SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1884.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT:

GROVER CLEVELAND,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT : THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Of Indiana.

L. B. ISON, of Biker. A. C. JONES, of Dougles. W. D. FENTON, of Yambill,

The Blaine Scandal.

When the charges were first circulated concerning the irregular relations of Jas. G. Blame and his wife, before their marriage, we were amongst those who were inclined to look upon the charges of seduction as a campaign lieor if true to attribute the fact to the youthful indiscretions of Blaine during his boyhood days. For that reason we refrained from giving publicity to the charge, until he himsel forced the nauseating scandal upon the country through the courts of law. We then published only the press report of the status of the case as a matter of news. The answer of the Sentinel Publishing Company to Blaine's charge of libel has now assumed actual form, and their suit for a bill of discovery to compel the forms of law, to the facts in the case, has called for an open letter from the Plumed Knight. In order to paliate the fact of the premature birth of their first born, he is forced to give publicity to a secret illegal marriage, and admit the desecration of the tomb- strongly discountenanced my busistone erected over the child's grave. ness plans as involving too long sepa-The open admissions contained in this special pleading show Blaine to be a moral leper whose private life is worse I should resume, at least for a time, entired derivs or actual communice in the if possible than his public record.

below that he married his wife the first

time in Kentucky on the 30th day of June 1850, and the second time in the an old maxim and well established that | myself always held sacred. ignorance of the law excuses no man. If he was acting in good faith and beterested in having the evidence which this figure furnished blotted out?

We give his letter below and ask for it your careful and earnest consideration, for out of his own mouth shall he be vindicated or condemned.

Augusta, Sept. 6, 1884. continuous invention and wide circulation of the evil reports renders it advisable, in your judgment, not to wait the slow process of the law, but to speak directly to the public in my own vindication. In this opinion, many others, on whose judgment I rely, concur. I shrink instinctively from the suggestion although I feel sure I could strength n the confidence of all who feel friendly to me by bringing to view the simple thread of truth which is concealed in this endless tissue of falsehood. You

can imagine how inexpressibly painful t must be to discuss one's domestic life in the press, although I think, with could count upon the generosity of the public to justify a statement which otherwise might seem objectionable. I can, in any event, safely con mit the to those friends who have taken so delicate and so considerate an interest in my affairs. The leis are hours of today, when our campaign is ended, and we wait only for the election, give me an opportunity for this prompt reply, and for the following essential details.

THE COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE. of age. I first met the lady who for more than thirty-four years has been my end of six months, in an engagement which, without a prospect of speedy marriage, we naturally sought to keep to ourselves. Two years later in the spring of 1850, when I was maturing plans to leave my profession in Kenwas suddenly summoned to Pennsylvania by the death of my father. It Kentucky, I was threatened with an those bordens. sessed my entire devotion. My one wish was to secure her to myself, by an indissoluble tie, against every possible contingency in life, and on the 30th the presence of chosen and trusted friends, united by what I know was, in my native state of Pennsylvania, a perfectly legal form of marriage. On reaching home I found that my family, and especially my bereaved mother, my occupation in Kentucky, and I re-He says in his letter which we give turned in the latter part of August.

THE SECOND MARRIAGE. During the ensuing winter, induced by misgivings, which were increased presence of witnesses in the city of by legal consultation, I became alarmed Pittsburg in the month of March 1851, lest doubt might be thrown upon the but that it was not otherwise made pub | validity of our marriage, by reason of reasons for the marriage in the city of state where it had occurred; for I had their going from the state of Kentucky | made a license, certified by the clerk of kept was to conceal the evidence of deliberation, and with an anxious detheir crime. The marriage in Kentucky | sire to guard, in a most effectual manif any ever took place, which is doubt- ner, rgainst any embarassment resultfal, was according to Blaine's own ad- ing from our position-fer which I mission absolutely void. Were we for alone was responsible—we decided that the purpose of this article to admit that | the simplest and at the same time the the bold, dashing, brilliant, magnetic, surest way was to repair to Pennsylscholarly Blaine, who had for three vania, and have another marriage seryears resided and followed his profes- vice performed. This was done in the sion in the state of Kentucky, was so presence of witnesses, in the city of ignorant that he did not know that a Pittsburg, in the month of march, 1851, license and record was a necessary re- but was not otherwise made public, for quisite to a legal marriage we still have obvious reasons. It was solemnized his admission that all this time he was only to secure an indisputable validity,

THE FIRST MARRIAGE PURE. At the mature age of 54 I do not lieved this ceremony lawful, why was defend the wisdom or prudence of a this marriage and their subsequent re- secret marriage suggested by the ardor lations kept secret until the delicate and inexperience of youth, but its honor condition of Miss Stanwood made their and its parity were inviolate, as I beemigration from Kentucky a necessity. lieve, in the sight of God, and cannot No the admission shows Blaine to have be made to appear of erwise by the been a black hearted villain of the wicked device of men. It has brought deepest dye, who under the guise of a to me companionship which has been mock marriage took advantage of youth- my chief happiness from boyhood's ful innocence to accomplish a fiendish years to this hour, and has crowned act that the imps of darkness would me with whatever of success I have atblush to own. Whatever influence tained in life. My oldest child, a son, admini tration will proceed that a homocratic was brought to bear upon him that was born in his grandmother's house, afterwards caused him to repent of his on the 18th day of June 1851, in the wickedness and fly with her away from city of Augusta, Maine, and died in satismeral United states offices by fixed states, the the scandal that he had brought upon her arms three years later. His ashes her to a safe retreat among the pine- repose in the cemetery of his native entremship. covered hills of Maine, the crime re- city, beneath the stone which records the equitable distribution of property, by the prevenmains the same. It affords a brilliant his name and the limits of his innocent individual riches again t corporate abuses, we hald example to youths of to-day as a mas- life. That stone which had stood for that the vehicle of society depends on a scrupulous ter-stroke of statesmanship. True he almost an entire generation has recently impliedly denies the desecration of the been defaced by brutal and sacreligious and therished. We favor the repeat of all the laws grave of the child, but what was the hands. As a candidate for the Presiobvious reason for obliterating the figdency I knew that I should encounter

iment of laws by which I ber organizations may be increased, and of all such legislation as will tend to enighten the people as to the true relations of capure which told the year of its birth, if many forms of calumny and personal twee that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as honestered for actual settlers; that all uncarried has a honestered for improvidently granted to raise of concerning by the Republican keeping of the second marriage a secret. | not expect to be called upon to defend | party should be restored to the public domain, and no Who but Blaine and his party were inthe name of my beloved and honored lowed in full into the ownership of also absentees.
We are onposed to all propositions which, upon any wife, who is a mother and grand- pretext, would convert the general Government in mother, nor did I expect that the grave of my little child would be cruelly desecrated. Against such gross forms of wrong the law gives no adequate redress, and I know that in the end my most effective appeal agains. My Dear Mr. Phelps:--I have your the unspeakable outrages which I re favor of the 4th advising me that the sist must be to the noble manhood and noble womanhood of America.

Your friend, very sincerely, JAMES G. BLAINE.

FARMERS who have suffered from the oppressions of the Railroad monopolies fsm for relief, will if they study his the Thurman Bill.

Vote for a change and good times. -Vote for the same old thing and hard

DEMCURATIO PLATFORM

The Democrati: party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grow older new issues are you, that under the circumstances, I born of time and progress, and old issues per.sh, but the fundamental principles of Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, receive, and will. ever remain, as the best and only scenrity for the con innance of the government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the states, and the supresev of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution, will ever form the true basis of our facts to you for personal communication) liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroling that balance of rights and powers which cudes a continent to be developed in peace and social

es, that the Government should not always be lal by one political party. A frequent change neral welfare, becomes an instrumentality forimg heavy burdens on the many, who are governed the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers This is now the condition of the country.

At Georgetown, Kentucky, in the Bence a charge is demanded. The Republican spring of 1848, when I was but 18 years remais sease; in practice, it is an organiza-The frauds and jobbery which have been prought to light in every department of the Govern-near are sufficient to have called for reform within wife. Our acquaintance resulted at the reckles, by the long possession of power, have sucmbed to its corrupting influence, and have placed ation a ticket against which the independent ortion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a ris demanded. Such a chruge was alike necesthe a fraul, which can never be forgetten nor Again in 1830 the change demanded by and fruits of liber s defeated by the lavish use of money, buted by unscrapability contractors and shametucky and establish myself elsewhere, I stoien, and its honght tenures of power, has ship of the Democratic host, for the reason that the derayed in moral character and political Its planform promises are now a list of its

itures. It demands the resoration of our avy; it has squandered hundreds of millions to eree a may that does not exist. It calls upon Congress being very doubtful if I could return to toremove the bur leasunder which American salpping is been depressed; it imposed and has continued indefinite separation from her who possess a larger area than that of all our farms between sec. It professes a preference for free institu-State elections by federal troops. In protesses a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American workday of June, 1850, just prior to my were disabled or diet in the war, leaving widows and him to answer under oath according to departure from Kentucky, we were, in talives the first effort to aqualize both bountles at d critics of our turiff; it created and has conti-

s of American againulture, ration from home and kindred. She by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the of leading in the work of progress and ref rm; complied with my wish, however, that its eaght crimina's are permitted to escape through sontrived delays or actual consistence in the proje exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its indepedent journers, notonger maintain a su cessful contest for authority in its counsels essardy proved by an existing surplus of more than 8102,000,000, which has yoully been collected from

suffering people. Unaccessary taxation is unjust We denounce the Ropublican party for having failed to raileve the poople from emisting was taxes which have paralyzed business, or poled tradustry and demorney plodges itself to purify the almin-ration from corruption, to restore econthe taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due lie for obvious reasons. The obvious non-compliance with the law of the regard to the pre-ervation of the faith of the mation. its erelitors and pendoners; knowing fall well, Pittsburg having been kept secret and learned that the laws of Kentucky valve in method, not in advance of public minton, but responsive to its denoteds, the Legno-ratio party is pledged to revise the tariffin a spirit of to that of Pennsylvania, where at that the county court, an indispensable retime no license was required or record quisite of a legal marriage. After much at the Custom house have been the chief source of ederal ravesue. Such they must continue to he, Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for a successful continuouse, so that an change of law must be at every step regardful of labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform most be subject in its execution to this plain distate of justice—All taxation shall be limited to the refrements of an economical Government. The ecessary reduction in taxation can and must be of ty to compact state-sfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of day than will be umple to cover any necesses cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient research to pay Il the expenses of the Federal Covernment eco. gesent system of taxation from Custon house tax

ically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our on fewer imported articles, bearing the neavest on rticles of luxury and bearing lightest on acticles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to prove diagrammation, we lemand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for sublic purposes, and shall not execut the needs of the overnment constituting administer at. The system of irect tox ation, known as the "internal revenue," is unwittingly living in adultery, for it is the first marriage being by my wife and a wartax, and so long as the law continues the money eccived 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 confort of worthy soldiers, disabled in the he of dury in the wars of the Republic, and for the ayment of such persions as Congress may from time o time grant to such soldiers - a like fund for the safters having been already provided—and any sur-plus should be paid into the treasury. We favor an American continental policy, based upon more in innate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister Republic of North, Central and sith America, but entangling alliances with none. We believe in honest money-the gold and silver image of the constitution and a circulating medium

invertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law e hold that it is the duty of the Government, in ings with the people, to mote out equal and exact ustice to all crize es, of whatever nativity, race, col-er or persuasion, religious or political. We believe in a fees ball it and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-lifth and Forc-sixth Congresses, by which a reluct at Re-cibilean opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illeged the presence of troops at be restricted to citizens are viously resident thereof.
We opose sumptionly laws, which vex the citizens and injective with individual liberty. We favor an honest civil service reform in compen-

free education by common schools, so that every child in the hard may be taught the rights and duties of While we fiver all legislation which will tend to egard for the rights of property as defi ed by law We believe that typer is best rewarded where it is reest and most enlightened. It should be fost red restraining the free action of labor, and the enuct-

a machine for the eblection of taxes to be distributed mong the States or citizens thereof In reafficular the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1876 that "the liberal principles embodied y Jefferson in the Declaration of Lidependence, and anctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been care mal principles in the Democratic faith,', we nevertheless do not sanc-tion the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of service races unfited by habits, training, religion or

kindred for absorption into the great body of our peole, or to the citizenship whi h our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the limini-gration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates should be closed.

The Lemocratic party insists that it is the duty of the Government to potent with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its claimens, native or naturalized, at home and abroad; and to the end that this protection may be assured. United States papers of naturalization based by Courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the executive and legislative ceputarents of our

own Government, and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this Government to efficiently prote tall the rights of persons and the property of and are looking to Butler and Butler every American citizen in foreign lands, and ce nand and enforce full reparation for my lavasion thereof An American citi on is only responsible to his own Government for any actions in his country, or under record find that he stood shoulder to be first and law, only to be tried therefor on her shoulder with Jas. G. Blaine to defeat this government to experient edition, to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.
This country has never had any woll-defined and executed foreign policy save under a Democratic admini tration; that policy has ever been, in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do no act detrimental to

the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, this policy we reall the acquisition of Lou-isiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and con-trast these grand acquisitions of Lemocratic statesman-ship with the purchase of Alaska—the sole fruit of ministration of nearly a quarter of a

The General Government should care for and improve the Mississpoi river and other great water ways of the Rupublic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cherp transportation to tide water. Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the oint of outstripping, that of Great Britain. Under 10 caurule and policy our commerce in been left to British hottons and almost has the American fly been swept off the high sens. 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, suc-cessfully searched out a market for the varied pro-ducts of American industry.

Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule arrence to the popular will; otherwise, abuses grow, and policy, despite our manifest advantages over ad the Government, lestend of being carried on for all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climates and tecning 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 adventurus of all nations: despite our tree lons here from i herited burdens of life and industries in the of world monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax consuming non-producing standing armies, despite 2 years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship t mand in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for Ameriour labor, by reducing taxes to the end that they United States may compete with unhindered power

or primacy among nations in all the arts of peace With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable stateman, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of the republic as quiascence in the will of the majority-that he can achievements of referm in the administration of the Federal Government is an undertaking now too heavy 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 witheraw al from those cares not only our respected sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freema the p'e go of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic rom the labors and name of Samuel J. Tilden. & With this statement of the hopes, principles and pure o-es of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in caint confidence, that the popular voic will pronounce in favor of new men, and new an more favorable conditions for the growth of industrthe extens on of trade, the employment and due re-ward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare

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and buvers should bearn our prices. We have also taracins to offer in gons, such as Winchester, Sharp and ther Rifes, s we las in Shot-gant and Pisto's We are also Agents for the White Peerles and New Home Sewing Machine .wmi. we sell at lowest rates and warrant as compole to in every respect. We can also supply --

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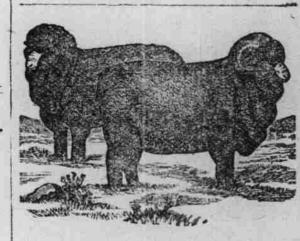
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NOTICE

Is hereby given that we have sold the entire business former, y conducted by us to Mr. Geo. H. Shambrook, who will collect all accounts due the firm and pay all o tstanding 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.
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 these owing accounts will please settle the same either by each or note GFO. H. SHAMBROOK. OAKLAND, July 1st, 1884.

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THE LATEST IMPROVED MACHNES Call and see at Louis Belfist Watchmaking Store a

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