The Democrat.

MART. V. BROWN, EDITOR.

Friday, - - - - - May 10, 1878.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER FOR OREGON

On account of the crowded state of our columns the State and County Tickets are left out of this issue.

GOLDEN TEXT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Being a minister of the Gospel, as well as a teacher, I have made it a matter of conscience to keep aloof from all political entanglements, and although the office to which I have been nominated is not strictly a political one, yet it can only be reached through the "muddy pool" of politics.—*Rev. Jos. Emery's letter declining Democratic nomination for State Sup't Public Instruction.*

ANOTHER LAND GRABBING ATTORNEY.

How Judge H. Hurley, of Yamhill, Defrauded a Poor Blind Man out of his Land.

It frequently occurs that after the election of an officer it is found that he possesses qualities that render him very unfit to fill the office to which he has been chosen. The experience which the people have had in this respect should render them very careful in examining the past life of the candidates presented to them, so that they may avoid electing such men as have already proved by their acts that they are unfit to fill positions of honor and trust. While we do not believe in raking up every little petty detail of the candidate's private career, we nevertheless consider it our duty to expose such acts, as they may come to our knowledge, as would demonstrate his unfitness for the position to which his party has seen fit to nominate him.

We are reliably informed of certain matters relating to the past career of Mr. H. Hurley, of Yamhill, the Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, which we submit to the consideration of the voters of this District.

There has been of late a certain class of attorneys who, not finding their legitimate business sufficiently remunerative to satisfy their sordid ambition, have resorted to the practice of searching the county records for the purpose of finding defects in the title to lands, and going to parties who had some technical legal rights, have induced these parties to give them, for a small consideration, a quit-claim deed for their interest, and have then commenced suit on the *bona fide* owners and holders of such lands, for the purpose either of levying blackmail or of dispossessing them of their fairly acquired property.

About thirty years ago one J. H. Hess secured for himself and wife a section of land in Chehalem Valley, in Yamhill county. Some years subsequently Hess and his wife separated. During this separation, and while both parties still lived, Mrs. Hess sold her land for its full value to one James Lee, a poor old blind man. But the deed conveying this land was not signed by Hess, nor did it occur at the time to either granter or grantee that the signature of Hess was necessary to make a good conveyance. After this Hess died, and it became impossible to remedy the defect, had it been detected, which detection was rendered more than ordinarily improbable by Lee's blindness. But his blindness did not protect him from a man who, in searching the records, discovered the fatal flaw in Lee's title. Mr. H. Hurley, the Republican nominee for Prosecuting Attorney of this District, was the man who made this discovery. Mrs. Hess was at this time living in Portland, in great poverty, a woman of but feeble intellect and of no business qualifications. Hurley induced a Mr. Large to go to Portland and secure a deed from her to the land in question. Mrs. Hess, pressed by poverty, and not knowing much about land titles, sold her interest to Large for $100, the property being worth $3,000. Large then entered suit to recover the land, Hurley acting as his attorney, and obtaining judgment in his favor; after which he deeded Hurley half of the land for the nominal consideration of $50, or exactly half of the sum paid by Large to the poor widow. Large's wife, however, refused to sign the deed, declaring that she knew the whole proceeding to be a swindle.

Large and Hurley are today in possession of the property which they acquired by these means.

The deeds and other papers relating to this affair are matters of record at Lafayette, the county seat of Yamhill.

We ask whether a man who will acquire from a poor blind man and an indigent widow a property worth $1,500 for the paltry sum of $50, in this disreputable manner, is fit to hold any office whatsoever in the gift of the people!

LANE COUNTY.

While at Eugene last Friday we had the pleasure of meeting Senator Cochran, Judge Thompson, Col. Fitch, Judge Walton, and many other representative citizens of Lane, and were much pleased to hear them unanimously express the opinion that the Democracy would carry Lane county by a handsome majority. They have a remarkably strong county ticket, which, together with the superior intelligence of the State ticket, thoroughly unites the Democracy of that county and insures a grand victory for the whole ticket in June.

BOTH, PERHAPS.

The *Oregonian* says "political skilled labor" carried the Multnomah Primaries for Mitchell. Wasn't it a small dab of Central Pacific money, too, Bro. Scott?

THE MATTER OF STATE PRINTING.

Last week's *Statesman* and *Oregonian* contain charges against the Democratic candidate for State Printer which require some attention. A large procession of figures are paraded, in which attempts are made to show fraudulent measurement on the part of Mr. Noltner as expert in the matter of State Printing. This table is evidently predicated upon the erroneous supposition that the State Printer is only entitled to composition under the law of 1874, which was passed after his induction into office. For the benefit of those who might be misled by this ingenious style of campaign logic, we herewith quote the Constitution on the subject of the office of State Printer:

ARTICLE XII.

STATE PRINTING.

1. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a state printer, who shall hold his office for the term of four years. He shall perform all the public printing for the state, which may be provided by law. The rates to be paid to him for such printing shall be fixed by law, and shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected. He shall give such security for the performance of his duties as the legislative assembly may provide.

Here it will be seen that the measurement and rates can only be computed under the old law, and that the new law can in no way affect his fees. It is always the rule of law that no act can be passed affecting existing contracts, and a public officer should have the same protection under the law as a private citizen.

Hence Mr. Noltner could have done nothing more nor less than to obey the Constitution and allow the rates of composition existing at the time the present State Printer went into office.

The work was done well and carefully, was performed in all its details with accuracy and dispatch, the most competent and expert mechanics were employed and the very best of material was used in the execution of the work, and not one word of fault had been found anywhere against Mr. Noltner's measurement until his political friends saw fit to present his name for that office. Then as one of the devices of the campaign his political enemies—and especially those who expect to profit by his defeat—raise this flimsy question upon him and undertake to make him a party to an imaginary fraud through the grossest misrepresentation.

But as most of our readers are wholly unfamiliar with this matter of the State Printing, and that they may have a closer insight into it, and a fairer understanding of how the office has been conducted under different managments and different political parties, we herewith submit the report of Mr. U. E. Hicks, one of the most efficient, careful and painstaking printing experts that the Legislature ever appointed.

In the Legislature of 1872 a Joint Committee to investigate the Public Printing was appointed, and that Committed selected U. E. Hicks as expert who, after a somewhat protracted search into the official records on the subject of the State Printing, submitted the following Report:

"A."

SALEM, OREGON, October 15, 1872.

Hon. R. S. Strahan, Chairman Joint Committee on Printing:

SIR:—According to request, I herewith submit my observations of the work executed by State Printers for the State of Oregon, commencing with Henry L. Pittock, in 1864, and including all up to present date. I have only examined copies of the laws and journals of each session, as copies of other work cannot now be had:

Journal of Senate Proceedings, 1864—H. L. Pittock, Printer.

Pamphlet form; paper backs or covers; 192 pages of journal; 52 pages special laws; 15 pages memorials and resolutions; and 8 pages index; type used, small pica, or long primer solid; style of work, ordinary; paper used, common newspaper; press-work, interior; paper for covers, very poor quality.

Journal of House Proceedings, with Appendix containing Governor's Message and accompanying Documents, 1864—H. L. Pittock, Printer.

Type used for journal, small pica, or long primer, fair face, solid; type used for appendix, minion, poor and old; quality of paper, very common newspaper; style of work, ordinary; press-work, ordinary; paper for covers, poor quality; 551 pages in pamphlet.

Senate Journal, 1866—H. L. Pittock, Printer.

Pamphlet form; 160 pages with index; type used, long primer for journal, small pica for special laws, nonpareil for index, all solid; style of work, quite fair; paper used, ordinary newspaper; press-work, fair but not extra; paper for covers, light but fair quality.

House Journal, 1866—H. L. Pittock, Printer.

Pamphlet form, containing Journal with Governor's Message and accompanying Documents; printed in same style, same kind of type used, and same quality of paper as above.

Session Laws, Joint Resolutions, &c., 1866—W. A. McPherson, State Printer:

Style of work, quite fair; type used, small pica leaded, good face; quality of paper, common book-paper; half-bound, light; press-work, not good.

Senate Journal, 1868—W. A. McPherson, Printer:

Type used, small pica, leaded, good face; style of work, disposition to make "phat;" quality of paper, ordinary newspaper; press-work, good; half-bound, not good.

House Journal, 1868—W. A. McPherson, Printer:

Type used, small pica, leaded, good face; style of work, strong disposition to make "phat;" paper, part ordinary newspaper, and part very poor quality of newspaper; press-work, not good owing to paper; half-bound, ordinary.

Message and Documents, 1868—W. A. McPherson, Printer:

Type used, small pica, long primer, brevier, minion, nonpareil, and, perhaps, other kinds; style of work, fair; quality of paper, part good newspaper, and part inferior newspaper; press-work, half-bound, light and flimsy.

Senate Journal, 1870—T. Patterson, Printer:

Type used, small pica, leaded; style of work, disposition to make "phat," about the same as McPherson's; paper used, fair quality of book paper; press-work, not very good; half-bound, rather light.

House Journal 1870—T. Patterson, Printer:

Same style type; same kind of work as Senate Journal; same quality of paper; press-work, a little better.

Message and Documents, 1870—T. Patterson, Printer:

Type used, small pica, some long primer, I think, brevier or minion and nonpareil; style of work, ordinary to fair; quality of paper common newspaper, and some of it of poor quality; press-work, very good considering the paper used; half-bound, tight and flimsy.

Session Laws of 1870—T. Patterson, Printer.

Type used, small pica, leaded; style of work, neat; paper used, ordinary book paper; press-work, very good; half-bound, light.

Incidental Work, 1872—E. Semple, Printer:

The work done by the present State Printer, Eugene Semple, is the best that has been done in the State, and better than usually found in other States. All his work examined is neat well printed, and the paper of excellent quality, much better than usually used in such work.

Respectfully,

U. E. HICKS, Expert.

"B."

SALEM, OREGON, October 16, 1872.

To the Honorable Joint Committee on State Printing:

GENTLEMEN:—according to instructions, I herewith present amounts charged by State Printers, and amounts paid out of State Treasury, together with amounts of warrants outstanding on account of public priting for the State since the year 1862, as follows:

HENRY L. PITTOCK, State Printer.

August 29, 1864, to miscellaneous work, as per bill filed	$ 118 00
November 12, 1864, Incidental Printing for session of 1864, (W. H. Carter, Expert)	4,073 25

NOTE.—A bill was filed by Mr. Pittock, on Feb. 1, 1864, as follows:

134 reams book paper at $17 64 per ream	$2,358 60
Marine Insurance on $2,000	30 00
Drayage	1 00—$ 2,389 60
This bill was not allowed. (See third note.)	
January 2, 1865, printing 1,000 copies of General Laws, (W. H. Carter Expert)	518 87
March 29, 1865, printing 100 copies Adjutant General's Report	71 75
April 21, 1865, printing House and Senate Journals, (E. M. Waite, Expert.)	3,822 04
April 21, 1865, Publishing Laws in Newspaper	100 00

NOTE.—On the back of the envelope, which contains the foregoing bills is written, "$4,522 38 allowed, leaving balance of $1,538 46 due."

December 19, 1865, Incidental work Special Session, (A. L. Stinson, Expert.)	1,419 81
March 1, 1866, 134 reams book paper for Code, at $18 15 per ream	$2,432 10
73 reams book paper at $17 52 per ream	1,249 76
4 reams fly-sheets	68 26—$ 3,750 11

NOTE.—This bill is evidently the same as the one presented February 1, 1864, with 77 reams of paper added; and the charge for "fly-sheets" is unusual.

January 21, 1866, Printing Organic(?) and other General Laws of 1865 (W. B. Carter, Expert)	5,083 81
May 21, 1866, Printing 300 copies of the General Election Laws	411 71
May 21, 1866, Printing Senate and House Journals, 1865 (W. B. Carter, Expert)	1,008 15
November 7, 1866, Printing Governor's Message and accompanying Documents, 1866, (W. B. Carter, Expert)	2,945 55
Total amount paid H. L. Pittock for State Printing, including $1,538 46, above referred to	$24,122 18

W. A. MCPHERSON, State Printer.

November 2, 1866, Incidental Printing, for session of 1866	2,620 12
November 22, 1866, Publishing Laws in newspaper	100 00
December 3, 1866, Printing 1,500 copies of the Road Law	591 50
March 29, 1867, Printing Laws and Supreme Court Reports, and for paper for Secretary's Report and for imposing forms of Secretary's Report, at $5 00 per form" (Henry Bentinger, Expert)	3,435 93

NOTE.—The charge for imposing forms is not provided for by law

November 9, 1868, Incidental Printing for session, 1868, (A. M. Snyder, Expert)	7,281 11
April 1, 1869, Printing Laws, Journals, Reports, etc., together with incidental work not charged in above bill (D. W. Craig, Expert)	7,312 50
December 22, 1868, Publishing laws in newspaper	100 00
October 1, 1870, printing Governor's Message and Reports of State Officers for 1870, (M. V. Brown, Expert)	4,153 76
Total amount charged by W. A. McPherson, State Printer from 1866 to 1870	$23,534 61

T. PATTERSON, State Printer.

October 31, 1870, Incidental Printing for session 1870	$ 3,893 93
February 21, 1871, printing and binding Laws and Journals etc, 1870, (M. V. Brown, Expert)	8,823 11
December—Publishing Laws in newspaper	100 00
Total amount charged by T. Patterson & Co.	$12,817 04

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid Henry L. Pittock	$24,122 18
" " W. A. McPherson	25,534 61
" " T. Patterson	12,817 04
Total amount paid for Public Printing since 1862	$62,453 83
Amount of printing done by the present State Printer as examined by me as stated in former report submitted	$13,466 27
Amount of Warrants outstanding as per Treasurer's Report (Jill) to McPherson	1,600 00
To T. Patterson in excess of appropriation	$ 2,312 31
Total	$ 2,312 31

These Warrants are in excess of former appropriations.

Respectfully,

U. E. HICKS, Expert.

* * * * * * *

"D"

SALEM, OREGON, October 17, 1872.

To the Honorable Joint Committee on State Printing:

GENTLEMEN: According to your instructions, I have carefully examined, compared and measured the work performed for the State by the several State Printers, (that is, copies of the Laws, Journals, Messages and Reports printed either in book or pamphlet form, copies of other work, such as bills, &c., could not be found) since 1862, and find the following facts:

The style of work has been about the same throughout by each Public Printer, with these exceptions: The Journals printed by Mr. Pittock were set in solid paragraphs, using leads only between paragraphs, and "quad" or blank lines between subjects. The Journals and Reports printed by Messrs. McPherson and Patterson were all leaded with two-to-pica leads. The quality of paper used by Patterson was better than that used by either Pittock or McPherson, except the Code, printed by Mr. Pittock, which is upon paper of excellent quality. The paper used by McPherson was of poorer quality than that used by either of the other two State Printers.

The measurement of type set (per 1,000 ems) is alike in all work, as indeed there could not be any serious mistake made in this respect.

In estimating the paper the same rule has been adopted by all—eight pages to the signature and one sheet to each signature—and none has arisen the main one upon which to base the part of those who understand the subject. The law allows $10 00 per ream for all paper used, but fails to state the size of the sheet, and does not discriminate between book paper and foolscap or flatcap paper. Hence, it has been claimed by the State Printers that as the basis of eight pages to the signature is the general custom in all leading book printing offices, therefore, it was right to count paper upon the same basis, which gives $10 00 a ream for book paper (24 by 38 inches the usual size) instead of $10 00. The cost of book paper (40 to 44 pounds to the ream) in Salem at this date is about $12 00 per ream; and the cost of flatcap (14 to 16 pounds per ream) is from $5 00 to $10 00 per ream. Therefore, the State Printer would lose largely on book paper and make but a small profit on flatcap paper, if he was only allowed $10 00 per ream for full size, because nothing is allowed for wastage in either case. Again, paper manufacturers can and do make paper of all sizes and grades when specially ordered, and the State Printer could (and may have so done) order paper one-fourth the usual size cut and packed into regular reams by the manufacturers, and thus complied strictly with the letter of the law, and obtained his paper at a small advance upon regular price for regular sizes. I have, therefore, been compelled to allow the claim of one sheet to each full signature of eight pages for book and pamphlet work, and one sheet to each bill, etc., of four pages.

There has been no allowance made for wastage in paper in any case, which in all book-printing offices is estimated at, at least, five per cent, on amount required for all work.

In estimating press-work the same rule has been pursued as in counting paper—eight pages to the signature or form and two tokens to each form. Upon the subject of press-work, I desire to say that the price allowed by law is not too high, as the profit of the printer is very small at one dollar per token, of two hundred and forty sheets; provided, he takes any pains whatever with this important branch of his work. Nothing has been allowed for ink.

The price paid for binding in paper covers—$15 00 per 100 copies—is exceedingly high at the present time; but it is so fixed by law, and has been allowed.

In a former report I have given the cost of the work and the amount paid to each State Printer since 1862, which will form a part of this report; also, a comparison of the work in detail, which accompanies this report.

In addition to what I have before stated relative to the law governing State Printers, I would again urge the early amendment thereof, which will save to the State many dollars hereafter and end further complaint in this direction.

Notwithstanding the fact that the work has been lengthened, or made what printers term 'phat work," by state Printers in this State, yet upon comparison with that done for other States (copies of which can be seen in the State Library), I find no wide difference after all. The work now being done will compare favorably with any other state work and is superior to many.

Therefore, I conclude that the work performed for this State during the past eight years, and more especially the work done by Mr. Patterson and the present State Printer, and the measurements and allowances made by Experts who have examined the work, and who are all practical printers and men of good judgment and whose sworn statements are attached to all bills for printing which have been allowed—and more paricularly the measurements and allowances made by Mart. V. Brown, Esq.—have been very much the same in all respects and according to law.

Respectfully submitted,

URBAN E. HICKS, Expert.

We submit the above report that it may be before our readers thus early in the campaign, and we promise that we will next week show wherein gross wrongs were perpetrated under Radical State Printers, and especially during the time that Mr. H. L. Pittock was State Printer and W. B. Carter, the present Republican candidate for State Printer, was the expert. The above report shows it, but many of our readers may not see it quite so plainly until it is pointed out to them.

Other experts besides Carter did somewhat lively measuring as that report will show, and they will need a little attention in the matter.

In the meantime we desire to state that we not only expect it, but we court the closest scrutiny and the most minute investigation into the matter of the State Printing, either as to the work or the measurement, and are ready to abide by the consequences, being fully assured of a triumphant vindication of the Printer and of the expert.

(Salem Mercury.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following table is going the rounds of the Republican press, and as some of our Democratic friends may not see these organs, we publish it for the purpose of letting them see what base lies can be promulgated through these unscrupulous sheets. It purports to be a statement of the expenses of running the Woods administration from September 5, 1866 to September 5, 1870, and the expense of the Grover administration from September 5, 1874:

DEPARTMENTS.	Woods Administration.	Grover Administration.
Executive	$ 9,795 21	$ 12,810 62
State	7,601 99	12,019 39
Treasury	5,300 00	16,963 03
Land	5,926 39	10,539 00
Insane Asylum	150,853 09	214,961 56
Public Printing	24,126 80	65,054 57
Judiciary	53,200 48	62,191 67
Penitentiary	81,550 61	200,454 54
Rents	9,031 58	13,958 83
Fuel and lights	1,810 76	3,770 87
Janitors	2,255 00	4,531 76
Postage	1,546 09	2,705 92
Total	$ 359,001 20	$ 628,462 56
Excess of Grover's expenditures for current expenses alone during a term of four years		$264,492 20

The truth of the matter is, and the persons who publish this tabulated lie know it, that in the column of figures headed "Grover's administration, is contained payments made for a great part of the expense of the Woods administration. Every intelligent man in the State who was here at that time, or who heard the canvass of four years ago, knows that the Legislature of 1868 adjourned without making appropriation for the expenses of the State government, and that the current expenses of the two years following were paid during Grover's first term, of which the following is a correct statement taken from the Treasurer's report of 1872, pages six and 7, and classified under each fund as

OLD ISSUE.

Executive Fund	$11,039 46
Com. school "	2,348 62
Insane "	88,884 77
Printing "	15,981 46
Judiciary "	27,823 77
Penitentiary "	74,333 98
General "	8,859 71
Incidental "	13,492 32
Convict "	16,743 09
Legislative "	4,090 77
Total	$261,946 80

Deduct the above sum from the amount in the table published by the organ as the expense of Grover's administration and we have the following:

Grover's administration	$628,462 56
Deduct am't paid by Grover on account of Woods administration	261,946 80
Leaving as the actual cost of Grover's administration for four years	$366,515 76
Deduct cost of Woods' administration	359,001 20
Leaves excess of cost of Grover's administration	$ 7,615 56

Between 1872 and 1874 there was an additional sum of $19,204 53 paid as interest on indebtedness incurred by the Woods administration, which should justly be deducted from the sum of expenses of Grover's administration of four years, which would place the gross amount of expenses of Grover's administration $11,678 03 below the cost of Woods' four years. But when we take into consideration the fact that during the Grover administration there were extraordinary expenses in securing lands granted to the State, and permanent improvements made which are too well known to need mention, and the naturally increased cost of the keeping of the insane and convicts, and additional expense in the legislative department on account of increased number of members, we can only wonder that the cost of running the State government during Grover's term was not greatly in excess of that of Woods, and it is prima facie evidence of economy on the part of Democratic officials that it is not so.

THEY WILL BE WATCHED.

We understand that many of the Republican Greenbackers in Linn are now attempting to slide back to the Republican ranks, having accomplished their object in "sniping" Democrats into the movement. But Democratic Greenbackers owe it to themselves to see that this treachery is check-mated. It would be a repetition of the Peter Cooper farce of 1876, when, although pledges were made by Republicans in Linn to vote that ticket, when election day came around only about 10 out of the 141 votes in Linn for Cooper were Republicans. This sort of trick is getting somewhat monotonous and we apprehend the Democratic Greenbackers have "dropped on it" by this time and will see that it is not repeated.

A prominent Greenbacker informs us that so far as he is concerned he believes in the sincerity of the Republicans in that movement, but he will insist that they shall "show their faith by their works" on election day. And he is a man of keen wit enough to see that in his section there shall be fair play.

GIVES IT UP.

Harvey Scott gives it up. He says there is no use to buck against the Custom House Ring in manipulating primaries. They have nothing else to do but draw their salaries and menage politics, hence they have the trade to perfection, and even a majority of those unfamiliar with the business will be left out in the cold.

It seems to us that Bro. Scott ought to have learned enough, while he trained with that crowd for so many years, to head them off on some of their tricks. But maybe he has grown rusty in the business from having been out of a job for so long.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

And now the *East Oregonian*, one of the live papers of the "bunch grass region, calls the Radical pastorate candidate "Rev. Hard Kase Hines."

That doesn't jibe with "Rev. Heavenly Kingdom," but it may go hand in glove with "Rev. Hog Korral."

DON'T ENDORSE HIM.

Rev. Mr. Acton, editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, administers a scattering rebuke to Rev. H. K. Hines in the last issue of that paper. It is much to the credit as well as to the Christian sincerity of the *Advocate* that that paper so boldly condemns one of its own preachers for his political perfidy. Following is the article referred to:

"With all due respects for our worthy brother, we cannot but feel that Rev. H. K. Hines who has accepted the nomination of the Republican Convention for Congress, has made a great mistake. In our judgement it is seldom if ever that the good of the commonwealth demands such a step. It certainly does not now. We fail to see any reason on the part of the State which requires this, while in the corruption among wire-working politicians and the chicanery necessary to bring about such a nomination we do see ample reason for not tasteing, touching, or handling the unclean thing. It is not so much a question of moral right, however, as to expediency. The vows of a minister of Jesus are still upon this brother. He has not been nominated by the church, nor has his conferences released him from his work as Presiding Elder of the Boise district. He simply steps aside from his profession, one in which for years he has spent his time and talent and for which he has educated himself. He is not a statesman. It would be unreasonable to require he should be. Nor do we risk anything is saying he is not the choice of the Republicans of the State. We doubt not his name would never have been thought of for this position but for the usual game by which unheard-of-things are accomplished among politicians. Who has done this work we do not know, nor are we worried in the least about the coming election. We believe however it turns out, it will prove a final injury to our good brother and without benefit to the State. Mr. Hines if elected will doubtless maintain his integrity and do all he can; but integrity and success at Washington are two things. Politicians are public property in the worst possible sense. Already the opposition papers are throwing garbage and stench of the campaign is upon us. However well a good man can bear these things, no minister can afford to invite them without a better reason than we can see in this case."

REV. T. F. CAMPBELL DECLINES.

The following letter will need no comment as it fully explains itself:

MONMOUTH, OR., April 29, 1878.

HON. L. Bently, Chairman State Executive Committee of National Greenback and Workingman's Party, Monmouth, Oregon:

DEAR SIR:—Circumstances over which I have no control constrain me to decline be nomination as a candidate to Congress, tendered me by the National Greenback and Workingman's party in convention, at Albany, April 3d. Sickness in my family demands my presence at home, and constant care forbids that I should meet the opposing candidates east of the mountains, according to arrangements which I made with Gov. Whiteaker. I am willing to jeopardize the success of the principles involved without a vigorous campaign, while the continued bad health of Mrs. Campbell prevents me from making.

It is due alike to myself and to my friends of the Convention to say, that my nomination was the result of a misunderstanding, for which, however, no one is censurable. My name should not have been used, only in a contingency, which did not arise. I neither expected nor desired the nomination, and on this account, I appreciate the more highly the unanimity shown, and the more reluctantly decline. I have the honor to be with high respect your obedient servant.

T. F. CAMPBELL.

It is a high compliment to the judgement and discrimination of our esteemed friend, Rev. T. F. Campbell, that he has withdrawn from the hopeless contest which some of his illadvised friends attempted to thrust upon him. Mr. Campbell is an able and popular gentleman, and for his own best interests and that of his sacred calling his true friends will most certainly congratulate him on his withdrawal from the "filthy pool of politics."

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.

The Radical press seems to concentrate its fire on our present State Treasurer and his management of the funds. We are willing that the issue should be made in that way, and Mr. Brown does not shrink from it. It will be seen by the exhibit of State finances which we publish on our first page to-day (and that exhibit has not yet been successfully attacked) that *the State has not run behind a dollar since September 1, 1874*, on account of current expenses, and not a warrant will be reported unpaid at the meeting of the Legislature in the coming September, the funds in hand from the revenues of last year, collected this year, being sufficient to pay all warrants drawn.

If Woods, May & Co. had managed the affairs of our commonwealth in this way there would have been no reason for complaint on the part of the taxpayers with regard to debt.

The Democrats are generally faithful in public trusts, and the people will continue them in power in Oregon.

Don't fail to read the exhibit referred to.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Gov. Whiteaker and his competitor, Reverend Harvey K. Hines, are this week canvassing in Eastern Oregon, and will begin the campaign in the Willamette Valley next week. They will speak at Portland on Tuesday, May 14, at 7 p. m.; at Astoria, Wednesday, 15th, at 7 p. m.; at Albany, Friday, 17th, at 1 p. m., and at Eugene, Saturday, 18th, at 2 p. m.

We hope the people at these respective points will turn out and hear the discussion, as we are satisfied it will redound to the interest of the Democracy.

HYAS KLOSE.

A friend at Roseburg writes us that Douglas county will be very close this year—both parties claiming it. Now if this be the case and the Democrats up there go to work and get enough votes they will win the day. "Votes is what beats!"

WE have advices from the various precincts of the county which fully satisfy us that the whole Democratic ticket will be on top in June.

Good enough!

THE OREGONIAN DISGUSTED.

The *Oregonian* is very justly disgusted with the way the Republican Primaries were carried on in Multnomah county last Saturday. Here is what it has to say:

The Republican, or rather the Mitchell primaries, which were held on Saturday, were conducted under good discipline, and with even more than customary energy. They were organized and directed mainly by the federal office-holders, and were the result of meetings and caucuses which had been continued during two months, or more. The job went off very smoothly, only those participating who insist on having only Mitchell men for the legislature. All other Republicans stood aloof, and will take such other action as they see fit hereafter. At the nightly meetings held for some time past the whole primaries were organized; persons were selected as delegates, and others were appointed to serve as judges and clerks. For this latter service some were sent to act out of their own precincts. Considering that there was little or no opposition to the programme, there was an unnecessary amount of exertion to swell the poll lists and stuff the boxes with the "straight ticket." For many weeks the managers of the Mitchell movement have been boiling to organize and control a certain body of workingmen, so-called. Part of the ticket which was thrown out by these managers through this organization recently, it is understood, was "ratified" at the primaries on Saturday. But the result of this manipulation will not be accepted by the organization referred to. Already many of the members denounce it. It is charged that the Mitchell politicians have not kept faith with the organization. The workingmen, it is said, were to have twenty-three of the delegates to the convention as their share, but were beaten by a sharp trick, it is said, that they got only four. Expenses to have a convention which would not fail to nominate a full list of Mitchell men for the Legislature produced this result, it is said. It is understood that the workingmen's organization has been insisting on naming three of the members; but the managers deem this unsafe, and now have the game in their own hands. The question is coming plainly before the people of Multnomah county whether they will support and elect a legislative ticket nominated exclusively in the interest of Mr. Mitchell, or not. The party represented by the convention which will meet next Saturday will be a Mitchell party exclusively, not the Republican party. To what extent his allegiance is due to such organization as Republican will decide for himself. During the week the regency will select the ticket, in so far as that matter has not already been attended to, and on Saturday it will be submitted to a dutiful convention and accepted without a break in the programme.

MITCHELL "ARKANSAWED."

The Portland *Telegram*, an independent paper, says Oregon's hope for a railroad seems to be dead. The directors of the Northern Pacific are not disposed to build under the restrictions as embodied in the bill which recently passed the Senate. This is a matter of great disappointment, and will fall with severe weight upon the people of our State. We had hoped that the bill as passed would be acceptable to the company, and many with us also indulged in the same hope; but on mature consideration the company have found themselves unable to build under such restrictions. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of Senator Grover and Representative Williams to avert it, Mr. Mitchell has to all appearances accomplished his design of euchreing Oregon out of a railroad. By his course he will find himself euchred out of the Senatorship at the next Legislature.

The *Telegram* strikes it. Whenever an Arkansaw card-player undertakes to play a lone hand in euchre and doesn't make a point they hang him. Mitchell may count on the same fate for his political neck in June.

WHO HAS DONE THIS?

We see that somebody has succeeded in "horning" McFadden's name off the Benton County Greenback ticket, for County Judge, and substituting that of the Radical nominee, Gingles. We understand, however, that this is not done by anybody's authority who dare shoulder the responsibility—hence we take it for granted that the Greenbackers of Benton don't endorse this ticket, and will rebuke the treachery whereby it was accomplished.

Mr. McFadden is the regular nominee of the Greenback Convention, and since he neither declined or in any manner refused to run on that ticket, but on the contrary in open Convention accepted the nomination, we cannot understand by what authority any one should presume to substitute the name of another person for his.

There is most outrageous perfidy and double-dealing here somewhere, and the honest Greenbackers of Benton county ought to ferrit it out and bring the perpetrators to account for it.

ENCOURAGING.

Gen. Nesmith was in the city yesterday, returning from a trip up the valley, where he is supposed to have done some effective talking and taken close observations. He is making a specialty of Brown and Noltner, as leading candidates on the Democratic ticket, and reports their chances as most excellent—for being defeated. That is precisely our estimate, but the balance of the ticket must keep them company.—*Salem Statesman.*

We think it is safe to say that the above is untrue. Gen. Nesmith, as one of Oregon's distinguished Democrats, would not be guilty of this thing, and the Radical *Statesman* is doing him an outrageous injustice in promulgating such a statement.

Gen. Nesmith will undoubtedly give the *Statesman* a severe rebuke at an early date for its mendacity.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. W. W. Thayer, Democratic candidate for Governor, will speak at Albany on Tuesday, May 21st, and at Corvallis the following day. By private letter from Jacksonville we learn that he is having rousing meetings out there, and is acquitting himself nobly. Our correspondent states that Jackson is good for 250 to 300 majority for the whole Democratic ticket.

MARRIED BUT NOT MATED.

The daughter of Senator Mitchell eloped from Washington, and was privately married to a man named Handy, on April 28th. The bride is 15 years old and the bridegroom 22. It is stated that the parents of the bride have taken their daughter home but refuse to recognize the husband. That is not so Handy a marriage after all.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

The Yamhill Republicans new arise up and ask their Legislative candidates, "How about voting for Mitchell?" And those candidates say nothing, but think "d—n Mitchell!" 'Twas ever thus!

THAT'S THE PAIR.

Hon. Jas. H. Turner, of Umatilla, who was slightly Independent four years ago, gives the following advice to his late Independent friends through the Pendleton *Oregonian*, of which he is the able editor:

Democrats, again we would earnestly call your attention to the late 5 to 7 bloody shirt presidential count, and when you go to the polls take your wavering Democratic neighbor with you, and vote the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket. You will feel better over it. There will be no future pleasure arising from going after strange gods. We have tried that, and it is only a source of future sorrow. It is not the man you vote for, but the principle. Come, then, let us rally round our own flag. Let every man stand firmly to his post and all is well.

GRANGE PICNIC.

We learn from a friend that there is to be an immense gathering of the Grangers on the Fair Grounds at Salem on Friday, the 7th day of June. Hon. John H. Smith has been invited to deliver an address, and a "way up" time is expected. The picnic is to be held under the auspices of the Pomona Grange of Marion county. It is the intention to have trains run from Eugene down and from Portland up.

NOT A GOOD YEAR.

This isn't a very good year for political preachers after all. Rev. Mr. Emery's noble example was followed by Rev. T. F. Campbell, and now only Rev. H. K. Hines and Rev. L. J. Powell are left to suffer the fate of those who step aside from their sacred calling to wallow in the political cess-pool.

IT IS SO IN LINN, TOO.

A correspondent of the *Standard* writes that the Mitchell Greenback side show in Jackson county doesn't draw worth a picayune. Those who peeped in soon got enough, and now cling more tightly than ever to the Old Democracy. The Republicans there want to coalesce with the fragment.

HAS STRUCK IT.

Beecher is never at a loss for expedients—no matter how closely cornered. He has dug up a man named Mix who is willing to swear that the great preacher is a victim of Tilton and Moulton; and that of course will clear Beecher—in a pig's eye!

GLORIOUS OUTLOOK.

Things are looming up grandly in Old Linn. If our friends will stick squarely to the ticket, and not weaken it by trading and scratching, we will unquestionably roll up 250 majority for every man on it.

THE FOREIGN TROUBLE.

The Russians and English are negotiating for the withdrawal of troops from the vicinity of Constantinople, and hopes of a peaceful settlement of affairs are daily brightening.

The Place to Buy.

For cheap goods go to P. C. Harper & Co. They have a well selected stock which they are offering very low especially for cash, or for good merchantable produce. They will also sell to punctual customers on time until harvest. Patronize the man who is trying to establish the cash principle, and by so doing you do not have to pay for losses on bad customers. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Farmers and Builders.

SETTLEMIER & CO., HAVE AT their mill, four miles below Lebanon, on Hamilton Creek, 1,000,000 feet of the very best quality of lumber, which they are selling at very low prices.

Also in connection with the mill, they have a planer and moulding machine, and are prepared to furnish flooring, rustic, door and window frames, and moulding of all kinds. Also fence pickets, rails and base, kept on hand.

Be sure to call on us before you purchase. G. F. SETTLEMIER & CO. n40tf

Tailoring Establishment.

CHARLES F. DEUBEL

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE TAILORING establishment of R. N. Baker, takes this method of inviting all those who want anything in his line to call on him. None but first-class workmen will be employed, and all work will be warranted. v13n40tf

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Wm. H. Baskett, deceased, has filed his account for the final settlement in above named estate in the County Court for Linn County, State of Oregon, and Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1878, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, has been set for the hearing of objections and the settlement of said estate.

Dated this May 9th, 1878.

WM. CYRUS, Adm'r.

40w4

MAMMOTH WAREHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT D. G. Clark having purchased a one-third interest in the business of Gaston & Furry, the business will hereafter be carried on under the name and style of Gaston, Furry & Co. n40m1.

Albany, April 23, 1878.

Dissolution Notice.

HAVING DISPOSED OF OUR LEBANON Flouring Mills, the firm of Elkins Bros. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of the firm will be promptly settled, and persons owing the late firm are hereby notified to appear and settle up at once with either of the undersigned.

W. S ELKINS, JOS. ELKINS.

Lebanon, May 8, 1878.

CITY EXPRESS.

I HAVE A GOOD TEAM, A FINE, strong hack, and will do any delivering or other work entrusted to me with dispatch. I came here to stay and expecting to stick