

REPUBLICAN



NOMINATIONS FOR 1872.

For President, U. S. GRANT. OF ILLINOIS. For Vice-President, HENRY WILSON. OF MASSACHUSETTS. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. A. R. Meacham, of Umatilla County, W. D. Hale, of Washington County, Jas. F. Gazley, of Douglas County.

Baltimore Nominations.

The great agony is over. The ratification meeting has convened and the nomination is ratified. Horace Greeley, the Sage of Chappaqua, the hero of a thousand defeats, the great advocate of undertraining, has drained the Democracy to the bed-rock, and demonstrated the efficacy of his pet theory. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, has received the nomination for Vice President. The Cincinnati platform is adopted, and the fight now ensues between Grant and Greeley. This is virtually the requiem of the Democratic party. As a party it is a thing of the past. That grand, old organization with its "time honored principles" will live only in history, and that noticed only by a few who live more in the past than the present. There is yet hope for the most visionary and inconsistent. When Horace Greeley, the great champion of a high protective tariff, a lifelong advocate of abolitionism—than whom we would think none could be more objectionable—receives the endorsement of his bitterest enemies for the highest office in the gift of the people, it is time that people were preparing to accept anything without being taken by surprise.

But what will be the result? is the all important question now. It cannot be other than the election of General Grant. The prime movers in the Cincinnati Convention, endorsed by the leaders at Baltimore, knew full well and confidently expected to be beaten at this election; but they concluded to lay the ground work for a contest four years hence. They wanted to form a nucleus around which they could work the next four years—somebody had to be slaughtered on the party altar, and as Horace Greeley had always wanted to get Presidential honors, and would sacrifice anything for such nomination, it was tendered him in the hope that he might lead a few Republicans, and form a party which, at the next election, would stand a good show for success. The result this time is a foregone conclusion. Grant will be re-elected by a larger majority than he received before, and Greeley—well, he will be left to cogitate upon the impracticability of raising figs upon thorns, or reaping a Republican victory from the barren and desolated fields of modern Democracy.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: A prominent Federal official, just returned from Washington, had the pleasure of dining with President Grant. An ardent Greeleyite met the official yesterday, and being informed of the dinner party, asked, "What did Grant say about the election?" Nothing particular," evasively responded the Grant man. "He must have said something about Greeley; what was it?" Persistently inquired the Greeleyite. The Federal official winked his eyes, readjusted his spectacles and replied, "Well he said he'd like to run against Greeley. He had made a number of Federal appointments at Greeley's recommendation, and they were all now in the various State Prisons." The Greeleyite asked no more questions.

Senator Brownlow of Tennessee is bound to disappoint those politicians waiting for his shoes. He is now in better health than for six years past. The "vital spark" doesn't "flicker" at all, we are told by a local paper, but gives a steady light which promises to burn after Democracy is dead and forgotten.

Land Grants for Railroads.

The Oregonian sees fit to differ with us, and not with us only, but the great mass of the Republican party of the country, under the leadership of President Grant, upon the question of land grants for railroads. This it has a right to do if it chooses, but we do protest against the idea advanced by that paper that the great Republican party was compelled to abandon what it pleases to term "one of the proudest things in the record of the party," by a little disaffection which culminated in the farce enacted at Cincinnati. In the formation of new parties it is often necessary to yield a little to a principle advocated by an opposition. But for a great party like the republican, being induced to yield a great and all important principle for the gratification of a few soreheads and malcontents, is absurd in the extreme. No one would deny that the resources of the great west have been developed by the advantages derived from the development of the railroad interests. The facilities for transportation have been increased, immigration encouraged and general interests advanced. This is patent to the understanding of every one—No one complains of the result, but many do complain and justify too, at the cost at which it has been done. Many among the best men in the party saw it years ago and entered a protest against it—President Grant saw it and recommended in his message that this policy be changed; the great Republican party of the nation said it and engrafted a protest against it in convention assembled; the mass of the people saw it, and stood ready and anxious to sanction the change as soon as it was promulgated. Not from any clamor raised at Cincinnati, not through fear of defeat, raised by the course of the opposition, but from a sense of justice, reason and interest. We may build a structure, of which we may be justly proud, but after the main portion is built and we see that it has been done at too great a cost, would it be unreasonable to curtail the cost as much as possible in finishing the remainder? All can see at once the position occupied by the Republicans, they do not propose to check the advance of railroad interests, but to support them in some way which shall not build up gigantic monopolies at such terrible expense to the people. We have no fight to make with the Oregonian only as it draws us into a controversy in defending a great principle engrafted in the Platform of that party of which we claim to be an humble member—a principle which has been ours for years, though in opposition to the mass of the party, and one which we were satisfied would eventually be adopted by the party—a principle which has at last become the great and perhaps all important measure of the party. when these or any other great, leading, principles of the party are assailed, we are in duty bound to defend them, even though assailed by one with whom we would like to stand shoulder to shoulder, advocating what we conceive to be the best interests of the people.

The Farce Ended.

The game commenced by the Democracy for political effect is at last over. Sam May, who was arraigned by the Democracy for no other than party success, has, at last, been brought to trial and acquitted. The idea was entertained that by bringing him to trial on the eve of an election that thousands of the honest voters of the State would believe him guilty and the effect would be to retain the Democracy in power and allow them another opportunity to carry on the infamous legislation which they had commenced, for the sole benefit of rings and cliques, and the enrichment of a few party favorites. The first indictments were dismissed upon demurrer but the opposition unwilling to allow the opportunity for making capital to slip, swore out other indictments and held Mr. May, in order to make the most of the matter during the campaign. After the election, it was found that the object had failed and the State had profited by two years bitter experience and had ousted the party which was so regardless of the rights and interests of the people. Then it was but a moments work to decide that the prosecution was not of as much moment as had at first

been supposed, and after trial and acquittal on the first three indictments it was concluded to give up the remainder and let the affair drop. Thus the great culprit, who, according to the Democratic papers, had embezzled thousands of dollars of the people's money has been cleared, and the State run to thousands of dollars expense to gratify the pique of a few ambitious political tricksters, who were willing to resort to anything to retain their lease of power. The operations of the leaders of the Democracy in this instance, as that of many other of their public acts, demonstrate their willingness to resort to anything, at whatever cost, to perpetuate their lease of power, and retain their hold upon the public crib.

Effects of Labor Strikes.

Most of the labor strikes in the East have ceased, and the great mass of workmen have returned to their labor. Sometimes at advanced rates, but in most instances at the same time and pay. It very rarely happens that these strikes result in any good to the strikers. In cases where the demands of the strikers are acceded to, the effect is only for the time being, as the employers will, as soon as possible get rid of the hands engaged in them and substitute others. Thus those who would seek to take advantage of circumstances and force employers to pay more than the usual wages, render themselves liable to be thrown out of employment as soon as their places can be filled by others.

Another disadvantage resulting from such a course is, contractors are deterred from entering into large contracts for building and other purposes, through the fear that laborers may make a demand for an increase of wages just at a time which will compel them to lose money by an advance in pay, or lose the forfeiture on the contract. This as a consequence is a loss to the laborer as it keeps him from performing that much labor and reaping his reward. Laborers forget that employers, in most instances, have decidedly the advantage, as they have means at their control upon which they can live during the continuance of a strike, while the laborer is compelled to use the few dollars he may chance to have in store and then either return to his labor at whatever employers see fit to give, dig, beg, or steal, for a subsistence, until something presents itself. Labor like everything else is governed in price by the supply and demand. It is to be hoped that lessons have been learned by the strikers which will be remembered by all parties, and will, in future, govern their actions.

It is stated that the ex Emperor and his cousin, Prince Napoleon, have had a serious quarrel at Chislehurst. The Prince reproached the Emperor with his inactivity, while the latter expressed his preference for a patient expectant policy. The scene, it is said, was a very lively one, and was followed by a complete rupture between Napoleon and the man of "great expectations."

Five European Princes, none of whom, however, belong to reigning families, are married to American ladies. In this connection it is apropos to mention that the Princess of Holstein Hoer, an American woman, has sued the relatives of the deceased husband for \$2,000,000.

County Court.—JULY TERM.

J. H. MYERS, JUDGE.

Report of F Wayne read, and ordered that bridge No. 1, at Eola, the Brunk bridge, on the La Creole, and the bridge across Nesmith's Slough be repaired, as per specifications in said report. The report of County Treasurer shows \$1,618 03 canceled County Warrants; \$4490 72 coin and \$147 74 currency School receipts, credited with same. Allowed Clerk for transcribing books, \$15 50 D M Boone allowed to purchase a scraper for district No. 5. Shirley and others road petition allowed, and same declared a public highway. Road petition of Kennedy and others, J Claggett, G Kennedy and J Hedges appointed to view and survey said road and report at next term of Court. Received Sheriff's report showing delinquent tax list of \$1,665 52. The following bills were allowed. H C Bivens, road work.....\$ 17 00 J H Myers, Judge's fees..... 125 00 Wm Jones, Commissioner, fees..... 40 00 J K D'Almeida, Mileage and fees..... 6 89 L Vineyard, Supt. Fees..... 100 00 Total for election fees for Judges and Clerks..... 132 00 D C Dougherty and wife for lumber..... 60 00 E Y Hallock, for lumber..... 127 00 S T Burch, Sheriff fees..... 16 75 W C Brown, for stationery..... 3 00 T L Butler, witness fees..... 4 00 Thos. Crowley, constable fees..... 4 00 D J Holmes, Clerk fees..... 65 65

State Items.

[Gleanings from State Exchanges.] Eugene has three new cases of small pox. Campmeetings are the order of the day. Baker City has a new church bell which cost \$600. Thirty-six marriages were licensed last year in Yamhill county. A new Postoffice has been established at Mt. Hood, Wasco county. Indian ponies are worth from \$2 50 to \$10, each in Baker County. Corvallis is having cisterns sunk, for the use of the fire department. R. G. Head, has purchased an interest in the Benton Democrat. Oats are so short in Umpqua Valley that they are being cut for hay. The Good Templars of Washington county have a picnic at Hillsboro today. Miss Nancy Youem was thrown from a buggy and considerably injured, on the fourth. There are said to be four cases of small pox on the railroad between Salem and Lake Labish. The average daily attendance at the public schools in Portland for the last quarter, was 233. Messrs. Riley & Lippincott, of Yamhill county have rented the Opera House, Hotel, Salem. Portlanders indulge in open air meetings under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Renfrew of Eugene has been returned to the Asylum having been again attacked with insanity. The Jacksonville Times has changed hands. Thomas B. Kent and James A. Miller becoming proprietors. Those Apostles of Temperance McDougal and Taylor have been lecturing in Salem during the week. Corvallis seems doomed to destruction. On the morning of the 2d. inst; a blacksmith shop was burned, loss \$2000. Skilled workmen have been sent for from the east to work in the iron mines at Astoria, after the new machinery is put in. Brooks the murderer of Marony spoken of last week, has been released it being found that he acted in self defense. A man named Sloper, at Forest Grove, had his eyes put out by an explosion of an anvil which he was loading, on the fourth. A proposition has been made to reduce the time on the overland route from Portland to San Francisco to three days. Mr Dent, of Eugene, swallowed a needle some time since, and one day last week it was extracted from under his right shoulder. The Oregonian in speaking of the increase of business in Portland, says one firm sold in a single week, \$175,000 worth of machinery and hardware. The editor of the Bedrock Democrat offers premiums to any one breaking a leg, or otherwise mutilating themselves to furnish items for his paper. Three convicts made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Oregon Penitentiary last Saturday. Two of them were caught, but the third, refusing to stop when commanded, was shot and died in a few moments. The Dalles Mountaineer says: "John Dougherty, the deserter who cut his way out of the Guard House at Fort Vancouver a short time ago, was arrested on Thursday evening by sheriff Schutz and will be taken back to Vancouver."

"The Glorious Fourth" was duly celebrated in Salem by Russel Post, the firemen and citizens generally, by a basket picnic on Marion Square, an oration by Rev. Mr. Adams, and target shooting at the mouth of Mill creek in the afternoon. It is reported that an extensive ledge of cinnabar has lately been discovered by Frank Cooper, on the headwaters of the Molalla, about fifty miles north of Salem. Mr. Cooper is elated over his extreme good luck, as he is satisfied that it is immensely rich. He has sent seventy-five pounds to San Francisco to be assayed. The Linn County Treasurer's report shows that there had been received from all sources the sum of \$38,073 92 during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1872, and had been paid out during the same time, the sum of \$32,766 71 leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$5,320. The county is out of debt and plenty of money in the treasury. Speaking of crops and the late rains, the Farmer says: "The grain crops are saved and hay much improved, and gardens are as promising as could be desired. There is one thing learned from this season, and that is the necessity of sowing fall grain. Most fall grain is very good, and always is in Oregon. Much of the spring grain is only moderate. Oats a fair crop. A Linn county woman gave birth to three daughters, last week. All interested are doing well, but the father, and hopes are entertained that he will yet survive.

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Published by L. Samuel, General Advertising Ag't. 93 Front st.

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D. R. GAGGINS, C. H. Woodard & Co. 101 Front Street. Orders from any portion of the State or Territory carefully filled by mail or express. E. H. Bowen & Co. Furniture and Carpet dealers—stores from 1st to 138 First St. Employment Agency. Withersall & Holman, 80 Front st. Furnish all kinds of help. Evending & Beebe, 19 Front street. Commission Merchants and dealers in Domestic Produce Fashion Livery Stable, cor. First & 5th sts. E. Clappett Pr. Good turn-outs all on hand. Fishel & Roberts, cor. First & Washington streets. Dealers & Manufacturers Clothing, Farm's goods.

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GRAY'S MUSIC STORE. The largest Music House on the Coast. STEINWAY PIANOS, BURDETT ORGANS. G. L. DeFRANS, Manager.

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE "Howe" Sewing Machine. Agents wanted, 333.

Hackney & Scumme, Grocers and dealers in all kinds of seeds, cor First and Main sts. Hamburger, B. 135 First St. Importer and dealer in Staple Fancy Goods, Millinery, &c. First & Morrison sts. Child's Best, specifically. Hendrichsen, L. C. & Co., 100 First St. Manufacturers and dealers in Jewellery, Watches &c. Richard G. L., 98 Front st., wholesale dealer in Groceries, Doors, Wagon Materials, &c. Hodge, Cabot, & Co., 97 Front St., wholesale Dealers in Drapes, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

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