

Democratic Ticket.

For Congress, LA FAYETTE LANE. Presidential Electors, HENRY KLIPPEL, E. A. CRONIN, W. B. LASWELL. District Nominees, Judge, B. F. DONHAM, of Marion. Attorney, W. M. RAMSEY, of Yamhill. State Senator, E. C. BRADSHAW. Representatives, W. D. FENTON, J. L. FERGUSON, G. W. GOUCHER. For Sheriff, HENRY C. DALE. For Clerk, ELLERY ROGERS. For County Commissioners, R. S. SHOOK and J. HILL. For Treasurer, J. J. HEMBRER. For Assessor, GEORGE W. PHILLIPS. For School Superintendent, J. H. CARSE. For Surveyor, BEN. HARRIS. For Coroner, M. PAYNE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The whiskey frauds in California surpass those of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; and Elfigy Sargent is their prophet.

Geo. Phillips, the Democratic nominee for assessor, is well qualified for the position and is quite popular. Let everybody vote for him.

We call the attention of the public to the ringing declarations of the Democracy in regard to the common school question. Read the platform.

If the Republicans had nominated their best and most popular men for office they might have elected a portion of their county ticket. But defeat is written in the face of all their candidates.

Mr. John H. Carse, Democratic nominee for superintendent of common schools, has been elected to that position twice, and has discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner. He is popular and will be elected.

Ben. Harris the Democratic nominee for county surveyor is a good, practical surveyor, and has been county surveyor for four years in the States. Let everybody vote for him and obtain an efficient public officer.

Some Republicans charge that J. J. Henderson is a Corbett man for Senator, by reason of his relation to Deady and Falling, and others charge that the remainder of the Legislative ticket are Holladay men. Fight it out, gentlemen.

The Democratic candidates for Senator and Representatives are constantly gaining in popularity, while their competitors are on the decline. Republicans now concede the defeat of at least two of their candidates for the legislature. They must all be beaten.

From all parts of the county comes the intelligence that most of the Republican ticket is unsatisfactory to the Republicans and Independents, and that they will aid in defeating several of the obnoxious candidates. It is not improbable that Dale and Rogers will carry every precinct in the county.

It is reported that Senator Thurman thinks the St. Louis nomination for the Presidency lies between him, Senator Bayard, and Gen. Hancock. Count the last out, Senator Gen. Hancock honors the shoulder straps and knows just where they belong; but we must have for our next president some other than a man on horseback.

As engineer in charge of the public buildings and grounds, Measurer Babcock has habitually stolen the valuable flowers from the green houses in his keeping—which ought to be entirely abolished—and distributed them among the families of members of Congress and officials, "with the compliments of Gen. Babcock," as if they were his private property. There are two revivists at Washington, imitating Moody and Sankey on a small scale. Babcock included them in the number of his dispensations, and the strange spectacle was presented of preachers pleading for the reformation of sinners amid the sweet odors of flowers purloined by a public officer from the Government gardens.

NATIONAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the two cases arising under the enforcement act have the ring of days gone by, when learned judges pronounced opinions based upon law and constitutional right, and not upon party interpretations of the law and the Constitution. For the past decade the tendency of our government has been evidently towards centralization, and all its powers have been invoked to bring about this consummation so devoutly wished by certain leaders of the party in power. The old-time doctrine that "the national government can exercise only such powers as have been delegated to it by the States, and that such as have not been delegated belong of right to the States," greets us on an oasis in a parched and barren desert, and the people will hail it with joy as a token of better times ahead for this nation.

Chief Justice Waite and those of his associates who agreed with him in this opinion, deserve the thanks of the American people for having the moral courage, in the face of all the utterances and efforts of the party to which they belonged to maintain the opposite doctrine, to reassert the time-honored and fundamental principle that the government of the United States is one of delegated powers only, and that each State has a separate and independent existence and government, and is sovereign and supreme in the exercise of the powers that pertain to it, except so far as it has delegated those powers, by the Constitution, to the United States. This decision does not at all open or have any reference to the question of the right of secession. That question is settled, and settled forever. But it does refer to, and does have a direct bearing, on the question of State sovereignty in other matters, and gives the death blow to the modern idea so industriously contended for by Republican party leaders, that we owe first allegiance to the General Government, and that all power is centered in that Government.

The theory, tendency and aim of the Democratic party is to preserve the proper distinctions between the powers of the State and National Governments. That party concedes that the National Government within the scope of its powers is supreme and above the States; but it contends also that its powers are limited in number, and that beyond such as have been granted to it, it can not go; and that the States are supreme in all such powers as have not been delegated by the Constitution. This is just what the framers of the Constitution intended, and to keep up and perpetuate these distinctions is the only safeguard for us as a people.

The emigration from Ireland is no longer what it was ten or twenty years ago. Only a little more than fifty thousand persons emigrated last year, and the promise is that this year the number will be even less—less than in any year since 1851. This shows that the situation of the people is improving, that the evils of overpopulation have been alleviated by the vast emigration of the past quarter of a century. It indicates perhaps still more that the bad times in this country have discouraged intending emigrants from crossing the ocean. The steamship lines between here and Europe are either making no money or losing money. They feel the loss of passage money of emigrants. The Centennial will be a year remarkable for the small addition of foreigners it made to our population.

Was it because he knew their bad reputation that the Emperor of Brazil snubbed Mr. Feesh and Secor Robeson when they tried to get him into their hands the other day? Very likely. Of course he knew that Mr. Feesh had been running the State Department in the interest of Spain, and that Secor Robeson was as corrupt a rogue as ever plundered a public treasury. Think of such persons being sent on behalf of the United States Government to receive a sensible, well-informed man like Dom Pedro!

The Republicans admit that the present Democratic ticket is the strongest that was ever presented to the people for their suffrage. A large number of Republicans have said that they intend to vote and work for the election of party, if not all, of the ticket. They cannot support a party that approves the corrupt Administration of Grant and his Ring of plunderers.

ELERY ROGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER:

The gentleman whose name heads this article is now asking the voters of Yamhill county for their suffrage. To those who live in Lafayette or who have had dealings with him it is useless to speak of his many and superior qualities as a citizen or officer. His moral character is above reproach and his official record is one that Yamhill need not be ashamed of. The writer of this article has known him from boyhood and has had opportunities, from personal observation and reliable authority, to test him in times when none but those of the strongest integrity would have come out unstained as he did. Not only do I bear witness for him under trying circumstances, but those who were with him during the time when he was a soldier in the army of his country can, and will, cheerfully say that where others failed he was faithful; where others were beaten from the paths of virtue and sobriety, by the ridicule of the vicious and thoughtless, he was unwaveringly loyal to the most exacting lines of right. It is needless to say that such a man as he has proven himself to be are the men to fill places of trust and honor in every department of the government. We need not refer to the high crimes and misdemeanors in the very highest places of trust in the nation to give significance to these remarks. It is patent to all that integrity should be the test, before any other qualification, of a public officer; or, in other words, if he be honest vote for him.

Yours truly, A REPUBLICAN. LAFAYETTE, APR. 30.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, ESQ.

The Republican State Convention nominated Richard Williams, Esq., for Representative in Congress. Mr. Williams ran for the same position two years ago and was beaten by La Dow. He is now pitted against Hon. L. F. Lane, in whom he will find a foe man worthy of his steel, and one whom he will be unable to vanquish. Mr. Williams is a good lawyer, and is a gentleman against whom we shall say nothing personally; but he is not versed in politics and is unskilled in legislation; never having, so far as we know, held any public office. He is not very popular and will not poll a very heavy vote. So far as this nomination is concerned the Mitchell element predominated in the Convention, as Richard is of that faction.

There are two small wars in the world at this time in which Mohammedans are ranged against Christians—the Turkish war in Herzegovina and the Egyptian war in Abyssinia. The insurgent subjects of the Grand Turk are particularly anxious that the people of Europe shall believe them to be engaged in a Christian war; and in all their documents and appeals to the great powers they have put their Christianity in the foreground, and recited the wrongs which, as adherents of the Christian faith, they suffer at the hands of their Mohammedan masters. It is this feature of their insurrection which has brought them such a powerful current of sympathy from Russia, and which gives them hope of assistance from other quarters. In the present Egyptian campaign against Abyssinia, also, the Mohammedan troops of Egypt have found themselves confronted by the religious enthusiasm of the Christian Abyssinians. The priests of the Abyssinian Church have during the last half year been stirring up their people to resist the Mohammedan invasion; and it is the feeling thus engendered that has brought together the heavy forces of hardy fighters which has checked the Egyptian advance, if it has not yet destroyed the Egyptian expedition. The Abyssinian kind of Christianity is full of corruption and superstition, and the Abyssinian Christians are said by all travelers among them to be a bad lot; but still they are always ready to stand up in battle for their faith against the Mohammedans. When the Christians of Crete took up arms against their Mohammedan rulers, ten years ago, they sought to give prominence to the idea that they were engaged in a war for their religion. They fought under banners which bore the sign of the cross, or the image of Christ, and all their proclamations were replete of Christian piety. Those closing struggles for ascendancy of the Mohammedans are paltry enough in comparison with those of their days of conquest.—Sun.

The Great Mustang Race.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 2.—The World speaking of the coming mustang race against time, says it is to be for a stake of \$40,000, that is \$25,000 by prominent business men of New York against \$15,000 by old California residents here; that it is impossible to bring mustangs into this Eastern climate and have them keep their speed. The horses to be used are California mustangs of the ordinary breed, ridden by one man the entire distance, accoutred with Mexican saddles and stirrups and Spanish bits, and ridden in relays. The entire number of which is not to exceed 30; the distance to be ridden is 300 miles to be ridden over a track within one hundred miles of New York and within 15 hours. The horses are at present at a grazing farm in New Jersey, being exercised for the contest. They are 36 in number, the odd six being present in case of an accident. The rider is a Mexican, famous in the far West as a horseman and one of the most daring riders that ever carried mails into Southern California. Odds in wager have been given to California.

The Republican Convention at Portland was a farce.

For many years past there has been an enormous and profligate waste of the people's money, in the Public Printing Department at Washington. The Treasury has bled freely, fortunes have been accumulated, and cash and other favors have been liberally distributed among those who have supported, or excused, or winked at these abuses. All this printing is done, or purports to be done, under acts of Congress, and the great share of it by virtue of special orders of one or the other of the two Houses.

All the general and special legislation in relation to this matter originates with a Joint Committee on Public Printing, composed of three Senators and three Representatives. For a long time the Chairman and most influential member of that committee has been Senator Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island. He has always been very active in the management of the business of the committee; and having had the control of a newspaper and a printing office in Providence for thirty years, his opinions were pretty sure to sway the action of the committee.

It is safe to say, therefore, that every bill and resolution by virtue of which millions of dollars have been wasted in schemes of jobbery and corruption, and a great system of recklessness, speculation and fraud has grown up, passed under the supervising eye of Senator Anthony. The term of Mr. Anthony is about to expire; and as soon as the Legislature meets, his successor will be chosen. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. A good many members of the party think Anthony ought to be left at home. He has been in the Senate eighteen years, and they want a fresher and better man. We shall soon see whether this talk about reforming the party from the inside is anything but idle words.—Sun.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM THE FOREIGN DAILIES.

European Grain Markets.

LONDON, May 1.—The Mark Lane Express says the activity caused by the Easter holidays is not yet over. The transactions are limited to supplying immediate requirements. This and the absence of everything like speculation has tended to contract operations, the supply keeping pace with the demands, and the stock diminishing slowly. The continental demand continues, and has taken several cargoes which arrived at calling ports, but has not shown itself to any extent. Stocks in parts of Germany and France are reported short; but latterly purchases have been made by several grain markets from Russian and American ports, whence direct shipments are made. Trade is inanimate. The fine weather depresses the market and in some instances holders have yielded slightly, but the decline is scarcely perceptible. Maize is lower under small supplies. The French demand occurred very opportunely for the sellers of oats. In the country markets flour is fairly steady, but the London trade dull. There has been no important change in any department during the week. Things generally remain in statu quo.

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DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Oregon, in Convention assembled, reaffirm the platform of principles adopted at the last Democratic State Convention, and adopt the following in addition thereto:

- 1. That the action of the present Democratic House of Representatives of the U. S., in forfeiting out corruption and bringing criminals to justice, merits the hearty commendation of every true patriot.
2. That the large influx of Chinese immigration to the States of the Pacific Coast of America, has been a curse to the country; that the Chinese are a people that have not and can never be made to have any interest consistent with the welfare and prosperity of our government and its institutions; and that we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors for the adoption of such measures as will prevent and remove this growing evil.
3. That our inextinguishable system of common schools and our no less valuable scheme of religious toleration are the workmanship of Democratic hands and the fruits of Democratic policy; that it is the exclusive right and duty of the State to provide for the education of its children, and it having been a principle established in the formation of our State Constitution that no public funds of any class should be used for sectarian schools or societies, we declare our faithful adherence to this principle and oppose any invasion of it; that as the inalienable right of every citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no political disabilities should be incurred by reason of religious belief, and while we defend these principles and institutions to the fullest extent, we deprecate all attempts to raise sectarian issues in politics as utterly uncalled for, and reprehensible and meriting the emphatic condemnation of every good citizen.
(Democratic platform of 1874, reaffirmed by the Democratic State Convention, 1876)
1. Unflinching devotion to the cardinal principles of Republican government, as declared and put into practical operation by the Fathers of the Republic.
2. The preservation of the general government in the proper exercise of the powers delegated to it in the Constitution, carefully and strictly construed, and the maintenance, inviolate of the several States of the Union in all their rights, dignity and equality as the most competent and reliable administration of their own domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against the tendency toward a centralized despotism.
3. Opposition to aggression by either department of the government upon the functions of the other; and to the exercise of federal authority of any of the rights or powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, or to the people.
4. That every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise any powers not delegated to it, and especially every interference by the government or any of its departments, with the local affairs of any State, or with the rights of the people thereof to choose their own representative, is an act of usurpation which should be repudiated and expounded by every friend of constitutional liberty.
5. We demand retrenchment, reform and the most rigid economy in the administration of every department of the Government; the honest payment of the debts; the sacred preservation of the public faith; strict accountability of all officers, and the speedy and impartial adjustment of all abuses of public trust before the tribunals of justice; a zealous care of the right of election by the people; and the absolute subordination of the military to the civil authority. The equal and impartial administration of the laws, and the protection of the rights of all; free and unobscured press; and of the habeas corpus, and trials by jury impartially selected.
6. We protest against the burdens of a protective tariff, as needless exactions from a people already intolerably oppressed by a national debt, and we insist that the tariff be so regulated as to provide only sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the government, and not for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many, or fostering one branch of industry to the detriment of the other.
7. That the precious metals are the only basis of commercial values; and that irredeemable paper currency is a national curse and we insist upon the speedy return by the Federal Government to specie payments.
8. The institution of the system of National Banks was a fraud upon the country and an injustice upon the laboring classes, and we demand such prudent legislation as will gradually bring this vicious system to a close; that all currency which may be issued shall be convertible into coin upon demand and be issued directly by the Government.
9. That the treaty between the United States and China shall be so modified as to apply solely to commercial relations.
10. That we condemn the party in power not only for its contempt of constitutional obligations, but for its extravagant, partisan and corrupt administration of the Federal government; for its reckless expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money; for its oppressive, unjust and defective system of finance and taxation; for the perversion of the functions of the general government to enrich the great corporations at the expense of the people; for the jobbery and frauds which have brought reproach upon Democratic institutions; for the inequities of the protective system; for the course of an irreconcilable paper money; for its disgraceful diplomatic service and unfit appointments and continuance in office of incompetent and corrupt men at home and abroad; for its attempt to pass an unconstitutional force bill, and for a catalogue of other enormities which have rendered that organization offensive to and subversive of the liberties of a free people.
11. That corporations are the creatures of law; their functions and privileges are granted to subserve the public credit; and when these are not used for the object of their creation, but for purposes of oppression and extortion, we declare it to be the right and duty of the legislative power to regulate and control such corporations for the public good.
12. That we disapprove all measures in the interest of monopolies against labor, and therefore we approve of the declared principles and sympathies with the avowed objects of the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry, and with those of all other orders having for their objects retrenchment and reform in public affairs and the social advancement of the people.
13. That we are in favor of laboring to secure judicious appropriations from Congress for the purpose of improving our harbors along the western and northern boundaries of our State, and we demand that our Representatives in Congress shall use their best efforts to secure the aid of the general Government for the free navigation and improvement of the Columbia River, by the construction of locks at the Cascades; the improvement of the Willamette and Coquille Rivers; the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake, and Winnemucca

Railroads, and the early completion of the Oregon and California Railroad from Roseburg to the State line.

14. That the policy of the Republican party in dealing with the Indian tribes is impolitic and unwise; that the time has arrived when the few Indians now occupying the Umatilla, Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations should be removed to some other locality, and thus open up to settlement by the whites some of the richest portions of the State.
15. That we invite the hearty co-operation of all persons, whatever may have been their past political affiliations, to unite with us in carrying out the principles herein enunciated.

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JAS. McCAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL OF THE State Courts. mar 18: 11

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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