THE INDEPENDENT

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

ELECTORS:

L. B. ISON, of Baker.
W. D. FENTON, of Yamhill.
A. C. JONES, of Douglas.

Wrong Ox.

The following is published in the Portland Daily News of last Monday:

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Times this morning prints a dispatch of two columns, dated at Millersburg, Ky., which charges Blaine with the seduction and subsequent desertion of a young lady while he was a teacher, thirty years ago, in an institution for the education of boys at Blue Lick, some twelve miles from Millersburg. The young lady was an inmate of the female school in Millersberg, and both the institutions were under the same management. Anonymous affidavits are printed to the effect that the young lady was seen to be in a delicate condition, and accusing Blame of her ruin. The article concludes that affidavits are in the possession of the Times, and can be inspected by any one who has the right to look at them.

Now, then, we propose to treat this matter after the manner of the Oregonian on Cleveland. We will not even give it publicity. Not muchly, by any means. Of course, like us high-toned journals, such things will now and then creep into our columns, and it takes a deal of writing and printing and cussing to get rid of it. In every issue it will be our duty to refer to it in its various details and ugly ramifications in order only to keep our readers from remembering the circumstance. If Rev. Fiddleticks goes into convulsions because his idol, Blaine, has thus fallen, we may feel constrained to publish all the facts simply as a matter of secrecy.

We have enlisted side by side with the Oregonian in this delicate warfare, occupying an elevated railway plane, above earthquakes. We deplore sadly, sorrowfully, tearfully deplore Blaine's youthful frailty—but sadder are we that he got mixed up with Mulligan, Caldwell, and last of all, Rev. Balls, of Buffalo. The latter originated the Cleveland stuff, and it is about time for some friend of the Pinned Knight to kill this mar plot. He has developed a wretchedly bad smell. When, and where will it end?

"They digged a pit, they digged it deep,
They digged it for their brother,
But through their sin they did fall in
The pit they digged for 'tother."

The Wheat Cutlook.

THE Pall Mall Gazette, commenting upon the recent report of the committee on Indian railways, declares that the time is slowly, but certainly approaching when India will become the granary of England. The Gazette does not share the hopes of the optimists of Indian economies in regard to the future development of India as a source of wheat supply, but it declares that after all proper deductions have been made the fact remains that Indian wheat can already be raised and brought to England at a cost below that of the cultivation and carriage of the American crop, and though the supply is still limited it is fast increasing, even under present conditions, and with any considerable development in the means of transport in India, it will increase much faster still. Such a development, says the London journal, is now not only contemplated but assured. "Upwards of $150,000,000 are to be advanced or guaranteed by the government in making new lines or improving old ones, while a not much smaller sum will, it is anticipated, be expended by private enterprise on lines of a more certainly and directly productive character. In any case the construction of something like 4000 additional miles of railroad is placed in immediate prospect. And these are grain lines. Their primary object may be to make the vast granaries of one part of India available at a pinch for the supply of other and less favored districts of the peninsula. But in the long run this business of railway extension, which is now to receive a powerful impulse, will have an even more important effect in stimulating the export of Indian grain to Europe than in facilitating its distribution in India itself." The Gazette adds that the new development of India's resources must exercise a powerful influence upon the whole foreign policy of England.

THE laborer who was told by his employer not to vote for Cleveland, or he would get fifty cents less a day, exposed this whole humbug by answering: "Boss, if you thought so you would vote for Cleveland yerself."[—New York Dial (Ind. Rep.)

THE Democrats made a gain of 607 votes in a German ward of Cleveland, Ohio, last week's city election.

Consistency a Jewel.

Blaine's popularity and candidacy is marked by more contradictions and inconsistencies than that of any candidate who has ever figured before the American people. He expects to get the Catholic vote on the statement that his grandmother was a Catholic, and retain the Protestant support on the theory that his wife attends the Presbyterian church, and that he has a leaning that way himself, and at the same time maintain close relations with Bob Ingersoll and the infidelic crew by swearing there is no hell and cursing like a pirate. He expects to receive the Irish vote on what he announces as "my foreign policy," and get the English support on the silence which he maintained when Secretary of State, while naturalized American citizens were languishing in English prisons without process of law, or any charges ever having been preferred against them. He expects the support of the foreign vote by denouncing the oppressions of the fatherland, and retain the American vote on the ground that he is a duly installed and initiated know-nothing, and always belonged to and acted with what was known as the American party. He expects to get the labor vote by denouncing monopolies, and profit by the support of the moneed kings, Gould, Vanderbilt and Field, each of whom contributed a cool hundred thousand to the corruption fund to secure his election; and besides he advocated and championed every land grant during the time he was in Congress, from the Credit Mobilier to the Little Rock swindle. And he, Logan and Butler opposed with all the ingenuity and eloquence of which they were possessed, the Thurman bill, to compel the Pacific railroads to pay the interest due the government on their bonds, and stood side by side with our own Hipple Mitchell in opposing this just and necessary law.

The Virtuous Age.

WE are glad that we live in this age which will descend unto history as very æsthetically pure—awfully nice. Since the nomination of the gifted and gallant Cleveland for President of the United States, all doubts as to the genuineness of the Joseph-Potiphar affair are removed. Why, really, every Republican newsmonger has become a sweet perfumed, veritable little Joseph, who never grows sleepy. Their party garments are all rent because of their fourth proof sublimated saintliness. Since Rev. Hyper Ball wrapped an old stupid story about our brilliant leader, the eyes of Republican editors have been turned upward and some have grown stone-blind looking for heaven and scorning sublunary frailities. These immaculate creatures are fitted for Turkey where a simple surgical operation would adapt them for servile duty in a harem. That class of people are described by Oriental writers as cunning, envious, and extremely cruel. The average Republican dirt-slinger would furnish good material for such an article. Away with their trash of envy, hate and crime.

Flesh is heir to many sins, and if great men have yielded as David of old did, it does not affect their fitness as public administrators. But a man who is corrupt in public concerns is depraved throughout. Let Republicans answer the charges made by Republicans against Blaine official career, and they won't have time to inquire into anybody's private affairs. Alas! smutty stories suit their vicious taste, and they roll them over and over beneath their delectable palates as a morsel too sweet to lose.

THE Boston Pilot, the well-known Catholic organ, which opposed Cleveland's nomination, says now: "We opposed the nomination of Cleveland, the candidate; we shall faithfully and earnestly work for the election of Cleveland, and Democratic standard-bearer. We say to Mr. Blaine now that had he been a defender of the rights of naturalized citizens, when those citizens were flung into foreign prisons, untried and uncharged, the Pilot would support him to day, and a million Americans of the Irish race would vote for him in November. But he did not do it, and his pretensions of fair play and friendship now are sheer humbug."

WHAT do our Republican exchanges mean by the statement: "Blaine's chances of election hourly becoming brighter?" Are we to understand that the chances of their candidate has been badly clouded? The above statement has appeared in a number of our Republican exchanges as standing head notes ever since Blaine's nomination. We have come to regard the assertion as a standing joke.

EX-GOV. JOHN P. ST. JOHN of Kansas, the nominee for President of the prohibition party, was born at Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., February 25, 1833. In 1852 and 1853 he was engaged in the Indian wars in Northern California and Southern Oregon.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that with the nation growth old new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish, but the fundamental principles of Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution, will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government.

But it is inseparable from the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles, that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. A frequent change of administration is as necessary as the constant recurrence to the popular will; otherwise, abuses grow, and the Government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrument for fastening heavy burdens on the many, who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers.

This is now the condition of the country. Hence a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as public life is concerned, is a reminiscence; in practice, it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the Government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party; yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succombed to its corrupting influence, and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876; but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud, which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money, contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits, or for high office.

The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tenure of power, has steadily declined in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposed and has continued those burdens.

It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers. It has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than third of all our farms beyond the seas. It professes a protectorate for free institutions; it organized and tried to legalize a control of state elections by federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans; it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent. reduction; its Congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent. It professes the protection of American manufacturers; it has subjected them to an increasing flood of unmeasured wrong and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw material. It professes to protect all American industries; it has impoverished many to enrich a few. It professes the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, mainly followed by hell our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law. Attempting to fix the status of colored citizens, the acts of its congress were overthrown by the decisions of its courts. It accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform" its sought edicts are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the executive. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, if any remain, find it easier to retain a successful contest for an honesty in its councils or a vote upon bad nominations. That charge is necessarily proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000, which was yearly now collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from existing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and just reward. The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith due to the soldiers and pensioners, keeping full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests; but in making a reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries—but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government the taxes collected at the custom house have been its chief source of Federal revenue. Such they have continued to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for a success fully remunerative, so that any change of tariff must be so adjusted as to cause the least injury to these interests. The process of reform must be subject in its execution to this plain dictate of justice—All taxation should be limited to the requirements of an economical Government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increase of cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rates of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing highest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff as subject to press high taxation, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. The system of direct taxation, known as the "internal revenue," is a war tax and so long as it exists the revenues thereon received therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers, disabled in the line of duty in the war of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers who like first for one sailors having been already provided. And any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

We favor an American continental policy, based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of Mexico, central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money—the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and a currency redeemable in such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law we hold that it is the duty of the Government, in dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order. The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws, which vex the citizens and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor an honest civil service reform in compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries, the separation of Church and State, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends on a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law.

We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should be free and encouraged. We favor the repeal of all the laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be increased, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homes for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to corporations by the Forty-fourth Congress should be restored to the public domain and no more grants shall be made to corporations, or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the general Government into a machine for the collection of taxes to be distributed among the States or citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1876 that "the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not construe the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or to the citizenship which our laws confer, American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates should be closed.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native or naturalized, at home and abroad; and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by Courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own Government, and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this Government to effectively protect all the rights of persons and the property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own Government for any act done in his country, or under the flag and law, only to be tried therefor on his return, and according to her laws. No power exists in this government to extradite an American citizen, to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had any well-defined and executed foreign policy save under a Democratic administration; that policy has ever been, in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That as the result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska—the sole fruit of Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The General Government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great water ways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide-water.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the point of outstripping, that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry.

Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and teaming soils—despite the freedom of trade among all these United States, despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations: despite our freedom here from inherited burdens of life and industries in the old world to marches, thoroughly warmavies, their vast taxes consuming non-producing standing armies, despite 20 years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy; instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship to American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor, by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unalleged powers for primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of the republic—acquiescence in the will of the majority—that he can not permit usagain to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic host, for the reason that the achievements of reform in the administration of the Federal government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Realizing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow countrymen is united in the wish that the wrong were righted in his person for the Democracy of the United States, we offer to him in his withdrawal from the cares not only our respected sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the labors and name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence, that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men, and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and the reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the country.

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COME 'ROUND TO
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In the shape of building materials — the way of locks, butts, etc, we can offer superior inducements to purchasers. Tinware.
We can give you bargains in the following brands of stoves, not equalled elsewhere —Buck's, Benanza, Farmer Utility, Dexter, Pacific, Wide West, Clarendon Oxides, Iron King, Empire City, and other stoves and ranges.
The best of workmen are constantly employed in the manufacture of our Tinware and buyers should learn our prices.
We have also bargains to offer in guns, such as Winchester, Sharp and other Rifles, as well as in Shot-guns and Pistols.
We are also Agents for the White Peerless and New Home Sewing Machines which we sell at lowest rates and warrant as complete in every respect.
We can also supply——
Averill and Rubber Paints,
The best in the market, at the lowest rates.
Give us a call, inspect our stock, inquire as to our prices, and we promise to suit all if any one can.

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DEALERS IN HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, GUNS, CUTLERY, AND TINNERS FURNISHING GOODS.
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Dealers from abroad will receive prompt attention.
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Situated in the center of the business portion of Roseburg, having recently changed hands, has been
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And prepared for the reception of guests. The dining room will be supplied with the best the
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With good attendance. As Mrs. Zigler has charge of the kitchen the cooking will be unexceptionable. Rates reasonable. Free coach to and from the railroad.
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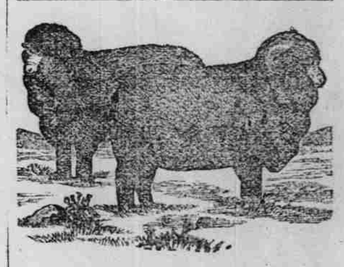

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that we have sold the entire business formerly conducted by us to Mr. Geo. H. Shambrook, who will collect all accounts due the firm and pay all outstanding claims against it. We wish to thank our many patrons for the many favors extended to us in the past, and hope they will still continue with the new proprietor. J. H. SHUPE & CO.
OAKLAND, Or., July 1st, 1884.

By agreement I have placed all accounts due the late firm of J. H. Shupe & Co., in the hands of John H. Shupe for collection. All those owing accounts will please settle the same either by cash or note without delay. GEO. H. SHAMBROOK.
OAKLAND, July 1st, 1884.

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Wishes to inform the public that he has a number of sewing machines for sale at his store at reduced prices.
The Eldridge, Springfield and Singer,
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THE LATEST IMPROVED ACHNES
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Who have Spring Water to introduce into their barns and houses, for family use or irrigation, should use
THE CONCRETE CONTINUOUS PIPE.
Having the County Right I can sell to farmers CHEAP, with a machine to do the work. Will lay the same by contract or by the foot, as may be desired. Warranted to do good work or no pay. Thousands of feet have been laid in California and is working satisfactorily. It is superior to any pipe, good for years, don't rust, and keeps the water clear and pure. Call and see
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