

The Democratic Times.

Official Paper for Jackson, Josephine & Lake.

FRIDAY JULY 7, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

OF INDIANA.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

W. H. LASWELL.....of Grant.
HENRY KLIPEL.....of Jackson.
E. A. CRONIN.....of Multnomah.

FOR CONGRESS:

LA FAYETTE LANE
OF DOUGLAS.

Catching at Straws.

Republican journals are already beginning to catch at very small straws, thereby evincing a drowning condition early in the canvass. As an evidence of this, says the *Sonoma Democrat*, they are lustily proclaiming the fact that Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia, the ex-guerrilla, has authorized the statement that he will support the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, and gives it as his opinion that all conservative men in that State "who see that no good can come out of the Democratic party" will do the same. The fact that Col. Mosby is the only conservative man in Virginia who "sees that way," takes away even this small crumb of comfort from our Radical friends; and the further fact that the Colonel has been using Grant's spectacles for some time past accounts for this obliquity of his vision.

The Salaries of Governors.

New York pays its Governor an annual salary of \$10,000, which is the highest paid in the Union. Louisiana pays \$8,000; California, \$7,000; Nevada, \$6,000. Eight States—Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin—pay \$5,000; Maryland, \$4,500. Three States—Alabama, Georgia and Ohio—\$4,000. Arkansas, South Carolina and Florida, pay each \$3,500. Kansas, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey and Tennessee, pay each \$3,000. Illinois, Iowa and Maine pay each \$3,500. West Virginia pays \$2,700; Connecticut, \$2,000; Oregon, \$1,500; Delaware, \$1,300; and Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island pay their Governors respectively a salary of just \$1,000.

The State.

Having no general State ticket to elect this year, we have no better basis to estimate the status of the State than by taking the vote cast for Prosecuting Attorney in the different districts. From this vote we find that there were cast near 29,000 votes, says the *Standard*, and the Democracy got a majority of over 1,000 on the district tickets. This ought to convince the Radicals that Oregon is Democratic. Lane and the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President will carry the State by 1,500. Let our Radical friends remember this.

The Difference.

Bristow was the representative of the idea of reform in the Republican party, and evidently the choice of the honest masses of that organization. But he was not wanted by the men who control the party, and was ruthlessly slaughtered at Cincinnati. Tilden as fully represented the idea of reform in the Democratic party; and, in the face of a fierce opposition from the rings, he was triumphantly nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Which party is sincere in its profession of a desire for reform?

The Opportunity.

If the American people really want reform in the public service, they can have it. The great representative of practical reform is before them in the person of Gov. Tilden. He has shown that he has the pluck, the ability and the good intentions of a true reformer. There is a great work for such a man to do, and the people now have an opportunity to choose the man who can and will do it.

REFORM THE DOMINANT ISSUE.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
First, the fatal issue with which they

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted by the St. Louis Convention:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in great need of immediate reform, and do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention and of the Democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby affirm our conviction of every man's political obligation, to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty. For the Democrats of the whole nation we revere our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that have agitated us; but we also believe that our strength lies in confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in the absolute ascendancy in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens, and just laws of election and government; in the liberty of individual conduct, unshackled by unnecessary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope. We behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeable history, but while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of these, our rights, it behoves a free people to provide also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

ASSOCIATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and rebirth the hearts of the whole people of the Union, happily to be rescued from the dangers of a corrupt centralization which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity worse than fraud; inflicting States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and the fast prospect of a revolution of the people in the hour of great peril. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the public faith of the nation. We deplore the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people ten times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times the sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility of that party which, during eleven years of peace has made no advance in the payment of the national debt, but, instead, has obtained a vast sum by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payment, has annually added fresh hindrance thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the Act of 1875, and we demand its repeal.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT SHALL BE SUSTAINED.

We demand a judicious system of preparation, by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by a wise financial system, which shall enable the nation soon to meet all its obligations, and to have the means to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system would be well devised, and above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which the people transact their affairs. A system of public and inspiring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor and prosperity to the people. Reform is necessary in sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital shall be set free from distrust, and labor lightly burdened.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

We demand the present tariff level up, and nearly level down, as a moderate piece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits importers that might purchase the products of American commerce, from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sale of American manufactures at home and abroad, and destroyed the future of American agriculture and industry followed by one-half our people.

It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury; obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes frauds; fosters smuggling; enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that Customs House taxation shall be only for revenue. Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and municipal.

FEDERAL TAXATION.

Our Federal taxation has swollen from \$60,000,000, in 1860, to \$450,000,000, currency, in 1870; our aggregate taxation from \$154,000,000, gold, in 1850, to \$730,000,000, in currency, in 1870, or in one decade from \$5 per head to more than \$18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid twice as much in taxes as they did in the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for Federal taxes. Above all, we demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government.

WASTE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profigate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than three that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to the tillers of the soil.

MODIFICATION OF THE BURLINGAME TREATY DEMANDED.

Reform is necessary to correct the omission of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, crossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific Coast to the incursions of a race not spreading our language nor springing from the same great stock. We demand a frank and open citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor conditions and demands such a little of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress, with constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

REFORM THE DOMINANT ISSUE.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it.

INDEPENDENTS.

Polk—David Stump.
Washington—Mr. Fanning—2.

In this list the *Standard* classes

the Independent Democrat from Jackson, with the Democrats, and the Independent Republican from the same county with the Republicans, from the fact that it is informed that they both declared in the canvass that if elected they would, on all party questions, act with their respective parties. We have also placed in the list of Democratic Senators Goodman of Linn and Jewell of Umatilla, who were elected two years ago on the Independent ticket, but who, we are informed, will act with their party. The two Independents elected in Polk and Washington, and the State Senator from Polk, are Republicans in their political antecedents, and they will probably go with that party on all political questions.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient and economical conduct of the Government business is the only way to success. It is necessary at every election to be a prize fought for at the ballot box, to be a bribe offered by party instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax on the time of all our public men nor the instruments of their ambition. Here, again, professions falsified in the performance of their duty in public service work out no practical satisfactory reform. Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers—all others in authority are the people's servants.

CORRUPT OFFICIALS.

Public offices are not a private prerogative; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and contempt of Vice Presidents, Senators and members of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a private office; three Senators plotting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five Chairmen of the leading Committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in robbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating millions of dollars of the public treasury enriched or enriching friends by percentages off the profits of contractors with his Department; an Ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; the Secretary of War impeached for high crimes; and the like, it is evident that the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic and lest by making no change of men or party we get no change of measures or reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes—the production of sixteen years among us of the Republican party—call for a necessary broad reform confessed by Republicans themselves. But their reforms are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the \$80,000 office-holders, its leaders and guides, and reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a correct list of the members of the next Legislature:

SENATE—DEMOCRATS.

Baker—J. W. Wisdom.
Benton and Polk—J. S. Palmer.
Clackamas—John Myers and J. W. Offield.
Coos and Curry—A. G. Brown.
Grant—W. H. Clark.
Jackson—John S. Herrin.
Josephine—D. L. Green.
Lane—Robt. B. Cochran and John Whiteaker.
Linne—S. D. Haley, Thos. R. Munkers and T. P. Goodman.
Marion—M. L. Savage.
Multnomah—J. S. M. Van Cleave and T. A. Davis.
Union—M. Jasper.
Umatilla—Chas. L. Jewell.
Wasco and Lake—S. G. Thompson.
Yamhill—J. C. Braley, E. C. Bradshaw—21.

REPUBLICANS.

Benton—J. B. Lee.
Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook—S. H. Smith.
Douglas—James Applegate, G. W. Colvig.
Marion—Jas. A. Richardson, Joseph Engle.
Multnomah—M. C. George.
Washington—A. S. Watt—8.
Polk—Bentley, Independent—1.

HOUSE—DEMOCRATS.

Benton—T. J. Hughes.
Baker—A. J. Lawrence, I. D. Haines.
Clatsop and Tillamook—R. B. Wilcox.

REPUBLICANS.

Clackamas—J. M. Reed, H. Straight.
Coos—R. H. Rosa.
Cooks and Curry—E. J. Gould.
Jackson—J. A. Crain.
Josephine—Wm. F. Fidler.
Lane—A. D. Burton, R. B. Hayes.
Lake—D. W. Cheesman.
Linn—A. W. Standard, T. L. Porter, J. K. Weatherford, J. T. Crooks, J. B. H. Love, B. Z. Holmes.
Multnomah—R. H. Love, B. Z. Holmes.
Wasco—Dan Butler, J. H. Mosier.
Yamhill—W. D. Fenton, J. L. Ferguson—31.

INDEPENDENTS.

Douglas—W. F. Benjamin, E. A. Kirkpatrick, W. P. T. Grubbe, M. M. Melvin.
Grant—F. Winegar.
Jackson—J. M. McCall.
Lane—Rodney Scott, Allen Bond.
Marion—Stephen Smith, F. R. Smith, A. N. Gilbert, D. Payton, H. K. Hunsaker, Wm. Porter.
Multnomah—Wm. Cornell, Gideon Tibbets, J. M. Scott, D. Goodsell, R. Roberts.
Washington—D. M. C. Gault, C. T. Tzotier.
Yamhill—J. J. Henderson—27.

INDEPENDENTS.

Polk—David Stump.
Washington—Mr. Fanning—2.

In this list the *Standard* classes

the Independent Democrat from Jackson, with the Democrats, and the Independent Republican from the same county with the Republicans, from the fact that it is informed that they both declared in the canvass that if elected they would, on all party questions, act with their respective parties. We have also placed in the list of Democratic Senators Goodman of Linn and Jewell of Umatilla, who were elected two years ago on the Independent ticket, but who, we are informed, will act with their party. The two Independents elected in Polk and Washington, and the State Senator from Polk, are Republicans in their political antecedents, and they will probably go with that party on all political questions.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient and economical conduct of the Government business is the only way to success. It is necessary at every election to be a prize fought for at the ballot box, to be a bribe offered by party instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax on the time of all our public men nor the instruments of their ambition. Here, again, professions falsified in the performance of their duty in public service work out no practical satisfactory reform. Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers—all others in authority are the people's servants.

CORRUPT OFFICIALS.

Public offices are not a private prerogative; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and contempt of Vice Presidents, Senators and members of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a private office; three Senators plotting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five Chairmen of the leading Committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in robbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating millions of dollars of the public treasury enriched or enriching friends by percentages off the profits of contractors with his Department; an Ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; the Secretary of War impeached for high crimes; and the like, it is evident that the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic and lest by making no change of men or party we get no change of measures or reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes—the production of sixteen years among us of the Republican party—call for a necessary broad reform confessed by Republicans themselves. But their reforms are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the \$80,000 office-holders, its leaders and guides, and reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

CORRUPT OFFICIALS.

Public offices are not a private prerogative;

they are a public trust.

When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and contempt of Vice Presidents, Senators and members of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a private office; three Senators plotting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five Chairmen of the leading Committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in robbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating millions of dollars of the public treasury enriched or enriching friends by percentages off the profits of contractors with his Department; an Ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; the Secretary of War impeached for high crimes; and the like, it is evident that the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic and lest by making no change of men or party we get no change of measures or reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes—the production of sixteen years among us of the Republican party—call for a necessary broad reform confessed by Republicans themselves. But their reforms are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the \$80,000 office-holders, its leaders and guides, and reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

CORRUPT OFFICIALS.

Public offices are not a private prerogative;

they are a public trust.

When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and contempt of Vice Presidents, Senators and members of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a private office; three Senators plotting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five Chairmen of the leading Committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in robbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating millions of dollars of the public treasury enriched or enriching friends by percentages off the profits of contractors with his Department; an Ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; the Secretary of War impeached for high crimes; and the like, it is evident that the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic and lest by making no change of men or party we get no change of measures or reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes—the production of sixteen years among us of the Republican party—call for a necessary broad reform confessed by Republicans themselves. But their reforms are voted down in