

Republican State Ticket.

For Congress,
J. G. WILSON,
of Wasco.

For Governor,
JOEL PALMER,
of Yamhill.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES ELKINS,
of Linn.

For Treasurer,
MYER HIRSCH,
of Marion.

For State Printer,
H. R. KINCAID,
of Lane.

For Judge of 3d District,
R. P. BOISE,
of Polk.

District Attorney of 3d District,
J. C. POWELL,
of Linn.

Polk County Union Republican Convention.

By order of the Union Republican Central Committee of Polk county, the primary meetings will be held at the place of voting in each Precinct, at 1 o'clock p. m., Friday, May 13, 1870, to elect Delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Dallas, at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, May 14th, 1870, for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such convention.

Table listing delegates from various precincts: Bethel, Buena Vista, Bridgeport, Dallas, Douglas, Bala, Jackson, La Croix, Luckiamote, Monmouth, Salt Lake, Total.

J. L. COLLINS, Chairman.
Dallas, Jan. 29th, 1870.

EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT.

There rose in the land a terrible commotion,
Which set men to thinking from mountain to ocean;
That platform so rank,
The Albany plank,
Equitable adjustment.

It sped thro' the land on the wires of the nation,
That Oregon does favor repudiation;
Men down East don't think
You'll handle their chink,
Equitable adjustment.

Since men of fan'd reason has pronounced its decree,
And honorable men of Oregon does see,
No more do they sing
Re-pu-di-a-tion,
Equitable adjustment.

Progress and invention or dishonor and shame,
Two roads lie before us, then Oregon choose
fame,
And rally next June
To stop the vile tune,
Equitable adjustment.

The Tariff Question.

The tariff question is one that has entered into the politics of the nation to a greater or less extent for the past forty years, and it seems to be one of those issues that must be discussed, over and again, at every recurring contest. Really there should be no argument on the subject this year in Oregon, for both the party platforms have adopted almost the same resolution—the Albany platform announcing that the Democrats are in favor of a tariff on imports for a revenue alone; and the Portland resolutions declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue, but discriminating in favor of domestic manufactures, so as not to diminish its efficiency for the purpose of revenue. In discussing this question Democrats use the arguments, in part, made years ago against the prohibitory tariff or a tax levied, not for the purpose of revenue, but for the protection of home manufactures. They lose sight of one important doctrine of the old debaters on this subject, to-wit: that Congress has power to lay and collect such duties as they may deem necessary for the purposes of the revenue; and within these limits so to arrange these duties as incidentally and to that extent to give protection to the manufacturer. This is the old doctrine, held by the advocates of a low tariff, and is the policy announced by the Republicans in Oregon to-day, so that really there is no difference between the two parties when the platforms are taken as the index.

The difference is made by the public speakers

Mr. Hayden, in his speech here this week, as we thought, really made no point against the Republican position on this subject, but simply held up to the odium of his audience the prohibitory tariff, which question is not in issue. He also extolled the English and French tariff laws, that levy taxes on the productions of the soil, while ours discriminate in favor of manufactures and mining. He thought our system in this respect should be changed. He did not state that those nations had firmly established their factories and possessed many skilled operatives to carry them on, and can now stand alone or that their agriculture is the branch of industry to be encouraged. On the other hand, our farmers, possessing new and rich soils, need no protection, though our factories are the new enterprises to be built up. This we believe to be the true statement of facts.

It is curious why Democracy should have such a prejudice against our manufacturing interests when it is admitted by all that a nation should have, within its own borders, all the elements that go to make up a perfect nation; one that should be independent in every respect of its neighbors. If Mr. Hayden's indicated policy should obtain, and the tariff on imported manufactured articles should be removed and placed upon the products of the field, we would in fact have no revenue, but would be compelled to resort to a direct taxation to carry on government affairs. This really is the secret desire of the Democratic party, but it is a plan condemned by all political economists as being one particularly burdensome to the people. It is the well settled principle of statesmen that revenue for the support of the government should be raised by that method that will least be felt by the people, and direct taxation is considered to be the most burdensome. Mr. Hayden is traveling on the records, as the lawyers say, when he wishes to have the tariff taken from manufactured articles and laid on the products of the soil, and he knows that not one bushel of grain or pound of fruit is imported into the United States. He wishes to defeat the very policy that his party is in favor of, as it in its platform has announced.

The Republican party, like the Democratic, wants to raise a revenue from foreign imports, but desires that a discrimination be made in favor of home factories, so that in case of necessity we may rely entirely upon our own resources, having, in the meantime, placed ourselves upon a firm basis and educated a large class of skilled operatives.

We think that it is a mistaken idea to suppose that manufactured articles of consumption will be cheapened by the removal of the tariff on imports. One instance to prove this position comes to mind: When steel rails began to be introduced on our railroads, factories at once sprang up in the United States to supply the demand. The enterprise was a new one, and American steel rails were very expensive. The duty on that class of rails was removed. Our factories were at once obliged to cease operations. The price of foreign rails at once advanced, and before a tariff could again be levied on steel rails and our factories recommence operations, our railroad companies expended hundreds of thousands of dollars more than they would have done if the tariff never had been removed. We honestly believe that all this opposition by Democratic orators is merely high sounding words, intended to captivate those who have never given this subject a fair and thorough investigation, for if they had, we cannot conceive of any other conclusion to be reached than that free trade is a falsity, got up by foreigners for the purpose of making a market for their wares.

Democratic orators desire the people to return Democrats to the Legislature, because some railroad company is liable to attempt to bribe the members. Wonder if the next Democratic Legislature will be any less liable to bribery than the last one? That story is old, and we would think that Democrats would be the last persons to use it, especially in view of the past.

Mr. Powell's Speech.

The candidates for District Attorney in this District made the opening speeches of the campaign here last Wednesday evening. Mr. Powell, Republican candidate, led off in a short speech, telling of the origin of the two parties of the day. He proved that the old Democratic party died with the defeat of Mr. Douglas, in 1860, and that the present Democratic party was organized by a minority of the old party that split off from the true party and nominated Breckenridge; and that the present Republican party was formed in 1861, under the name of Union. When these points were established, he paid his respects to the Albany platform and gave a history of the passage of the celebrated 8th resolution. He proved conclusively that it meant repudiation, and was so stated in the original draft; but that for policy it was changed to "equitable adjustment." That only one man in the Convention opposed repudiation because it was wrong.

Mr. Butler's remarks were short, and, as his opponent afterwards said, were excellent considering the material he had to work upon. The speech was one of the olden type, where the eagle soared, and—land, lit on Dad's wood-pile. He denounced the Thirtieth and Fourteenth Amendments, and the tariff, thus kicking over the 10th resolution of the Albany platform. He opposed the banking law, the premiums given to inventors, and desired the people to cut loose from party and cast their votes for measures and men that they conceived to be right.

Mr. Powell, in a short reply, made excellent points, explaining the banking system and proving conclusively that a tariff that incidentally protects home manufactures is what the nation must have to insure prosperity, and that it was to the interest of every farmer to have these factories, that a home market for his products may be established.

Mr. Powell's remarks were temperate, reasonable and candid, and were food for thought, calculated to lead the masses out into the broad field of investigation, where seeing the right they will dare do it.

The Herald and Repudiation.

The Herald is out for the Fay construction of the 8th resolution of the Albany platform, and in answer to an argument, made by the Oregonian, to the effect that the repudiation of the debt would annihilate two thousand millions of property, makes use of the following argument to sustain his repudiation sentiments:

When a proposition to destroy several hundred millions of slave property in the South by an emancipation proclamation was first advanced, many papers on the Democratic side predicted that all sorts of convulsions would result, and that general disorder and ruin would be entailed. The proclamation was, however, issued, and at one swoop more than two thousand millions of values were wiped out of existence. Now, while the results of this policy were serious, they did not entail the extent of ruin and misery upon the country that was predicted. Our purpose in alluding to this old matter just now is to exhibit the similarity of the prophecies made in regard to the abolition of slavery, with those uttered now by the Radical papers in regard to the equitable adjustment of the public debt.

When the emancipation proclamation was made it was a necessity of war, and one that had to be made to save the life of the country. Again, negroes were not money; they were not destroyed, but the ownership of them was only transferred from the former masters to the negroes themselves.

The wealth of a nation lies in three things—the amount of money or property, the number of laborers and the incentive to work. It makes no difference how often capital changes owners so that it is not destroyed or taken from the country. The argument of the Herald is fallacious, and the proposition to repudiate the whole or any part of the national debt is not a parallel case with the emancipation of the negroes. The number of laborers was not diminished by the order setting them free, but, on the other hand, the incentive impelling them to labor was greater than before, and the nation was

really enriched thereby. On the other hand the Herald, by its repudiation doctrine, proposes to annihilate a large portion of the capital of the United States now used in trade. The result would be impoverishment and would be felt to the remotest corners of the Republic.

Political Notes.

Says the Oregonian: In spite of all assaults by factionists upon President Grant, his Administration at this moment stands higher in the esteem of people of all classes than ever before. Demagogues may think to deceive, but the people recognize in President Grant's Administration the great power which has restored peace and harmony and placed the country on the high road to prosperity. Were the election of a President to take place now, Gen. Grant would go in again by a larger vote than before; and if he lives there is no power that can prevent his re-election in 1872.

A fierce and bitter war is raging between the Albany Democrat and the Herald. The former paper has the best of the argument, as this extract proves:

Again, the article says: "By repudiating the terms of their contract the bondholders have invited an investigation into their affairs;" and "the Democratic party, looking to the interests of the people, joined issue on the new plan and advanced the equitable adjustment system as a successor to the proposition to pay greenbacks;" and "we will cause your affairs to be adjusted according to the rules of equity." Now, in the name of common sense, if the bondholder is the plaintiff, demanding coin for his bonds, how can he, as a matter of law, enter "a new plea," or any other kind-of-a plea in the premises? Defendants, not plaintiffs, file pleas, in a court of law. But suppose a plaintiff could file "a new plea," how is it that the defendant goes at once into equity? Was there ever such a transition heard of in a court of law? The rule is that so long as a man has a legal remedy he cannot go into equity at all. Then how can there be an "equitable adjustment," as the Herald understands it, so long as the bondholder has an action at law?

The New York Times, a paper which is proverbially moderate and careful in all its statements, considers the subject of internal improvements in an article, from which the following is an extract: "The fact is indisputable that the appropriation of large portions of the public domain for the encouragement of railroads has resulted in the vast iron network which is one of the marvels of the West. Thousands of miles of railroads have been constructed, which, but for the Government grants, had been impossible; and thousands of miles are now in progress with land grants as the foundation of their financial operations. The effect upon the newer States and Territories is prodigious. Their settlement is greatly facilitated and hastened. The development of their resources proceeds at a pace that has no parallel. The value of their products and the comfort of their people are enhanced. And the Government is amply repaid for its bounty by the marketable value which is imparted to adjacent portions of the unsold domain, and by the addition which the rapid growth of the States makes to the revenue. Thus, what at the outset seemed to be inexcusable prodigality is shown by events to have been the highest wisdom. The grain to the country far exceeds its loss.

Instead of making war upon the system, then, and rejecting all applications for fresh or further grants, it would seem to be the duty of Congress to discriminate between applicants, and to surround new grants with the guarantees against abuse which experience has shown to be feasible and necessary. There are railroad projects of great national importance, which must remain in abeyance unless Congress extend them assistance.

In Mr. Butler's speech, last Wednesday night, he laid down the broad doctrine that the people could do no wrong in their collective governmental capacity. In speaking of the Fourteenth Amendment, he said it took away the liberties of the people, and was a great wrong. Inasmuch as the people adopted that amendment, Mr. B.'s position is thus stated. The people has taken something from the people that the people could not take.

Democrats affect to be much alarmed lest an amendment should be made to the State Constitution, allowing the State to go into debt in a greater sum than \$50,000. Considering that no amendment to the Constitution can be made in less than four years, it is evident that the people will have ample time to consider them after they are proposed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farmers Attention!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HAD nearly twenty years' practice in making wagons in Oregon, we feel confident we can do as good work as can be had in any part of the State.
Iron and Hickory Axles, (Thimble Skeins)
On hand and made to order on short notice.
Lumber Wagons.....\$150@180
Express Wagons.....\$175@225
Call and examine our work. Repairing done on short notice and on reasonable terms.
SIMEON T. GARRISON,
ASA SHREVE.
Dallas, April 14, 1870. 7:3m

Crawford & Newman.
OF THE
PIONEER TIN & STOVE STORE
HAVE A NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF
Japaned Ware, Porcelain Lined Stock Pots for Fruit, a Great Variety of Gem Pans, Pressed Patties for Tarts, Cooking Spoons, Egg Beaters, Broiling Fixtures of Improved Pattern, Rolling Pins, &c., &c.
CRAWFORD & NEWMAN.
Dallas, April 15, 1870. 7:4f

THE OCCIDENTAL,
Formerly "WESTERN HOTEL,"
Corner of First and Morrison Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Messrs. SMITH & COOK
HAVE TAKEN THIS WELL KNOWN House and Refitted and R-furnished it throughout, making it by far the BEST HOTEL IN PORTLAND.
N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths attached to the House for the benefit of Guests.
SMITH & COOK,
Proprietors.
Portland, April 14, 1870. 7:4f

WOOL WANTED.
THE ELLENDALE MILL COMPANY will give the highest market price for wool, delivered at their factory in Polk Co. Their Store is also open, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. 2-f

W. H. TEAL,
Wagon & Carriage Maker,
Main Street, Dallas.

I HAVE ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT of Lumber Wagons, Express Wagons and Buggies of various kinds, ready for sale.
COME ON WITH YOUR CASH!
You all know what my wagons are; for I have been well patronized for the last TEN YEARS, for which I feel thankful. And the last year they went off like hot cakes.
I am well prepared to do all kinds of work in my trade.
I have in my employ the best Blacksmith in the County, who is prepared to do Shoeing in the best style, on short notice, and every kind of blacksmith work done in a neat and workmanlike manner, and according to Order, at reasonable rates.
Also Painting done to order. Bring along your old Wagons Buggies, and get them painted.
W. H. TEAL.
Dallas, April 9, 1870. 6:5m

DALLAS HOTEL,
CORNER MAIN & COURT STREETS,
Dallas, Oregon.
A. SHULTZ, : : : PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN refitted and rearranged, and it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.
The TABLE will at all times be found well provided with every delicacy of the season, as well as the substantial, and our guests may rest assured of courteous and prompt attendance.
The SLEEPING APARTMENTS will also be found clean, wholesome and comfortable.
Breakfast Meals will be furnished Travelers at all hours.
Livery Stable opposite the hotel.
A. SHULTZ.
Dallas, April 9, 1870. 6:3m

C. M. PARMENTER, F. J. BABCOCK,
PARMENTER & BABCOCK,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Furniture,
Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon.

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST Stock of
Furniture,
Bedding,
Window-Shades,
Hollands, and
PAPER-HANGINGS
To be found in Marion County.
All kinds of Picture Frames, Coffins and Caskets made to order on short notice and at reasonable rates.
PARMENTER & BABCOCK.
Salem, March 23, 1870. 4-f

CAPITAL LIVERY
STABLE.
In rear of the Capital Hotel Corner, SALEM, OREGON.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES TO LET on reasonable terms. Special attention paid to transient and boarding horses.
BOOTH & PLAMONDON,
Proprietors.
2-f

Wm. T. HARTMAN
ANNOUNCES HIMSELF AN INDEPENDENT candidate for CONSTABLE for Dallas precinct.
Dallas, April 30, 1870. 9

WELCH'S PREMIUM SALMON—BEST in market—in kits or barrels.
For sale at
COX & EARHART'S,
Salem.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANDERSON & BROWN,
[SUCCESSORS TO B. STRANG.]
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
STOVES
OF ALL KINDS,

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Brass & Block Tin,
Force and Lift Pumps,
CAST TIN AND ENAMELED
Hollow-Ware.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Tin, Sheet-Iron & Copper-Ware.
Great Variety of Gem Pans.

Gas Fixtures.
Iron and Lead Pipes, of all sizes, for Gas, Water and Steam.
ELBOWS, BUSHINGS,
Tees, NIPPLES,
RETURN BENDS RUBBER HOSE,
STOP COCKS, HOSE PIPES,
PLUGS, BATH TUBS.

Repairing
In all its branches done to order, at the stand of B. Strang,
Union Block Commercial St., Salem. 2-6m

1870. Gilbert Bros. 1870.
MANUFACTURERS,
SALEM - - - - - OREGON.

Men's Tap-Sole Sewed Boots.....\$14 00
Men's Double Sole, Sewed Boots..... 13 00
Men's Single Sole, Sewed Boots..... 12 00
Men's Tap Sole, Pegged Boots..... 11 00
Men's Single Sole, Pegged Boots..... 10 00
Men's French Kip Boots..... 9 00
Men's Kip Boots, Oregon or California leather..... 7 00 00
Men's Best French Calf Sewed Oxford Ties..... 7 00
Men's Best French Calf Pegged Oxford Ties..... 6 00

THE BEST BRANDS OF FRENCH CALF used in all our boots, and every pair warranted to give satisfaction. We also have the largest and best selected stock of Eastern and California made Boots and Shoes which we offer at wholesale or retail at prices which defy competition.

OAK SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH CALF, KIP AND UPPER SHOE FINDINGS,
Shoe Machinery and everything generally found in a Leather and Finding Store.
Gold coin paid for HIDES and FURS.
GILBERT BROS.,
Salem, Ogn., March 10, 1870. 2 6m

Valuable Property FOR SALE.
BEING DESIROUS OF GOING EAST, I now offer for sale my well known FERRY, WAREHOUSE, DWELLING, &c., at very low rates. This property is situated at
Buena Vista,

on the Willamette river, and on the nearest and best route from Salem to Corvallis and Southern Oregon.
The Ferry Boat is attached to a Suspension Wire Rope and runs by the current, being safe and convenient.
The Warehouse is new, built on the improved plan, with solid walls above high water; grain is received without elevation.
My property is as good if not the best paying property in the State at the same cost. Time for a part of the purchase money will be given. Those wishing a bargain will please call at once on
W. L. RIGGS,
2-3m Buena Vista, Ogn.

YEATON & BOON,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF informing the public that we have just received a large invoice of
Wall Paper,
Of all styles, direct from the manufacturers in the East. Our stock is the
Largest ever offered in this Market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail as CHEAP as any other house in the State.
YEATON & BOON.
Salem, Ogn., March 10th, 1870. 2-f

CITATION.
TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN the estate of Alonzo Wood, late of Polk county, Oregon, deceased: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear in the County Court of Polk county, Oregon, on Monday the 24 of May, 1870, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition of M. Rosendorf, Administrator of said estate, should not be granted; and an order made granting license to said Administrator to sell the following real estate, belonging to said estate, to-wit: Lot No. 1, in Block No. 11, in North Salem, Marion county, Ogn.
J. L. COLLINS, Co. Judge.
Dallas, April 8, 1870. 6:4f