congress in 1858, and comments thereon from the Herald of the 11th. There is no better illustration of the position of the Democratic party on the debt question than that afforded by the remarks of the Radical Thad Stevens.

The Herald could not have illustrated that position in a happier manner than it has done by making use of that debate. The very excellent comments of that paper are sufficient to show the radical dishonesty of the Radical attempt to point out differences between the Democratic press in Oregon. We join the Herald in requesting the Oregonian to answer the following questions:

Was Thaddeus Stevens, "the great commoner," also "the great repudiator," because he opposed paying "bonded securities" twice the amount they were entitled to? Was he in favor of "starving the national honor?" Will the Oregonian answer these questions?

We publish below the speech of Mr. Stevens, made in Congress on the 17th of July, 1863, which we consider an excellent argument in favor of an equitable adjustment of the bonded debt of the United States. It is true he differs widely from our able and able assistant, Senator Mr. Corbin, who, in his recent letter to Judge Wilson, demands that the bondholders shall be paid in coin. This, however, is easily accounted for. Corbin is largely interested in the bonded debt of the United States, and is unwilling to pay "bonded securities" twice as much as we agreed to.

Below will be found extracts from the debate in Congress on the funding bill of 1865. We reprint from the Congressional Globe, Part V, Second Session of Fortieth Congress, pages 4177 and 4178, the debate being on an amendment to the funding bill offered by Mr. Butler, and said amendment being with drawn, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens said:

I understood the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Rice] who first spoke upon this subject to say that he had read that our outstanding bonds should be paid according to the principle of the New York platform. What is that platform?

Mr. RICE. To pay the first-treasury in lawful money.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. You mean by "lawful money," gold; that is your doctrine and mine.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. I hold the Chicago platform, and as I understand it, to the New York platform, upon these bonds; that these bonds shall be paid just according to the original contract.

Mr. RICE. According to the spirit and letter of the contract.

Mr. PAINEWORTH, of Pennsylvania. What was that?

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. That was that? That bond of a certain amount shall be paid in five per cent, interest in gold. Now, up to the time that they fall due they are payable in money just as the gentleman understands money, and I understand it, just as we all understand it when we passed the law authorizing that loan; just as it was a debt then explained upon the floor by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means [Mr. Stevens] when called upon by gentlemen to explain what he meant, and just as the whole House agreed that it meant.

(After the session of 1861.)

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. I should like to have one or two minutes more.

Mr. O'NEILL. I will yield to my colleague for one or two minutes.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. I want to say that this law was to be paid according to the intention of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Rice] and I know that any party in this country would go for paying in coin. If it is payable in money, this changing it into gold, if I know there was such a platform, and such a determination on the part of any party, I would vote for the other side, Frank Blair and so on.

(This country.) I would vote for such repudiation in favor of the large bondholders, the millionaires who took advantage of our folly in granting them the interest of interest. And I declare—well, it is hard to say it—but if Frank Blair stood upon the platform paying the bonds according to the contract, and the Republican candidate stood upon the platform of paying bonded securities twice the amount which we agreed to pay them, then I would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Seymour headed the ticket. That is all I want to say.

The Plaindealer says "that those papers who are opposed to the 8th resolution are like rams butting against the wall." So say we, and believe with the Plaindealer "that although the butting may be vigorous, we guess the wall can stand it." Every paper which has hitherto attempted to go off of the platform and begun the operation of butting against the 8th resolution has come off worsted. This is notorious. We admire the pluck of the Plaindealer, but think that when an enemy's batteries are silenced and the white flag suspended from its battlements, that further hostilities should cease. We are aware that prominent journals were at one time giving to the 8th plank in our platform "an interpretation other than that which the convention intended." But they are not doing so now.

Let it be remembered that no Radical journal in this State has ever combatted the idea of repudiation upon principle, or urged a single reason against its monstrosity during the canvass. So far as Radical logic is concerned, repudiation may be right. Why do not these champions of higher law say something against repudiation outside of mere fault-finding with those who are so silly as to advocate it?

It is reported that A. J. Thayer, the Democratic candidate for Judge of this Judicial District, in a recent retirement meeting, declared himself for repudiation, "square steel and flat-footed."

Madame Grundy and Radical editors are eternally reporting this thing and that thing about Democratic nominees. The very name of the Hon. A. J. Thayer is of itself a sufficient guarantee of the falsity of this silly paragraph. Try again.

How does the DEMOCRAT propose to get rid of the semi-annual interest except by repudiating the principal?—Oregonian.

Why, bless your innocent soul! by paying the principal, rather than to let it run on until we have paid four or five times the amount of it in interest! That plan may never have occurred to the Oregonian, but it will work.

What, the Democratic party, if it obtains power, relieve the country from further payments of interest? The Albany organ intimates as much. How can it do this except by refusing to pay interest longer, and thus putting the doctrine of repudiation in practice at once.—Oregonian.

We think that getting out of debt is a very good way to avoid paying interest. Did the Oregonian ever think of that?

ORATOR PUFF.

We like to accommodate a friend.—We are particularly anxious to accommodate a very dear friend like the Oregonian by believing all that he says. When that paper of May 4th reached us, we found among other things, dished up for that day, the following bit-bit:

Mr. Slater's new dodge is to "pay" the national debt by issuing greenbacks enough to meet the interest alone.

Of course the italics and small cap's are ours. In keeping with the spirit of accommodation claimed in the first part of this paragraph, we gave this quotation the fullest credit. It indicated the position of the Democratic party everywhere. It indicated the position of the DEMOCRAT on the vital eighth resolution. It indicated what the position of every Democratic nominee in the State ought to be. And we were glad to find that it indicated Mr. Slater's position; particularly so, inasmuch as an attempt had been made to make him appear to endorse the nonsensical and preposterous "gold standard" theory, or the Pay platform (which is the gold standard theory run to seed.) But, as if to show how unstable are all things human, only two days from the time the above extract made its appearance, the Oregonian came to hand with another reference to Mr. Slater's position, to-wit: (we quote from the issue of May 6th.)

He still explains "equitable adjustment" to mean that the gold value of the bonds at the time they were sold by the Government shall be ascertained, and they shall be settled or "paid" on that basis. The surplus, or "bonus," as he calls it, is to be paid to the holders of the bonds.

Now this overtaxes our credulity.—The Oregonian, making a single speech, the subject of its comments, assigns to Mr. Slater two directly opposite positions upon the same question and all within the space of two days. We hope the Oregonian will not be offended if we most respectfully, yet firmly, decline to bestow upon both of these statements our full and implicit belief.

SIGNIFICANT.—Palmer, Wilson, Ellins, Hirsch, Boise, Kelsay, Gibbs and Powell—all of them—State and District nominees of the Republican party, were whilom Democrats.—Some great change has come over the spirit of their dreams! Is it love of place or want of principle that has wrought this change? Or is it a political necessity that compels Radicalism to seek for patriotism and capacity in the rag, tag and bob-tail of the Democratic debris.

STATE NEWS.

The Railroad is promised to Salem by the 11th of August. There are 300 hands at work here.

The fine six-wheeled steamer, California, has been put on the Portland and San Francisco trade, and arrived at Portland last Monday.

Col. Chapman declines the nomination of Surveyor on the Multnomah Democratic county ticket.

The new hotel in the course of construction at Salem will have the following dimensions: 100 by 165 feet, fronting on Commercial street, four stories high and will contain two hundred and forty rooms.

Wilson has resigned the judgeship of the Fifth District and B. Whitten Esq., has been appointed in his stead.

Following are the Democratic nominees for Union county:

E. C. Brainard, Probate Judge; Arthur Warnick, Sheriff; A. C. Smith and B. H. Lewis, County Commissioners; S. M. Black, County Clerk; L. B. Rinehart, Treasurer; A. C. Craig, Assessor; J. L. Curtis, County Surveyor; John L. McKinnis, School Superintendent; George Webb, Coroner; J. L. Hunter, Representative; John R. McLean, Joint Representative for Union and Baker Counties.

Judge Reed belabored Gov. Woods successfully in their discussion at Baker City that the Governor became obstreperous and threatened to "take an appeal from the forum to the arena."

The La Grande Democrat says Union county is good for 3000 Democratic majority. If that is true Old Linn will have to look out for her banner, or Union will capture it.

Mr. John Savage, President of the Foreign Brotherhood of North America, is expected in Portland soon.

Mr. Grover thinks the Democratic majority East of the Mountains will not be less than 900.

Gas works will soon be started in Salem, then Woods's occupation will be gone.

Mr. G. Webster, of the Roseburg Ensign, is married.

Eugene is already making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July. We suggest that they also arrange for a Christmas tree at the same time. It will save trouble, you know.

Hon. H. H. Giffrey was only beaten for Clerk by 2 votes in the Lane county Democratic Convention last week.

A man fell off the bluff at Oregon City last week, and died from the injuries received by the fall.

Cock fights are the rage in Corvallis. J. M. Sutton announces himself as an independent candidate for Sheriff of Jackson county, subject to the votes of the people at the June election. He'll be elected—in the visual organ of a porcine quadruped.

When Mr. Slater came on the stage at Salem last Saturday to speak the ladies in the galleries greeted him with a floral tribute in the shape of a shower of bouquets thrown at his feet.

Following is the Jackson county Democratic ticket:

For State Senator, Jas. D. Fay; Representatives, John E. Rose, Jackson; Rodger and Joseph Wells; Sheriff Harry Klepel; County Judge, T. H. B. Shipley; County Clerk, Silas J. Day; Commissioner, John Herron, Thos. Wright; Assessor, David Redpath; School Superintendent, Dr. L. T. Davis; Coroner, Dr. E. H. Greenman. The Convention passed resolutions endorsing the Democratic State Platform, and also a resolution opposing any change in the State Constitution, which limits county indebtedness to \$50,000.

Following is the Clatsop county Democratic ticket:

For Joint Representative, Geo. Merrill, of Columbia county; for County Judge, J. W. Moffitt; for Sheriff, J. F. Barrows; for Clerk, H. S. Aiken; for County Commissioners, E. Terrell and N. Kimball; for Assessor, T. P. Powers; for Treasurer, Moses Rogers; for County School Superintendent, M. P. Callender; for County Surveyor, S. D. Adair.

Judge Walling, of Polk county, was last Tuesday killed under the following distressing circumstances, as detailed by the Statesman:

It appears that he was out on the roads, as Supervisor, working a party of men. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, his saddle horse, a young animal, got loose and started to run along the road. Mr. Walling ran in front to stop him, but the animal dashed straight into him, striking him in the face and throwing him back against a log with great force. The back of his head struck a knot which penetrated the skull and he never spoke again. He was picked up, breathing, but insensible, and carried home while a physician was hastily summoned, but before Dr. Grubbs, who had been called, reached the place the old gentleman was dead. He was an old settler of Oregon, an enterprising citizen, good neighbor, kind friend, and loved by a large family to mourn his sudden loss. They have the sympathies of a host of friends, for all remember "Uncle Jesse" as a man of kind words and noble deeds. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and no doubt the funeral will be under the auspices of that order.

The Democracy of Umatilla county has nominated the following ticket:

For Senator, Thomas C. Walling; Representatives, Dashiell and Thompson; Sheriff, O. F. Thompson; Clerk, J. M. Moore; Treasurer, H. C. Paige, Assessor, Jas. Lawrence; Coroner, Dr. Teal; Surveyor, Austin Adams; Commissioners, E. Ingle, Charles Jewell.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—The election here and at Terre Haute today resulted in the election of the same proportion of Republicans and Democrats as last year. At Madison, Columbus and Peru the Democrats are victorious. All are Democratic gains.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The election here today for City Treasury resulted in the election of Daniel G. Taylor Democrat, over Durkin, Radical, by 347 majority.

NEW YORK, May 5.—In the McFarland trial the evidence is closed and the argument will take place to-morrow and Monday.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A fire in Quincy, Illinois, this morning, destroyed the Exchange, a mill, a large foundry, a store and a dwelling house. Loss, \$30,000.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention is expected to adjourn next week.

The telegraphic reports of the Indian Troubles in Colorado last week were all lies.

In the U. S. Senate on the 4th inst. the bill passed to aid in the construction of the Oregon Branch of the Pacific Railroad.

The War Department has sent a telegram to Fort Fetterman granting the request of Red Cloud and twelve of his principal chiefs to come to Washington and see the President.

CITY ORDINANCES—Official.

Concerning the Safe Keeping and Securing of Gunpowder.

SECTION 1. No person shall keep for private use, in any one house or place within the city, more than five (5) pounds of gunpowder at any one time.

SECTION 2. No person doing business within the city shall keep for sale in any house, store, house or place of business, more than fifty (50) pounds of gunpowder in kegs at any one time, and such powder shall be kept near the entrance of such house or place of business, convenient of access, in a secure tin or sheet-iron box to be plainly marked with six (6) inch letters, powder.

SECTION 3. Every person keeping powder in store for sale shall report to the Foreman of the Fire Company the exact locality where such powder is kept.

SECTION 4. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the Recorder, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Passed the Council May 24th, 1870.

Approved May 16th, 1870.

A. N. STANARD, Mayor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERSIGNED, having been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from this date, W. H. McFarland has purchased the entire stock of merchandise, also the notes and accounts due the firm. He will continue the business under the firm name of W. H. McFarland & Co. Either party will sign in liquidating.

O. P. T. MCKINIS.

Albany, May 7th, 1870.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has this 5th day of May, 1870, been appointed Executor of the Estate of Margaret Henry, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to present them to me, with proper vouchers, within six months from date.

R. H. CRAWFORD, Executor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing in the saw-lum business between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued hereafter by J. Z. Crouse, who will pay all debts owing by the firm of Hunt & Crouse, and who also will collect all debts due said firm.

J. Z. CROUSE.

April 14, 1870—3554.

BLACKSMITHING.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE TO the general public, that he is now manufacturing the

GALESBURG PATENT PLOW!

and any other style of plow that may be ordered. Also, particular attention paid to

HORSE SHOEING, WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.

And General Jobbing.

HORSE-SHOEING, \$2.00 each or \$3.00 on shoe. WAGONS, \$140 to \$160.

All work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention, and be executed in the best possible manner, with good material. A