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Republican National Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Robert McLean, of Klamath County.
Wm. Kapus, of Multnomah County.
C. W. Fulton, of Clatsop County.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

JUST now it is quite a "fad" to stroll about, at home or abroad, whenever opportunity offers, with a volume of some description clasped in the hands.

WILLIAM HENRY HAGOD, representative from Missouri, has made himself famous. He presided over the lower house last Friday wearing a flannel shirt with no vest to hide it.

GENERAL N. P. BANKS, who resigned a highly lucrative business position to go to the front and help put down the rebellion, is now out of office and by no means well off. His place at Waltham, Mass., and his sole property is encumbered.

THE mother of the present German empress is confined in a madhouse. She wanted to become the wife of Louis Napoleon, when he was president, and would have done so but for the opposition of Queen Victoria.

AFTER a short visit to America, Prince Roland Bonaparte has just returned to Paris and expresses himself as very much pleased with American ladies in general; and on the whole is disposed to be complimentary toward America and her institutions.

SIMPLY to illustrate how well the "old country" is posted on American politics it may be mentioned that a newspaper published in Florence, Italy, says that "during President Blaine's European visit Congressman Cleveland was in charge of the White House."

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

A little law, like a little learning, is sometimes a dangerous thing. An attorney of San Francisco, who has become well known through his connection with Chinese habeas corpus cases has expressed the opinion that Chinese who are on the way here cannot be prevented from landing, because the constitution of the United States prohibits congress from passing any law impairing the obligation of a contract. The federal constitution does not prevent congress from passing laws which may impair the obligations of contracts. Section 10 of article 1 of that instrument provides that no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, but it puts no such inhibition upon congress, which may "make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States."

It may be conceded that the Scott bill is an unusual exercise of the power of the government, and that it may be considered by China as an implied repeal of the treaty; but as to the power of congress to pass such a law there can be no question. It is an attribute of sovereignty to perform just such an act as this, and if the United States should consent to be bound by an agreement, either with its own citizens or with aliens or with a foreign government, it would abrogate its sovereignty and put the other contracting party on a level with itself, which would be incompatible with the idea of sovereignty.

If China is not satisfied with the exclusion bill she has but one remedy; but there is no fear of her adopting that, as the imperial government is entirely too indifferent to the claims of its subjects to go to war with the United States because we will not let Chinese go and come at their own pleasure.

GOOD MORAL CHARACTER.

"A qestion of much interest" says the Voice, "arises over the decision made last week by Judge Daniels, of Buffalo, in regard to an application for naturalization papers. The applicant was a German, had been in this country five years, as the law requires, and was ready to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal constitution. Two witnesses were present to testify to his good character. Questioning them closely, however, it was found that the applicant is in the habit of getting drunk and abusing his wife and children. The law requires that an applicant shall during his five years' residence here have behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.' Judge Daniels, on the strength of this requirement, refuses the papers, saying:

'The design of the law is, in great part, certainly to reduce and secure the co-operation of all the persons residing in the United States in supporting the laws and constitution of the country. But this fidelity to its interest and progress is not to be expected from, and will not be supplied by, disorderly and dissipated persons. Reliance cannot be placed upon them for the support of the principles of free government, or the enforcement of good order, or the laws enacted to secure and promote it.'

If the judges all over the land would take this stand, refusing citizenship to all who are in the habit of getting drunk, it would remove a menace to our political institutions of vast proportions. And why not make the law go a step further and disfranchise every habitual drunkard? But drunkenness is not the only immorality that should be guarded against by our judges in examining applicants for naturalization. There is too much reason to suppose that a horde of petty rascals are run through the naturalization 'mill' in every campaign by pot-house politicians who have purchased their votes in advance. 'Good moral character' ought to be made to mean something in these cases."

This question is often too often—treated as a superfluous of the interests of the law. If it means nothing the statute books should not be burdened with those provisions.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

A strange story of eccentricity floated out of a chamber of death in the great city of Chicago the other day. For a dozen years James Hutchens had not spoken a word to his wife, to whom he had been married thirty years, although they lived under the same roof and ate at the same table. The husband was taken ill and a physician was summoned. The man of pills felt his feeble pulse and said that life was ebbing fast. Mrs. Hutchins burst into tears. The dying man gazed steadfastly into her face, but uttered not a word. Kneeling by his side she threw her arms around his neck, kissed the brow on which the dew of death was settling, and implored him to forget the unhappy past and speak to her just once before he died. Slowly he raised his head and his lips parted as if to speak, but the words came not, and he gave one convulsive shudder and fell back a corpse.

The story is a long one. Years before he had accused her of infidelity and never spoke to her from that time, although living together all that time. When they communicated it was through a little girl, or by means of writing, but never direct. During his final illness Mrs. Hutchens cared for him, gave him medicine and performed all the offices of the sick-chamber. He never spoke to her, and accepted her attentions in the same silence he had observed for twelve years.

Remember the gospel temperance services in the W. C. T. U. rooms every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Wanderer.

I loiter down by thorp and town;
For any job I'm willing;
Take here and there a dusty brown,
And here and there a shilling.

I steal from the parson's strawberry-plats,
I hide by the squire's covers;
I teach the sweet young housemaid what's
The art of trapping lovers.

* * * * * *

But oot again I come and show
My face, nor care a stiver,
For trades are brisk and trades are slow,
But mine goes on forever.

"My Darling, I Love You."

"My darling, I love you!"
Oh! beautiful words,
As tender and sweet
As the warbling of birds!
They lift up the heart
Of the man or the maid,
As dew lifts the blossom
That brightens the glade.

The eyes may speak volumes
Unwritten, yet read,
The soft, tender sigh,
And the blush may red,
But there's nothing so sweet,
After all, as to hear
"My darling, I love you!"
From lips that are dear.

And now, shall I say it,
O sweet maid of mine,
That eloquence seldom
Wins words are divine?
"My darling, I love you
With love that is true—
The love that is old,
And yet ever so new."

My love now is spoken,
My answer is night,
It comes with your blushes,
Its joy is your sight;
And, darling as Queen,
Your whisper I hear;
"My darling, I love you,
And will love you for e'er."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Elder P. R. Burnett, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock, Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30; evening service at 7. Rev. Anselm B. Brown, pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Chemeketa and Cottage streets. Low mass at 7:30 a. m. High mass and sermon at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Vespers, sermon and benediction at 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. J. S. White, rector.

M. E. CHURCH.—Services will be held in the M. E. church to-morrow as follows: Morning at 10:30; evening at 7. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 6:30. All are invited. Seats free. Rev. W. Rollins, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner of Liberty and Marion streets. Rev. A. E. Mills, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at noon. Young Peoples' meeting at 6:15 p. m. Weekly Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. All are cordially invited.

DEVISE SCHOOL CHURCH.—Rev. M. A. Newell, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 m.; P. S. Wallace, supt. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. Welcome to all at all the services.

Praise service to-morrow evening at the Congregational church by Prof. Parvin, musical director. Everyone is invited to attend.

Home, Sweet Home.

A gentleman hunting land in Dakota, says an exchange, came across a deserted shanty with half a dozen boards nailed across the door bearing the following inscription: "Twenty miles to a neighbor, sixty miles to a postoffice, one hundred miles to a railroad, one hundred and fifty miles to timber, two hundred and fifty feet to water and seventy feet from h—. God bless our home. Gone east to spend the winter with wife's folks."

Old Kalak Was Bribed.

The Supreme Court of Hawaii has just decided that the trustees of the King's property must pay the claim of T. Aki, the Chinaman who gave Kalakaua $71,000 as a bribe to secure the opium monopoly of the islands. It will be remembered that just before the late unpleasantness in the islands, Aki, who was the richest Chinese merchant in Honolulu, entered into negotiation with Kalakaua for the opium farming privilege. He had strong competitors, so he thought to reach the King by the coin argument. He apparently succeeded, for the monarch accepted, in two payments, $71,000 in hard cash. When the opium license was granted, Aki was not the man who got it. He at once told the whole story and he contributed money to depose the Gibson Ministry, as he attributed his disappointment to the wily old Premier. Since then Aki has died and his executors brought suit for the bribery money. There was ample evidence to show that the money had been paid to Kalakaua, and the court admitted the facts, but the learned Judge who rendered the decision indulged in some humor when he declared that legally there was no bribery, since according to the statutes the King could do no wrong. As a matter of fact, however, he said in so many words that Kalakaua was bribed, and that the claim must be paid at the same pro rate as the King's other debts. Thus ends another chapter in the opera bouffe of Sandwich Island royalty.