THE INDEPENDENT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11th, 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.

A. C. JONES, of Douglas.

W. D. FENTON, of Vanhill.

LETTER FROM EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Another Independent Republican to the Front.

LAKE GEORGE, Sept. 1, 1884.

DEAR SIR:—Since an expression of opinion is asked from me I do not feel that I ought to keep silence in a con test of such importance as the present Presidential canvass, though it would be hard to add any thing fresh to the literature of the campaign at so late a date, and though a quiet man might well shrink from making himself a target for lightning in a campaign so hot as this one.

Since 1854 there has not been so great a disturbance of the political elements. Democrats dyed-in-the-grain can be found who show a friendly interest in the success of the Republican nominees, while some of the original founders and guides of Republicanism are promoting Cleveland's election with all the ardor and courage of their youth. An unusually large number of both parties are in doubt and I find some who propose to throw away votes on St. John or Butler or to withhold them entirely.

Perhaps, if we analyse these currents and counter currents of men going to and fro we may get some clue to the true and inward nature of the prevailing cyclone. The first thing that impresses the observer from a quiet and out of-the-field point of view like mine, is that the voters who are driven from their places in the Republican ranks by Mr. Blaine's candidacy are, for the most part, men of a very high order. I do not find one of the pot-hunters of the party among them. They are leading business men, young men of high aims and aspirations, prominent lawyers, clergymen, journalists of first-rase ability, distinguished writers, and careful students of history and the science of Government. Some of the deserters from the Republican party are the very ornament and crown of the intellectual life of the nation. So strongly are they repelled by Blaine and Logan that they find themselves compelled to break the party fealty of a lifetime to vote against them. Any thoughtful voter might feel a prejudice in favor of a cause embraced by men of such discrimination and disinterestedness; I certainly should not like to be classed with these demagogues who pelt some of the first men of our time with such epithets as 'dude' and 'pharisees' because they cannot vote for a man whose hands they believe to be stained with unclean bribes.

It cannot be denied that there are many Democrats who will support Mr. Blaine, or, what amounts to half as much, will vote for his double, Gen. Butler. If these bolting Democrats were men of public spirits, lovers of order and decency, and competent judges of the fitness of a candidate, one might offset the one bolt against the other. But the Democrats who are disposed to help Mr. Blaine, directly or indirectly, are from the underground basement of the party. The whole group of New York ring plunderers, Ben. F. Butler, the New York Sun, and the makers of dynamite to blow up women and and children in London, are some of the Democrats that deserted Mr. Cleveland. Any attempt to characterize force so well known would be a wanton waste of epithets. Not one Democrat of high character, so far as I know, has been won by Mr. Blaine. His is a magnetism that draws the filth and rubbish of the opposite party. Respectable Democrats might afford even to suffer a party defeat to secure such a riddance of evil and mischief-making elements.

Now, since my words are sure to be misrepresented, let me disclaim any thought of saying that Mr. Blaine does not number among his supporters thousands of excellent people. The strength of party attachment and superstition, the force of political habits and associations, are so great that Mr. Blaine will get the votes of many thousands whose lives and principles are as superior to his as uprightness is to venality. But the proselytes whom Mr. Blaine draws from without his party and whom Gov. Cleveland repels, are almost to a men either interested and unsavory monopolists, foreigners seeking to embroil the country, or political riff-raff. I do not say that this fact is quite conclusive. It might chance that the ignorant herd who willingly follow low demagogues, should choose the right man, while a large body of the most upright and highly cultivated men were making a mistake. This might happen, I suppose, though I cannot recall a single instance of the kind in human history. The character of the men who have lent support to the nominees opposed to their parties is a pretty safe surface indication.

I will not discuss the specific charges against Mr. Blaine. The evidence of the Mulligan letters is so conclusive that there is danger of their being too much dwelt upon. The main mountain of objection to Mr. Blaine is not that in this one instance he corruptly offered to sell himself, but that his whole career is off the same piece; that his general reputation for trickiness and self-seeking renders him unfit for the highest office. I am told, however that he has had great experience and is exceedingly clever. With both of these qualifications I am willing to give him credit. Few men have had such large opportunities to serve their country in high position during a critical period, and fewer with such chances have failed so completely to render their country any conspicuous service. I cannot recall that as Congressman, Speaker, Senator or Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine has lent signal assistance in settling any grave question. One of the most expert debaters that ever stood on the floor of either House, he has made no statesmanlike speech. His audacious fluency and ready repartee have never been used, I believe, for anything higher than personal and partisan ends. Mr. Blaine, by this time, knows all the ins and outs of official life, and his career shows that he knows better than any American living how to turn those to his own account. To put him in charge of a reformed civil service is like entrusting a poultry yard to a fox. It doesn't seem to make the poultry yard any safer that the fox is a fox of large experience and unusual "smartness." They have a practice in China, I am told, of putting the cleverest and most distingnished rogues on the police force. But even the heathen Chinese would hardly carry the theory so far as to raise a venal politician to the highest office in the land because of his expertness.

Pettifoggers in the old West of my boyhood had a method of securing the escape of their clients in scandalous cases by what they called "blackguarding the cose out of court." It consisted in filling the air with so much undisguised indecency in counter charges proven or unproven, that Judge and jury were stifled and blinded by disgust. This has been tried by the advocates of Mr. Blaine, and not without some result. I have met a good many excellent men who declare their purpose either not to vote at all or to throw away their vote on Mr. St. John, because stories have been told to the discredit of the private life of both the leading candidates. I could wish as heartily as any one that the candidates and all our public men possessed all those private and domestic virtues that go to make the model family man, or the saint. But a combination of all the public and all the private virtues is one of nature's difficult feats not frequently attained. The arch of the rainbow, as Emerson puts it, is never complete. Since then, we cannot have all the good qualities, it becomes us, as men of moderation and common sense, to choose the most important. Now to a woman selecting a husband, the domestic virtues ought to seem beyond comparison to be the essential ones, but to an army in need of a chieftain the military qualities only would be indispensible. To a country electing a chief magistrate, though exemplary private morals are desirable, the main question is that of fitness for public service. It is of first importance that a man should have those virtues that belong to his function; that a soldier should be brave, that a preacher should be truthful, that a railway engineer should be vigilant. Charles I. had all the "family decencies" as Macaulay calls them, but he was a bad king, and had to be abolished with an axe. I shall vote for Governor Cleveland because his public service, though by comparison brief, shows that he possesses, in an eminent degree, the virtues necessary to a man in high executive office. He has integrity, truthfulness, disinterestedness, tenacity of will and practical wisdom. Mr Blaine has plenty of will, but his integrity is more than suspected. His whole career shows him to be lacking in sincerity, and his conduct of the State Department proved, that with all his shrewdness, he wanted that combination of sagacity and moderation that goes to make the indispensable quality of practical wisdom. Mr. Blaine, in a word, has precisely those vices of mind and character that prevent the most brilliant demagogism from ever rising to the plane of wise statesmanship.

If Mr. Blaine should succeed in this confused and quadrilateral canvass in snatching the Presidency, it will be by the aid of good men who have a superstitious veneration for their party, and by the aid of men who have openly declared his unfitness before he was nominated. I know how painful it is to break the ties that bind one to an organization possessing so great a past as that of the Republican party. But parties change swiftly. If Mr. Blaine should be elected, a new chapter will be opened. The magnetism of repulsion would doubtless, in four years, drive forth what is best in the Republican ranks; the process of attraction would bring into its inner circle the Mahones and the ringmasters of the great cities, and would confirm the grip of the star route and whisky ring men on its machinery. It will no longer be a question of reforming the party. The men who in their youth rejoiced in its victories over slavery and disunion will then have to join with the young men of this time in tearing down the plague-infested structure that their own hands helped to build. Respectfully yours,

EDWARD EGGLESTON.

To George Walton Green, Esq., Secretary of the National Committee of Independent Republicans.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older 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 indispensable, for 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 instrumentality for imposing 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 principle 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 succumbed 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 necessity 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 tenures of power, has steadily decayed 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 burden 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 holding by actual settlers. It has given away the peoples' heritage till now a few railroads, and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the seas. It professes a preference 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 pledges to correct the inequalities 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 manufactured goods, 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 subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half 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 overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform;" its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nominations. That change is necessarily proved by an existing surplus of more than $150,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of 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 a due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation, to its creditors and pensioners; knowing 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 the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for a successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in its execution to this plain dictate of justice—All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical Government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be affected 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 increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate 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 lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to proceeding limitation, 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 the law continues the money 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 wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers—a like fund for the 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 North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money—the gold and silver coinage of the constitutution and a circulating medium convertible into 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 thereof.

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

We favor an honest civil service reform in compensation of all United States offices 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 fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all the laws restraining 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 homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the Republican party 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 1856 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 sanction 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 efficiently 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 her flag and law, only to be tried therefor on her soil, and according to her laws. No power exists in this government to expatriate 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 no 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 teeming 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 monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax 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 unfettered 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 us again 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. Rejoicing 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 those cares not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseperable 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 due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the country.

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But Before You do That

COME 'ROUND TO

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The best of workmen are constantly employed in the manufacture of our Tinware and buyers should learn our prices.

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The best in the market, at 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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KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FRESH Supply of Pies, Cakes, Bread, etc He also sets good lunch, with a cup of coffee, at reasonable rates

He has secured the services of a first-class confectioner and manufactures

PURE CANDIES

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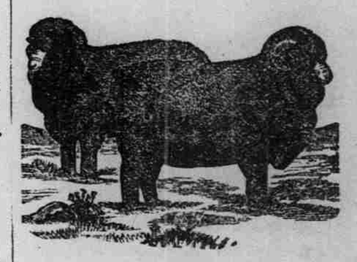

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July 12th, 1884. nov-1

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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.

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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 contractor 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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