

Correspondents writing over assumed signatures or anonymously, must make known their proper names to the Editor, or no attention will be given to their communications.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Office on Front street, over Turrell's store. Residence on the corner of Sixth and Ferry streets. v7a29y1.

E. A. CHOWENETH. I. N. SMITH. Corvallis, Linn Co. OREGON.

CHENOWETH & SMITH. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corvallis, Oregon.

Office in Parrish's Brick Building, upstairs, Albany, Oregon. v7a29y1.

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N. S. DUBOIS & CO., CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND RECEIVING a large stock of Groceries and Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionery, Yankee Notions, etc., etc.

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ALBANY BATH HOUSE! THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has taken charge of this Establishment, and, by keeping clean rooms and paying strict attention to business, expects to suit all those who may favor him with their patronage. Having heretofore carried on nothing but First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons, he expects to give entire satisfaction to all. n241f.

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State Rights Democrat

VOL. VII.

ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

NO. 42.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Following is the platform and address adopted by the Liberal Republican Convention which nominated Greeley and Brown at Cincinnati: We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in the National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just government: 1st. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nationality, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

2d. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the 13th and 15th amendments of the Constitution. 3d. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in a complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4th. Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens as securely as any centralized power. Public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individuals the largest liberty consistent with public order for State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

5th. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, an object of selfishness. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breathes a demoralizing danger to the perpetuity of a Republican Government.

We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honest capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the officers of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage and that a public station may again become a post of honor, and it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

6th. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof. Any recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to their people in their Congressional districts and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation.

7th. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form. 8th. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government.

9th. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full records of their patriotism. 10th. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

11th. We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate their friendship by treating them on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

12. For the promotion and success of these vital principles and the support of the candidates nominated by Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the cooperation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

THE ADDRESS. The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of a wanton disregard of the laws. It has acted as if laws had binding force only for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of the citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest. He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery for partisan and personal influence, and interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded, with influential and lucrative offices, men who had acquired his favor by sycophantic presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. Partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuse. To the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy, they have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the

civil war to use them for their advantage. They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring them those rights, the enjoyment of which are indispensable for a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to more patriotic and hopeful national feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by base sycophancy to the dispenser of executive power and a patronage unworthy of a Republican freeman. They have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline. They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends, by unscrupulous use of power which rightfully belongs to the people and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY. WASHINGTON CO., Or., May 25, 1879.

Editor Democrat: As politics is the topic of conversation from one end of the State to the other, perhaps a letter from this county would not be inappropriate.

Two years ago a portion of the Rads in this county became afflicted with a swelling or soreness of the head, and the Democrats, deeply sympathizing with them in their affliction, helped them to elect a Democratic Sheriff, one Commissioner, and a number of tolerably respectable Republicans to fill the various other offices. Two years passed away, but their wounds were not yet healed, so it became quite necessary this spring, in order to make a successful fight, to apply a healing plaster. Tom Cornelius, our State Senator, and Tom Humphrey, our present County Judge, were the leaders of the two wings, the latter leading the "sergeants." Tom Cornelius, backed by King Ben, was far from knocking in to Humphrey. The Judge, seeing his goose was cooked, on his bearded knees implored Col. Tom's forgiveness, and asked to be taken unconditionally back into the Radical party. Col. Tom agreed to take him back; but then the other soreheads, what was to be done with them? They were not willing to an unconditional surrender, and their votes were badly needed. What then was to be done? Some kind of a healing plaster must be applied, and what should that be? A ticket composed of ignoramuses was thought to be the surest and safest. So into the Convention they went, and ground out a ticket which can't be excelled by any race, tribe or clan on the continent of America. T. A. Stott, one of the candidates for Representative, is so green he don't know whether he lives in Iowa, Indiana or Oregon; and Collier, the other gentleman on the Legislative ticket, is a teacher in the College at Forest Grove, and if the ability of a teacher can be measured by the shrewdness of his scholars, we are inclined to think he will never get to the Legislature if elected. His colleague, Mr. Stott, has been sending his son to school at the Grove for four or five years, and he don't know where the Legislature meets. When the gentleman who was appointed to inform the news to him, the old gentleman didn't seem inclined to accept it, and his son, the Forest Grove student, spoke up and said: "Accept it, pap; if you can't go I can go as your proxy. It won't take but two or three days, pap. Where is it to be held?" Charley Trozier, the candidate for Sheriff, is as verdant as the renowned Thompson's colt. He attended the convention at Hillsboro, about twenty miles from his home, and he got lost and was two weeks finding his way back. Old Hugh Jackson is the candidate for Treasurer. He used to be a Democrat, till about ten years ago he got to be so infernal mean we had to drum him out of the party. Their ticket throughout is composed of men who are unfit for the positions for which they are running.

The Democratic County Convention meets to-day, and no doubt they will put forward the men who will be our next county officers. The prospects for a Democratic victory in this county are better than ever before. The party is well organized and actively at work. A WORKER.

A pious Irishman, not long since, in exhorting a meeting, let his remarks take an analytic turn. "Me beloved friends," said Pat, "all cannot be parts of the same building. Some have to be posts, some rafters, etc., and me friends, if there were not already too many slapsers in this house, I would be willin' to be a slaps-er off in getting her out."

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE SOUTH?

The facts developed by the Ku-Klux Committee furnish a powerful argument for a national policy which shall not further oppress and ostracize the Southern whites in order to keep a party in power in those States. That report shows that the losses of the South during the war amount to upwards of five thousand million of dollars, while the whole assessed value of the eleven States, in 1860, exclusive of slaves, was placed at \$2,728,825,000, or but little more than half the actual value of the property destroyed and losses, including the rebel debt. It would seem as though a country that has prospered so long should receive the kindest protection which the errors of its people made possible. But at this point the depletion of the South only begins. The increase in the debts in the Southern States under carpet-bag rule is simply appalling. In North Carolina the State debt was \$14,000,000 in 1860; \$20,000,000 in 1865, when the work of reconstruction began; \$24,000,000 in 1868, when carpet-bag rule was in vogue, and \$31,000,000 in 1871. The same conditions of the North distributed through the Freedman's Bureau do not equal the amount by which the debt of North Carolina alone has been increased in the process of reconstruction! In South Carolina, in the single county of Kershaw, having 11,000 population, 3,000 tax-exemptions were issued. The taxes of 1870 were levied on the taxes of 1860, and years before the war, and had to be paid out of half the property. They were, therefore, ten times as high and more. In two years, \$1,200,000 was paid out, for which not a single voucher was kept! The Convention of 1868, which framed the State Constitution, contained 72 negroes and 49 white men. But 13 of the negroes were tax-payers, yet levied on the State a tax of \$2,230,850, or over one cent on its whole property. In the Legislature of 1869 were 20 white Senators and 12 black ones, and in the House there were 37 white and 86 black members. Eighty members in the two houses paid no taxes. Brussels carpets, mirrors, plush sofas, and porcelain spittoons were furnished to the private apartments of these legislators at a cost of the tax-payers. A year's legislation of such a sort of thieves has proved not less destructive to the State than the march through it of Sherman's legions, burning as they went. In Mississippi a parallel case is presented. No wonder immigration has shunned the South. No wonder the Ku-Klux are abroad. No wonder the Southern States are standing still or going backward. The condition of the large masses of the Southern people is simply as wretched as the worst of local misgovernment and mean oppression can render it. And so it will remain until a new policy shall be adopted, and which does not insist on excluding the better class of Southern whites from voting and holding office.

The commercial tables of the country show that the contributions of the Southern States to our exportable wealth exceed in value the total exports of all the other sections of the Union combined. In addition to this they furnish through their productions the basis of the most valuable textile industries. It will no doubt surprise many of our readers to learn that in the matter of population the South leads the great-grained sections of the Union. The total population of the United States is 35,555,983. Of this number the Middle and Eastern States combined furnish in round numbers twelve millions, the Western States twelve millions, the Southern States, or those commonly classed as such in the old times, fourteen millions. Their population preference is equally significant. The total number of votes in the Electoral College is 357. The New England States, with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania added, count 109 votes, as follows:

Maine..... 7 Connecticut..... 6 New Hampshire..... 4 New York..... 36 Vermont..... 7 Massachusetts..... 12 New Jersey..... 9 Rhode Island..... 4 Total..... 109

It will be seen that the Western States are entitled to 105 votes: Ohio..... 22 Indiana..... 14 Michigan..... 11 Nevada..... 3 Wisconsin..... 10 Illinois..... 21 Iowa..... 11 Nebraska..... 3 Kansas..... 5 Total..... 105

California claims 6 votes and Oregon 3—making a total of 9 for the Pacific Coast. The Southern States are entitled to 134 votes in the Electoral College, being a majority over the New England and Middle States combined, and exceeding the consolidated vote of the great Northwest. Here are the figures:

Delaware..... 3 South Carolina..... 7 Maryland..... 8 Georgia..... 11 Virginia..... 11 Florida..... 3 West Virginia..... 5 Kentucky..... 12 Mississippi..... 8 Tennessee..... 11 Louisiana..... 7 Swiss Carolina..... 12 Missouri..... 11 Arkansas..... 6 Total..... 134

A clergyman wished to know whether the children of his parishioners understood their Bibles. He asked a lad whom he found one day reading the Old Testament, who was the wickedest man. "Moses, to be sure," said the boy. "Moses," explained the parson, "how can that be?" "Why," said the lad, "he broke all the commandments at once."

There is a man in Buffalo who has registered a vow never to make "his mass society" of himself again. He took off his coat and leaped into the canal to save a lady from drowning, when a pickpocket stole ten dollars from his coat, and the rescued woman was mad because he pulled her chin off in getting her out.

AN EXCELLENT LAW.

The San Francisco Examiner has the following concerning a law lately passed by the California Legislature regarding elections. The law was generally adopted: One of the best acts of the last Legislature was the adoption of that portion of the Code bearing on elections, which provides that each ticket must be twelve inches long, and four inches wide folded four times, so that it will be three-fourths of an inch by four inches. The marking of any ticket is made an offense. No person on the election day, within one hundred feet of the polls, must give or receive a ticket, nor write that distance must be shown by opening or otherwise how he votes. The ticket must be free from any mark, device or anything by which it can be distinguished.

Such a provision should always have been a wise one; but ever since the complete ascendancy of Radicalism in the land it has been imperatively requested to protect poor men in the untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise. It is well known for years past, in this city, that Democrats have been in the hundreds, if not thousands, of instances driven to the polls with ballots selected for them by their Radical employers and compelled either to deposit those false declarations of their political faith or be discharged from employment. A choice, between independence in political sentiment and bread for their families, was presented and ninety-nine men in a hundred would choose the latter.

The outrages perpetrated on electors at Mare Island by Federal soldiers at the last election are too fresh in the public mind to require a narration of them now. Under the apprehension of immediate dismissal from employment, on public works, hundreds of men were coerced into humiliating positions as, so-called, free-men, walking up to the election, in a hundred would choose the latter.

It is a great misfortune, for the future welfare of the country, that every State in the Union has not such a law upon its statute-book as that in our new Code. If such were the case the real Democracy of the country, the hard-earned laborers of the land, could attain their rights and the reign of Radicalism would be forever ended.

DEAD-HEADS. The following from the pen of Wm. T. Tinsley, of the Lyons (N. Y.) Republican, will be appreciated by newspaper editors who have been victims of the nuisance which the writer complains of. It is common for certain classes of people to look upon newspaper editors as "dead-heads," par excellence. But the truth is, there is no class of people so remorselessly and continuously flayed from an imposed upon by dead-headism in myriad shapes, as these very newspaper editors themselves. We want you to publish an article, or two, by way of illustration.

There is the man who patented a new sort of tinfoiler for "regulating" the heat of stoves. He comes to us with a specimen of his tinfoiler, and tells us that it is the greatest blessing ever invented; it will save lots of money for poor people; only let it get into general use, and the community will rise up and call him blessed. We want you to publish his invention through our columns for nothing; he pesters us with it, till we are strongly tempted to rise up and call him the reverse of blessed, and show him the door. However we don't; we are too good-natured and too overwhelmingly polite. We don't even tell him he is a dead-head.

There are the associations that get up schemes for benevolent purposes. Of course the editor can't refuse to advertise for nothing; it "won't cost him anything" to give them a free notice. Perhaps he obliges them and perhaps he shows them his advertising rates. Some of them, no doubt, are very excellent people, and really believe themselves in the right. Really else they are, however, they are dead-heads.

There are the benevolent societies and missionary associations, and moral-reform agencies, and associations for the furnishing of the Hottentots with flannel drawers and cod liver oil. "Can you ask us to pay you for advertising?" "Can you refuse to put in notices our of meetings, and so on, and have the hardihood to ask us for money when the poor Hottentots are perishing with cold?" Certainly, not. Clear dead-heads. Fetch on your notices, we will print them, provided they are not too long; but remember you are dead-heads.

An Indiana woman, while scouring the country for names to a petition for the pardon of her husband, who had been condemned for some trifling manslaughter to imprisonment for life, met an Adonis who suited her much better than her incarcerated husband. She immediately burned the petition, and after eluding the divorce law grants in such cases, and becoming the blushing bride of her adored Adonis. Sic transit femina gnor.

George, a little boy of six years, says: "Mother this book tells about the angry waves of the ocean. Now what makes the ocean get so angry?" "Because it has been crossed so often."

THE SITUATION.

An Eastern exchange has the following: Notwithstanding the assertions of the administration organ here that the leading statesmen of the Republican party in Washington are united in favor of the renomination of Grant and no one else, there are indications more manifest that several of these very leading statesmen are having conferences on a possible plan to present the names of other candidates before the Philadelphia Convention. There was a revival to-day of the story that a combination is on foot to press Blaine and Wilson on the convention as a ticket that could reunite the Republican party, and it was stated that if some of the loyal newspaper organs in the West, which are known to be secretly hostile to Grant, but openly supporters of the Philadelphia Convention, could be induced to make a break in the office-holders' phalanx and urge a new ticket, that the movement thus inaugurated would be certain of success. The Baltimore American has an article signifying that way. Grant's most dangerous rival for the nomination, however, is Colfax, who, while he professes unalloyed loyalty to his chief, wishes it to be understood that in the event of Grant's withdrawal or of his being thrown overboard at Philadelphia, he (Colfax) is a candidate for the nomination. Not only Speaker Blaine and Colfax, but Senator Wilson is also in the field, and it is even said that Morton, who is most loyal in his professions of fealty to Grant, is secretly plotting for his place. Grant himself is growing suspicious of his chances, and he is not certain but that when the crisis arrives they will fly from him and leave him to his fate. The friends of Colfax, Wilson, Blaine and Morton are certain that any one of them if nominated could unite the Republican party and leave Mr. Greeley and the Cincinnati movement without a following. In other words, they think they would destroy the necessity for the existence of the Liberal Republicans. The trouble is to get Grant out of the way. It is in contemplation to make a coup d'etat at Philadelphia which will throw Grant overboard, when the other aspirants will come upon the scene. How this is to be done is not clearly set forth, but there can be no doubt that something of the kind is contemplated. The President does not trust either Colfax, Wilson, or Blaine, and it is understood he is not without suspicion as regards Morton.

There are those who assert that at the last moment Grant will decline, but his most intimate friends hold that he will do nothing of the kind, and that he is determined to rule or ruin the party.

A FOUL SENTIMENT. One of the best and truest feelings of our nature, is reverence for the dead. When one of our race, however erring, however sinful, passes through the shadow, that hovers over the grave, into the great unknown eternity beyond, a common instinct tells us that the voice of harsh censure should be hushed. This tender, noble sentiment is beautifully expressed in the Latin maxim, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." "Of the dead, speak nothing but good," a maxim that finds its echo in every true heart in Christendom. But this common impulse of humanity has no place in the cold, unfeeling bosom of an Indian-General Williams. In his speech here Saturday, May 25, he said of poor Jack Rader, the Jackson county member, who died in this city, of small pox, at the close of the last session of the Legislature: "He is dead and has gone to God's acre, and in the eternal home of the hereafter, the infamous abuse of his name, plauded by a part,—thank God, only a part—of his audience. Be it remembered that the circumstances of poor Rader's death were peculiarly awful. In a strange city, far from home, with not one friend near him, he died after horrible suffering of a loathsome pestilence. Even the rite of Christian burial was denied him. Three rough men hired for the purpose took him in the dead of night and buried him with pestilence reeking clothing and bedding around him, hastily covering him up in a rude grave—somewhere near Salem—God knows where. Of this poor man whose death and burial were so terrible, the Attorney-General of the United States uttered the atrocious sentiment, written above, and only a few sin was that he was a Democrat. For the honor of humanity let us hope and believe that there is not in all this broad land another individual of the eminence of Mr. Williams, who would have been guilty of the ghoul-like act of digging up this dead man's memory and making it the subject of such a heartless insinuation. Salem Mercury.

A SIR for a breach of contract, of a rather novel character, is now pending in one of the Vermont courts. In effect, a gentle maiden sues a man for promising to buy her and then refusing to fulfill his contract. It seems that the lady had a farm which she wanted to purchase. She offered the property and herself for \$20,000, and refused to sell separately. He accepted the terms, paid the money, obtained the title-deeds of the lands, and was so well satisfied with his bargain that he insisted on her keeping the rest of the purchase herself. She did not appreciate his magnanimity, and insisted on his marrying her. He declined, and now she has sued him for a breach of contract.

What is a true friend? A true friend is he who not only shows himself so when the frowns of misfortune fall upon us, but even when we treat him as a foe, builds friendship's altar higher and firmer with the very stones cast against him by our folly.

HARK TWIN AS EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Mark Twain, in his new volume, "Roughing It," gives his experience as local editor of the Virginia City (Nevada) Daily Enterprise, and incidentally credits the "leading writer" of a daily journal in a manner as rare as usually deserved. In the case mentioned, Mark had tired of his labor as local editor. He says: I WANTED VARIETY OF SOME KIND. It came. Mr. Goodman went away for a week and left me the post of chief editor. It destroyed me. The first day I wrote my leader in the forenoon. The second day I had no subject, and put it off till evening, and then copied an elaborate editorial of the American Cyclopaedia, that steadfast friend of the editor all over the land. The fourth day, I "fooled around" till midnight, and then fell back on the Cyclopaedia again. The fifth day I endeavored my brain until after midnight, and then kept the press waiting while I penned some personalities on six different people. The sixth day I labored far into the night and brought forth nothing. "The paper went to press without my editorial." The seventh day resigned. On the eighth day Mr. Goodman returned and found six ducks on his hands—my personalities had borne fruit.

Nobody, except he who has tried it, knows what it is to be an editor. IT IS EASY TO SCRIBBLE local rubbish, with the facts all before you; it is easy to clip selections from other papers; it is easy to string out a correspondence from any locality; but it is an unpeppable hardship to write editorials. Subjects are the trouble—the dreary lack of them, I mean. Every day is a drag, drag, drag—think and worry and suffer—all the world is a dull blank, and yet the editorial columns must be filled. Only give the editor a subject and his work is done; it is no trouble to write it up; but fancy how you would feel if you had to pump your brains dry every day in the week—fifty-two weeks in the year. It makes one low-spirited simply to think of it. The matter that each editor of a daily paper in America writes in the course of a year would fill from four to eight bulky volumes like this book. Fancy what an editor's work would make after twenty or thirty years' service. Yet people often wonder that Dickens, Bulwer, Scott, Dumas, etc., have been able to produce so many books. If these authors had wrought as voluminously as newspaper editors do, the result would be something to marvel at indeed.

How editors can continue this tremendous labor—this exhausting CONSUMPTION OF BRAIN FIBRE (for their work is creative, and not a mere mechanical haying up of facts like reporting) day after day year after year, is incomprehensible. Preachers take two months' holiday in midsummer, for they find that to produce two sermons a week is wearing in the long run. In truth, it must be so, and it is so; and therefore how an editor can take from ten to twenty texts and build upon them from ten to twenty painstaking editorials a week, and keep it up all the year round, is further beyond comprehension than ever. Ever since I have survived my week as editor, I have found at least one pleasure in this newspaper that comes to my hand; it is admiring the long columns of editorials, and wondering to myself how the mischief he did it.

INDIAN SALMON-F