

WEEKLY STATESMAN

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STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For Congress—BINGEE HERMANN, of Douglas. For Supreme Judge—JOHN B. WALDO, of Multnomah. For Governor—THOMAS R. CORNELIUS, of Washington. For Secretary of State—GEORGE W. McBRIDE, of Columbia. For State Treasurer—HENRY L. MARSTON, of Umatilla. For Supl. Public Instruction—E. B. McLELLAN, of Benton. For State Printer—FRANK C. BAKER, of Multnomah. For Judge of Third District—R. B. BOISE, of Marion. For Prosecuting Attorney—C. A. JOHNS, of Polk.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For State Senators—J. B. DIMICK, M. L. CHAMBERLIN, J. E. LOONEY. For Representatives—J. Y. GREGG, C. F. HICKS, D. J. PENDLETON, W. B. CULVER, A. M. LAPOLLETT, SAMUEL LAYMAN. For County Judge—T. C. SHAW. For Commissioners—G. F. McRELL, J. N. DAVIS, M. S. CHAPMAN. For Sheriff—JOHN W. MINTO. For Treasurer—ALG. GIBBY. For School Sup't—GEO. A. PEBBLES. For Assessor—BENTON PATTON. For Surveyor—JOHN NEWBOME. For Coroner—W. G. WARRISNER.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CANVASS.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE REPUBLICAN county tickets will meet the citizens of Marion county at the places, and on the days hereinafter mentioned:

- Jefferson Monday, May 24, 2 p. m. Turner Tuesday, May 25, 10 a. m. Aumsville Tuesday, May 25, 2 p. m. Stayton Tuesday, May 25, 8 p. m. McHumb Wednesday, May 26, 2 p. m. Walseker Thursday, May 27, 2 p. m. Silverton Friday, May 28, 2 p. m. Mt. Angel Saturday, May 29, 10 a. m. Gervais Monday, May 31, 2 p. m. Woodburn Monday, May 31, 8 p. m. Hubbard Tuesday, June 1, 2 p. m. Aurora Tuesday, June 1, 8 p. m. Butterfield Wednesday, June 2, 10 a. m. Champoer Wednesday, June 2, 2 p. m. St. Paul Thursday, June 3, 2 p. m. Brooks Friday, June 4, 2 p. m. Salem Saturday, June 5, 8 p. m.

The candidates on the democratic and prohibition county tickets are most respectfully invited to join in the canvass. DAVID SIMPSON, Chairman Republican County Central Com. Dated at Salem, May 12th, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CANVASS.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CANDIDATES will meet the voters of Marion county on the days and dates advertised by the republican county central committee, above mentioned, in joint discussion with the republican county candidates. T. L. GOLDEN, Chairman Democratic County Committee. Salem May 12, 1886.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Would it not be a good idea for the next grand jury to look after Mr. T. W. Davenport. He has now in his possession certain papers that belong to the state, to which he has no right. They cost the state of Oregon over \$200 in the hire of clerks to get them up, and incidentals. They are the papers of the swamp land investigation of the regular session of the legislature, and the written report of the clerk of the committee. Davenport was chairman of that committee. The report written out by the clerk was given into his possession, and was never presented to the legislature. This was a joint committee of the two houses, and every member of it knows that Davenport absolutely neglected his duty. He would not call the committee together without being persistently notified, and he did not seem to take any interest in the matter at a time when his work might have been potent for good. But now he is fighting a fierce war through the Oregonian and issuing a pamphlet from the data furnished him by the clerk of that committee in his report, whose services were paid for by the taxpayers of the state, but who, through Davenport's almost criminal negligence, never derived an iota of benefit therefrom.

What gall he has now to howl on the cold trail of the swamp land frauds! Why did he not present that report and why did he neglect his duty in so critical a time? If Mr. Davenport will kindly write to the Oregonian and tell us all about the reasons why he neglected this important work and pocketed this report, which reflected very unfavorably upon some holders of so-called swamp land, he will confer a lasting favor upon many readers.

That gentleman who writes to the Oregonian under the initials "T. W. D." wants a democratic administration heralded in to correct the alleged swamp land frauds. It was a democratic administration that made these frauds upon actual settlers possible, and now that gentleman wants another democratic administration!

Where is the monumental liar that said Marion county is \$80,000 in debt? We fancy he has crawled into his hole and pulled the hole in after him.

The Oregonian and "Prohi" Star have formed a mutual admiration society. No other paper has, or is likely to desire to become a member.

FROM all over the state comes the cheering news that Col. Cornelius is gaining strength with the people wherever he goes.

The Chinese must go, and why waste them? Why not let an Anarchist to each pig-tail?

Politics and the weather are standing in together—both hot, and still heating.

Don't vote for any man that is "pledged."

STATE FINANCES.

The successful management of the finances of a state administration is a safe criterion by which to judge of its claims upon the suffrage of an intelligent commonwealth; the way to the heart of the average taxpayer being after all more directly reached through the recesses of his pocket than by any other source. The republican party of this state is just closing an eight years' management of the affairs of state government, which viewed financially is marked with flattering signs of success in its varied details, and is deserving of words of commendation. A glance backward over the history of the state for a period of sixteen years covers four administrations of four years each, equally divided between the democratic and republican parties in the management of state affairs, and the teachings of the item of "state indebtedness" alone are such as should forever darken the history of the democratic party and illuminate that of their more successful competitor, the republican party of the state of Oregon.

It was in the year 1870 when the administration of state affairs passed into the hands of the democratic party. The official reports to the legislative assembly of that year showed the bonded indebtedness to be \$109,583 incurred by reason of the issue in 1864 of bounty and relief bonds to the Oregon volunteers. When the legislature met in 1872 the reports showed the indebtedness of the state to be \$367,360.69, an increase during the two years of \$257,777.69. In 1874 the reports showed a further increase of \$228,895.48, the indebtedness being \$596,256.17.

During the two years ending September, 1876, the increase of the debt was \$11,061.21, the amount being as shown by the official reports \$607,317.41.

In 1878, when the republicans assumed the management of state affairs, the liabilities of the state amounted to the enormous sum of \$737,714.34, exclusive of accrued interest on outstanding warrants, etc., amounting to something like \$200,000 more, and inclusive of the Umatilla war debt. Thus, during the eight years supremacy of the democratic regime, the actual indebtedness of the state was increased to the colossal proportion of \$938,550.41, or at the rate of \$92,211.79 per annum, exclusive of the interest thereon. As an offset to this, however, there was in the hands of the state treasurer the sum of \$112,865.64. Of this amount but \$30,308.60 was subject to appropriation, the remainder being trust funds.

Of the record of the democratic party in other important matters it is hardly necessary to speak at the present time. Its exorbitant extravagance are a matter of history, depicted and immortalized fully in the published report of the committee of investigation appointed pursuant to resolution adopted by the democratic legislative assembly of 1878. Sufficient is it to state that the committee having thoroughly examined all the books and records on file in the various offices, and examined such witnesses as could be obtained under the authority conferred, found that \$96,817.27 had either not been accounted for or had been paid out without authority of law.

The official reports, as already stated, show that in 1878, when the newly elected state officers took their seats, the liabilities of the state amounted to \$737,714.34, exclusive of accrued interest on outstanding warrants, etc. The legislature of that year, which was largely democratic, made appropriations to the amount of \$429,352.29, an amount \$308,362.05 in excess of the revenue derived from the four mill tax levied to meet the current expenses of the ensuing two years. This discrepancy, however, found relief in the sum of \$23,370.11 turned over by State Treasurer Brown and subject to appropriation, together with the further amount of \$38,583.04 collected by the diligence of the sitting state officers from various outside sources, increasing the amount of revenue from the general fund to \$432,905.09. The expenses of the state government were not only kept within the limits of the appropriations, but an unexpended balance was reported of \$37,115.78, which amount was subject to re-appropriation. The indebtedness of the state was reduced to \$511,367.15, showing a reduction during the two years of \$226,347.19. The balance in the hands of the state treasurer amounted to \$138,402.85, including an increase in the general fund subject to re-appropriation of \$27,485.66, and in the aggregate \$25,507.21 more than was turned over two years previous by the retiring state treasurer.

The legislative assembly of 1880, which was republican, reduced the levy for state taxes from seven to five and one half mills on the dollar. This included a one mill tax for the erection of a brick insane asylum building and a small tax for the redemption of outstanding warrants. From the revenue thus derived, augmented slightly by receipts from outside sources, the republican administration, upon reduced taxation, paid in full the running expenses of the state government; erected a brick insane asylum at a cost of \$100,000; paid outstanding warrants and interest thereon to the amount of \$20,337.76, and redeemed Umatilla war bonds to the amount of \$87,534.59, with interest. Swamp land warrants were also redeemed to the amount of \$15,983.92 and canal bonds to the amount of \$85,000, the aggregate reduction of the state indebtedness during the two years being \$297,356,

37, leaving a balance outstanding of \$304,019.78, showing a reduction during the four years of republican management of \$433,798.27.

In this connection it is but just to say that a democratic governor occupied the executive chair, the remainder of the state officers being republican. Inasmuch, however, as the democratic state convention that met in Portland in 1882, to nominate a successor to Gov. Thayer, refused to endorse his official acts, simply because he was a representative man of an opposing faction, and possessed the courage to press the investigation of a preceding corrupt administration, that party surrendered all right, title or interest to whatever of reform or credit that even they as democrats might concede to the administration.

The election of Governor Moody and the re-election of Secretary Earhart and State Treasurer Hirsch took place in 1882, and they followed out the reformatory plans already adopted in their management of the affairs of state. The legislative assembly of the same year was largely republican. It made appropriations to the amount of \$556,861.54, including \$84,000 for the completion and furnishing of the insane asylum building.

Owing to a change made in the time of the meeting of the legislature, a fact lost sight of by the members, no provision was made for meeting the expenses of the state government for the period of time between the second Monday of September, 1884, and January 1, 1885, the commencement of the new fiscal term. This necessitated a considerable deficiency, which was reported to the assembly. To meet it, there remained in the hands of the state treasurer the sum of \$485,747.30, of which amount \$268,212.45 belonged to the general fund, subject to appropriation. Of the appropriations of 1882 there was also reported an unexpended balance of \$36,021.16, as well as \$18,077.44 in the insane asylum building fund. The asylum being completed and furnished, the latter amount was transferred to the public building fund, and is now being expended in additions to and the completion of the penitentiary and capitol at Salem, and the purposes of the act creating the levy having been consummated the act was repealed. The increased revenue derived from an increased amount of taxable property justified a further reduction of the state levy from five and one-half mills to three and seven-tenths of a mill on the dollar, which was made under the supervision of a board of levy commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The official reports for 1885 showed a still further reduction of the state indebtedness to the amount of \$161,222.81, the balance remaining unpaid being \$142,790.81, an aggregate reduction during the six years of \$594,920.53 and interest thereon to the amount of nearly \$200,000 more. Of the indebtedness reported to the legislative assembly of 1885 but little remains unpaid at the present time, the amount of surplus in the general fund alone being doubly sufficient in itself to cancel all outstanding liabilities. The soldiers' bounty and relief bonds, the Modoc war bonds, the Indian war bonds of 1878, and the Oregon war bonds of 1881, are either already redeemed or funds are on hand for their redemption, representing as shown by the official reports of 1885, the aggregate sum of \$54,754.17 and accrued interest, while outstanding warrants have been paid to the amount of about \$20,000. It is safe to predict that, notwithstanding the unprecedented appropriations of 1885, together with the expenses and necessary appropriations of the special session, when the legislative assembly meets in January, 1887, and the present state officers close their administration of state affairs, the liabilities of the state will be literally canceled and the state be once more free from debt. The present appropriations will not have been overdrawn, the state will be provided with an insane asylum, a building of its own for the use of the blind and another for the mutes on which rest not one cent of indebtedness, its state capitol well nigh completed, and its credit as a commonwealth firmly established, with the further consciousness that all has been done without impairing its good name by either repudiation or compromise in its financial transactions.

Compare the records of the two administrations. Under democratic rule eight years' incumbrance of office involved the state in debt to the amount of \$698,535.41, which, under republican management, has been paid off, together with interest thereon to the amount of over \$225,000, and the state left once more free from liabilities. Not only has this been accomplished, but the state taxes have during that time been reduced from seven mills to three and seven-tenths of a mill upon the dollar, a trifle over one-half the amount deemed necessary to run the state government under democratic extravagance. Do not these figures speak for themselves and show conclusively which of the two leading political parties is safest to be trusted with the management of the affairs of the state? Our retiring state officers have certainly faithfully, and we believe conscientiously, discharged the trust imposed on them by the republican party of this state, and it remains to be seen whether a majority of the intelligent voters will, by their right of suffrage, once more turn the administration into the hands of the democratic party, whose eight years'

management was so marked with profligate extravagance, and a willful waste of the public funds; or whether they will, by their votes, condemn such willful extravagance, and sustain and continue in power the candidates of a party whose record is one of economical management and an honest administration of state affairs. There can be but one conclusion arrived at, and we firmly believe that the standard bearers of the republican party will be elected by the people of Oregon to manage for the ensuing four years the interests of the people in our various departments of state. To do so will be to insure an honest and economical state administration, and the financial prosperity of our young and growing state.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—This is truly a land of boundless resources. You can grow anything, from moss on the inhabitants' backs to mortgages on their farms, or wool over their eyes. The number of openings for men of enterprise and push practically unlimited. This country offers the most glorious inducements to immigration. The latest thing for men of enterprise and push is damage suits. And it is not confined to men only, either. Any one can go into the business. It don't require any capital or experience, as most other trades, and professions. There are some splendid openings. In fact the business depends on openings—in the sidewalks. All you've got to do is to go perambulating around the streets, hunting for a hole to fall into. It's the easiest occupation imaginable. After you fall into the hole and sustain your requisite bodily injury, you want to camp out on the trails of the city councilmen, and if they don't compromise, and come down with the amount prayed for, sue the city! To be successful in any business, you have to push it, and this damage trade is no exception to the rule. It's rather a new line of business, and now is the time to strike, for competition is liable to become brisk soon, as it is better and more widely known. Strike while the iron is hot, and fall into the hole and get your claim before the proper authorities before the returns are all in, or you are liable to be neglected in the wild scramble for damages. Hunt your holes.

The prohibitionists have put the name of John Long, of Grant county, on their state ticket for treasurer, to fill up the blank Williams made when he hauled off. It will be a long time before the new man holds the state's sack on this layout—he will be long on name and short on votes. There is a bare possibility that he will be beat before he hears of his nomination; living in one of those deep canons up in Grant county, it is not at all probable that he will know he is martyred before the 4th of July, and the returns will all be in long before that. He won't have time to withdraw, so he will be the candidate, dead sure, whether he is willing or not. It is quite likely that if any more of the candidates resign, they will put on men from California, Texas or Tillamook county, and they will have the mortal clinch on them, the same as they no doubt have on the martyred Long. It's a wonder there isn't a damage suit, or something. I haven't picked up a paper for two months, without the awful fear that I would read my name running for governor, or constable, or sheriff, or something on the "prohibition" ticket. I can't sleep for the fear of it. I shrink from such a fate as though the shadow of an awful calamity were hovering over me. I know there are many others in the same fix, and the next legislature should pass a law making it a penal offense to trust an unwelcome honor upon an unsuspecting and unwilling subject, as has been so often done this spring. Some people are born candidates, some acquire candidacy, but many have candidacy thrust upon them. Why, even you, dear reader, are liable to get up any morning and, taking an inventory of yourself, find that you are a full-fledged candidate for most any office with the gift of the people. The line must be drawn somewhere.

A young man of Salem in passing a certain Commercial street store, noticed what to him was a strange kind of plant, and asked the proprietor the name of the "flower." He was told that it was a tobacco plant. "Does it ever have any tobacco on it?" he asked. He supposed that it grew in plugs, cigars, and cigarettes.

I bite off a big hunk of satisfaction and chew it with a relish born of a love to chew, as I think of the grand eight-hour movement. Go in, boys! Force it down to eight hours, by all means. But don't stop at eight. I'm sitting on the carpet lack of expectancy, waiting for the movement to come along that advocates the doctrine of not working at all. When it comes, I'm going to jump in and be one of the wheel-horses of the procession, one of the bell-wethers of the flock. Force the grinding monopolies, soulless corporations and thieving capitalists, the vampires that are sucking our life-blood (as we sit by and let 'em suck), and taking the bread from our children's mouths, to come down and bow in the dust of humiliation before us, and let us not work a lick, from early morn to dewy eve, and then, only then, will we have our rights. NED H. PALL.

CORNELIUS AND PENNOYER.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—The democratic and republican candidates for state offices are now in the field, and engaged in an active canvass. The chief struggle is for control of the state government, and to this end the democratic managers are bending all their energy. Sylvester Pennoyer is their standard bearer, and in his speech, made at East Portland and in this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, he took occasion to assail the record of his republican competitor, Col. T. R. Cornelius, both personally and politically. Mr. Pennoyer would probably deny that he said anything reflecting on Col. Cornelius' personal character. It would be in harmony with the characteristics of the man. He has no conception of the amenities existing among men who subordinate their prejudices to their judgment and a respect for the sensibilities of each other. He charges his competitor with being a Chinese lover. Is not this personal? He charges him, while holding a seat in the state senate, with voting for corrupt measures. Is this not a gross personality? The enlightened judgment of mankind will so pronounce it. Now let us draw a comparison between the two candidates, from the record, and leave the public to determine who appears in the most unenviable light. Col. Cornelius has resided in Oregon for thirty-nine years. During twenty years of that period he held a seat in the territorial council and in the state senate, being twice honored by his election as president of that body. His legislative career is without stain or blemish. When the Indian war broke out in 1855 he was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers, and in consideration of his experience and general fitness for the position he was chosen colonel of his regiment, and he led his men to victory, and when they were disbanded he retired to his home carrying with him the esteem of every member of his command. When the war of the rebellion burst like a fiery cyclone upon the country the voice of Col. Cornelius was heard in behalf of freedom and the Union. When the sanitary and Christian commissions were organized to give aid to wounded soldiers, both Confederate and Union, he gave liberally of his means to the patriotic and humane cause. In every walk of life, both public and private, he has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow men without distinction of party. His judgment is clear, every motive honest, and his experience extended. Such is the character of Col. Thomas R. Cornelius.

This is the man Pennoyer charges with voting against a bill, introduced in the state senate in 1868, by Jas. D. Fay, of Jackson county, to prevent the influx of Chinese into the state. Fay's bill provided that all Chinamen coming into the state should be subjected to having their queues cut off, and Col. Cornelius and a large majority of senators voted against the brutal proposition. Had Mr. Pennoyer occupied Col. Cornelius' place and a measure had been introduced providing for slitting the Chinamen's ears and piercing their noses he would doubtless have supported it. He charges Col. Cornelius with employing Chinese laborers. He has done the same, and he dare not deny it. He sneers at his competitor's ability because he has always led a rural home life. Mr. Pennoyer runs a saw mill, and Beriah Brown once distinguished him as "chief engineer of a log raft and oracle of a lumber yard." Pennoyer was, during the war, a blatant sympathizer with the rebels. He claims to have been an editor. The only writing he ever did, that will live, was a series of communications to the "Arena," a paper published in this city in 1864-5, in which he voiced the bitterest venom against the government and the tenderest sympathy for treason and traitors. He stigmatized Lincoln as a tyrant and the brave Union soldiers as "hired Hessians." In referring to the president's proclaimed intention to save the Union at any cost of life and treasure, he wrote in his disloyal exasperation, "Tyrant, beware!" and this was but a short time before his brother in sympathy with treason, Wilkes Booth, sent a leaden missile crashing through Lincoln's brain. Mr. Pennoyer will scarcely dare deny the truth of these statements. He wrote over a star as his nom de plume from Portland, but the Oregonian unearthed and exposed him, and he has since boasted of the authorship of the communications. At home, among men of standing, Mr. Pennoyer is regarded as a crank, whom it would be dangerous to entrust with the reins of the state government. He is self-willed and arbitrary. The tax-paying people who know him will not support him. With this record, can any republican vote for him? Not, and retain the slightest degree of self-respect. On the other hand, Col. Cornelius is a safe man. No man in Oregon doubts his honesty and his ability to fill the office of governor with credit to himself and interest to his constituents. Vote for that loyal old veteran, Col. T. R. Cornelius.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—I see by a card in your paper, signed by Mr. R. O. Thomas, that he is not pledged to any one as deputy if elected. Now, this is all right, as far as it goes, but it does not answer the question that I asked him in Salem the day the democratic candidates met, and that was, "If you are elected, will you or will you not appoint Mr. Joe Cavanaugh as your deputy?"

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HOWELL PRAIRIE, May 16th.

NAPOLÉON DAVIS, Washington county, has been placed on the state democratic ticket, for superintendent of public instruction, vice Rev. J. R. N. Bell resigned. Who ever heard of Davis before? But some of the democratic candidates would run better if less were known of them.

ESTRAYED.

A SMALL BLACK MARE, WHITE FEET, branded "D" on the hip. Any information in regard to said animal will be thankfully received. Address 521-4 C. ALDELSON, Salem, Oregon.

Forstner, Tiffany & Co.

Sole agents for—HIBBARD BROS.

Hand made boots and shoes, Columbia River Paper Company, Ashland Woolen Mills. The highest market price paid in.

C-A-S-H F-O-R-W-O-O-L.

Farmer's Store, 93 State street, Salem, Or.

"SALEM"

Pure Linseed Oil.

The attention of consumers of Linseed oil who desire good durable work, is especially called to our oil, as always reliable for purity, and general excellence of quality that can not be excelled.

Our boiled oil is all genuine kettle boiled. The markets are full of Eastern and California cheap oil, mostly adulterated, all of inferior quality, and can be sold at almost any price. Of course with such oil we do not attempt to compete. Persons intending the erection of good buildings are advised to use none but "SALEM" PURE LINSEED OIL. If your local dealers do not keep our oil in stock, we will apply our lowest cash prices will be given and orders promptly filled at Pioneer Oil Works, Salem, Oregon. C. W. GRAY & SONS, Proprietors.

POLITICAL thermometer 90 1/2 degrees in the shade.

A RUMOR.

The very latest rumor is to the effect that Mr. G. M. Miller, the "prohibition" candidate for congress, will not keep his side-show along with the main circus, with Pennoyer and Butler. The two latter gentlemen could not stand the pressure, so they dissolved partnership with the side-show. Reason: The side-show promised to be the chief attraction. It afforded better entertainment than the main ring performance, and Pennoyer and Butler thought it best to separate, and travel as two distinct attractions. Then, again, they no doubt considered the consistency of the thing. It might not do to show up the "prohibition" wing of the party too prominently. So they determined to let that wing of their forces "slush around on the outside." The main circus, however, will furnish awful poor entertainment. It will poorly pay for the time invested in hearing and seeing it.

INCONSISTENT.

"The election of Hon. R. S. Strahan to the supreme bench will give us a judge whose decisions will combine law, justice and common sense, instead of the pedantic scholasticism and unjust technicalities which have too often illumined Judge Waldo's judicial efforts."

The above is from the New Northwest, of Portland, Mrs. Duniway's paper. If Strahan's decisions would always be based upon justice, why is it that the unscrupulous corporations favor his election? Do they always want justice? The writer of the article above knows as well as any body else that he, she or it, tells and intimates an untruth, and if this is a forerunner of what will be the future course of that paper, decency and fairness will lose much of the respect formerly entertained for it.

WHAT HE IS.

Col. Cornelius does not talk like a cross between a Webster's Unabridged dictionary and a high-school grammar, he don't part his hair in the middle nor wear a cane—he is just a plain, everyday, sensible man of the people, with a sound, level head, and a pure heart. He is not a graduate of Yale, but he is a graduate of the school of old pioneers that hewed out the way for civilization in this great state, faced the dangers of the frontier, and fought back the savage foes of progress. He should be honored for his noble work, and he will be honored.

DATES CHANGED.

They have come to an understanding of the situation, and the county democratic central committee has decided to change their dates, and for the candidates to meet in joint discussion with the republican candidates, thus making one meeting in each precinct answer for both. The campaign, then, will be fairly opened on Monday next, May 24th, at Jefferson, at 2 p. m., at Turner on the 25th, and so on through the county, winding up at Salem on the 5th of June.

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