Weekly Corvallis Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1884

Our Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GFN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois. For Presidential Electors: D, P. THOMPSON, of Multnomah; J. C. LEASURE, of Umatilla; WARREN TRUITT, of Polk.

THE NEW ELEMENTS IN PRESIDENTIAL CIRCULATIONS.

cratic artivans and laborers every-The redistribution of political power made by the last Census, as well as the recent changes in politics, render a revision of the old Presidential calculations necessary. The electorial College of 1872, based on the ninth Census, contained 366 votes. The admission of Colorado in the centennial year increased the number to 369. In the Presidential election of that year it was decided that Hayes had 185 votes against 184 for Tilden. In 1880 the number of the Electorial College being still 369, Garfield obtained 214 votes to 155 for Hancock, though by the popular vote the former had only a plurality of 3,834. Under the tenth Census the Electorial College has been increased from 369 to 401. This time 201 votes will be required to elect the President of the United States.

The adjustment by which the Electorial College was increased from 369 to 401 members, was about as fair as could have been devised. The number of the members of the House was iucreased from 293 to 325. The new seats, 32 in all, were nearly equally divided between the North and the South, in proportion to population. The Electorial College is based on the numbers of the Senate and the House. One elector is allowed for each Senator and Representative, which bri 3s up the total number to 401, as already stated. But any calculation based exclusively on the vote of 1880 must necessarily prove defective for two reasons: (1) The redistribution of political power; and (2) the political changes that have since taken place.

In 1880 Garfield carried eighteen States and had a plurality in one. Hancock carried seventcen States and had a plurality in two. The State surely exercise, it ought to add to the majorities in the case of both candi-Republican column the following dates were very small. The largest States: majority which Garfield had was polled in Massachusetts, namely, 48.008. Hancock's largest majority was in Texas-that is to say, 67,400. The off-years developed no new movements in politics. The off-years in the preceding interval brought on the scene in some places the Workingmen's party; and in others the Greenbackers. Hard times, such as these were, stimulated the former into activity. The country had fallen into a stagnant condition as the result of the speculation which preceded 1873. The contraction necessary to reach resumption closed out large masses of improvident debtors. The Greenback movement was New York. Nobody, it may be said. one in the interest of that class. They made a fierce struggle for inflation by which they could have scaled their debts. But resumption became an absolute financial necessity and they were forced one side. Finally the Workingmen and Greenbackers chance is offered to measure their coalesced. But as they had nothing in alleged power .- S. F. Bulletin. common these united factions made no headway. As a matter of fact inconvertible paper is the most complete device ever invented for cheating labor of its rewards. But in the off-years this time, instead of the formation of third parties, the general deficiency bill, by a vote of ing the old ticket impossible. Hendthe Republicans began to develop one 6 to 3, a party vote of those present: of their hereditary tendencies, so to speak, of sumptuary laws. They became committed to such legislation in Kansas, Iowa and several other States. The result was a new Democratic Tidal-Wave, which removed several bureau thereof, or any person receiving States from the Republican column, any salary or compensation from arrested the tendency in the United moneys derived from the treasury of States Senate to a Republican majority, the United States, or any contractors afterwards secured by a mere political under the United States government, accident, and gave us a large Democratic majority in the House. But in or persons, directly or indirectly, any later political contests, the Republicans have laid aside the notion which brought them nothing but defeat.

TILDEN DECLINES.

issue in 1880, but even in that shape it is supposed to have largely con-In his letter to the chairman of the democratic state committee, New York, tributed to the defeat of the Democrats. The indications are that it will exercise

a more potent influence in the struggle

before us. Large masses of Working-

men are alarmed at the prospect of

a reduction of their wages to the

European standard, as a consequence

of the free trade proclivities of the

Democrats, provided they should gain

supreme power. This issue is large

enough to be decisive of the contest,

But there is not the least use in speca-

lating now as to the exact effect that

it is going to have in the present

alignment of parties. The Republi

cans, however, naturally expect large

accessions to their ranks from Demo-

There is certain to be much chang-

ing about. Georgia is not nearly so

rampant about Free Trade since she

began to manufacture cotton. A

change of sentiment of like character

is observable in the Carolinas. Louis-

iana has long had a strong tendency in

the same direction. The Democratic

majority in Florida is very small and

declining. Northern people are filling

up the State. The Mahone defection

has weakened Bourbonism in Virginia.

it must be conceded that the Demo-

cratic party is not nearly so well con-

solidated in the South as it was in 1880.

But there is a number of States upon

which it can still confidently reckon,

They are appended with their elec

Vorta STAIES. Vo 10 Missouri 7 North Carolina 3 South Carolina

13 Texas.

8 Virginia

On the other hand there are certain

States which are morally sure for the

VOTES. STATES.

... S Total.

The States in which the battle is to

be really fought are the following:

If the tariff is to have the effect,

which if properly understood, it will

VOTAS. STAL. 8.

8 West Virginia...

Republicans, as follows:

gon.....

VOTES

VOTE

Vot

VOTEN

torial votes:

STATES.

TATES.

STATE ..

where.

bankrupt appearance than it does since Tilden declines the nomination he says: "At the present time the considerations which induced my action for president. What the party intends in 1880 have become imperative. to do under this bereavement is not I ought not to assume a task which I yet known. It has a miscellaneous have not the physical strength to carry assortment of candidates in reserve. through. To reform the administrasuch as Bon Butler, Cleveland, tion of the federal government, to re- Bayard, Thurman and others, not one alize my own ideal, and to fulfill the of whom in any cense can be regarded just expectations of the people, would as wonder-worke s. There is clearly a indeed warrant, as they could alone dearth of men and principles, and time compensate, the sacrifice which the may lead to enrious results. The demundertaking would involve; but in my ocrats have for some years professed to condition of advancing years and de- have a political wonder in the person of clining strength I feel no assurance of S. J. Tilden, but since his positive remy ability to accomplish those objects. fusal to accept the nomination they are I am therefore constrained to say like a ship at sea with a broken rudder. definitely that I cannot now assume In his letter he says "the presidency the labors of an administration or of a his no illusion for him." The posicanvass, undervaluing in nowise that tion he has taken, although somewhat unique, is evident la candid. best gift of heaven, the occasion, and

the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good. Gratified beyond all words to my fellow countrymen, who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the democratic party nor the republican, for whose future that party is the best guarantee, does not now nor ever can depend upon any one On any fair survey of the "situation" man for their successful continuous progress in the path of a noble destiny. Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength 1 possessed or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors, as their welfire now demands, I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed." breeze over the imprisonment of

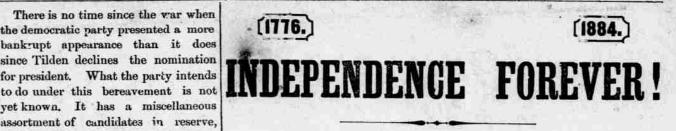
This letter of Samuel J. Tilden refusing the democratic nomination for president is regarded by representatives and senators of both parties as the most important event of the impending campaign. The enemies and the friends of the sage of Gramercy unite in admiration of his last will and testament to the public. Republicans as well as democrats concede that his letter is a fitting and appropriate ending to a career that is unprecedented

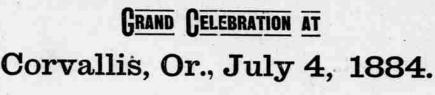
in the history of American statesmen. Tilden's declination leaves the democents truly at sea, as regards the selection of a candidate, and it involves the convention which will assemble at Chicago next month with interest wholly unexpected. His refusal to be a candidate also inspires the friends of Blaine with renewed confidence. They aver that Tilden's declination was caused in part by his knowledge of the strength of Blaine as a popular candidate, and in support of this

It will be remembered that during the greater part of his term in the state department Blaine was watching at the couch of the wounded Garfield, and that nothing in the shape of paper could be signed by his dving friend. During the six months he was in the state department Elaine, because of Garfield's assassination, gave little or no attention to his duties. Some of the democratic leaders are doubtful of pushing these records, and calling attention to the pathetic features of Blaine's attendance at Garfield's bedside, as it may start a boom in the wrong direction, especially as there is little doubt, if Garfield had lived, that Blaine would have raised a great

American suspects in England. Caution appears to characterize the actions of all New York business men now: Few ventures are making other than legitimate, and the general mer chandise markets therefore present rather a quiet appearance. Many be lieve that the trade of the summer months will be greater than usual, but with the political campaign in prospect it is doubtful if a material improvement in the business situation will occur until the excitement has subsiden and fall requirements manifest themselves.

For the Benefit of the Pacific Coast. WASHINGTON, June 16 .- In the senate this morning Slater offered several amendments to the house river and harbor bill, by which the appropriations were ruised to the amounts asked for by Mr. George. When the bill was before the house committee, it will be remembered, that committee cut off nearly all the appropriations recommended by the engineers, in order to keep down the assertion they present the fact that the total of the bill. Among Slater's amendex-governor permitted state after state ments was one for improving Coos bay \$50,-000; for improving the mouth of the Columbia river. \$100,000, and for the Coquille river, \$15,000, none of which was allowed by the house amendments. They were all referred to the committee on commerce. Senator Miller introduced an amendment





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



No efforts are being spared to make the coming Celebration far supass 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-tire, Speeches, etc. To close with

A Crand Ball by the Fire Companies.

PROGRAMMEE OF EXERCISES: A Salute of Thirteen Guns at Sunrise.

Grand Procession at 9 o'clock, A, M., Consisting of the regular Liberty Car with its Goddese and fair representatives of the various States and Territories; Parade of Military, Firemen, Pioneer and other Civic Societies.

At the Court House Park.

Prayer, by the Chaplain, Rev. J. R. N. Bell. Reading the Declaration of Independence, by Hon. W. S. McFadden. Oration, by Hon. R. P. Boise. Singing Prtriotic Airs, by prominent vocalists.

Basket Dinner.

Everybody invited to come prepared.

Firemans' Contest, Foot Races, Sack Races, Etc., Etc., The Committee offer a Valuable prize for a

Foot Race by Pioneers over 50 years of age, who came to Oregon prior to 1353.

In the evening the Pioneers' Camp Fire will lighted and speeches made by prominent Pioneers. The exercises of the day will be intersperseed with music by the Independence Brass Band.

THE MUTUAL SELF-ENDOWMENT AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. **Grand Central Office removed to Fort Worth, Texas.** SAM CUNDIFF, President. E. M. MACY, Secretary, A. W. MORRISON, Treas. B. W. BROWN, Vice-President. Chailer: d under the laws of the State of Texas, June 11th, 1881. Copyright secured by filing title June 11, PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT. OFFICE: No. 7 Powell St. Corner Market. San Francisco-OFFICERS: O. C. WHFELER, DD. LLD., President.
W. H. WARD, Vice-President.
W. E. TAYLOR, M. D., Medical Director. J. N. RUSSELL, Sn., Superintendent. J. N. RUSSELL, JR, Secretary, CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK, Treasurer. CAPT. J. N. LEONARD. State Supt., Portland, Or.

parties for a long time rather evaded, lation of this provision shall be guilty has become a living positive issue. The of a misdemeanor, and shall, on con-Republicans distinctly uphold Protec- viction thereof, be punished by a fine

That would of course give the elec tion to the Republicans. The indus tries and products called into action in these states, in favor of the Republicans, will be general manufactures, wool, coal, fruits, wine, borax, olive oil, raisins, quicksilver, sugar, silk lumber. Reducing the whole question to the ultimate analysis, it may be said that the Republicans can win either with New York or the Pacific States. But the Democrats cannot win without ever knows how the last mentioned State is going. It seems to take delight in killing off the political prophets. The individuals who profess to be able to carry it never do; at least this always appears when

At a meeting of the house committee on appropriations recently, the following resolutions, offered by Randall, was adopted, as an amendment to "That no senator, representative, or delegate in congress, or senator representative or delegate elect, and no officer, clerk or employee of the United States, or any department, branch or

shall give or hand over to any person money or other valuable thing, on ac count of or to be applied to the pro motion of any political object what Since then the Tariff, which both ever; that any person guilty of a vio-

tion, as the majority of the Democrats of not exceeding \$5000, or imprisonlean toward Free Trade. The question ment not exceeding a term of three is much better understood now than years, or by both fine and imprisonin former years. It was indirectly an ment, in the discretion of the court. tually wiped out .- Ex.

to declare a preference for his nomination, and held back his letter of refusal until after the nomination of the republican ticket. The democrats ridicule this assertion, say that Tilden was their strongest candidate, and explain that the old man's withdrawal was withheld, naturally, until the time when the action of the party in the different states made it certain that he could have been nominated by acclamation.

There are a few enthusiastic Tilden men who refuse to accept his declination as final, but these persistent gentlemen do not know the fabric of which the old leader is made. In 1880. after addressing his letter of declination to the Cincinnati convention, there was some talk of forcing the nomination on him. Tilden then telegraphed to his friend, Daniel Manning: "No friends must be allowed to cast a floubt on my motives or my sincerity." Tilden refused to take the nomination in 1880 because Thomas

A. Hendricks declined to accept the nomination of vice president, renderricks, for months past, has longingly hoped for the vice presidency nomination, and Tilden now has his revenge. No democratic tears will be dropped over the grave of the Indiana politician.

The rapid payment of the national debt is something marvelous, and shows what mighty resources the American people possess. It is now seventeen years and a little over since the debt reached its highest figures. On July 1, 1866, it was \$2,773,236,-173.69. At the end of the years, under the beneficent public financeering by the republican party, it had been reduced, July 1, 1878, \$517,020,-281.16, leaving the standing liability still over \$2,000,000,000-\$2,256,-215,892.53. On July 1, 1883, it had been half met and a larger reduction made in its interest rate. In twenty years the great debt contracted for the

to the deficiency bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, appropriating \$458,434 to pay the state of California 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of public lands prior to June 30, 1883. A bill to encompass the same end has been favora bly reported to both houses by the committees on public lands.

Theiving Fishermen. ASTORIA, June 16 .- As the fishing sea-

son approaches its close, the river pirates among the fishermen are beginning to show their hands. A night or two since four Greeks forcibly took possession of a net belonging to two Scandinavians. Their boats drifted on Sand island, where the Greeks attacked the other men with knives and revolvers. One named Mettlin was stabbed in the left side and on the right shoulder. and was shot in two places with a revolver. The Greeks got away with the net, and Carlson, Mettlin's partner, brought the wounded man to the Astoria hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

To-day news comes that Salvo, a fisher man, finding his boat in the breakers; cut his net to save his life. Three Russian Finns picked up the drifting net in sight of Salvo and his boat puller. Salvo demanded his net, offering the Finns all the salmor caught in it. Their refusal to give it up led to an attempt to take it by force, which resulted in Salvo and his man being thrown overboard, and one Finn receiving a gunshot wound. The men thrown overboard were picked up by another boat.

The Report to be Modified.

pass this session, but that next winter all WASHINGTON, June 17.-Charles Francis Adams, representing the Union Pacific will be acted on favorably. railroad, with the chief bookkeeper of the WASHINGTON, June 17.-Secretary Teller company, had an interview to-day with the nas modified the government exports' resecretary of the interior and the commis port on the Union Pacific company, and the officials of the road now declare themselves sioner of railroads in regard to the report upon the financial condition of the combetter satisfied. The point of difference is understood to be that the experts failed to pany, prepared by agents of the road and bureau for transmission to the judiciary place among the assets certain amounts due committees of the senate and house. the company. Counsel for the railroad, it The is said, convinced Secretary Teller that company claims the associated report did not correctly represent the financial condithese sums are clearly assets, hence the modification. The reports as modified will tiou. The secretary, upon hearing their arguments, decided that the report should be considerably more favorable to the road in some respects be modified.

Threshers, horse and steam power, the preservation of the Union will be vir- mower in the market for the money, at old Buffalo Pitts, never excelled and ahead, at Woodcock & Baldwin's. WOODCOCK & BALDWIN'S.

The object of this Association is to provide endowmen's for living members as well as benefits for fruities of decersed members, at the least consistent with perfect security, by issuing endowments as well is death benefit certificates. The plan embers, and the other pays in five equal installments during life. The association is operated on the mutual plan. It has no stock-

in five co

In the qual installments during life. The association is operated on the nutral plan. It has no stabelets to absorb its carnings, and no trustees among whom to uivide its surptus. It has no stabelet to absorb its carnings, and no trustees among whom to uivide its surptus. The total membership of the association now amounts to nearly ten thousand with a stridy in a erch month. The association has disbursed to date 8204,415,70 in benefits to the legates of decreased is bers, and on maturing coupons. Is loaning from ten to fifteen thousand per month to living members. and with a storidy increase

| | REVIEW S | SINCE | CORG/ | ANIZA | TION | A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Paid Legatees | •) | | | - | | \$ 129,006,01 |
| Loaned on first ma | turing Coupons | Home O | ffice | - | | 162,821,56 |
| Loaned on first ma | | | | s - | | 18,947,05 |
| | Total | | 2 | | | \$310,774.63 |
| Agents | Wanted in | every | county | of the | Pacifi | ic Coast. |
| F. M. Johns | on, Resident | Agent, | - | - | | Corvallis, Oregon. |

The Direct War Tax.

The Mexican Treaty. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- In the report WASHINGTON, June 17.-Secretary Folccompanying the bill to carry into effect ger to-day sent a letter to the house comthe Mexican treaty, prepared by Hewitt nittee on claims, recommending favorable and reported from the ways and means reports on all bills designed to return the committee to-day, the committee says it has direct war tax of 1861 to those states and been feared the sugar industry of Louisiana territories that had levied it. He enclosed might be unfavorably effected by the free letter from First Comptroller Lawrence, admission of the raw Mexican sugar, and in which the legality of the proposed meathat the profits of tobacco culture might sures to refund this money was affirmed. ultimately in the same way be effected. Mr. Lawrence thinks congress ought to re-When it is considered that Mexico at prespay all money collected by tax, and release ent does 'not raise sufficient sugar for its those states which are still in arrears. Two own use, and that its tobacco is of a quality bills are now pending before congress, one which does not interfere with the product of by Henley and one by Miller, relating to the United States, but, on the contrary, money due the Pacific coast. Under the would advantageously supplement it and report made by Secretary Folger, there are replace tobacco which is now imported from due the following amounts: California Cuba, the objection therefore arises rather \$247.941, Nevada \$4592, Oregon \$35,140. from apprehension in the development of The propriety of making the recommenda-Mexico in the production of those two tion not only received the sanction of the articles than from any considerable imsecretary of the treasury and Comptroller portation at the present time. The pros-Lawrence, but was recently the subject of pect of interference is evidently too remote action by the entire cabinet. Several millto weigh against the advantages which will ion dollars will be required to pay what is accrue to the United States from the addue. John Mullen, attorney for the states mission of our manufactures, free of duty and territories to whom these amounts are into Mexico. due, says none of the bills will probably

Mexico is the gate through which this country will find its connection with the Central and South American states. The time has already arrived when we must adopt the continental policy of laying the foundation broad and deep, in mutual in-terests and intimate commercial and political sympathies. The Monroe doctrine must be asserted, and enforced. It is essential for our safety, as well as our growth, that we shall exercise a controlling influence on the affairs of the western world. It may not be desirable that we should extend the limit of our sovereignty beyond our own borders, but every measure which tends to establish closer relations with our neighbors, to create mutual interests, to develop comm hope and sympathies, and to tie us more closely together in support of the principles of free government and progress of human liberty should be encouraged. It is for this reason that the treaty with Mexico marks an era in the progress of the western world.

still

than the original draft. Crown Mower. The latest and best