UNITED STATES REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President of the United States, R. B. HAYES. For Vice President, W. A. WHEELER.

REPUBLICAN STATE TRUET. For Member of Congress, RICHARD WILLIAMS. For Presidential electors,

W. H. ODELL, Dr. J. W. WATTS J. C. CARTWRIGHT.

A REPUBLICAN SUCCESS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

A short time since, when the chiefs of the Democratic party were laying out their plans for the coming Presidential campaign, says the Republic, one of the most influential of our Democratic contemporaries in the West advised them to attack the REPUBLI-CAN PARTY ON ITS RECORD as the best means of securing Democratic success. No Republican can have the slightest objection to such a course. It is an appeal "to the law and to the testimony;"and such an appeal is always to be welcomed, because the record of the Republican party has passed into history, and the most plausible doubts will be resolved into the most brilliant uncertainty in the light or facts which can be produced on all points wherein the country has been served with honesty or protected from injury which the partisan spirit of Democraey deliberately sought to inflict upon

Take for instance the injury inflicted upon the national credit at home as d abroad by the Democratic party. The Democratic party is responsible as an accessory both before and after the rebellion of the South. Democratic leaders were in communication with the disloyal leaders of the South, and knew how treason was spreading and what preparations were made for the outbreak of the war. The Democratic party were in power up to the year 1860. In view of what the Democrats knew was about to take place in the South it would admit the public service but two classes of mou, viz: South erners who were prepared to destroy the Union to preserve slavery, or Northern men with Southern proclivities. These meu were sent abroad as ministers and consuls; and the consequence was that in every court of continental Europe, in England, and in other courts of the world, the utterances of the public servants of the United States, paid by the people, were impudently disloyal. These publie servants, professing to worship slavery, gravely announced to foreign try expects every man to do his duty statesman that the Union would be at the polls, and the banner of the destroyed by violence of the intelligent freemen if the North did not cease to interfere with the South and its pecu-Har institution. So earnest had been the communications of some of the embassadors, and so boastfull had they been of the high and christian character of Southerners, "born to command," as they said, but falling to say "the plantation slaves, ignorant as cattle though in the form of men and women," that statesman were perplexed, and had to wait the arrival of Republican successors until they could understand events.

The effect of the Inbors of disloyal embassadors and other emissaries was to misrepresent the resources of the South by ridiculous boasting, and to undervalue the resources of the North: the combined effect of which was to discredit the national securities and alarm the holders abroad. The same course was pursued at home; and the Government had to raise m mey on he best terms it could, but often at a leas amount than the face value of the bond, and at a high rate of interest. This early and great loss to the people is distinctly traceable to the disloyal utterances of the Democratic party at an important crisis in the country's history.

At last the country put aside the Democratic party as utterly untrustworthy, and the Republican party assumed the control of every national interest. Its first duty was to save the Union. To do this on the battlefield, on the men-of-war, and in the council of State was the natural instinct of Republicans. The grand armies of the Republic were recruited under the command of soldiers win loved the Union, and -were willing, men and officers, to shed their blood for its preservation. While the war was be ing fough: Republican statesman were preparin; the ways and means to raising m may. The public mind had to be discbused of the evil seed the

WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN, of the Republican party should be kept. These pledges were enacted in o law; and as the Nation's honor was in keeping with a Republican Congress the faith reposed in the Republican party at home extended to capitalists abroad, and the bonds of the United States were lifted from the cloud which oppressed them' and they rose to par and then to premium; and they are at a premium to day. But the Demoeratic party have never had patriot to improvements and locality. Brush and ism enough to greet the recovery of timber lands, improved, in the valley disour bonds with favor. Leading Dem- tricts, can be bought at from five to ten ocrats have always shown a desire to dellars per acre. There is much of such break faith with the Nation and with lands for sale. The soil, water and timthe Nation's creditors whenever the ber are good on these lands. They genfinances have been the subject of de erally lie in well settled districts, and, bate in Congress. And those debates when cleared, are superior for grain, fruit, seem always to have been aimed to gardens and grasses. There is a large effect disastrously our credit abroad, belt of country lying east of the Waldo But the wisdom and sincerity of the and Mill Creek Hills, on the slope of the Government were too apparent to for- Cascade Mountains, mostly vacant, and eign capitalists to cause any perma- generally of excellent soil, well watered, nent derangement, and the foreign bondhilder has come to look upon the has been burnt over, and there is but little Republican party as his greatest safeguard, and the same may be said of the bondholder at home.

Persons who hold American securi-They know, too, the record of the Democratic party and will not put any trust in it. They say that a political party like the Democratic party, that would permit the Southern slave-owners to destroy the Union, is worthy of no confidence whatever. It is rumored that the evil record of the Democratic party has given rise to an expression of feeling in a quarter that is likely to be heeded. Belmont & Co., of New York, are bankers and Democrats. They are also the agents of the Rothschilds, whose wealth is well known. The Rothschilds have large pecuniary interests in this country, and they have a right to express themselves in a way that shall indicafe that they wish their property protected. They are understood to have conveyed to Mr. Belmont their hope that a Republican President may be elected; for if the Republican party is successful they will regard their large investments in our public funds

This is a very important piece of intelligence, as coming from the the wealthiest and shrewdest of foreign capitalists. Nor are they the publicans may go to the country. There is nothing in it to be 'ashamed of. The Republican party saved the Nation and restored the national credit; and as the majority of American citizens are Republicans the coun-Republican party will float high in the breeze. The ensuing Presidential election is the most important since the days of Washington. A Republican President will assure to the people the fruits of the war, will require the South to protect the rights of all men before the law, and will put an end to the lawless disloyalty and terror now prevailing in the Democratic Southern States. Republicans, take advantage of the opportunity; and, animated with fidelity to the cause of freedom and love of country, let not one ballot be absent when the time comes to cast them.

Seven States will have their elections before the presidential vote is cast in Noyember. These are Arkansas, Vermont and Maine in September, and Ohio, Indiann, West Virginia and Georgia in October. Pennsylvania which formerly gave the key in October now holds her state election in November.

Information is wanted of John D. Benson, who left Boston 15 years ago for Oregon. He is about 46 years of age, and hal a wife and three children when le lett for this State. Any one knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing his aged father, Henry H. Benson,

"A CITIZER" sends us a communication on the subject of Chinese labor. He should burn first, that all communications without responsible manns go into the waste basket, generally unread. Correspopulents must give their na not for publication, but as a guarantee to the publisher, and it is useless to send anonymous iteras to tinis office.

diff present of Mr. Colley and Judge had a bothe elsy, savors very much of amangup" the coming Senatorial conted. Mr. Collay swould look well as minare an Chium, or any other country.

Judge Hayden might have been seen in Democratic party had sown in it, empary with Governor Watkin's, yester-Patricts, in whom the people trusted, day, we along als way to the pententiary. had to come forward and pledge the T performs a was suppressed as have 4 1 fth. Neffet flat the pleif e | coast levable point ad significance.

INFORMATION FOR THMIGRANTS.

SALEM, June 28. EDITOR STATESMAN:-As very many Immigrants are arriving now in Portland, and part of them coming up the Valley, it may not be amiss, to say a word in reference to chances in Marion county tor strangers to settle. Men of capital can buy improved farms in the thickly settled parts of the country, at from fitteen to thirty or forty dollars per acre, according healthy and well timbered. Much of it undergrowth upon it. It lies east from Salem, from twenty to thirty-five mlles. There is a tolerably good road via Silverton to part of it. It abounds in vast ties abroad are by no means ignorant amounts of superior cedar and other everof the record of the Rupublican party, green timber. There is great water power, fron ore, and other valuable minerals upon it. It is not so remote but that the markets in Silverton, Salem, and the stations along the railroad, can be reached. The splendid cedar shingles, used in most of the buildings in this county, come from that district. It is surveyed, and even sections belong to the United States, and the odd sections to the O. & C. R. R. Co. Settfers can take homesteads and pre-emption claims upon those lands. Within the railroad grant, only half quarter sections can be taken under the U. S. The railroad lands can be presempted and paid for on long time at seven per cent. interest. Claims are taken there now tolerably fast. But there is room for two hundred tamilies or more there yet. Roads from the valley must be made to much of those lands. The Minto Pass route leads through much of it. Along that route many persons can find good locations. The timber of that section must soon become of great value, as also the minerals and water power there. There has been some talk of constructing a railroad or plank road from Salem to Silverton. The settlements above the latter place will call loudly for such a road. It is certain that there is room for eighty thousand persons in this county, while the only capitalists that entertain the present population is less than twenty opinion of the safety of investments thousand. I hope that the day is not diswhile the Republican party is in tant when the lordly sections of old setpower. But what a glowing commen- tiers here will be cut up into eighty or tary upon the record of the Republi- one hundred acre lots, and be well imeau party! Surely on that record Re- proved and cultivated. The State lands are also for sale on good terms here.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The Academy of Medicine met at Dr. Richardson's office at 2 P. M., Tuesday 27 inst., according to adjournment. Preceding the regular business of the society, the Presiden begged leave to return a grateful acknowledgment of the kind interest that the members of the Academy took in his welfare during the late severe spell of sickness that he had passed through, and said that to their attention and judicious management under Providence he attributed his recovery. Drs. Richardson, Chase, Carpenter and Reynolds made brief replies, stating that for a while during their attendance upon him there seemed to be little probability of our ever meeting again in our professional association, but that it was pleasant to have our circle still unbroken. Dr. Reynolds then read a paper on "the prophylactic treatment of puerperal fever." The subject was one that had acquired interest in consequence of the occurrence of numerous cases in this and adjoining counties. The Dr. stated that it was not possible to Dr. stated that it was not possible to either done by special bill or by inserting take a comprehensive view of the items in the extraordinary repair bill matter and method of communication of the disease, only so far as to be able to ascertain safe and certain methods of resisting its invasion. He detailed several cases in his own practice as well as what he knew of the late epidemic. He believed that too great stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of thorough cleanliness on the part of those attending, and spoke of the recklessness and culpability of practitioners that ignored the danger of the disease. After relating the treatment and, in some instances, subsequent recovery of cases that he had attended, the subject was thrown open for general discussion.

The President said that in the ensuing remarks it would be advisable to first ascertain the opinions with regard to the nature of the disease process before judging of the prophy-Inclie treatment.

tere mages ofaction. De Richardson described some in-

erperal fever that apparently was not complicated with any reception of the disease from contagious sources, where it appeared to start "de novo"

in an apparently healthy subject. The matter was presented in the different lights of the members experience, and the conclusion arrived at after discussing various methods of treatment was, that in view of the rapidity of the vitiation of the fluids of the system, we must look to the hinderance of that morbid decay through chemical and antagonistical agencies, and to the fullest attempt to restore vitality of the system, by furnishing the elements that were

wasted by the disease.

After it had been stated by some of the members that false views of the subject of our meetings have been circulated to our injury, it was voted unanimously that the President and Secretary be authorized to correct the the same by communication.

Adjourned to 2 P. M. August 7th. Paper by Dr. Richardson. J. REYNOLDS, Sec.

TILDEN NOMINATED.

As was pretty generally expected, Mr. Tilden of New York, was nominated by the Democratic national convention at St. Louis yesterday, on the third ballot, emanate from even the possibillity of a Mr. Tilden led from the start. On the first ballot he received 4191/2 votes to 1221/2 measure that foresight could suggest, was votes for Hendricks, 75 for Hancock, 56 tor Allen, 33 for Bayard, 19 for Broadhead garded as a menace to the liberties of the and 18 for Parker. On the second ballot people. Mr. Tilden's real strength began to show itself in the largely increased vote of 467, to 108 for Hendricks, 71 for Hancock, 54 for Allen, 18 for Parker and Bayard, who tied, 2 for Thurman. What the figures were on the third ballot has not been stated quenzes of theocratic government, which only the brief message: "Tilden was has always been the most oppressive, the nominated on the third ballot," came over

Mr. Tilden is "the Democratic favorite son" of New York, and is also the strongest man of that party. He has been for years an active participant in the political affairs of New York, and lately has been prominent in connection with the reformation of the canal system and management. Just how far Mr. Tilden has been actuated by a genuine spirit of reform in taking his recent stand against the canal ring, some persons find it difficult to determine. There are those who say that Sammy T.'s most distinguishing characteristic as a politician has ever been his quick perception of the drift of popular opinion, and his nice adaptation of means to put himself in such a position as to appear to be a leader thereof.

good authority on this point we will allow Mr. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, whose posito all who have been at all conversant with the Democratic politics of that State during the last twenty-five years. The New York Herald says of Mr. Ross:

We believe he has never held any public office, but for many years was a member of the State committee, and delegate to the State and National Conventions, and in the days of Dean Richmond be was considered the head of the party in his section of the State; but of late years he has not been as active as in former years. The reasons he gives in his own way. His son, Chas. P. Ross, is the pres-ent Democratic State Treasurer and a delgate to the St. Louis Convention.

Mr. Ross being interviewed as to his made reply as follows:

R-Don't you cousider Governor Tilden one of the present representatives of ad-

ministration reform?

Mr. R.-He claims to be, has made a great noise about the reforms on the cunais, but I do not see any great good that he has has brought about or is likely to. consider ex-State Engineer Van E Richmond, the originator of the real reform on the canals, who has accomplished more in the direction of breaking up the abuses in reference to the contracts than the Governor, and that too without making any bluster about it. You must be aware that the contractors and those bidding for work on the canals were for years in the labit of basing their estimates and bhis on their ability to secure the passage of laws in the Legislature to change the character of the work, or by requiring it to be done with the material for which, under their contract, they were to receive the highest price. This was They generally succeeded either in this or in increasing the price of the work. Thus a contract which was beneficial to the State when let by the canni board would become by legislative interference disadvantageous to the State. Nearly all of the abuses which the Governor's commission have discovered had this origin. Mr. Rich mond believed that this system should be broken up, and that by breaking it up the frauds on the canals could be Nearly two years before Governor Tiblen was elected Governor, Mr. Richmond presented and pressed through the constitu-tional convention, of which he was a member, and amendment to the constituextra compensation to contractors on an pretext, or any change of the plan or esti mates, or interference by the legislature is any form. This was submitted to the peo-pie and adopted, going into effect the day that Governor Thuen was inaugurated Gov. I hold that the only real reform in the canals was accomplished before he became Governor, and that all that he has accomplished is the showing up the operations and trands which existed Or, Carpentergava his experience in rations and frauds which existed several cases, and stated that the sim-matery of action in eryspelatons infla-vogue prior to the adoption of this mation showed that it was kindred in amendment to the Constitution, and a character, though the true nature of system which was abrogated by it the poison-had in neither case been II ca al reform entitles a man to the posi-ascertained. He spoke of the convertion of administration reformer, Van R. ibility of the two diseases and the in- Rich nond, in tend of Mr. Tilden, is the man that should be rewarded - Cregorian.

Trigge is nothing very original in a I give a. Dr. Chase gave details of pur- m .- Ket report. It is full of qu fations.

UTAR'S INCUBUS.

Mr. Jefferson summed up the glorious achievements of his eventful life in the epitaph which he himself wrote and transmitted to a grateful posterity. "Author of the Declaratoin of Independence, father of the principle of religious freedow, and founder of the University of Virginia." The crowning work of his useful career, was the endowment and establishment of one of the noblest seats of learning in the nation, which through the mutations of time and the vicissitudes of civil strife, stands as a lasting monument to his mem-

Under the charter of that eminent institution, clergymen are forbidden from entering its portals in an official capacity, and religious instruction is- interdicted within its precincts. Not that there is any lack of reverence due to the sacerdotal garb; not that there is not the profoundest regard for religion among the students and people of Virginia, who cherish the University as the proudest boast of the "Mother of States." But so jealous was its illustrious founder of the danger that might union of Church and State, that very adopted to avert influences which were re-

The experience of the fathers of the Constitution taught the necessity of imposing restraints upon any tendency to foster a union of political and religious interests. In the past they had seen the dire consemost arbitrary and the most wicked system that ever afflicted a people. Profiting by the lessons inculcated by the teachings of history and tradition, they proclaimed the principle of religious tolerance and an eternal divorce between Church and State. The prescience of Thomas Jefferson in engrafting in the charter of the University of Virginia, a provision against ecclesiasticism, dictated such a meas e as a safeguard against any invasion of the sacred principle which he promulgated .- Evening Mail.

The delegates at St. Louis, according to telegraphic reports, are not very sanguine of victory in the coming contest. They are said to be dull and spiritless, and to show none of that eager enthusiasm which so strongly characterized the Republicans at Cincinnati. The fact is they feel defeat But lest we should not be considered in their bones. The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler is so acceptable to the people and the candidates themselves are so unot tion in the politics of New York is known | jectionable, that the Democrats have in a measure lost hope.

R. W. Wilson, Joint Representative from Clatsop and Tillamesk, is in the city. His presence at the capital is supposed to have some political significance, just before the Senatorial contest, which comes off in September. Mr. Wilson is a man of talent and influence-a pity for such a man to be a Democrat.

A new bill in reference to the Mints, and urged by the Director of the Mint, proposes to prohibit the coinage of \$3 in gold and double-dime pieces in silver. The former serve no purpose for which the opinion of Mr. Tilden was asked and \$2 50 cannot be used equally well, and they are seriously objectionable, because they are not unfrequently passed by mistake for half eagles. The prohibition should extend to the \$1 gold peices and to the quarter dollars. When Congress ordered the coinage of the 20 cent pieces, the purpose was to find a substitute for the quarter dollar which does not harmonize with the dime, but by a mistake, the bill did not stop the minting of the old quarter dollar. The Director of the Mint seems to prefer the latter coin, and in so doing he commits a serious error of judgment. The credit of the dime demands the use of the double dime and the abandonment of the quarter ; and the re-introduction of silver currency under the preparation for resumption offers an excellent opportunity for the needed change. -Alta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Butter Pots, Jars, Churns, Juga, Milk Pans, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets, Chimney Plues, Fire Brick, Well Tubing, Sower and Water Pipe, all sizes.

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Is the best material known for Sewers, Cuiverts, Celar and Cistern Drains. Our Well Tubing will keep your water free from vermio, pure and healthy. Send in your orders. A. M. SMITH & CO., Buena Vista, Ogn

Sealed Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE BOARD of School Directors of District No. 24. Marton County, Oregon, until Wednesday, July 5, 1876, for the lambling of additions to the North and south School Remess, associang to plantand specifications on file with the Chaffman of the Beard The Board reserves the right to reject any mat all hals.

R. H. DEARBORN, im.em, diner Li, 1070. ja28 1w

MISCELLA NEOUS.

Centaur Liniments.

Letter from a Postmaster.)

"ANTIOCH, LL., Dec. 1, 1874. Messes, J. B. ROSE & Co. "My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheimatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her rether is Centaux Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this kas cored her. I amdeing what I can to extend he sale.

W. H. RING.

W. H. RING.

This is a sample of many thousand testimonials reserved of wonderuit aures effected by the Centaur Liminent. The ingredients of this arisile are published around each bottle. It contains Witch Hazel, Mentha, Arnica, Rosek Gil, Carbella, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liminent is performing more cures of Swellings, Stiff Joints, Emptions, Riccimatism, Neuralgia, Schallen, Cakel Breasts, Lock-jaw, etc., than all other Liminents and Plasters now in use.

For Toothache, Earnacho, Weak Back, Reh and Chiancous Emptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and acades without a sear. Extracts poleon from bites and strong, and heals trost-bilion and chilbinus in a shart time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liminent, white winaper.

afferd to be without the Centaur Limment, white winder.

The Centaur Limment, yellow wrapper, is adapted to the tough slin, muscles and flosh of the animal creation. Its effects tipon severe cases of spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, lig Head and Polit Evil are little less than marvellous.

Messrs, J. McClure & Co., Bringgists, corner Elm and Front streets, Cinctinatit, O., say:

"In our neighborhead a number of teamsters are using the Contaux Limment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have every used. We sell as high as few to five slozen bottles per mouth to those teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials. For Wounds, Gails, Scratches, Ringbone, etc., and for Screw Worm in Sheep'th has no rival. Farmers, Liveryomen and Stock raisers have in this Liminent a remedy which is worth a hundred thus its cost.

Laboratory et J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Mothers may have rost and their bubies may have health if they will use Casteria for Windl Colle, Worms, Feverishness, Sore Mouth, Croup or Stomach Complaints. It is entirely a vege-hable preparation, and contains seither mineral, morphine nor alchohol. It is as pleasant to take as honey and neither gage nor gripes.

D. E. Dinnoch, of Impart, G., mys:

"I am esting Casteria in my practice with the most signal benefits and happy result."

This is what everyone says, Most nurses in New York city use the Casteria. It is prepared by Mossers, J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York, successors to Samuel Picher, M. D.

June-136

HORSE MEN

-LOOK-

TO YOUR BEST INTERESTS

The Imported Percheron Statlions,

WHITE PRINCE.

PRIDE OF PERCHE.

WHA MAKE THE INCOMING SEASON, from April 5th to July 15th, as follows: At the stable of BEAN & PAVIDEON, Salem, on Monthly a. m., Friday p. m., and Saturday at the stable of A. H. MARSHALL, Albary, Tuesday p. m., Wednesday and Thursday a. m., of each week during the season. WHITE PRINCE

Has proven himself a surperior clack home, his cold are, highly prized wherever seen, and are, and will be for some time to come in demned at good prices for stock purposes.

PRIDE OF PERCHE,

One of the barses I brought out from the East the past winter, came out from France to Onloin 1874. Made the scasen of 1875 in Wisconsin; is a beautiful dapple gray, well formed, with good disposition, with a graceful free easy action that I have never seen equalled in any jorse of his size; will weigh at maturity, in good condition, 1,800 doords.

While in the east this last trip I made it an ob-lect to see and learn how the Percheron stock was filling the wants or expectation of the public and the cotts of "White Prince" would compare with them.

with them.

It is now 25 years since its introduction in Ohio, and 19 years in Illinois; the one fourth and one-half bloode made fine valuable animals, bringing at least thoube the price of good common stock, and not able to supply the demand for them at that, and that the colds from White Prince, bred in Oregon, equal any of this stock I saw while in the fast.

bred in Oregon, equal any of this stock I saw while in the fast.

I have not learned of a single person that has bred or bought a Prince colt but are well pleased with them and regret that they do not have more of them. I do not wish to be understood to claim that this stock of horses is the only one that all breeders should patronize exclusively; but that there is no breed or family of large horses known that eross so well with the common stock of the country, and their windows will separal them for compact, solid form, size, style and action; this is no doubt from the fast of their Arabian origin, as will be seen by the following:

"Late," designated by sporting men as "Queen of the Turt," having made the three best heats on record. Her sire was a one-half blend Norman.

There was a Perderon stallon imported from Prance by Mr. Jeff K. Clark, of St. Louis, Mo., weighing 1.700 sounds, who trotted with two men in a harosche one mile in I minutes and 42 seconds. I have seen this horse.

The Germantown Telegraph stales that at the Fair of Norfolk county, a pair of stallions of Persenton breed, attached to a cambian containing of people, draw it see take in a minutes.

This I think is better time the most horses have from ecclarated trotters could make with the same load.

TERMIN - 200 cached or four marse for \$100 mu.

TERMS - \$30 each or four marce for \$100 in U. S. gold come the same u, excepting White Prince fillies, who will only be larged by special agree-

W. C. MYER. Ashrand, Oraga Br. logioro.