



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET. For President of the United States, JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio. For Vice President, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York. For Presidential Electors, GEO. H. CURRY, C. B. WATSON, E. L. APPLIGATE.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS. There is much boasting in Democratic organs, as usual. The campaign was commenced, and is apparently to be continued, entirely in the Chinese fashion on the Democratic side, with the gong as the principal weapon, and stink-pots as auxiliary.

Under the title of a "Statesman in Shoulder-Straps," the Blade publishes the following, taken from that excellent Democratic paper, the Louisville Journal:

At last the poor old Democratic party is in luck. Like Saul, the son of Kish, who went out to seek his father's asses and found a kingdom—like the blind hog that stumbled upon a pearl—it has hit upon the typical American, who is to release the country from its thralldom to knaves without subjecting it to the thralldom of fools.

Obviously the Blade thought this highly complimentary to the party and to Hancock. I am willing to concede the entire truthfulness of the statement that the Democratic party are on the lookout for asses with a fair show of getting their usual number, but not enough to found a kingdom. If the party has done a consistent thing, or even exhibited an atom of statesmanship, it has been done on the blind hog principle and is entitled to the merit of chance.

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and California, Connecticut and California, essentially Republican states on National issues, are said by Republicans of the coolest judgment to be safe beyond peradventure. No account is here made of the probability that the Republicans may carry one or more of the Southern states. A fair vote and an honest "count" will be needed, and that, it is needless to say, Republicans will not get at Democratic hands if there is a prospect that a Solid South can elect to the Presidency the ally of the White Leagues in 1888.

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[From the Toledo Blade.] NASBY. Mr. Nasby Details the Trouble that Ensued by Detective Machinery at Hancock's Headquarters.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND. (Which is in the State of N. Y.) Aug. 6, 1880. The noospapers are full of an ak-kount of General Hancock's faintin in the presence of two delegashuns wich called on him.

The troo histry of the case is this: We have a electric arrangement from the ante-room where I stand, to the general's rooms. There are 60 keys marked with the states and the shades uv opinyun wich maks up the Dim-cratik party. Thus, one is marked "Noo York—hard money," another "Loozeaner—seesh," and so on.

My dooty is to admit only one party at a time to see the general, and to notify him in advance wat principles the vistin party peresses, that our candidate may make no mistakes. For instance, ther comes a man from Pennsylvania. It is my dooty to find what his nooshuns are on the tariff. I ask him, to begin with, how trade is. He ansers, "Bully." Then I say, "how does the present tariff work for you?" He sez "Bully," wunst more, and then I know all about it. He is interesid in manu-factors, and is a high tariff man.

Then the matter looks comparatively simple. I tech a key wich is marked "Pennsylvania—tariff," and send him into the presence, and Giner-al Hancock knows exgactly wat to say to him, and he sez it, and sends him away happy. Ef the vistor is from Illinois, and happens to be a free trader, a key is teched so labeled, and the giner-al also knows wat to say to him.

The same rool applies to all other vitors. We hav ez many keys ez ther are shades uv opinyun in the party. It requires a gigantic intel-lect to keep the run uv em, and that is why I okkey that responsible po-sishun. Uv course I make mistakes occa-sionally, for no man kin keep the track uv sich diversity uv prin-siple, I did tech the key marked "War Dimekrat," for a seesh major from Looseaner, and he come out in a tower-ing rage, at being informed by the giner-al that he shoed never be satisfied till every man wich bore arms in the confederacy hed passed away, that we mite hev peace, and it wuz a mistake when I teched the key markt "confederacy" and sent in a Wisconsin farmer wich hed two sons killed at Antietam. The old man didn't like to be told that conf-ederit soljers shoed hev the same pen-sushuns ez the northern hirelins wich invaded the south so brotally.

But the trouble referred to okkured yesterday. There come a delegashun uv wide-hatted men from Maine and Injeany, wich wantid to consult the giner-al ez his vews on the grate question uv unlimited green-bax, and jist at the same minit ther cum a del-egashun from the city uv Noo York wich wuz a goin to demand a ex-pres-hun ez to bonist money. I insiated that but one delegashun shood go in at a time, and ez the Injeany men wuz nearest the door, I teched the soft money key, and asked 'em in. The hard money men hustled them aside, and thinkin they wood push in first, I teched the hard money key. This demoralized the giner-al, and to add to the horror uv the accident they both pushed past me, and rushed in altogether.

Then a scene ensoud wich baffles descriphun. "Wat we want to know," sed the spokesman uv the Injeany and Maine delegashun, "is, in the event of your election, is the kentry to have unlimited money and conseknt prosperity?" "Wat we want to know," sed the be-d of the Noo York delegashun, "is ef the Dimocry succeeds are we to hev honist money, and is the nashpel debt to be paid in gold?" The giner-al turned pale and looked at me implorinly. He wuz not ekal to the emergency, but I wuz. I whispered in his ear "faint," and sezed him in my arms. Takin the hint he drawd a long sigh, and fell out uv his cheser, seculis, to all ap-pearances. "Gentlemen," sed I, "our noble candidate hev bin overworked and nash-persert herself. Will you please retire while I bring him to?" They went out, and the giner-al got up. "Are they all gone?" he asked. "They are all gone," sed I. "There must be a new plan fixed," said he. "I can't keep on faintin in this way till the first uv November. The next time this happens I shel faint in ded earnest, and it will be no sham."

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE at this office. Letter heads, etc.

wuz sejested that our candidate take an extended European trip, but ef he does that we lose the effek uv his superb face and figger, wich is wat we nominatid him for. Ef we keep him here and yootilize that, we run the risk uv havin him talked to, wich is fatle.

We hev the matter under consulta-tion now, but hev not bin able to come to any conclooshen. I wish to Heaven I ood be a keeper for Garfield. His man hev a soft thing uv it. The cusid Repub-likins hev'n't but one set uv opinyuns and ther ain't no trobble about that Garfield's door-keeper he sets and admits everybody, without askin no questions, and hev nothin watever to do ceptin to say "walk in gentlemen." And they go in and Garfield talks to all uv 'em, and ther ain't no rows, and no finanoceerin, nor no nothin.

It requires more engineerin to be a Dimekrat. We hev too extensive a set uv prin-siples, and they require too grate a straddle to kiver em all. I wish to Heaven the first uv No- vember wuz here. This kind uv a thing is altogether too wearin on a not overstrong constitiooshen.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY. (Eggshaulid.) There are signs of a Democratic panic over the outlook, and well there may be. Any experienced political observer can perceive plenty of indications that the country is not going to change parties in a time of so great prosperity as the present. It is in the air that the Republican drift is all that way. Of course there is hard work for the Republicans to do, and they are preparing to do it. What they want to calculate for is sufficient hard work to secure a majority in Congress as well as to elect Garfield and Arthur. Both results can be accomplished, and both probably will be.

Any one who reads the Southern Democratic papers (or even any of them, for that matter) cannot fail to be struck with the fact that they do not praise Hancock for fighting the rebels, but only for trying to get them back into the Union with all their old powers and privileges unimpaired, to regain by the ballot what they lost by the sword.

Minnesota will produce this year fifty three million bushels of wheat, besides an enormous quantity of other cereals. What a splendid record these figures make of the enter-prise and industry of a State only twenty two years old!

Candidate English's threat to sue the newspapers of the country for libel after the election is a pretty good confession that he expects to be beaten. He will require a great deal of leisure for his suits, for there will be plenty of them.

The Silvertown Appeal says the narrow gauge is finished to Woodburn, and graders are making the dirt fly on Howell Prairie.

The country being more intent upon its own welfare than upon that of the Democratic party, is preparing to elect Garfield.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The following is the platform passed by the recent Republican convention held at Chicago:

Republican rule has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and legal and equal in every part of our extended territory. It has raised the credit of the nation from the points where it per cent. bonds sold at 86, to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration, railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860, to more than 87,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports in 1880, were \$284,000,000 more than our imports in 1879.

Without resorting to loans, it has since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of the government, and has paid \$88,000,000 of the public debt, by reducing the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge, from nearly \$11,000,000 to less than \$6,000,000. All the industries of the country have prospered. Labor is in demand, wages have increased and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits to their approval the following statement of the principal enterprises which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

First.—We affirm that the work of the last 21 years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which have achieved our freedom and independence should be preserved; that the disordered union now happily restored should be perpetuated; and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be imperiled; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the payment of the same; that the living industries should ever be promoted, and that the commerce and the great staples of the country should be developed to the benefit of the people, and that this convention submits to their approval the following statement of the principal enterprises which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

Second.—The constitution of the United States is the supreme law, and a mere contract of confederation. It made a sovereign nation, whose powers are denied to the nation, while others are retained by the states, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by national and not by state tribunals.

Third.—The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several states, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several states, and the destiny of the nation must be guided not by the genius of any one state, but by the genius of the people.

Fourth.—The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is the duty of the national government to protect against the influence of sectarianism while citizens by American citizenship are bound to observe the duties levied for the purpose of raising the revenue to support the government.

Fifth.—We affirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of raising the revenue to support the government should be so levied as to favor American labor; that no part of the revenue of the government should be paid to any railroad or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the states, its twin barbarity, polygamy, and the traffic in human beings, should be forever proscribed; that American labor should be secured by the enactment of laws which shall give to the citizen the right to acquire and hold land, and that the obligations to men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are unimpaired by the lapse of time, and that their final victory; their perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and the sacred duty of the American people.

Sixth.—Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the congress of the United States, and its treaty-making powers, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invokes the exercise of that power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of laws which shall give to the citizen the right to acquire and hold land, and that the obligations to men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are unimpaired by the lapse of time, and that their final victory; their perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and the sacred duty of the American people.

SAVE YOUR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FARMERS, TO BECOME WEALTHY, LIKE THOSE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY, must increase their exports. We are producers as well as consumers—must produce more than we consume—and in no way can we do this more effectually than by planting good orchards of select fruits, thereby making a good and happy home for our children, and at the same time giving them useful and remunerative employment by teaching them how to preserve the great varieties of fruits and vegetables that grow upon their father's farm.

THEN USE PLUMMER'S NEW PATENT FAMILY FRUIT DRIER, which absolutely has no machinery of any kind, and is so simple in its construction that children and aged people can run it on any kind of fruit or vegetable. Seventy-five in successful operation in Linn county. Its cheapness and efficiency recommend it to everybody.

WE HAVE OPENED A FOREIGN MARKET and are prepared to pay the cash market price for all fruits dried by this process. It has no equal. Terms liberal. Write for information to the CORVALLIS FRUIT COMPANY, Corvallis, Benton co., Oregon.

CITY MARKET, J. L. LEWIS, Proprietor. CORVALLIS, OREGON. HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE Market and fixtures, and permanently located in Corvallis, I will keep constantly on hand the choicest cuts of BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, and VEAL.

The Oregon and Washington Land Company. ADVERTISE OREGON FARMS FOR Sale, largely in the East, free of expense to Farms, unless sale is made. In that case, \$5.00 for each farm sold. Farms will find it to their interest to call on CHENOWETH & JOHNSON, Agents O. & W. L. Co. Corvallis, Oct. 8, 1879. 1641v1

CITY STABLES THOS. EGLIN Proprietor, On the Corner West of the Engine House, CORVALLIS, OREGON. HAVING COMPLETED OUR new and commodious BARN, we are better than ever prepared to keep the BEST OF TEAMS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES AND SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

A NEW FIRM. CORVALLIS HOUSEHOLD STORES, Commenced Business June 21st, 1880. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to call and inspect the stock on hand, and to purchase at the lowest possible prices. The firm undertake to supply goods of the best quality, in every branch of their business, at the lowest possible prices.

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN. IT IS THE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY IN COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CIRCLES, and the best Family Journal on the Pacific Coast. Served by carriers in San Francisco and the towns of the interior, at 25c per week by Mail, postage paid. \$12 per year in advance.

Attention Farmers! WE HAVE COME TO STAY, and Supply a want long felt by you all.

We are now prepared to do any kind of work in Iron, Brass, Steel or Wood. Repairs on Threshers, Binders, Headers, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, etc., done with neatness and dispatch.

All kinds of NEW WORK kept in Stock. Please give us an early call. Corvallis Plow Co., Corvallis, May 28, 1880. 17 22y1

NEW FURNITURE STORE, Main Street, Corvallis, Opposite Sol. King's Livery Stable. I have opened in this Store with a Well Selected Stock of FURNITURE, and shall always keep and make to Order, Everything in the House Furnishing Line.

Window Shades, the Hartshorn Spring Rollers made up in all Colors, Opaque and Linen Shades, Goods, at bottom Prices. PHILIP WEBER, Corvallis, May 21, 1880. 17:21m6

YAQUINA STAGE LINE, NEW STAGE COACH, Best Route to the Sea Shore. THE YAQUINA STAGE, CARRYING THE U. S. Mail and passengers, will leave Corvallis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M. for Elk City, and return each alternate day, stopping at Elk City with the steam launch "Kurka," which leaves for Newport Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning each alternate day.

M. M. & W. T. CROW, Corvallis, June 28, 1880. 17:24v1

BRICK! BRICK!! BRICK!!! HAVING LEARNED MR. E. M. THOMPSON'S method of laying one mile south of Corvallis, we are prepared to make first-class brick, which will sell at the lowest possible price. We make our brick of a first-class quality of clay, not of loam and sand, and weddy competition. Persons ordering brick will do well to give us a call. Your truly, ALLEN & PRICE, 17:25m3

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