

The following is the letter of Blaine's in which he backs square down and out of the libel suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1884. To Messrs. Harrison, Miller & Eiba, Counselors at Law—Gentlemen: When I requested you in August last to bring suit against the publishers of the Indianapolis Sentinel, for libel, I did so in the belief that the wrong done me by that paper, being entirely of personal and domestic character, could be fairly tried, without undue influence from political considerations. I confess I was profoundly amazed to find the matter at once taken up and the libel reproduced with all possible exaggeration in every Democratic paper in Indiana. Except from three members of the Democratic party of that State, I never heard that a word of dissent or disapproval was spoken, while a great many of the Democratic speakers repeated the libel from every stump in Indiana with vituperative rancor, with gibe and ribald jest. It was thus made, so far as any matter of the kind can be made, an issue in an exciting political campaign, and the Democrats of that State were thoroughly poisoned in their minds in regard to the question to be decided at law. Under such conditions it is simply impossible that I can have a fair trial or that I can expect any other result than that which invariably attends a political libel suit growing out of an exciting campaign in the country. If I were unfair enough to desire a jury composed of my own partisans, I could not have it. A properly constituted jury in Indiana would be composed of members of both political parties in about equal proportions. When I visited Indiana in October I was repeatedly advised that the Democrats could not be found in the State who, in a political suit, would give a verdict against their leading party organ. This did not necessarily convey an imputation upon their personal integrity as citizens, but simply that the blinding of party prejudice would utterly prevent an impartial consideration of the evidence submitted. I am perfectly able to fight the Sentinel newspaper in an Indiana Court, but I would stand no chance whatever against the consolidated venom of the Democratic party of the State. With these surroundings and with this prospect, it is idle for me to go through the trouble and annoyance of a trial. The questions propounded by the bill of discovery have already been substantially and fully answered by me, and I am willing to leave my written statement and answers under oath to the judgment of the public. I do not choose to have the case indirectly concluded by a technicality or referred to the silence. I prefer to make this frank and open statement of the reason which has induced me to believe that the prosecution of the case would be utterly fruitless.

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

This is the suit at the beginning of which Mr. Blaine declared his purpose to defend the honor of his family, if need be, with his life. Now, how different the tone of this letter from that of last August. Now, we suppose that, as he has discovered that those "bloody," incorrigible Democrats of Indiana will not do him justice, he will now offer up his life as a sacrifice in defense of the honor of his family by fighting a "javelin" with Mr. Shoemaker. But for the common honor of the country we hope we have heard the last of this matter. Mr. Blaine made a great mistake in bringing it up by making this vicious attack upon the common honesty of the Democratic party of Indiana.

It is said that ex-Senator Thurman has received a letter from Daniel Manning, written apparently by and with the advice and consent of Gov. Cleveland, asking the ex-Senator to consider the matter of an appointment to a position in Cleveland's cabinet. It is further said that Thurman will decline on the ground that he considers it would create a hopeless division in the party in Ohio in case he should accept. We believe the party, as represented by Cleveland, has a right to claim the services of Senator Thurman, and we believe he would only be doing his duty in accepting a place in Cleveland's cabinet without regard to the effect it might have upon the party in Ohio. The injury which might be done to the party in that State would be repaid ten fold by the good done to the party at large.

We are sorry to observe that the Oregonian has not sufficiently recovered from that terribly angry mood into which it was plunged by the defeat of Blaine to enjoy a Happy New Year, but we hope the weather during the last two weeks has been sufficiently frigid to convince it that it still lives in the United States and not in the "confederacy," as it has been led to believe through some strange hallucination. The hope is now gaining ground in the minds of the public, that when Cleveland is duly inaugurated and places his hand to the helm of the ship of State and the beneficial effects of Democratic rule begin to appear, the Oregonian will recover its normal condition and its editor a happy citizen again.

Vice President elect Hendricks, ("the old copperhead," as the Oregonian facetiously calls him), will deliver the annual address before the Yale alumni and graduating class in June. Shades of reconstruction! This is actually causing the North and South to commingle on friendly terms.

The nineteen men in Greeley's Artillery, who perished, were all tobacco consumers. The seven survivors do not use the weed. This is a big card for the anti tobacco men.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The people of Oregon, in their legislative capacity, will soon be called upon to choose a successor to Hon. J. H. Slater, to represent Oregon's interests in the United States Senate. If the legislature, with an eye single to the best interest of the state, should lay aside all party considerations and party predilections, and choose a senator, who, under all circumstances, would best and most intelligently, as well as most faithfully, represent all the interests of the state; a senator who, with enlarged views as to the interests of all the people, would place himself upon that broad legislative plain where the greatest good to the greatest number is the rule of legislative action, then it would elect Senator Slater as his own successor by a unanimous vote.

But party considerations are always strong, and especially with Republicans in regard to their party strength in the United States Senate. They regard it as of more importance than all other offices, except the presidency. Democrats have held the election of state officers as of more importance to the great body of the people than the election of a senator, and hence we see Democrats often succeeding in electing state officials even in strong Republican states. But the Republican party has become so closely identified with the great corporations of the country, that it finds these corporations always ready to lend material aid in the election of senators. So we see that a Republican will be elected to succeed Senator Slater, and who that Republican shall be is a matter of much interest to Democrats.

The Northern Pacific Railroad will take a lively part in selecting a senator who will be a promoter of their interests against the rights of the great mass of the people. The forfeiture of unearned railroad land grants will attract much public and legislative attention in the congress to meet in December, 1885. The fight between the people and the railroads on this question and the inter-state commerce question will be a long and bitter one. The railroad corporations have, for years, been murdering their forces for this great battle. Senator after senator have they secured in the United States Senate to wage battle for them when war is declared. They have also dictated the appointment of Supreme Judges, until they now feel secure in that direction so far as their interests are to be affected by the decisions of that body. In the face of these issues the Republican party two years ago elected J. N. Dolph, then with no more satisfactory party to corporations could have been chosen, to succeed Senator Grover. Can they be expected to resist the blandishments of corporation "influence" any more than two years ago? We fear not. The Republican leaders of Multnomah county are heartily in sympathy with the plans now being laid, of placing the people of the whole state in the grasp of corporations. This they cheerfully do because they have the promise, or at least the hope, that the whole state shall thus be made contributory to the material prosperity of Portland. In view of all this will a Portland man, or one whom Portland can control, be elected to the senate? We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that a corporation man will be elected.

IMPORTANT TO MONEY LENDERS.

A decree has been entered in the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of Illinois, at Springfield, by Judge Treat, which is of great importance to the public, since, if sustained, it will probably have a disastrous effect upon large corporations of other states loaning money in Illinois. About the year 1874 the Equitable Trust Company, of Connecticut, made a loan of \$25,000 to Dr. E. S. Fowler, of this city, for five years at 10 per cent, taking as security three trust deeds. The interest was paid promptly until maturity, amounting to \$12,500. Upon the principal not being paid at maturity suit was brought to foreclose. The defense set up was unavailing and want of capacity in the Connecticut corporation to charge a greater rate of interest than allowed by the Connecticut law, which is 7 per cent. The doctress of Judge Treat sustains the defense in the latter instance, and also provides that the interest paid, \$12,500, shall be deducted from the principal, and decrees entered for the balance. Thus, the trust company, by charging interest in excess of the rate allowed by the law of Connecticut and which law it was operating, loses all the interest paid and accrued, on \$25,000 for ten years.

SOME DETEER.

While we are pleased to note that the heart of steel of the Oregonian editor is softening towards the "fool politicians" who saw proper to go to the polls on the day of the election, and voluntarily cast their votes for St. John for president without consulting said editor, yet this same editor still maintains an icy heart of steel, and as bitter as gall, against Cleveland, who allowed himself to be used as an instrument in the hands of the "wicked democrats" to defeat the immaculate "Jimny" Blaine for the presidency. Said editor still keeps up the war of slander against Cleveland, but prepares daily to hold out the olive branch to the "fanatical St. John." Does a reading public fail to comprehend the motive in all this?

But candidly, will we never get another article from that editor on free trade?

EVENTS OF 1884.

AUGUST.

1. Jay Eye See lowers the trotting record to 2:10.

2. Seattle has a \$20,000 fire.

3. Ex-Judge Freeman J. Pitkin died.

4. Jessie Vails, the actress, died in London.

5. Shock of earthquake at New York and other points.

6. Col. R. G. Ingersoll lectures in Portland Or.

7. Maj. Gen. Hoffman of Illinois died.

8. Blaine sues Indianapolis Sentinel for libel.

9. China declares war against France.

10. Dr. Woodward, Garfield's physician, died.

11. Cleveland writes his letter of acceptance.

12. Great fire at Roseburg Or. loss \$100,000.

13. State Fireman's Tournament at Albany Or.

14. U. S. Steamship Tallapoosa sunk.

15. Foo Chow bombarded by France.

16. Heavy frosts in New England.

17. Gen. Dwyer died at New York.

18. Destructive hurricanes at Evansville Indiana.

19. General strike of miners in Hooking Valley Ohio.

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DECEMBER.

1. Congress meets. Big fire at Oakland Or.

2. Electoral votes of all the States cast.

3. Earl Richard George Lumley died.

4. Attempt by burglar to blow open safe of county treasurer at Albany Or.

5. Wade Hampton reelected to U. S. Senate.

6. A. B. Wilson, inventor of Sewing machine becomes insane. Blaine withdraws his libel suit against the Sentinel.

7. Dennis Kearney's mother died.

8. Heaviest snow storm along Columbia river and Willamette valley ever known.

9. Worlds Fair and Cotton Exposition formally opened at New Orleans.

10. Orphan Asylum burned in Brooklyn N. J. 20 children burned to death.

11. Sarah Althea Hill wins her suit against Senator Sharon.

12. Christmas. \$200,000 fire at Minneapolis.

13. Thos. Van Valin, a poisoner of 1812 died at Syracuse N. J. aged 105 years.

NARROW.

A correspondent of the New North West, with more effrontery than wisdom, rushes in upon the public attention with the statement that the South and New York always vote for free trade, "but when a stip for free trade is taken the interests affected are quick to cry for protection." The writer then calls attention to the opposition to the Spanish treaty in New York and the South and thinks the people of these states should vote with the protection party. Now, this correspondent should learn that New York and the south do not vote for free trade, but they do vote emphatically for a reduction of tariff duties generally, and in such a way as would effect all protected industries equally. But the democratic party is not willing to take one article, (as sugar for instance) and remove the tariff from it while it remains high on all others. This was the ground of opposition among democrats in congress to the reduction of the wool tariff, while the high tariff was allowed to remain on woolen goods. So strong was this opposition among democrats that only one democratic senator in 38 voted of the house for it, and only 13 in 1855 democratic members voted for it. So perfectly willing were the republicans to give woolen manufacturers a monopoly of that class of goods at the expense of wool growers and the body of consumers of woolens, that they almost unanimously voted in favor of the reduction of the tariff on wool.

No, it is a duty for tobacco producers and sugar manufacturers to resist free trade as to these articles while the tariff remains untouched upon the thousand and one articles which are now controlled by monopolies.

This correspondent does not seem to have the dimmest idea as to fair dealing on this question.

The list of members of the next House of Representatives, as classified, by General Clark, Clerk of the house, gives the Democrats 184 and the Republicans 141. The Democrats have made a gain of 13 members as follows:

Florida, 1; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1; Mississippi, 2; North Carolina, 1; Texas, 1, and Virginia, 2. The Republicans have gained 29 as follows: California, 5; Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 3; Nevada, 1; New York, 5; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; Tennessee, 1, and Wisconsin, 4.

Cleveland has written a letter to George William Garris declaring his intention to enforce the civil service law as he will any other law on the statute books of the United States.

It is thought a democrat may be elected to the U. S. Senate by the Illinois legislature to succeed Jno. A. Logan. The legislature is a tie on joint ballot.

The republican senate will defeat all attempts to declare forfeit all unearned land grants by loading down the bills with "riders" that will make them inoperative.

The Inauguration Ball will take place in the New Pension Building in Washington. The price of ticket will be \$5.00 for either gentleman or lady.

Wm. H. Everts announces that he desires to be elected to the United Senate from New York.

R. B. B.

Feeling sure of the unquestionable virtue and absolute curative qualities of De Haven's Dyspepsia Cure, we offer free of charge sample bottles and circulars to all who are troubled with Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Sick-headache or any form of Stomach Disorders. This remedy contains no alcohol is compounded upon strictly scientific principles and never fails to effect a cure. A trial will convince the most doubtful of its wonderful effect. Sample bottles free at Foshay & Mason's Drug Store.

How can a watch—no matter how costly—be expected to go when the mainspring won't operate? How can anyone be well when his stomach, liver or kidneys are out of order? Of course you say, "He cannot." Yet thousands of people drag along miserably in that condition; not sick, but not able to work with comfort and energy. How foolish, when a bottle or two of Parker's Tonic would set them all right. Try it, and get back your health and spirits.

THE NEW YEAR.

The year 1884 has come and gone. With it came joy and sorrow, love and hate, victory and defeat, success and failure, prosperity and adversity. While it has passed away as a midnight dream, it has left an indelible impress upon the moral and material world. How many changes have been wrought by the relentless hand of time in the brief period of a year! How many hearts have been surcharged with grief and sorrow in a passing twelve months! How many men have started out full of hope to accomplish some favorite enterprise but have failed! But, on the other hand, how many have enjoyed the full fruition of their hopes. Success has changed and made glad the hearts of many.

Almost universal peace has reigned throughout the world. Time in fact has treated the world on the average as it did last year and as it has in other years past and gone. But individuals have become better or worse in wealth and morals, as they have used greater exertions in that direction. In fact, men are the architects of their own fortunes and when we now formerly wish all our patrons and friends a "Happy New Year," we mean to say that our desire is that through their own effort they may become better morally, intellectually, and financially.

Albany Market.

Wheat—64c per bushel, Old.

Feed—on foot, 3c.

Hay—baled, 11@12 per ton.

Wool—7 to 10.

Potatoes—now 25c per bushel.

Beams—hams, 11 1/2c.

Butter—10c.

Lard—13c per lb.

Flour—4.00 per bbl.

Butter—25 to 30c per lb.

Sugar—San Francisco C, 8 1/2c.

Milk Feed—bran, 10.00 per ton.

Shells, 15c.

Eggs—30c per doz.

Excited Thousands.

All over the land are going into ecstasy over Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their outlook for recovery by the timely use of this great life saving remedy, causes them to go nearly wild in its praise. It is guaranteed to positively cure Severe Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Trial Bottles free at Foshay & Mason's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

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