

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress, HON. JOHN WHITEAKER, Of Lane County.

For Presidential Electors, J. K. WEATHERFORD, of Linn County, T. G. OWEN, of Coos County, JAS. FULTON, of Wasco County.

For Supreme Judges, P. P. PRIM, of Jackson County, J. K. KELLY, of Multnomah County, JOHN BURNETT, of Benton County.

Judicial Nominations, First District—For Judge, H. K. HANNA; for Prosecuting Attorney, T. R. KENT.

Second District—For Judge, J. J. WALTON; for Prosecuting Attorney, J. J. HAMILTON.

Third District—For Judge, W. M. RAMSEY; for Prosecuting Attorney, E. C. BRADSHAW.

Fourth District—For Judge, C. B. BELLINGER.

Fifth District—For Judge, L. L. McARTHUR; for Prosecuting Attorney, D. W. BAILEY.

READ! READ!

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The House Naval Committee agreed today to report favorably to the House of Representatives Whiteaker's bill providing for the appointment of commissioners to select a site on the northwestern coast for a naval station.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The House Committee on Commerce, after hearing arguments from Representative Whiteaker, have agreed to recommend an appropriation of \$40,000 for the improvement of the entrance to Yaquina Bay. It is also contemplates establishing an appropriation for a lighthouse.

SPEAKING IN SOUTHERN OREGON. Judge John J. Whitney will address the citizens of Douglas and Lane counties on the political issues of the day at the following times and places:

Roseburg, Wednesday, May 20, at 1 p. m.

Oakland, Thursday, May 27, at 1 p. m.

Drain's, Friday, May 28, at 1 p. m.

Cresswell, Saturday, May 29, at 1 p. m.

Engle, Monday, May 30, at 7 1/2 p. m.

OUR STATE PRINTERS.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Portland last Tuesday, to put in nomination a candidate for State Printer, and after a very hot, but fair and open contest, Thos. B. Merry, of the Dalles Inland Empire, came out successful. Mr. Merry is well known in our State, and for that matter in almost every quarter of the Coast. He never served a regular apprenticeship as a printer, but having been engaged for several years in publishing newspapers he has acquired quite a knowledge of the "art preservative," and can now make almost as good a hand at the "case" as any "print" in our State, and when compared with that old political hack and chronic office-seeker, Odell, who couldn't tell a picas B from a bull's foot—well, words fail us; there is no comparison. Mr. Merry is now conducting the Inland Empire at the Dalles, and a better or more readable country newspaper cannot be found anywhere on this Coast. He is a racy and forcible writer, and must have a great influence upon the minds of his readers. He will make a good officer, and is sure of an election.

HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

Just before Judge Harding was appointed to the Circuit bench a majority of the members of the bar of this District recommended the appointment of Judge Ramsey to that position. The Albany bar unanimously recommended his appointment. The petition was headed by such men as Judge Strahan, J. P. Pion, B. F. Bonham and others. If the leading members of the bar of both parties certified to his ability and fitness it is absurd now to question it. Furthermore, Judge Boise, after Mr. Ramsey was nominated, stated publicly on more than one occasion, in Salem, that Ramsey was well qualified and would make a good Judge. We therefore call upon the people of Linn County, irrespective of party, to vote for Judge Ramsey.

WE FEEL SURE!

A friend of ours asks us to call the attention of the Mitchell Fog-Horn and other papers to the fact that we have never made any special fight against Baum!

It is a surprise to us if we ever spoke disparagingly of him. Such mention of his name must certainly have been either accidental or made in the light of sport.

It would be almost cruel to talk against our friend, Mr. Baum. He has talked so much against himself that to speak against him would be like running against a wind-mill!

NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION.

Rev. H. J. Baker, editor of the Pacific Telegraph, published at Eureka, Cal., has consolidated his paper with the Chronicle, published at Philomath, in this State, and will conduct the new publication at the latter place. It will be the organ of the United Brethren Church on this Coast.

The San Francisco Chronicle has been cut down in size, and the wages of the printers have been reduced. What is the cause?

IMPORTANT SWAMP LAND DECISION.

We publish to-day in full a very important decision of the Secretary of the Interior, reversing the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of Dennis Crowley, claiming as a pro-prietor of lands in Klamath Lake basin, which were swamp lands and claimed by the State as such, awarding the lands to the State of Oregon on the selections made by Governor Grover, and as administered by the Board of School Land Commissioners during his administration.

This decision is final, and settles 1st. That the lands in Klamath Lake basin of this character are swamp lands in the meaning of the Act of Congress of March 12, 1860.

2nd. That the selections made by Gov. Grover are in due form and in proper form.

3rd. That the grant of the swamp lands to Oregon by the said Act of Congress is a present grant, that is, one taking effect at its date.

4th. That no settler who had knowledge of the claim of the State to these lands could be considered a settler in good faith.

5th. That all swamp lands in Oregon, after selection by the Governor of the State in a proper manner as such, and due notice given to the proper land office, ceased to be the lands of the United States, but belonged to the State.

These points cover substantially the whole controversy between the State and those claiming adversely before the General Land Office, and with said office, and settles in favor of the State the title to the great bulk of the swamp lands therein.

The Oregonian last fall raised a great hue and cry against Gov. Grover and the Board of School Land Commissioners, of which he was a member, and asserted that his and their work was all wrong, and had been and would be repudiated by the proper authorities at Washington. This assault was based on a minor decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, affecting only overflowed lands on the lower Columbia river, and the point of the decision was that Oregon could not hold these lands because they were not selected within two years after the grant, as they were surveyed before the grant was made by Congress in 1860. These lands involved in that decision were surveyed in 1854 or 1855. The characteristic meanness and unfairness of that journal was fully exemplified in this attempt to hold Gov. Grover accountable for the failure of his predecessors to do their duty as to these lands!

These lands on the Columbia river in controversy do not amount to more than one per cent. of the whole, and perhaps much less. Even that decision of the Commissioner is appealed from, the ground of appeal being that as the grant took effect in 1860, if not selected in time, there being no adverse claimant until it was selected by Gov. Grover, it must be awarded to the State, and it is confidently believed that the decision of the Commissioner will be reversed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Gov. Grover has been maligned, abused and constantly attacked by the press of the opposition and by every Republican stump speaker, for his constant and steady work in favor of Oregon in securing this important grant to the State, which is of more value than any other, except the 16th and 36th sections, granted to the State for the support of schools. The so-called investigating committee was only a part of this planned abuse of Gov. Grover on account of this work, and it was expected to defeat this grant by repudiating his work as Governor, and the work of the Board, and also repudiating the just obligations of the State to pay for services rendered by other parties in making the selections of the lands. But after careful and honest examination and deliberation the Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, has rendered a decision affirming exactly what Gov. Grover laid down as the law nine years ago.

This decision, rendered as it is in these days when judicial decisions are matters of favoritism, does honor to its author, and is a lasting rebuke to those who have endeavored to build on the ruins of the man they have vainly sought to destroy.

ABOUT THE CHINESE!

By the way, we noticed last week that the Mitchell Fog-Horn was especially anxious to raise a "Chinese" question—didn't want any Chinese folks around!

O, no! He wasn't that kind of people!

We speak now of Mr. Baum: He has for several years kept one of these almond-eyed Celestials in his house and in his own family, to the exclusion of many a poor white girl who would have gladly taken the place at the price proffered for the Chinaman!

Mr. Baum didn't want a poor white girl!

He wanted a sickly, opium-eating Chinaman to cook his meals and bake his bread, and thus by reason of saving a little pittance he pandered to a heathen element that never should have come into this country.

Wm. HENRICK JONES, for many years prominently known in official circles at Washington, died on the 30th of April. He was the man to whom Gen. Dix sent the famous "shoot him on the spot" order.

YAQUINA BAY.

Editor Democrat:

In a former letter on this subject I suggested a few thoughts for the consideration of those to be affected by this harbor improvement at Yaquina Bay. Changes are occurring every day in our local and commercial interests. Communities are becoming more deeply interested in their own localities, and more zealous of their commercial relations and advantages, as they advance in trade and traffic. And it is natural that such bodies should make decided efforts to effectually secure what they have at hand, and open up new and shorter avenues that lead to rapid development, accumulation of property and increase of population. This is the natural result of life-long efforts of men to build up a business or country.

We find at this stage of our prosperity that measures are on foot to improve this harbor, to enlarge the business area, and cheapen freights; to open trade by sea, and shorten the route to the coast. This is not speculative or visionary. It is the result of experience. It is the natural and substantial outgrowth of the condition of business activities. As with this, so with all similar improvements. When the wants of the people require this harbor to be improved it will be put in a condition to answer the demand as soon as the wealth of the country will warrant it.

We use the word wealth for the reason that no enterprise can be successfully entertained until the wealth of the country to be benefitted is promising enough to induce the improvement and sustain it.

The principal towns in the counties of Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion and Polk are thriving and established. They are surrounded by an extensive domain, in which agricultural pursuits and factories could be made to flourish with unsurpassed profit. The great interest now is agriculture. The wealth and population are here to justify the opening of this harbor, and when the people can fully understand its importance to themselves, under their present commercial greatness, it will follow as a consequence to this condition, to which we have already referred. The present exports and imports of these counties combined amount to millions. The property, real and personal, as shown by themselves, amounts to one-third of the whole amount. But we will place it at \$50,000,000. The property cannot be bought for that money. When we say that the territory we refer to is larger than Massachusetts and Rhode Island taken together, and under prosperous cultivation and well stocked, the sum of \$50,000,000 seems very small for such property. Large cities thrive on the aggregate of wealth the larger proportion. Notwithstanding our towns are small, comparatively speaking, there is upon the scale we present over one hundred dollars per capita to this population. This estimate is small, and we desire to make it so, lest we be charged with inaccuracy. And it is small when we consider that Oregon is put down in a comparative statement of the wealth of States as having over five hundred dollars per capita. These facts at once suggest that this harbor improvement must come. It is no individual demand. It is inevitable from this growth in wealth and population. Until such time as a people can help themselves they accept whatever offers for their comfort. They may travel for supplies hundreds of miles because their means will not enable them to shorten the route. But when the day comes that it can be done it will be done. Look for a moment at enterprises that are among the greatest of the outgrowth of commercial development, among which we may instance that which is attracting the attention of governments both of Europe and America. Cape Horn is to be doubted but a short time longer, and the straits are to be abandoned by our navigators who ply their trade from one ocean to the other. This route is to be shortened by a canal, or a railway for ships, to be constructed across the isthmus in Spanish America. This work is going on in and out of Congress. As strange as this enterprise appears to be now, it will be consummated as soon as trade will justify it. That time is at hand.

This harbor improvement at Yaquina would found a city at the Bay, and the demands of 40,000 growing people would make it a city of no mean pretensions. This trade would not be confined to the counties named in the Willamette Valley, but would soon extend to Central Oregon—that portion that can not be reached by railroad other than by one from this Valley, and that one from Yaquina Bay. This entrance, then, would be the outlet to a great country, and its railroad would be an artery to support the commercial life of the State from East to West.

These views are from the standpoint of a private citizen. Having nothing to do with politics I do not refer to this subject in a political sense. It is commercial in all its bearings, and should receive the thoughtful attention of every citizen among us. Substitute this subject for the unprofitable political controversies that are deadening the sensibilities of all who indulge in them. Strike out and discuss it. Give it no rest, and the subject will grow with the country and become its great support.

JORDAN.

Mr. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building) New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the Democrat at our best rates.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

JACKSONVILLE, May 6th, 1880.

To the Editor of the Times:

"Has He Been Honest?" is the heading of an article in the Douglas Independent of May 1, 1880, which contains so many gross misrepresentations of an old and well tried citizen of this place that it is but simple justice at this time to lay a few facts before the people, although I am aware that it is distasteful to Judge Prim to see his name used even in his own defense.

With the article in question is republished a letter that appeared in the Oregonian of April 22, 1880, over the non de plume of Nemesis, charging that Judge Prim failed to reply to a letter of inquiry, addressed to him by Joseph Lane, J. C. Flood, S. Hamilton, and J. N. Barker, dated June 5, 1878, and the Independent reiterates this, among other falsehoods. Now, as to the facts in relation to this letter of Lane and others. In June, 1878, Judge Prim received the following letter, being the one in question:

ROSEBURG, June 5th, 1878. HON. P. P. PRIM, Jacksonville, Or.—Dear Sir and Friend: We, undersigned, ask your pardon in taking a liberty in writing this letter upon so delicate a subject. Our excuse is, we have the highest esteem for you and regard you as an upright judge, a true citizen and an honorable gentleman. Rumor has stated that you are favoring Pink & Gazley in the Canyon road contest, and Gazley is the author of the statement, and an affidavit has been published in proof of this. We do not believe the statement made by Gazley to be true, and as there has been no denial from any source whatever, we are left in no doubt as to its truth. We enclose the affidavit referred to. We know this statement is unwarranted, and sincerely trust you will authorize us to contradict it. With assurance of the profoundest esteem, we have the honor to remain your friends.

JOSEPH LANE, J. C. FLOOD, S. HAMILTON, J. N. BARKER.

The which letter the following reply was made by Judge Prim, as soon as business permitted:

JACKSONVILLE, June 15, 1878. Messrs. Gen. Joseph Lane, J. C. Flood, S. Hamilton and J. N. Barker, Roseburg, Oregon.—GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of yours of the 5th inst. calling my attention to an affidavit published in the Independent, and signed by Washington Cardwell, Martha Tindall and Della Pool, in which they say, "We heard J. F. Gazley say on the 7th day of May, 1878, at Canyonville, Douglas county, Oregon, that he (J. F. Gazley) had recently received a letter from Judge Prim advising him (Gazley) to put up a toll gate on the Canyon road and collect toll, and that the road belonged to them (the Douglas County Road Company)."

In reply I have only to say that there is not a word of truth in the above charge, so far as any act of mine is concerned. And as to Mr. Gazley, I herewith inclose you his letter, addressed to the Editor of the Western Star, dated Jacksonville, Oregon, June 11th, 1878, in which he not only denies positively the reception of such letter, but the statement imputed to him. You can publish his letter, which will obviate the necessity of a public denial on my part.

I fully appreciate that your action in the premises was prompted by a good motive, and I sincerely thank you for the action taken in my behalf. Having served upon the Bench nineteen years and never having been called upon to go into the newspapers, to vindicate my official or private conduct, you will readily understand my reluctance to do so now.

When you have published Mr. Gazley's letter I would like to have the original returned for preservation. Very respectfully, P. P. PRIM.

The letter of Mr. Gazley was published in the Western Star of June 22, 1878, and republished in the Times of April 30th, 1880. Not only this, but Gen. Lane, on seeing the letter signed "Nemesis," did what might have been expected of any gentleman, wrote to Judge Prim acknowledging the receipt of his letter of June 15th, 1878, fully refuting and denying the charges made by "Nemesis."

What more could be asked than was here given by Judge Prim? Yet this does not satisfy the editor of the Independent, for with all the facts before him, he still reiterates the lying charge, "that Judge Prim has not replied to Messrs. Lane and others, nor had never denied the charge made in affidavit." And seemingly intent only upon showing his masters, Wilkins and Abraham, to what depths of infamy he can go, asserts that Judge Prim is guilty, because, forsooth, the statement of Gazley is not to be taken against the affidavit of Cardwell and others. Yet the only thing that connects Judge Prim with the affair at all is the statement (if ever made) of Gazley, the very man whose evidence is not good when in favor of Prim. I am aware, Mr. Editor, that you will say there is no necessity to publish this—that Judge Prim's reputation is unimpeachable. Yet it is but right that the people should know to what length Abraham and Wilkins are willing to go, simply because a Court, in conscientious discharge of its duty, is compelled to render a decision adverse to their interests, and the people should be made fully cognizant that they are by this systematic course of lying, trying to tear down and forever blacken the reputation of one against whom, until now, there has not been even a whisper of suspicion, in order to place upon the Supreme Bench a man of their own

WASHINGTON'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Dr. Nowell, the new Governor of Washington Territory, has been a very prominent man. In 1846 he was elected to Congress in New Jersey by a large majority, and was again returned in 1848. Declining further election he devoted his attention to medicine. In 1853, upon receiving 100 votes on the first balloting in the Whig Convention, for Governor, he withdrew his name. In 1856 he was nominated for that office by the Republican and American parties, separately, and was elected Chief Magistrate of New Jersey by nearly 3,000 majority, Buchanan carrying the State by 8,000. His administration of State affairs was characterized by close attention to the duties of the office, and an economical and honest discharge of its obligations. He was again elected to Congress in 1864. In 1877 he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor, making a campaign remarkable for activity and an able discussion of its issues, but failed of an election—the Democracy prevailing, as is usual, in New Jersey, but by a reduced majority. His competitor was the present incumbent, Governor McClellan. He will probably make as good an officer as any one who could have been chosen from the Republican ranks, but it is almost a shame to put the man to the expense of coming out to Washington from New Jersey, when he cannot hold the office which has been given him for more than a year. Next summer a Democrat will get his place.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM!

The Oregonian whacks away at the Albany Fog Horn. We see no occasion for this unbecomingly row. The Oregonian can't dictate, as a party organ—having been outlawed by Mitchell's gang some eight years ago. It has no right to interfere in matters pertaining to the management of Republican affairs; and we don't wonder that the Albany Mitchell's Fog Horn openly condemns the Oregonian and its practices.

The Fog Horn, it is true, has only been established about five months, while the Oregonian has flourished along for nearly thirty years; but age makes no difference in this country. The true grit will win, and the baby-winded Fog Horn has it. And we desire now to give the Oregonian fair warning—that there is enough talent triangularly in the Fog Horn to crush that paper out, and it should therefore hold its peace.

MILLIONS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

The house naval affairs committee on the 13th inst. agreed to recommend the passage of Representative Whiteaker's joint resolutions authorizing the secretary of the navy to appoint a commission to investigate and report as to the desirability and expediency of establishing a navy yard on the northwest coast. Chairman Whithorne has prepared a brief written report in advance of the proposed action, setting forth with growth and importance of commerce and magnitude of national interests to be subserved by it. The commission is of course to designate what point on the coasts of Oregon or Washington is most suitable. If this navy yard is established on the coast, millions of dollars will be expended in the work. Workingmen, do you want any such public works on this coast? If you do, vote for Whiteaker. He has started the ball rolling, and no one can add as much to its momentum as he can.

COMPLIMENTARY.

A Republican from Benton county pays us this compliment: "Your paper is the best paper afloat!"

Thanks for the compliment; and we promise our Republican friend that if standing up for Democracy, pure and undefiled, shall make the Democrat the best paper afloat, it will continue to be such as long as our name stands at the masthead.

AN "UPBEARER."

The N. Y. Sun of April 25, contains a scandal which will not only reach the ears of the press, but will inevitably go into print. "If it were not so the Democrat would have told ya."

This is of a Methodist preacher named Rev. Kenney, who married a young girl in New York within a block of his own wife's residence!

FROM THE FORKS.

Hon. H. Shelton of Scio called in during the week, and he says the people of "The Forks" are solid on the straight ticket.

And don't you forget that Harvey Shelton will come out of "The Forks" with at least 300 majority!

OF THE WALKING AGENT.

Mr. Geo. W. Eaton is our authorized agent at Walls Walla. We commend him to the good favor of our old-time subscribers up there, and hope they will assist him in all ways to "bring out the grub" for the Democrat.

IRELAND and Scott started East last Tuesday to attend the National Republican Convention. Oliver Tompkins is also en route to Chicago, and Mitchell will hold the proxies of the voters. Why says Grant will not get any votes from the Oregon delegation?

CAPTAIN DOG, who was pilot of the Great Republic when she was lost, is now master of the old steamer Pelican, a man-of-war on the Central American coast.

ONE OF SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTERS.

One of Shakespeare's characters is made to say that there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. The same can be applied with equal truth to every town, city, state or nation, and to which Oregon now is no exception; and this opportune time, we are firmly impressed, is the present. But while believing this, we fear that by politicians it will be deferred, or else defeated, for they will be in and wire out, which leaves the stranger still doubtful as to whether the reptile went in or out. What we require are able representatives at Washington; men who know something of the ins and outs by which to ride beneficial measures through the House and Senate. In the Senate we have Grover and Slater, and in the House Whiteaker. Representative Whiteaker, for the time in service, has done remarkably well. Senator Slater's time does not expire for some time yet, but Representative Whiteaker's time expires in March, 1881.

The misfortune of this section has been the continued changing of its Representatives to Congress, which hardly admitted of a person being well versed in legislative affairs at Washington before ousted by another one elected, thus retarding beneficial legislation for Oregon. We thought, and are of the same opinion still, that Hon. Richard Williams should have received the nomination for re-election as Representative from this State; and, in common with many others, we would have given him our hearty support, based on our uniform rule of aiding in rewarding the faithful public servant, besides the firm conviction that we should keep a good Representative in Congress as long as possible. Carrying out this, we believe Representative Whiteaker should be re-elected. He has worked faithfully, and with marked success, for the interests of this State at large, and if continued in office we can reasonably expect great results—and now more than at any other time is when this State is in want of Congressional aid.

Mr. George, Mr. Whiteaker's competitor for the office, we know personally, and against his character and public record, so far as we can learn, nothing can be said; but while saying this we must not overlook the very important consideration—his lack of experience in Congress—now while such knowledge is of the most vital importance. Mr. George is honest, so is Mr. Whiteaker; Mr. George is a good worker, so is Mr. Whiteaker; Mr. George is a good speaker, so is Mr. Whiteaker; but Mr. George lacks that legislative experience, earnestness of manner and age which will carry conviction to the extent that Mr. Whiteaker does.

Weighing the two in all points desirable for a Representative there cannot possibly be any person but will concede that Representative Whiteaker is superior to Mr. George in some respects, whilst fully equal in all others. So that with Mr. Whiteaker's already acquired Congressional experience, it is claimed by independent voters that it is unwise not to re-elect him. There is not a State in the Union but pursues this course to great advantage to itself, and why should Oregon be the exception?

JUST THE DIFFERENCE.

M. C. George dwells at a great length upon the necessity of retrenchment and reform in the expenditure of public money. How well has he practiced this profession of his may be seen by referring to page 141, Senate Journal, 1878, where we find him voting to create the office of short hand reporter for the courts of this State, which would have been of no earthly use to any one but the attorney and client who may go into the court. Thus he attempted to increase the burdens of taxation but was foiled in the attempt by the vote of the sturdy farmers and mechanics in the legislature, among whom was Mr. Whiteaker.

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TO LABORING MEN!

Do You Want Chinese Labor?

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION!

WATSON AND THE CHINESE.

Did you see that sleek-looking, well-dressed gentleman who was being introduced on our streets a couple of weeks ago as E. B. Watson, the Republican candidate from Southern Oregon for Supreme Judge? He is good-looking, and all that, but who would want such a man for Supreme Judge? This same man is an earnest advocate of the naturalization of the Chinese. Hear what the newspaper of his own town says of him:

E. B. Watson, an attorney in a mining suit in which the rights of Americans and Chinese were at stake, a few years ago, not only expressed the opinion that Chinese could be naturalized, but urged the then Clerk of this county to take the preliminary steps to naturalize them. Workingmen of Oregon, we ask you if you want a man on the Supreme Bench who holds such an opinion upon a question so important to your interests? If such a decision your only hope to get rid of Chinese competition would be gone, and you would be outcasts in your own land, while an alien race, degraded, unprogressive and uncivilized, would have an opportunity to become inheritors of your glorious country. Let no partisan of the Chinese assume the Ermine, or all is lost. Ponder well on this matter, and act accordingly.—Jacksonville Times.

FOUND ON THE JUDGES.

Hon. Green B. Smith, of Benton county, one of the oldest citizens of Oregon, who knows the men on the Democratic Judicial ticket, while E. B. Watson is an Independent and Greenbacker, proposes to support each and every one of them. The Benton Blade has the following:

Hon. G. B. Smith gave us a pleasant call this week, and in conversation with him regarding the nominations for Supreme Judges he frankly informed us that he intended to use his utmost endeavors to secure the election of the Democratic nominees. Mr. Smith has known the gentlemen for a great number of years, and he pronounces them honorable and capable in every respect to qualify them to fill the high office to which they aspire. Mr. Smith, be it known, is one of the Oregon Greenback Presidential electors, and the Blade is responsible for the statement that he reflects the sentiment of the Greenbackers of Benton, at least. He will take the stump and in every speech will take the occasion to discuss merits of the candidates for Supreme Judges.

WHO VOTED FOR THE PEOPLE?

It will be remembered that the Constitution of the State, (Art. 13, Sec. 1.) provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall each receive a salary of two thousand dollars, and that they shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their respective offices. Now the republican legislature of 1872 passed a law by which judges of the Supreme Court were allowed, in addition to the salary of two thousand dollars, an additional sum sufficient to pay their travelling expenses. This was clearly in violation of the Constitution and 1878 a bill was introduced to repeal this law and when this bill was on its second reading Mr. George voted to indefinitely postpone the bill—that is to kill it—while Mr. Whiteaker voted against killing it, thus making another of the many proofs that he has the interest of the people at heart.

The Republicans of the United States, the Cincinnati Enquirer thinks, have gotten themselves into an inharmonious position. The discussions of their journals have, if we take them all in all, disbarred all of the Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination. The people of the country only need to go so far as the persuasion of the Republican journals of the country to learn that neither of the Republican candidates ought to be nominated or ought to be elected after nomination. There is plenty of Republican testimony to show that Blaine and Sherman are bad men and corrupt men. There is, to those gentlemen, an uncomfortable amount of evidence as to both these points. If we may believe Republicans no Republican candidate for the Presidency that has yet been named ought to be nominated for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention or elected by the people afterward.

WILL IT DO MORE HARM OR GOOD?

John Kelly proclaims that Tammany Hall will oppose Mr. Tilden if he be nominated. It is impossible to tell whether Tammany's opposition will do more harm than good to Mr. Tilden. It will undoubtedly take away from him more or less votes.

On the other hand, Tammany's opposition will serve as a strong recommendation of Mr. Tilden in the minds of many honest men. Especially will it make it easier for Anti-Third-Term Republicans to cast their votes for him.

FROM POLK.

Hon. Jas. Eaton, of Polk, was among our callers of the week. He informs us that Polk is "solid" this year, and that each and every Democrat on the ticket will get an even vote.

TICKETS.

Thousands of soldiers and sailors are entitled to pensions, with payment from date of discharge or death, if applied for before January 1, 1880. Wound, accidental injury or disease entitles to a Pension. Bounty and back pay collected. Increase of Pension secured. This firm established in 1862. Address, enclosing stamp, THOMPSON BROS., U. S. Claim Attorneys, 711 G Street, Washington, D. C.

TO THE VOTERS OF LINN COUNTY, OR.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been informed from a reliable source that a story is being circulated in some parts of this county to the effect that I, D. Miller, the present Democratic candidate for Sheriff, paid me \$500 for my influence or support after the withdrawal of my name from before our late County Convention as a candidate for Sheriff, I, at the request of Mr. Miller, and in justice to him on my own part, take this method of contradicting any such story, and pronouncing it a falsehood, wherever it originated. I will further say that if the enemies of Mr. Miller cannot inaugurate a better system of electioneering against him than this they had better give up the fight, for I am sure no person who is acquainted with Mr. Miller, as almost a life-long citizen of Linn county, and one of the honest tillers of the soil, who earns his living by the sweat of his brow, will believe him guilty of any such charge, even without this refutation on my part.