

OUR PROMISE.

We promised last week that we would give our views as to who should be supported by the voters of Oregon at the coming election. After due deliberation, we have come to the conclusion that, to be consistent with our former course, answer our conscience, and avoid doing violence to the principles for which we have so long contended, we must advise the support of Mr. J. W. Nesmith. Of course it will be expected that for this opinion and advice, we should give a good and sufficient reason, which we most cheerfully proceed to do.

First, then, we will say—the first we ever knew of Mr. Nesmith, was as a public servant in the Senate of the United States, at a time, and under circumstances which tried men's souls. It was at a time when the great superstructure of American liberty, reared by the fathers of the Revolution, and sealed so honorably by their blood, was shaken from center to circumference and reeling to and fro like a drunken man. It was a time when foul treason stalked the streets at noonday at the South, and lurked like a crouching tiger in ambush, all over the North, and even showed its deformed head in the then President of the United States, and in the very halls of our national capital. Yes; it was at a time when men aggregated in armies, which could be counted by tens of thousands, taking sides for and against this glorious Union—that we first knew Nesmith. It was then, that our very soul was stirred to its depths by the clarion voice of the Oregon hero, which made the very halls of Congress ring out in sweet and unmeasured terms, the key note of—"Death to traitors and Democratic rebels."

Of course while all this was a pill full of gall and bitterness to a large portion of the then Democracy, it was honey to our lips. If elected to Congress, Mr. Nesmith, ever faithful to his loyal instincts, would do the same thing over under similar circumstances. Why then should we be so inconsistent as to abandon a faithful friend, tried in the hottest fire, and found true to the principles of republicanism to the last?

Secondly, We must support Mr. Nesmith, because when the war for the Union was fairly inaugurated, he voted to increase the army, so that the subjugation of the pro-slavery, untried Democracy, should be made sure; because he voted to keep up the army by force of draft, if it failed in sufficient volunteers to annihilate the then Democracy; because he favored the imprisonment of leading Democrats of the Vallandigham stripe who sympathized with the Southern Confederacy; because he stood shoulder to shoulder with the first administration of President Lincoln; because he favored the speedy emancipation of human slavery, the pet measure of the then Democracy; because he voted from time to time full supplies to our army, and navy; because he was the bosom friend of General Grant, when that great modern Caesar, was dealing death and destruction to the rebel Democracy, and spreading devastation broadcast through out their land, because he in that terrible struggle for national existence, by one fell fatal stroke, gave a death blow to the Lane Democracy in Oregon, and would, had he possessed the power, carried out the very heart's desire, of that then, brave unionist, Judge Hayden, thrown, them into the battles and prisons of the country, with such clarity, and in such numbers, as would have caused their arms and legs to have so protruded from the port holes and windows, as to form a magnificent target for buzzards; because he, excluded the Democrat from the mails, for belching treason to a would-be loyal people, and because he would have suppressed all Democratic papers in Oregon in sympathy with rebels, had not the Government thought it bad policy, and relapsed him, as witness his loyal letter to Bush, published in this issue; because when he returned from serving the people in the Senate where he had succeeded in breaking the backbone of Democracy, he joined us

in our efforts of reform and to establish correct principles, and because in 1872 he stood up with us and fought manfully for Horace Greeley, when to all earthly appearance, the last vestige of Democracy, was fast sinking into the everlasting shades of blissful forgetfulness.

Shall we prove recreant to the support of such a friend? shall we turn our back upon such a patriot? shall we now abandon the man and statesman, who done all things in his public life, better and more to our satisfaction, than we ourselves could have done, had we occupied his position? shall we prove false to the man, who stood a Hannibal upon the mountain top, and looking down, with a pride with which only a Nesmith could look, upon the sunny valleys of our fair land, met, successfully fought, and completely conquered our common enemy? No! let our right arm wither before we are guilty of so ungenerous an act.

Let it not be understood that, we support Mr. Nesmith because we think Mr. Smith an unfit man for Congress; it would be unbecoming an independent journal to falsify the character of an honest man, simply because it felt in duty bound to support his competitor. We know Mr. Hiram Smith, and know him only as a gentleman, an honest man and worthy citizen, we do not support Mr. Nesmith, because we consider Mr. Smith in anywise unqualified for the position, we look upon Mr. Smith as a man of not only honest instincts, but of extraordinary financial ability, and a man who is capable of doing well for himself, with a general rule do well for others, and it is but justice to Smith for us to say, that we believe if he should be elected to Congress, being in full sympathy as he is, with the administration, he would make an honest and able representative, and would in all probability, accomplish as much for the general interest of Oregon, as any new man that could be sent. Nor do we support Mr. Nesmith because we have any evidence that Smith is in sympathy with any particular ring or rings, nor because we believe he endorses the Hippie resolution, for on the contrary he denounces both in unmeasured terms in his address to the people, which we also publish, and we are satisfied from diligent inquiry that he denounced that resolution from its incipency as impolitic, unnecessary, and unjust to the party. For these and many other reasons, we could not say as an independent journalist, and tell the truth that we consider Mr. Smith incompetent or unfit in any manner, to represent the people of Oregon in Congress, we support Mr. Nesmith upon other and entirely different grounds. It is in consequence of the brilliant loyal record which he has made, as a tried and constant unionist, and because of his experience and skill, in political tactics, which renders him fully competent, to promptly meet, and signally defeat all the strategy and cunning of Democratic disunionists; and this record which he has made, by arguments irrefragable, is indelibly written upon the hearts of every loyal man and woman in America, in living, burning capitals, ineffaceable.

ADDRESS.

BY HIRAM SMITH, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

To the voters of Oregon: Having been nominated by the Republican State Convention of this State, as the candidate of the Republican Party for Representative in Congress, and not being by profession a public speaker, I take this method of presenting briefly to the voters of this State, whose suffrage I respectfully solicit, my views in reference to, the more material questions which in my judgment should attract the attention and secure the earnest labors of a Representative in Congress from Oregon.

Politically, I am a Republican. I believe in the principles of the Republican party, and have faith in its organization. I have resided in Oregon for the past twenty years, and have devoted myself during that period to the business of farming and merchandising, and I believe I have a good understanding of the wants of people. Should I be elected, I shall, among other things

not enumerated, devote my energies especially to aid all in my power to secure the following results:

First—Appropriations for the improvement of the Willamette river, from its mouth to Springfield, in Lane county. I have no doubt, from my knowledge of the river, that with a reasonable amount of outlay it can be rendered easy of navigation this distance for the greater portion of the year. This in my judgment, is an improvement demanded by the farming and producing interest of the Willamette valley.

Second—The extension of the West Side or Oregon Central Railroad at its present terminus at St. Joe to Junction City in Lane County.

Third—The extension of the Oregon and California Railroad at its present terminus at Roseburg southerly through the Rogue River Valley, to connect with the California and Oregon Railroad.

Fourth—The building of a railroad from Corvallis to Yaquina Bay.

Fifth—The building of a canal and locks around the Cascades of the Columbia river and appropriations for dredging the bars of the Columbia river.

Sixth—The building of the Portland and Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. This enterprise I regard as all important to the prosperity of our State.

Seventh—A shelter or harbor for ships at Port Orford, or the most suitable point in that vicinity.

In addition to these measures, which to my mind are paramount, I should aim to labor faithfully, in a modest way, for the true interest of the whole people.

I am willing to pledge myself, if elected, not to do any of the following:

First—I will not take up the time of Congress with long windy speeches, nor the time of Committees with tales or anecdotes.

Second—I will not vote for pay back pay.

Third—I will not vote for nor use my influence directly or indirectly to advance the interest of our Railroad Company, Steamship or Steamboat Company, or Capitalists, at the expense of the people, or any of them, nor unless, in my judgment a general good is to result, to the masses of the people.

Fourth—I will not be any man's man, but will strive to be independent and free from all allegiances that would prevent my laboring for the general good of the whole State.

In reference to Indian affairs, I am opposed, and always have been, to giving the public domain to Indians at the rate of thousands of acres per head, while white men who brave the dangers of pioneer life and build up our civilization are restricted to a limited number of acres and compelled to pay either in money or in years of toil, I have always held to the opinion that the Government was too liberal in the former case, and not liberal enough in the latter; that an unjust discrimination is made in favor of the Indians, and against the whites. I believe that peaceable Indians should receive the encouragement and protection of law; that every reasonable effort should be made on the part of the Government to teach them the art of civilization and to enable them to take care of themselves. And I believe that Indian outlaws and marauders should conviction, suffer the extreme penalty of the law at the end of rope.

I believe the laborer is worthy of his hire; that whatever tends to degrade labor degrades our civilization and throws an obliquation in the way of our prosperity. I am opposed, therefore, to the present Chinese system, whereby thousands of Chinese are annually brought to our shores as mere serfs, and employed at nominal wages, and I am in favor of its suppression by Congressional enactment, under severe penalties; and while I would advocate any measure tending to secure to this coast the commerce of China and Japan, I would never be willing to do it at the expense of flooding the country with a population whose presence among us can but degrade labor, keep back European emigration, and retard our prosperity as a State.

The present wealth of Oregon is in its agriculture. Every additional facility, for marketing our grain will advance our prosperity. To this end I am in favor of all measures calculated to increase our facilities for transportation. I have this year raised twelve thousand bushels of grain, and expect to do so annually hereafter. And

self-interest, if influenced by no higher considerations, would lead me to guard the producers' interest in the great transportation question. I am in favor of additional Congressional aid to our State Agricultural College, to the end that that institution may be placed on a firm basis.

Some objection, it is said, is made to voting for the nominee of the Albany Convention, because of the adoption of the resolution in reference to Mr. Mitchell. That resolution is in my judgment, wholly an outside matter; it is no part of the platform, nor was it intended it should be; and its adoption as I understand it, had no reference whatever to the proceedings for the nomination of a candidate for Congress. It is simply an utterance of a majority of the Convention in relation to Mr. Mitchell. I neither apologize for nor attempt to excuse any wrong act in Mr. Mitchell, or in any other man. I stand upon the broad principles of the Republican party, as defined in the platform adopted by the Convention. These make up the only issues in the present campaign.

Having said this much to the voters of the State, I shall, in the name and on behalf of the Republican Party of the State of Oregon, go forth as a standard-bearer in the present contest believing, as I firmly do, that every true Republican in the State will on the 13th of October vote for your humble servant, and thus preserve intact the organization of the Republican Party and aid in perpetuating its principles. Very respectfully, Hiram Smith. Sept. 22, 1873.

The extent of the public appreciation of the advantages of life insurance cannot be more copiously demonstrated than in the rapidity of its growth—as developed in the annual Statements of the companies. From expediency it has become a recognized, inextinguishable duty.

From questioned stability, it has established for itself and admitted scientific foundation of financial solidity, unexcelled, if equalled, by any other financial institution of the world—known and recognized as such by the most intelligent and responsible financiers of the country. It is the main dependence of the prudent of the country—over five millions of our people being directly interested in its prosperity, and the unquestioned ultimate solvency of the companies. He who, by word, or act, falsely disturbs that confidence is an enemy to society. It is a pleasant duty, therefore, when we speak in commendation of the prosperity of any company, knowing that life insurance drives away the demands of the wolf from the door of the widow and orphan, after master and provider has been removed by death.

The wonderful success of the Continental Life Insurance Company was doubtless much indebted to the predominant practical experience, honorable dealing and unretiring energy of Mr. Lawrence. The rapid increase of the multiplicity of duties and financial responsibility connected with the office of President of the Continental, doubtless has hastened his premature death.

During 1872 the unprecedented prosperity of the Continental Life Insurance Company is demonstrated by the fact that \$2,910 new policies were issued, covering \$22,715,925—of new insurance—and that their receipts were \$3,158,105 33. As our readers are doubtless well aware, by the special insurance laws of nearly all the States a sworn description of all policies in force with a minute description also of the nature and character of all the assets of the companies, is required to be made out to the States, respectively in which the company do business from which data the Insurance Departments of these States calculate with mathematical correctness the precise amount requisite, which with the future premiums, all increased upon the low rate of four per cent interest for safety—not of necessity—will enable the company at any time to reimburse all its risks in any solvent company, or meet all its policies at maturity. To meet this requirement the Continental officers, on the 1st of January last, have set aside \$5,569,278 for the "reserve" or re-insure fund, and \$149,700 for reported losses being a surplus of \$340,223.85 over all liabilities, or, after paying off the capital 100,000, a net surplus of \$240,213.85.

The Standard of "reserve" adopted by this company is the highest known by the laws of any of the States—four per cent—and when the fact is recognized that six or seven per cent is realized, some idea of the profit from the excess of interest realized over that calculated may be formed.

And here we stop and consider these truly wonderful figures. A company, in a little over six years, having rolled up to the surprising figures stated, must be said to have been wonderfully successful, and may truly be classed as one of the leading life insurance companies of America. Policy holders will find their sacred interests religiously, and the future prosperity and efficiency of the management of the company guaranteed, through Mr. L. W. Frost, the successor of Mr. Lawrence, deceased.—N. Y. Evening Express.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN W. GILBERT,
MANUFACTURER OF
BOOTS And SHOES,
And Dealer In
LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS,
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S. B. Soller's Infant's and Children's Shoes and
Terrell's Celebrated Boots.
AGENTS FOR THE GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINES,
Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles & Machine Findings for Sale

Books, Stationery,
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
WALTER JACKSON
DEALER IN
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS & BLANK BOOKS AND GENERAL STATIONERY
CELEBRATED
Chickering & Emerson Pianos.
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Pianos and Organs for rent. A full and complete stock of SCHOOL BOOKS lately adopted by this State always on hand.
Agent for the "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine Patton's Block,
SALEM, OREGON.

1873, FALL 1873,
THE
WILLAMETTE WOOLEN MFG. CO'S
GOODS.
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
AT REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH THE AGENTS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

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Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRUGS, Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines, Paint, Oils, Glass, Dyes, &c., &c.
Medicines Compounded, and Prescriptions filled.
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. New and to order and with Orders attended to with accuracy and promptness.
SALEM, OREGON

INDEPENDENT
LABOR REFORM
AND TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE.
FOR
REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,
S. W. McDOWELL, M. D.
We propose to the voters of the State of Oregon, Dr. S. W. McDowell of Salem, Marion county as our candidate for Congress at the coming election, October 13, 1873, subject to decision at the polls. These are times when men of integrity, morality, honesty and capacity are needed.
MANY CITIZENS of old Marion county and throughout the State

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned was at the Aug term 1873, of the county court for Polk county Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Isaac Hipsaw, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to me at my residence near Sheridan Oregon for allowance, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.
Sheridan, Aug 13, 1873, Thomas R. Blair, administrator

JOHN W. GILBERT,
SALEM, OREGON
I Will Pay The Highest
Cash Price For
HIDES, PELTS, & FURS.