

TURNER & COX. TERMS IN ADVANCE. ONE YEAR \$3.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: W. S. HANCOCK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: WM. H. ENGLISH OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: J. K. WEATHERFORD, T. G. OWEN, JAMES FULTON.

A Strong Government.

The Republican party, professing to be the protector of the Union and the defender of the constitution, has been steadily encroaching upon what privileges they were at first disposed to concede to the States, and is slowly but surely drawing its deadly embrace around the provisions of the great charter of our rights, and unless stopped in its career, the fingers of the "strong man" will throttle the spirit of our government, so glorious in its past history, and never cease its hold until life has expired.

We do not propose to go into a discussion of the old theory of States rights, whether as to its origin or its disposition, it is a dead issue and with all other such we would gladly leave it buried in peace, and fight the contest upon living questions of present import to the people. We do not believe there is a Democrat in public life, North or South, who upholds such sentiments at the present day, nor is there a Republican of any intelligence who thinks so, and yet to arouse the fears of the people and to divert their attention from the strides they are daily making towards centralization, they hound the cry of treason, rebellion and secession from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. But instead of following in their wake, calm, sober thought will convince any man of the certain wreck of all the principles we hold dear if we pursue this doctrine to its necessary and unavoidable result.

What is there in our history as a people to make us desire a stronger form of government than that under which we live? There is not a single one, with an unpermitted growth steadily and rapidly to be the greatest nation upon the face of the known world, while our citizens have enjoyed rights and privileges such as no other were ever blessed with? No man will deny this. Then surely we should have some good reason for making a change. None is given at the present day, and but one in the past—the war, that terrible Democratic war which the Republican party five years ago had been fighting ever since. Surely if our government was strong enough to withstand that strain it is strong enough to fill all the requirements of a republican form of government. No greater test could have been brought to bear upon it, and none such will ever try its strength again.

Then this centralizing idea has gone far enough. Our government is the model all the world looks up to as an almost incredible example of popular rule; it is that which, more than anything else, is attracting the tide of emigration from those countries of the old world where people have been oppressed by the structures of monarchies beyond the power of endurance. We do not contend for the theory of extreme States' rights, but we do believe, taking any view of the constitution, that some immunities were intended to be given to the States and they are more than the Republican party by its actions and its declarations, past and present, is inclined to allow. Instances of its doctrine are too numerous to quote, and yet for sake of illustration it may be well to cite one or two. In the case of the past twelve months the Supreme Court of the United States by a partial decision virtually overthrew the whole mechanism of state jurisdiction, rendering a decision more dangerous and pernicious than open war itself, for that may be suppressed in the field while from the former there is no appeal. We refer to the decision in the case of State of Virginia vs. Rivers. In the fourth section of the Republican platform it is recommended that the constitution be so amended as to impose restrictions upon States from spending their public money in a way in which they may see fit. Why not go on and lay the same injunction upon individuals? We think this is going a little too far. As long as the State pays its dues into the fund of the general government, it does not concern it what disposition is made of the proceeds, provided it is not used in fostering treason or some such danger to the country. We do not consider this section as worthy of comment nor believe it will be ever brought into notice again, but it is an odd saying that "stars show which way the wind blows."

Gen. Garfield is one of those strong government men and we submit that there is no place provided for him in American institutions. This is his language in a public debate: "I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the fame of Jefferson is associated with the fame of Hamilton in the estimation of the American people, and that we are gravitating toward a stronger Government. I am old and am a Jewer. A Garfield, Jan. 26, 1865, See Globe, p. 446, xxxviii th Congress, 2d session.

HELD FOUR ACES.—From the Baltimore Gazette. One of the Republican brethren was asked yesterday what he thought of Gen. Hancock's letter to Gen. Sherman. "Well," said he, "despondingly, "we had the cold" and made him show his hand, but instead of "nary per," as we supposed, he held four aces and raked the pile."

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An Open Letter.

[It is as much as Mr. Tustin's letter was published in the columns of the "E. O." some time back. It is not justice to give Mr. Fra k in an opportunity to reply. Hence, we give him space to this issue with the matter with us.—Eds.]

LENA, August 7th 1880. Eds. "E. O."—It having become the custom, in well regulated communities, that whenever any differences of opinion exist between individuals, a recourse to "open letters" is often the result.

During the recent political canvass many letter things were uttered by the different candidates against their opponents, but none more pointed and menacing than those coming from Mr. Fred Page Tustin and myself.

In the first place, I claim that Mr. Tustin's letter is a libel upon the canvass, inasmuch as he is speaking for the Republican ticket. From the beginning he abandoned his declaration of the state ticket, and turned his whole banner towards me in a manner unbecoming a gentleman of his profession, which I was compelled to meet in a similar manner, and had the matter ended with the real discussion, I would then have said "all is well," but Mr. Tustin, irritated and in a state of exasperation, resorted to the means of the public press, that he might avoid a similar issue.

Mr. Tustin's course in his attack on me, is an example to all who are engaged in such a struggle. I did not refer to Mr. Tustin as an ass, as he so often does, the serious words attack would follow by casting curious insinuations as to my bad name. Now if the government will have the trouble to look in upon the halls of congress, I position to which he alludes he will see many intelligent men do there with the hair pulled in the same manner, as the gentleman who is the subject of the illustration in August bodies, and desiderata information as to dietetic and medicinal at East Port land, let him present himself to his mirror.

From the earliest days of my acquaintance with Mr. Tustin and up to the commencement of the recent canvass, I have done all that I could for him in more ways than one. In proof of this statement I offer Mr. Tustin's letters for publication, that the public may judge accordingly.

PENDLETON, Ogn., March 4th 1879. J. C. FRANKLIN, Esq. Dear Sir: I have credited—Reader \$1. J. A. Harrison \$1.50 and A. C. Calder \$1.50, but cannot find who you are by Mrs. E. J. Crawford. We have so many names that we are obliged to be particular in giving the right person credit. We find John Crawford, W. H. Crawford and Joseph Crawford on our Census list; but neither of these. We are sorry to trouble you again, but you understand the necessity of some careful to guard against mistakes. Call on us at \$1.00 per subscription and I will be glad to send you a copy of our paper. Yours truly, FRED PAGE TUSTIN.

Thank you for your communication, during your trip to California. Yours truly, PAGE TUSTIN & HANCOCK.

PENDLETON, Ogn., March 10th 1879. J. C. FRANKLIN, Esq. Dear Sir: We have placed \$1.00 to the credit of your account as directed. Thank you for your communication. Don't forget us during your contemplated trip. Yours truly, PAGE TUSTIN & HANCOCK.

PENDLETON, Ogn., August 23rd 1879. J. C. FRANKLIN, Esq. Dear Sir: I am glad to see your paper had it not been for several previous attempts to secure a direct and to receive I give you the complimentary proof (and not overrated) which you noticed of your reprint. I should have noted your politeness in my paper had it not been for several previous attempts to secure a direct and to receive I give you the complimentary proof (and not overrated) which you noticed of your reprint.

I have worked hard to build up my paper, and such as you have favored me with I appreciate it. I am glad to see your paper had it not been for several previous attempts to secure a direct and to receive I give you the complimentary proof (and not overrated) which you noticed of your reprint.

I hope to be able to pay you a visit ere long but have been very busy of late with my law practice, etc. Again thanking you for your kindness, I remain also very yours, FRED PAGE TUSTIN.

For the many acts of kindness that I have rendered Mr. Tustin, of which the above is a bold acknowledgment, I now offer the following as full payment, which appeared in the Pendleton Independent and "E. O." at the close of the canvass. I would now ask the readers of the "E. O." to meditate one moment upon the miserable ungratefulness of some species of humanity, and you cannot but arrive at the just conclusion that the more you do for some people, the greater will be their disposition to harm you if you chance to disagree with them, even upon political issues. The depths of infamy are often reached by men of this character, and abominable notoriety for domestic virtues and stercor in society. How is it that a man with Mr. Tustin's aspiration should condescend so low as to become the "tumble bug" of any party or community, is beyond my conception, or has been made the "sack holder" for the snipe hunters' joke?

I am in favor of encouraging emigration from all civilized countries, and I am pleased to see them take their proper place in the broad scale of population, but I would say to a patent outside American citizen, with an English inside to go slow and not thin, but an English calf is bigger than an American ox. But I am now inclined to believe that Mr. Tustin is approaching the front end of repentance.

PENDLETON, Ogn., July 31st 1880. Hon. J. C. FRANKLIN, Esq. Dear Sir: On my way down the river to-day I met my friend Hon. Ben Simons who was asked to me a conversation he had with you concerning what has placed before us during the recent political canvass. I desire to see you and talk this matter over, and unless I have an earlier opportunity to see you I shall pass through to Steppert to take some depositions between now and circuit court.

Col. Nell, the new Governor of Idaho, has been sworn in and has called upon the duties of his office at Boise.

THE BATTLE BIRD.—The Democrats opened the canvass in Indiana on the 4th with 102 speeches in various parts of the State. Gov. Hendricks spoke at Marion.

AN OLD RELIC.—While digging a hole to raise a Hancock and English pole in Leesburg, Virginia, recently, the workmen struck the stump of a hickory pole which stood there in Peck's campaign.

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The county election is over and one of infinitely more importance to all of us is at hand, and political quarrels should cease as our success depends on unity of strength and action. Yours truly, FRED PAGE TUSTIN.

In answer to this letter, I addressed a note to Mr. T. that nothing short of a public retraction in the same paper through which he attacked me, would tend to a talk, appertaining to a compromise. I have delayed the publication of these letters for some time, giving Mr. T. a chance to retract. I informed the people of Weston that I was in the possession of these letters, but Mr. T. fully denied the fact, and when the item appeared in the Weston Leader, calling his attention to certain facts, he disclaimed them; and now without my assenting either pro or con of the fact, the public may judge accordingly. J. C. F.

NEW PLAN TO ELECT OFFICERS FROM PRESIDENT DOWN. Eds. "E. O."—I am surprised to see a people of such intelligence as the American people waste such valuable time and money on elections, especially on the presidential election. Let us have a new system of things. Instead of the present system of elections, let the term of office be six years, commencing from 4th of March, 1881, two parties to rule only six years each party. Of course Hancock will be next President, then Republican President, and make it a criminal act for any officer of these U. S. from President down to the County Clerk to be found guilty of any crime contrary to his oath of office—really cut his head off. Then the people would have a rest. No other way will keep them honest, for to say that our party is better than another is all but a lie, they are all human; to err is human, per se. I divide the above plan would do the Republicans are playing for a king, by them having a king with a regency—make the Chief of all the Houses to become the King of all the Americans.

[The above if rather a utopian is at least a very elaborate way of dealing with the question.—Eds.]

A TRIP TO UNATILLA AND WHAT WE SAW. On the 10th instant we started for the prairie country driven by "George," to make a flying trip to Unatilla. The route at this time of the year are simply a terror to travelers from the amount of dust which has accumulated during our annual dry spell of weather and nothing but the necessities of business would induce me to take the ride. Our stage was well loaded and travel consequently slow, but that brings me to all things and at last we reached our destination. We found the stage had not materially injured Unatilla's crop of sand, but there were signs of life and activity not in keeping with the weather, which was so hot as to cause the inertia of any man.

The trains had leveled a large supply of telegraph poles all along the course of the river for the purpose of erecting a new line of communication between Portland and Walla Walla in addition to the one now in operation, that is almost entirely needed by the O. S. N. Company to transport their business. This will be put up of once. With regard to our communication with Unatilla by wire we learned that the company had been disappointed in getting telegraph operators to work in a short while unless the telegraph were torn down. Boats were taking up the river heavily loaded with iron and other materials for the construction of the railroad, the point, and also a large number of employees. It is reported from Portland that the cars will be running from Walla Walla to Unatilla by the 25th inst, but this we think is improbable. However, it is expected to have through trains running by the 1st of January.

In an interview with Mr. J. H. Keeney we learned he was building quite a town near Bonfield's on the Malheur, which will be called "Eden." He has now erected a store, and blacksmith shop, and other buildings will follow in rapid succession. He is one of the sort of men needed to develop a new country.

The next night we returned home passing over the road in a more disagreeable condition than before, on account of the dust hanging over us all the way. We should not fail to mention the Prospect farm managed by our good friend Leo Moushous. They have done a vast amount of plowing there and are now harvesting preparatory to putting in their wheat, which with a more propitious season it is hoped will bring in a good yield. Ed.

DAVID DAVIS SUPPORTS HANCOCK. CHICAGO, AUG. 9.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from Senator David Davis to a gentleman in Washington, in which he says: "The training and habits of my life naturally lead me to prefer citizens to a man for great civil or military exploits; and I am sure that the more I know of the candidates or must stand with the candidate who has no good citizen to do to a presidential election. I have no hesitation in supporting Hancock for the best of all reasons, because his election will put an end to sectional strife and sectional parties, and will revive patriotic sentiments all over the land which political leaders and factions for sinister ends have sought to prevent. There can be no permanent prosperity without participation. Great as were the achievements of Gen. Hancock in the war, his eminent in peace in command of Louisiana and Texas in 1867 is still greater, and justly commend him to the confidence of the country. His letter to Gen. Sherman, recently brought to light, sets Gen. Hancock far above the best appreciation of his civil ability. It marks him as one of the wisest of his time with a stern grasp of mind and integrity of a patriot whom no sense of expediency could sever from his honest convictions."

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The Legislature will meet on Sept. 13th, the second Monday of the month.

Mr. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, was a strong friend of Oregon during her territorial times, and an earnest advocate for our admission.

The Georgia State Convention, after several days labor were unable to make a nomination for Governor, but a majority of the party in each of the Congressional Districts of the Union. In order that it may prepare, print and circulate a wide distribution of the issues which distinguished the Republican party from every other, and may meet all proper and proper incidents to the campaign the committee have authorized to apply to all citizens whose interests or sympathies are involved in the struggle. Under the circumstances, in which the country is divided, the committee have no objection to the use of the name of any citizen of the United States who may be selected to do so.

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Sublet Service Reform.

We give below a verbatim reprint of the circular which is presented to the poor officer holder with the same meaning that the highwayman presents his pistol at the head of a traveler and demands "your money or your life," unless the first is forthcoming the second will surely follow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1880. SIR:—This committee is organized for the protection of the interests of the Republican party in each of the Congressional Districts of the Union. In order that it may prepare, print and circulate a wide distribution of the issues which distinguished the Republican party from every other, and may meet all proper and proper incidents to the campaign the committee have authorized to apply to all citizens whose interests or sympathies are involved in the struggle. Under the circumstances, in which the country is divided, the committee have no objection to the use of the name of any citizen of the United States who may be selected to do so.

THE BATTLE BIRD.—The Democrats opened the canvass in Indiana on the 4th with 102 speeches in various parts of the State. Gov. Hendricks spoke at Marion.

AN OLD RELIC.—While digging a hole to raise a Hancock and English pole in Leesburg, Virginia, recently, the workmen struck the stump of a hickory pole which stood there in Peck's campaign.

HON. P. P. FRAK was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State on the 10th inst. on motion of Mr. W. W. Taylor. Judge Fraik was in continuous service on that bench over 20 years—since 1857.

THE PORTRAIT OF GEN. C. A. ARTHUR, attributed to the country boys as though it might have been intended to represent the noble offspring of Capt. Kold and the Queen of the Capital Islands rather than a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

GARFIELD'S "HOG BACK" CH.—Comes from the Rev. Jonathan C. Southwick, Presbyterian candidate for Congress from the 4th Indiana district, and makes complaint that Dr. Govey, whose surname is Garfield, made \$10,000 in a gambling establishment in 1865, known as the "hog back" but there was no proof to it.

HIS OCCUPANCY PRESIDENT HAYES is expected in California soon to make campaign speeches for Garfield—having broken through the restrictions of Civil Service. Before it will be interesting to hear his observations on the Chinese question, won't he wonder if Davis' Economy couldn't be induced to meet him on the spot?

IF GEN. GARFIELD should succeed in getting a new square of the "Boys in Blue" day, he would be a great help to the party. He would be a great help to the party. He would be a great help to the party.

THE SYSTEM GENERAL WILLIAM O. DUTCHER, who at Charleston, Kentucky, on the 6th General Butler was arrested in the regular army in the war of 1812, was in the battle of New Orleans, was general in chief of the army in Mexico, was president of the President on the ticket with Lewis Cass, and represented Kentucky at the peace congress, then held in Washington at the beginning of the war. He had reached the advanced age of 82 years.

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