



FOR PRESIDENT.

**HORACE GREELY,**

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President.

**B. GRAY BROWN,**

OF MISSOURI.

Presidential Electors.

Geo. R. Helm, of Linn County.

E. H. Gates, of Wasco County.

N. D. Shattuck, of Multnomah.

The One Term Doctrine.

The one term doctrine was one

of the great cardinal principles

of the old Whig faith. The members

of the Republican party were

many of them, old Whigs, and as

such, have yet a strong bias for

that doctrine, but so strong is be-

come the baneful influence of

Grantism in that party that their

bias has been nearly overcome.

The Democratic party never yet

made any distinct avowal, either

pro or con, in their platform re-

lative to that doctrine, and the fact

that such party has repeatedly of-

fered candidates for a second term,

for the plain reason that an honest

administration of government now

requires, as it did not then, the

adoption and enforcement of the

one term rule. In the earlier and

purer days of the Government, the

whole force and machinery of the

Federal Government was not pro-

stituted by the incumbent of the

Executive Chair, as now Grant

prostitutes it, to the end and for

the purpose of securing a retention

of power. If such had been the

case, the Democracy, ever demand-

ing a pure government, would have

been favored the doctrine. Such being

the case now, the great masses of

the party endorse the one term

principle. And although this doc-

trine, now an issue before the peo-

ple, is not made at all prominent,

it is really one of the most impor-

tant questions of the canvass. Such

has become the base upon which

the Federal influence and patron-

age has been made subservient,

that the phrase "Civil Service Re-

form" has become one of the most

prominent in the American politi-

cal vocabulary, and both parties

have been compelled, by a strong

public opinion, to pledge themselves

to institute such reform. The Pres-

ident even has pompously recom-

mended it, and Congress has taken

measures, ostensibly, to secure it.

And yet while all this has been

recommended and promised, the

President is a candidate for re-

election, and the majority of a ser-

vile Congress, supports his claim,

thus showing themselves insincere

in their professions, for the reason

that, as the good judgment of every

citizen will avow, to procure civil

service reform in the present state

of political affairs, without limiting

the President to one term, and

thus avoiding the main object to

which the civil service is now pro-

stituted, would be like attempting

to erect the superstructure of a

building, without laying the founda-

tion thereof. The limitation of

the Executive to a single term is

the first great movement towards

## The Nature of the Contest.

The present political contest is

not one merely between political

parties, nor is it, as has been

charged, a personal contest between

two individuals, arising out of an-

tipathy of these two individuals to

each other. But analyzed closely,

it is found to be a contest between

an organized band of office-holders

and the people. No one will deny

the fact that among the masses of

the people there is a well-grounded

suspicion that the Government is

not administered as honestly as it

should be, and a widespread

determination to procure a change.

Then what is there to prevent a

change? Let the astounding

frauds perpetrated by and in the

institution of Federal officials in

the late election in North Carolina

answer the question in part, and

let the open announcement that

five millions of Federal money is

to be used in the Pennsylvania Oc-

tober election, answer the question

still further. The contest is one

plainly between the people and a

corrupt and unprincipled set of

office-holders, who unscrupulously

use the people's money to thwart

the popular will. The Grantites

rely on the length of the Federal

purse for success, while the people

rely upon the justice of their cause.

As we are not of the opinion enter-

tained by the Radical leaders, that

the people can be bought and sold

like calves in the shambles, we can-

not believe with them that Grant

is to be successful. We rather rely

upon the honest instincts of the

American people, and, therefore,

confidently predict the election of

Horace Greeley by an overwhelm-

ing majority.

Swamp Lands.

On page 348 of part one of Mes-

sages and Documents, for the year

1871-72, we find in the report of

the Secretary of the Interior, the

following table of the total swamp

lands for the several States, under

Acts of Congress approved March

2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and

March 12, 1860, up to and ending

September 30, 1871:

Ohio.....1,354,438

Indiana.....1,354,732

Illinois.....3,267,470

Missouri.....4,004,418

Alabama.....479,211

Mississippi.....3,070,645

Louisiana, Act of 1849.....774,978

Louisiana, Act of 1850.....5,339,390

Michigan.....7,273,821

Arkansas.....8,632,432

Florida.....11,790,637

Wisconsin.....1,339,082

Iowa.....2,583,590

California.....1,458,626

Oregon.....1,129,774

Minnesota.....1,129,774

Thus it will be seen that Oregon

is the only State entitled to swamp

lands that had not availed itself of

the munificent grant. And because

a Democratic State Administration

has labored to secure for the State

the proceeds of this grant, it has

been vilified by the paid organs of

a railroad corporation that wanted

itself to gobble up those lands. It

was the old trick of a thief crying

"stop thief," to divert attention

from himself. The Democratic State

Administration had the interests of

the State in view. The Radical

journalists had in view the interest

of a railroad corporation.

## Has Taken Profitable Lessons.

Henry Wilson has recently learn-

ed from his friend Grant, who is

on the same ticket with him, the

way to get out of a bad scrape,

and that is, to lie out of it. Grant

fairly earned the National Jack-

knife for being the biggest liar in

America, but it now seems that

Wilson has entered into competi-

tion to get it away from him.

Wilson, in 1854, was a Know

Nothing, but in 1872, right in the

face of cumulative evidence, he

says he was not. The Boston Pilot

of August 24th, contains an ex-

tract from a speech delivered by

John E. Fitzgerald, at Lewiston,

Maine, bearing upon this point,

which is as follows:

"I saw Mr. Wilson a few days ago,

a letter written to a gentleman in Wisconsin, in which he states that in the

speeches which he has delivered, he never

uttered a word in opposition to freedom.

I was surprised that Mr. Wilson should

have made such a statement, he having

been a member of the Know Nothing

organization. The gentleman took the trouble

of going to the Boston Public Library to

find the speeches of Mr. Wilson in the

Fall of 1854, but the *Atlas and Bee* of the

last part of that year, the *Know Nothing*

organ of that time, was gone and could

not be found, and nobody knew where it

went either, though I could get the *Atlas*

and *Bee* of any other day. However, I

looked through the other numbers, and

found a letter addressed to Robert C. Hall,

if you remember, Mr. Wilson was at that

time a candidate for the Senate of the

United States. The *Know Nothing* mem-

bers of the Massachusetts Legislature

thought he was not a true blue, and that

certain utterances of his in the *Massachu-*

setts Constitutional Convention had not

been the genuine words of an American,

hence many of them opposed him, but

Henry Wilson quieted their feelings by

explaining his position. Referring to his

action in the Constitutional Convention, he

said: "I did not then approve. I do not now

approve, and I never can approve, of the

organization of military companies

composed of men of foreign birth. The

American movement proposes to protect

ourselves by thoroughly revising the na-

tionalization laws, and destroying that

political element of foreign influence heretofore

so potent in public affairs, and to place

the government in the hands of Americans,

who alone are imbued with the spirit of democratic

institutions. Concurring with you in the

opinion that the higher interests of free-

dom are identical with the supremacy of

the ideas that underlie this popular move-

ment, I shall cheerfully labor in public

and in private for its advancement."

HENRY WILSON.

The Oregonian has been taking

lessons from Grant. It elaborates

the comotation of a hypothetical

fiction by the investment of a poten-

tially circumventing a plausibility

of veracity. Plainly people call

the practice by another name.

Speaking of the public debt, it

talks about its being doubled, trebled

and quadrupled under Democratic

Administrations. On page 368

of the Finance Report of 1871, will

be found a statement of the public

debt for each year from 1791 to

1871. From that table we will

take the figures to show the in-

crease of the debt during ten years

of Democratic and ten years of

Republican Administration:

1859 Public Debt.....\$83,452,778

1869.....90,580,873

Increase under ten years Demo-

cratic rule, 50 per cent.

1860 Public Debt.....90,580,873

1870.....2,480,672,427

Increase under ten years of Re-

publican rule, 2,600 per cent.

The Bolters.

By reference to our telegraphic

reports, it will be seen that the

Blanton-Duncan-Louisville side-