

ELECTION RETURNS.

(OFFICIAL.)

Table with columns for Precincts, Candidates, and Votes. Includes precincts like Washington, Yamhill, and Umatilla.

As will be seen by the above official count, Benton county elects the entire republican ticket with the exception of School Superintendent and Assessor...

In Corvallis precinct G. W. Quivey was elected Justice of the Peace, and D. M. Lord constable; in Soap Creek precinct T. Harris, J. P., and K. Vanderpool constable; in Willamette, Wallace Post, J. P., and J. S. S. Powell, constable...

THE STATE ELECTION.

Washington county. Official returns from every precinct in this county gives Hermann, (Rep.) for Congress 106 majority; Flinn, (Rep.) for Supreme Judge, 124 majority; For Woman Suffrage, 398; Against, 932.

Folk County. The result of the election in this county is a surprise to every one. The Republican State ticket is elected as is also the Democratic county ticket. Hermann (Rep.) for Congress has 4 majority; Flinn, (Rep.) for Supreme Judge, 26 majority; For Woman Suffrage, 269; Against, 1,074.

Umatilla County. Returns from twelve precincts give Myers, (Dem.) for Congress, 100 majority; Thayer (Dem.) for Supreme Judge, 275 majority; For Woman Suffrage, 546; Against, 1,496.

Yamhill County. Official returns from every precinct in this county give

Hermann (Rep.) for Congress, 94 majority; Flinn (Rep.) for Supreme Judge, 56 majority; For Woman Suffrage, 501; Against, 1,305.

Grant County. Hermann, (Rep.) for Congress has about 105 majority; Thayer (Dem.) for Supreme Judge, about 100 majority. The State, county and Legislative ticket is largely Republican. For Woman Suffrage, 256; Against, 768.

Jackson County. The whole Democratic county ticket, with the exception of J. R. Neil, by majorities ranging from 25 to 400. Myers, (Dem.) for Congress, has 400 majority, and Thayer, (Dem.) for Supreme Judge, has about 500 majority.

Linn County. Myers, (Dem.) for Congress, has 336 majority; Thayer, (Dem.) for Supreme Judge, has 249 majority. There will be a majority of about 1,300 against Woman Suffrage.

Marion County. Official returns from every precinct in the county give Hermann, (Rep.) for Congress, 527 majority; Flinn, (Rep.) for Supreme Judge, 426 majority. For Woman Suffrage 793; against, 2,258.

Lane County. Myers, (Dem.) for Congress, has 43 majority in this county; Thayer, (Dem.) for Supreme Judge, 55 majority. For Woman Suffrage 473; against, 1,499.

Crook County. Myers, 155; Hermann, 130; Thayer, 182; Flinn, 103; Bennett, 182; Taylor, 97; Dillard, 106; McBride, 173. Lyle, (Rep) Lewis, (Dem.) Cartwright, (Rep.) carry Prineville. Lyle and Lewis probably elected Joint Representatives from Crook and Wasco counties. Judge Bennett (Dem.) is elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District.

Douglas County. Hermann's majority, 184; Flinn's 35; Hamilton, Dist. Attorney, 478; Amendment lost by 984 majority against.

Clackamas County. Hermann's majority 180; Flinn's 286; McBride, Dist. Atty. 333; Amendment 299 majority against.

Josephine County. Hermann's majority 91; Thayer's majority 91; Applegate, Dist. Atty. 83; Amendment 196 majority against.

The official count of the State vote is not as yet published, but it is definitely known that the entire republican ticket, with the exception of W. W. Thayer for Supreme Judge, is elected by large majorities. Hermann's majority over Myers for congress, is in the neighborhood of 2000, probably more. The next legislature will be largely republican, thus securing a republican U. S. Senator to succeed Slater, who has antagonized the best interests of our State during his term in the senate.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

The "Leader of Leaders," and the Statesman Soldier, have been nominated by the National Republican convention at Chicago, for President and Vice-President. Probably a nomination was never received with more enthusiasm on this coast than that of the late convention. The news was received with general rejoicing, and probably not a town, village or hamlet on the Pacific coast but what manifested its appreciation of the work done by the convention with appropriate demonstrations. In many places business was suspended, brass bands, steam whistles, cannon, anvils, bells, everything which could make a noise was put into operation; processions with bands of music, banners with the inscription "Blaine and Victory," were floating in the breeze, and the day was one of universal rejoicing. The nomination of Blaine and Logan means the placing at the head of the government the best minds of the nation; progress and firmness; the acknowledgment of statesmanship, and genuine worth. Both are strong and capable, and either would honor the seat made honorable by Washington and Lincoln, and the nation will in November next, honor them with the highest honors within the gift of the people.

DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

Late dispatches from Washington state that the democratic members of congress are now busily engaged in canvassing the geographical strength of the republican ticket. It is rapidly coming to be an established belief that the democrats cannot carry New Jersey and Connecticut on a low-tariff platform, and counting those states, even without New York, Blaine can be elected. This has caused the party adverse to turn their eye to the Pacific coast in the hope that some plan may be suggested to wrest California from

Blaine. Leading democrats are assured by California members of Congress that because Blaine is part owner in a West Virginia railroad and stockholder in other corporations he will conflict with the paramount issue in California, and can be defeated there by some anti-monopoly democrat. Various tickets have been suggested to encompass this result, on which two Californians figure prominently. One is McDonald and Rosecrans, and another Bayard and Stoneman. These tickets, it is stated, would be just as good from the Chinese standpoint as Blaine and Logan, and much better from the corporation standpoint. Members of the California delegation, however, are inclined to demur to Rosecrans as a vice presidential candidate, but would support General Stoneman heartily. Senator Bayard, with Tilden out of the way, appears to be the owner of a rather emphatic boom, and if talk in his favor continues it is not improbable that California will be honored with the vice president. Democrats are regarding Blaine's nomination, since the independent movement began to die out, with something akin to dismay, and the consciousness that he can be elected without New York may cause them to reach after the Pacific coast. Rosecrans, it is thought, would neutralize Logan's war record, and Stoneman would not only do that, but in his hostility to corporations stand off Blaine and his railroad stock.

It is a significant fact as regards the Chicago nominations that there is hardly a democrat of prominence in Congress who does not privately admit the republican ticket to be the strongest that could have been named. Feather weights, talking for buncombe, decry the candidates, and the leaders, in interviews for publication, naturally aver that Blaine and Logan will be beaten, but down in the boots of these voluble gentlemen there is quaking and shaking such as the name of any other man than Blaine would not have produced. Before the meeting of the convention the democrats were almost unanimously of the opinion that Blaine would be the hardest candidate to be beaten, and prayers were offered that some other man might be chosen.

BLAINE ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

If it be asked why Blaine is the choice of the Pacific coast for president of the United States, it is because his record is satisfactory on a question which has become a vital one, and because it is certain that the states of Oregon, California and Nevada cannot be carried by any candidate who in speech or vote has shown hostility, or even indifference, to the measure to limit Mongolian immigration to this country. Blaine was not in Congress when the Chinese bill was under consideration, but his views were expressed in the senate in a speech made in February, 1879:

"Ought we to exclude them [the Chinese]? The question lies in my mind thus: Either the Anglo-Saxon race will possess the Pacific slope or the Mongolians will possess it. You give them the start to-day, with the keen thrust of necessity behind them and with the ease of transportation before them and with the inducements to come, while we are filling up the other portions of the continent, and it is inevitable, if not demonstrable, that they will occupy that great space of country between the Sierras and the Pacific coast. In a republic especially, in any Government that maintains itself, the unity of order and of administration is in the family. The immigrants who come to this country from all portions of the British islands, from Germany, from Sweden, from Norway, from Denmark, from France, from Spain, from Italy, come here with the family as much engraven on their minds, and in their customs, and in their habits as we have it. The Asiatic, who brings neither wife nor child with him, cannot go on with our population and make a homogeneous element. The idea of comparing European immigration with an Asiatic immigration that has no regard to family; that does not recognize the relation of husband and wife; that does not observe the tie of parent and child; that does not have in the slightest degree the ennobling and civilizing influences of the hearth-stone and fireside! Why when gentlemen talk loosely about immigration from European States as contrasted with that, they are certainly forgetting history and forgetting themselves."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Butler Boom.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The nomination of Blaine by the republican convention has set the democrats to looking over the list of available candidates for a man who can be counted on to keep in the democratic party the large element that looks favorably upon Blaine and his record on the Chinese question. In casting about for such a man the name of Benjamin F. Butler looms up more conspicuously than any other name mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination. The falling against Blaine in New York and Massachusetts strengthens the Butler boom, and it is claimed, and good reasons are given in support of the claim, that Butler is the only democrat who can carry Massachusetts; that he, and he alone of all the democratic candidates, could retain in the democratic party that large element among the working classes in every state in the Union who admire the dash and pluck of the Maine statesman, and who look upon him as a sure champion of the working classes.

"What we want," said a prominent democratic politician in conversation with your correspondent to-day, "is a man possessed of similar qualities to those which make Blaine the idol of the masses of the republican party. I know of no man who combines these qualities in a greater degree than Butler. Tilden is the idol of the democratic party, but Tilden is out of the race. He will not be a candidate under any circumstances, and if the party is wise it will nominate Ben Butler, and he will be elected. Butler is the only democrat who can carry Massachusetts. He will get the support of the masses of the people, and no man, is better liked by the men whose votes the republicans are counting upon to carry the Pacific states for Blaine. Butler can carry New York and he can carry Massachusetts, which no other democrat can. He can keep in the party democrats on the Pacific coast who will vote for Blaine for his record on the Chinese question. I tell you if the democratic party has sense it will nominate old Ben."

Remarkably Fast Time.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A special newspaper train over the Baltimore and Ohio road, conveying Washington correspondents from the convention, left Chicago at 2:10 P. M. Saturday (3:10 eastern time) and arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The actual running time was but nineteen hours and thirty minutes. The time of the special from Chicago to Chicago junction, 273 miles, was six hours and thirty minutes. The actual running time was five hours and thirty-five minutes, an average of upwards of fifty-two miles per hour, an unprecedented run for the distance. At one time fifty-seven miles were accomplished in fifty-nine minutes, and frequently a single mile was run in from fifty-six to fifty-eight seconds. The final twenty-seven miles, from Barnevillle to the Ohio river, was made in twenty-eight minutes, over six miles in four minutes, or at the rate of ninety miles an hour. The 463 miles from Chicago to the Ohio was run in eleven hours and twenty minutes, including thirty-eight stops. The actual running time was nine hours and twenty minutes, or the unparalleled average of fifty miles per hour.

The Independent Movement Dying.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The general feeling here to-day is that the threatened independent movement will soon die out. "The independent movement doesn't amount to anything," said a prominent politician here to-day. "There is always more or less of this sort of talk after a convention, but it never amounts to anything. When the campaign begins in earnest, you will find every republican, from Maine to California, shouting for Blaine."

The Exclusion Act Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The treasury department is informed that in some instances certificates have been granted Chinese laborers at ports other than exit laborers from the United States, and that such certificates have been given to Chinese merchants. Under this practice duplicate certificates may sometimes be granted, one at the first port and one at the port of exit, and that one at least of these has been fraudulently used to obtain admission into the United States of Chinese laborers not entitled to the privilege. Customs officers, therefore, have been instructed to be careful, and confine the issue of such documents to Chinese laborers who depart directly for foreign ports, and to refrain from issuing them to laborers who intend to proceed to China, or any other foreign place via some other port in the United States, or to Chinamen who are not laborers.

The Question of Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A resolution to adjourn sine die on June 30 was reported from the ways and means committee, and adopted by the house to-day. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the house, but it is extremely doubtful if the same success will attend it in the senate. Mr. Randall says the house will be ready to adjourn on that date, and whether they will or not depends entirely on the senate. The members of the house are all very anxious to get away, and say the date of adjournment cannot be fixed any too soon. On the other hand, it is thought the senate will not agree to any adjournment until the house shall have acted upon several important measures which have passed the senate. If the senate insists upon the house taking action on these measures it may delay the adjournment a couple weeks longer, but the general opinion is that an adjournment will be had about the middle of July.

FOR SALE.—A business building ordinary with seventy-five feet of ground on the front, situated on the main business street of Corvallis, for sale at a bargain; reason, owner has no further use for it. Inquire at this office.

1776.

1884.

INDEPENDENCE FOREVER!

GRAND CELEBRATION AT

Corvallis, Or., July 4, 1884.

Invitations are being extended to the people of all the neighboring counties, cities and towns, inviting them to meet with the people of Benton county, for the purpose of celebrating in a becoming manner, the

108th. ANNIVERSARY

OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

No efforts are being spared to make the coming Celebration far surpass anything of kind ever before held in Benton County. In addition to the interesting exercises of the day, there will be a Pioneers' Reunion at night, Camp-fire, Speeches, etc. To close with

A Grand Ball by the Fire Companies.

Programme of Exercises will appear in due time.

THE MUTUAL SELF-ENDOWMENT AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Grand Central Office removed to Fort Worth, Texas. SAM CUNDIFF, President. E. M. MACY, Secretary. B. W. BROWN, Vice-President. A. W. MORRISON, Treas.

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PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE:

No. 7 Powell St. Corner Market. San Francisco.

OFFICERS:

O. C. WHEELER, D.D., President. J. N. RUSSELL, Sr., Superintendent. W. H. WARD, Vice-President. J. N. RUSSELL, Jr., Secretary. W. E. TAYLOR, M.D., Medical Director. CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK, Treasurer.

CAPT. J. N. LEONARD, State Supt., Portland, Or.

The object of this Association is to provide endowments for living members as well as benefits for families of deceased members, at the least cost consistent with perfect security, by issuing endowments as well as death benefit certificates. The plan embraces two forms, life and death. One pays at the death of a member, and the other pays in five equal installments during life. The association is operated on the mutual plan. It has no stockholders to absorb its earnings, and no trustees among whom to divide its surplus. The total membership of the association now amounts to nearly ten thousand with a steady increase each month. The association has disbursed to date \$294,415.70 in benefits to the legates of deceased members, and on maturing coupons. Is loaning from ten to fifteen thousand per month to living members.

REVIEW SINCE ORGANIZATION.

Table with columns for Paid Legatees, Loaned on first maturing Coupons Home Office, Loaned on first maturing Coupons Department Offices, Total, and Agents Wanted in every county of the Pacific Coast.

Agents Wanted in every county of the Pacific Coast. F. M. Johnson, Resident Agent, Corvallis, Oregon.

The Blaine Train at Portland, Maine.

PORTLAND, June 9.—Five cars are waiting in Portland to connect with the Blaine train. The leading car is gaily decorated with bunting and flags, and was engaged by Colonel Dow for self and fifty citizens and public men. Chandler's band accompanies the party. The train rolled in at 2:40 P. M. amid cheers and welcomes and the strains of the band. The delegates report enthusiastic receptions at Lynn and Portsmouth, the only places where the train stopped. At Portsmouth addresses were made by Congressman Boutwell, Governor Robie and Governor Davis. The California train made a short stop at Portland. Wing, of Auburn, made a brief speech, the band struck up again and artillery close by thundered.

The Train at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, June 9.—The Blaine train left Portland at 3. No stops were made till Brunswick was reached at 4. There were four cars from Lewiston and Auburn, decorated with Blaine insignia, and three more from Rockland and other cities. All followed with delegates to join the Blaine train. A great crowd, with a band of music, greeted the California and the Maine delegates with cheers. At Bowdoin the students congregated and cheered with enthusiasm. Senator McClure of California made a ringing speech, after which Congressman Boutwell made a speech, which was cut short by the starting of the train at 4:20 P. M. for Augusta. At Gardner citizens welcomed the train, but the stop was only for two minutes. All along the route of the flying train it was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs; particularly along the Kennebec river, where crowds were gathered at many places. At 5:40 the long train of thirteen cars rolled into Augusta, where bands were playing, whistles blowing, bells ringing, artillery firing and a crowd were assembled to meet it.

Big Fire at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, June 11.—The Union depot is burning. The fire caught in the kitchen of the restaurant connected with the depot, which is located on the third floor. The fire spread so rapidly that twenty waiter girls and employees connected with the restaurant escaped with only their night clothes. The loss upon the depot will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000. There are fears of the fire spreading to the immense wholesale grocery houses which fill the block.

The fire is now under control. There is no danger to other buildings. The fire was confined to the depot building, and sheds will be used as a depot for the present. The loss will reach \$200,000.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator Plumb, from the committee on public lands, made a favorable report to-day on the bill authorizing the United States to pay to California five percent of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands to aid in support of the common schools. Similar bills have passed congress on behalf of Ohio, Louisiana, Oregon, Colorado and other states. There is no prospect of the passage of the bill at this session, however.

The Irish Vote.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Tribune prints a letter from a Massachusetts delegate to the late convention, whose standing in the republican party since its organization, the Tribune says, has been of the highest, and who says: "Down this way the nominations are well received. Then the Irish are favorable to Blaine, on account of his attitude toward Great Britain." The Tribune adds. The same may be true in New York, and the Irish republican leaders say they know it. If New York is a pivotal state this may be of great consequence. The writer is undoubtedly correct in his inferences that a large Irish vote will be cast for Blaine in this state.

Blaine's Chances in Massachusetts.

Lynman of Massachusetts has expressed an opinion that the Bay state will vote against Blaine, but he is a sloppy kind of man and sometimes inclined to reckless statements. His colleague in the house, ex-Governor Long, is one of the coolest and most sensible men on the republican side, and a man whose opinion on any subject is valuable. Long arrived from Chicago this morning. On appearing at the capitol, he was surrounded by anxious friends, desirous of ascertaining, first, if he intended to join Blaine's friends, and second, if not, what he thought of the bolting attitude of the independents. Mr. Long said it was impossible to predict anything at this time. Much would depend, he thought, upon what the democrats did in July. Massachusetts would certainly go republican under any circumstances. If the democrats nominate Cleveland or Bayard it would increase their chances. The disaffection, however, was local to Massachusetts and southern New York and the ticket of Blaine and Logan was strong elsewhere. He thought the independents would not put another ticket in the field. As Long's opinion is worth double that of all other Massachusetts congressmen combined, this rather dampened the ardor of the democrats, who have begun to refer to the independents as their allies.

General Swain to be Court Martialed.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The record in the court of inquiry in the case of General Swain, judge advocate general of the army reports the facts as developed by the evidence, and concludes as follows: "The court is of the opinion that while it is not prepared to say that any specific act developed by the evidence is actually fraudulent, yet the evidence does show a series of transactions undesirable in any officer in the army, and which especially demand the severest condemnation when engaged in by an officer holding the high position and peculiar relations to the administration of justice in the army held by Brigadier General Swain." The secretary laid the report before the president to-day, and it was decided to order a court martial for the trial of General Swain. Details for the court will be made in a few days.