

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Official Paper of the United States.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

ACCORDING to the report of Secretary Chadwick for 1875, about fifteen pounds of butter was made to each inhabitant of the State. Consumers inquire, "what has become of it?"

We have a report that Judge Shattuck refuses to allow his photograph to be placed on that "Centennial map." He is likely to be saved, judging from his sagacity in avoiding bad company.

The Mountain Sentinel comes to us with both date and place of publication marked out with a pencil. Printers in San Francisco are not reliable and it would suit our people just as well to have their papers printed at home.

We are indebted to Secretary Chadwick for a volume of messages and documents, containing reports of State officers up to the last meeting of the Legislature. We will publish some choice extracts soon, but expect the Governor's organ—the Mercury—to pronounce it a fraud.

Who pays for putting splendid photographs and names of Democratic State officers on that new five hundred dollar Centennial map? If the State foots the bill, from what appropriation? What individual immediately interested will rise and explain?

MAJOR BUSHWILER, editor and proprietor of the Portland Journal and Governor Watkins were in long consultation yesterday about military affairs and the Senatorial prospects. The Major figures the cost of a Senatorship so high as to frighten the financial nerves of the Governor. Democracy in Oregon is badly "split up."

THE Watkins Mercury is still stoutly denying the fact that Mr. Grover will be a candidate for Judge. This course may deceive a certain class of community, but the masses of the people understand this dodge. All who have a hand in the school fund steal will certainly go for Mr. Grover.

A CATHOLIC Priest writing to the Humboldt Times says: "While the Catholic Church 'abhorres blood' and forbids conversions, Protestantism in every country in which it spread, was propagated by persecution and blood, massacre and robbery, without a single instance of her toleration, when she had the power in the Old World or New."

WHEN Governor Watkins employs convict labor on general work he charges from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per day, as appears in his last biennial report; but when the labor is sold to contractors, it is reported at from \$6 to 22 cents per day. By such book-keeping it is clear that the State is making a large income from the Prison. If our entire people was locked up, all would grow rich together.

BREKIDDER GENERAL M. V. BROWN, one of the heroes of the late war with the Wallows Indians, charges the STATESMAN with abusing citizens of Linn county. We could not be guilty of such an offense, in view of the fact that our paper exceeds in point of circulation, in that county, the sheet which the General publishes, and it would be attacking our friends. We only referred to such unscrupulous frauds as the Albany Democrat.

THE present Democratic State Printer, Gen. M. V. Brown, who has quite recently become a citizen of Oregon, denounces the owner of the STATESMAN as a "carpet bagger." This is very odd, to refer to a citizen of twenty-five years. When General Sherman marched to the sea, men of Mr. Brown's stamp denounced the soldiers as "carpet bidders." When General Brown's soldiers marched over the battle field of the Wallows valley the natives applied the same name to his brave boys. In the first case the name was made respectable.

MR. BUSH, of the firm of Ladd & Bush, bankers, of this city, is the subject of most bitter abuse by the Judge Grover ring, in their organ, the Mercury, last night. We do not admire Democrats, but see no special reason for such a villainous attack on a member of their own party, unless they fear that he may become a candidate for Judge. We will look on with great complacency and enjoy the flying of Mr. Bush. He is in the power of the Judge Grover ring and will be pushed to the wall. THE WEEKLY STATESMAN can be obtained at the small sum of \$3 per annum.

MOST FAVORABLE.

OREGON CITY, March 16, 1876.

ED. STATESMAN.—Our citizens have organized a Young Men's Christian Association, and we have opened a pleasant reading room every evening in the week except Sunday. Thinking you might desire to contribute a copy of your valuable paper to be placed on our file, we have thought proper to notify you, and would be greatly obliged to you for so doing.

R. E. WILLIAMS, secretary.

It is certainly true that the STATESMAN has always been liberal in such matters and will continue in that line of conduct. We aid all the churches and associations as far as our income will allow.

BRIDGE MEETING AT SCIO.

On Thursday a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Scio in consequence of a visit to that place of the commissioners appointed at the last term of our County Court to examine the river at Scio ferry, and make plans and specifications for a bridge at that place. There were present at the meeting quite a number of the oldest settlers of the Forks; some who helped to lay the first road that was ever made through this country. N. G. McDonald and Esquire Radall stated they helped build the old Territorial road from Oregon City to Spore's ferry, in Lane county. That road crossed the Santiam near what is now known as Scio ferry, thence to Scio, Lebanon, Brownsville and Spore's Ferry. By the way, there was no Scio there, then. Those remarks were made to show the commissioners where the travel is and always has been through the Santiam Forks. Jacob Conner, of Jefferson, was present, and said his speech, much to the amusement of some present, but the majority had heard it so often that it was becoming somewhat stale to them. John, of Marion, put in an appearance and went for Old Jake in his usual style. Irvine, of Scio, spread himself, and made some telling hits. E. E. McKinney, of Turner, told in a very plain and concise manner, how the people of Turner felt on the subject. A vote was taken on Green's and Scio Ferry. Green's Ferry received the astonishing number of two votes. All the remainder of the large number in attendance expressed on a rising vote their preference for the Scio Ferry route. By the way, the two who voted for Green's Ferry owned quite largely of warehouse stock at Jefferson. The people of the Forks say they feel like the children of Israel in the land of Egypt, but think they can see signs of deliverance, as they are confident their county will appropriate a sufficient sum together with the amount this county will give and the people interested will subscribe to build a good substantial bridge at Scio Ferry. The bank on the Marion county side of the river was not overlooked in '61 and the bank on the Linn side is as good as can be found at any suitable place for bridging the river. Success to Scio bridge.

POSSIBILITIES.

It was said by the great English statesman, Baeke, that succeeding statesmen never adopt the mistakes of their predecessors; and we consider this illustrated in the present outlook of our own national politics. It is not supposed that Southern statesmen, should they obtain control of the government, would attempt the restoration of slavery, as that would draw down upon them the same destruction which crushed out their predecessors. They will attempt nothing of that nature; but there is another source from which may flow great damage to our government.—Southern war claims, and indemnity for confiscated property and for all damages incident to the rebellion. The consequent increase of our national indebtedness by the recognition of these Southern war claims, would be appalling; at least \$1,000,000,000 would be added to the national debt. It is the policy of the Democratic party to force the payment of these claims upon our people, and already action has been taken to effect their recognition. We find the following in the Congressional Record of December the 16th 1875, which conveys its own meaning: "Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 228) to repeal a joint resolution of March 2d, 1867, and the act of February 4th, 1862, prohibiting payment to any person not known to be opposed to the rebellion, which was read a first and second time."

Under the joint resolution of March 2d, 1867, which Mr. Vance proposes to repeal, the government could entertain no Southern war claims, directly or indirectly. It is now proposed to repeal this resolution and increase our National debt \$1,000,000,000. We do not say that this will be accomplished, but the future has its possibilities, and as the Democratic party has already taken the initial steps in that direction, the people ought to understand their designs before the campaign of 1876 opens.

GOV. WATKINS' Mercury discourses very learnedly on the subject of "deterium tremens." It is according to the "eternal fitness of things," for the whole corps is afflicted. What that concern don't know on the subject is certainly a blank in medical colleges or inebriate asylums of the United States. Col. Gilfray is intoxicated over his success as a lecturer; the gray-headed philosopher over his slice of State funds; Gov. Watkins over the cunning manner in which he has played convict labor up to \$4.50 per day; Judge Grover, over his chances of sitting in his own cases when school fund robberies are to be adjudicated, and numerous other cases, which will be spoken of hereafter. It is eminently proper that such a "corps" should discuss such subjects.

THE Portland Board of Trade has refused to appropriate the lumber and labor to frame the photographs of Governor Watkins and other Democrats for the Centennial Exhibition. This collection of pictures is called "Centennial map," and so polite an invitation to frame it should not have been thus treated by that Board of Trade.

GENERAL POLITICS.

Political parties are associations formed by men who disagree on great questions of political economy at the foundation of government. In a Republic like ours, two parties are a necessity. Under Democratic rule, the best government on earth came near being destroyed; but was saved, and is likely to be transmitted to future generations by the organization of the Republican party. This new party, or organization of voters, was made up of aggressive thinkers, with Reform as the watchword. Finding the Government corrupt and tending to a monarchy through a kind of aristocracy in the Southern States, this new party had a great work before it. How that work has been done is a matter of history for the past twenty years. The foul blot of slavery has been removed; the people of the whole country have been placed on an equal footing; and a general system of public improvement inaugurated which is calculated to make this the greatest government on the globe. The achievements of the Republican party are without a parallel in our history, and every well wisher of free institutions should fall into ranks and aid in pushing forward the car of progress. Bad men will get in and do some mischief, as the drone infests the hive of the busy bee; but, as has been shown in the past few months, the party is determined on purity, and will still continue to press measures to the one end—good government.

The people are the power in popular government and should look carefully after all the machinery which results in making public servants. The primaries are the points which govern County, State and National Conventions. Republicans everywhere should look after the primary conventions and see that the best men are chosen as representatives, which will insure the right kind of nominations and officers to manage public affairs.

DUE NOTICE.

With the personal character of Col. Gilfray, Gov. Watkins, Judge Daly and others, we have nothing to do; but their peculiar manner of obtaining public funds in the name of the Democratic party, is a matter in which our people are interested, and such things the STATESMAN proposes to open up. If the Col. will refund to the State two or three thousand dollars of extra pay which is shown in the printed reports of 1874, we will give him due credit therefor, if he does not do it, we will see that the Governor's organ shall not exempt him from the just indignation of the school children of the State whom he has plundered. When all of these erasing "men and brothers" of the Democratic persuasion, forsake their evil way, they have our permission to eat brown bread or do any other thing which does not affect the public interest. That smooth, striking and at the same time plundering the most sacred fund of the State, will not last—the game is very nearly played out. Take due notice thereof and hasten your reformation.

POIK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Poik county are requested to meet in their several precincts, Friday, the 14th day of April, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at the Court House in Dallas on Saturday, the 15th day of April, for the purpose of electing four delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in the city of Portland on the 3d day of May, 1876, and to nominate a county ticket and transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

- The several precincts are entitled to delegates as follows: Douglas 5, Salt Creek 5, Eola 4, Monmouth 4, Luckiamute 2, Dallas 2, Jackson 3, Bethel 3, Rickreall 2, Buena Vista 2, Bridgeport 3.

T. M. THOMPSON, Chairman. B. M. SMITH, Secretary.

THE Secretary of State, Hon. S. F. Chadwick, has issued a nicely arranged report of "Enumeration of Inhabitants and Industrial Products of the State of Oregon for 1870." The STATESMAN had placed all these figures before the world, but General Brown, State Printer, needed a little slice of public "pap" out of it and has printed it on nice cap paper without credit to the STATESMAN. Weekly STATESMAN only \$3.00 per annum.

THE Oregonian has been exceedingly quiet on political matters for some days, but puts in another claim for leadership of the Democratic party. The Albany Democrat and Portland Standard insist on the recommendation that the Oregonian rest through a reasonable probation. It is a kind of "carpet-bagger" in their ranks.

COL. GILFRAY is allowed a salary of \$1,200 per annum, but late reports show that he has crantly obtained nearly \$3,600 in two years. He probably receives a part of this money for military services, but it should be reported in that way, so that the people may understand. Will the Col. condescend to explain?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 25, 1876. ED. STATESMAN.—It would be a ridiculous exaggeration to say that Congress has thus far made much progress, except in the matter of showing how few "level heads" there are in the ex-Confederate House, and how numerous the asses are. First the ex-Confederate chaps awakened a general disgust, by turning out, with precipitate haste, the Union soldiers heretofore in the employ of the House and filling their places with ex-rebel soldiers. Then they created general alarm all over the North by their intemperate utterances in the debate of the amnesty question, raising the curtain as they did to give us a peep at the real programme of the White Liners. Next they attack the efficiency of the army and navy, by propositions to reduce the actual force far below the strength manifestly necessary for the defence of the frontiers; and then proceed to cut down to a mere bagatelle the appropriations for fortifications and defence, the object being clearly not only to necessitate the withdrawal of every soldier from the garrisons of the Southern States (to promote the White Line scheme to subjugate the negroes to practical serfdom) but to destroy the army itself. Then, under the pretense of economy and retrenchment, they bring forward a scheme to reduce the clerical force twenty per cent, this blow being an indirect method of reaching their old enemies of the Union army, the entire force in the departments being, in large proportion, made up of ex-Union soldiers, widowed wives and orphaned daughters of men who yielded their lives a sacrifice upon the altar of their country, while fighting against the same ex-rebels of the ex-Confederate House. Now they come with a proposition to restore to the pension rolls the names of all those men who were dropped under the act of 1862, for disloyalty. The back pay of pensions under this proposed bill will alone amount, according to their own estimates, to not less than \$1,000,000! You see how it is. While they turn out Union soldiers and the widows and orphans of Union soldiers, under the pretense of economy, saving thereby a few thousand, they turn into the treasury pasture a hungry herd of disloyal men to gobble the funds by millions.

This is a fair sample of the economy and retrenchment proposed by the Democracy in Congress. They have done an immense amount of boasting what they are going to do, but thus far the actual results are not just such as a trusting public (if the public were idiotic enough to trust them) would have a right to expect. In a rash moment of retrenchment they cut down a number of clerks in the House, by the magnificent figure 9, and then called upon a confiding public to witness how their work went hand in hand with their professions. They did not, however, call upon the public to witness the fact that some of these same clerkships were refilled and other new clerkships were created. While cutting down expenses on this magnificent scale, they have piled the tables high with resolutions calling for investigations and for extraordinary reports from the various departments. These latter, to say nothing of the extra clerical force in the departments at a cost far in excess of all that has thus far been saved by cutting down salaries and discharging clerks.

If to these investigations and extraordinary reports we add the proposed expenditures to satisfy the multitude of claims of all conceivable sorts, already put in by the ex-rebels of the South, we cannot fail to see that the Democracy are about to make the public money fly pretty lively. All the money saved by all the retrenchment schemes thus far chalked out, will be no more than a drop in the bucket compared with the aggregate amount already proposed to be appropriated for the benefit of Southern men and ex-rebels. The appropriations for Mississippi jetties and levees, alone, will double or treble all that will be shaved from the appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government. Then the cotton claims will come in and claims for fabulous values of property destroyed during the war. The schemes for depleting the treasury for the benefit of Southern jobbers are already numbered by hundreds on the Speaker's desk and still they come; and all the while these Democratic retrenchers are prating and howling of economy and seeking out opportunities to scale down the already poor pay of Union ex-soldiers and women.

Whenever one of these Southern schemes comes up in the House the Democrats talk pathetically about the Centennial year, deprecatingly about the waving of the bloody shirt, patriotically about the destiny of an united brotherhood of freemen, exultantly about the bridged-over bloody chasm, magnanimously about the forgiveness of little political errors, and appeal to the men of the North to be liberal. When there is an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the government (salaries and such things going into the hands of Republicans) these same Democrats, forgetting everything but their intense hate of the men to whom they surrendered in 1865, while dolourously about the prostration of business and the burdens of the over-taxed people, and in virtuous bombast demand retrenchment, re-

form and economy. We must save a cent wherever we can by cutting down the salary of a one-legged ex-soldier, all the money we can raise is needed for the use of the repellant, reconstructed and now incomparably patriotic ex-Confederates!

One of the items of economy which will no doubt strike you Oregonians favorably (?) is the proposition of the Committee on Appropriations to scale down the appropriations for the improvement of the Columbia and Willamette rivers—the former to \$21,000 and the latter to \$13,000! Those are the figures to which the committee has agreed. Kelly and Lane have been drifting along with their fellow Democrats in the senseless twaddle about corruption, profligacy, etc., and now they are forestalled from protest when the scalpel is applied to their constituents, though I know that Kelly, at least, is hugely disgusted with the meanness of the committee. He mildly suggested, the other day, to a member of the committee that they could save \$24,000 by striking out those two items of the bill and even the stolid committeeman could see the sneer that wrinkled the Senator's usually placid nose. Kelly is rarely profane, but on this occasion I think he used some phrase not found in his well thumbed prayer book. I am advised that Lane has entered protest against this scaling down of two very important appropriations for Oregon, but I don't see how he can effectively object, considering that he has floated with apparent placidity and willing consent with the current of his party in the unreasonable hue and cry for cutting down expenditures in this very direction. When the river and harbor appropriation bill comes into the Senate, you may rest assured that these items (for Oregon) will be raised to figures somewhat commensurate with their importance to our people. You may trust Senator Mitchell for that. He is never caught napping when an Oregon interest is at stake. And I think Senator Kelly will co-operate with him in this matter, though he must, in doing so, cut loose from the domination of his party programme. And in consequence of that party programme, Lane will be powerless to get the Senate amendments through the House; so that, Oregon, through the deliberate determination of the accidental Democratic majority in the House, will fall to get an appropriation sufficient to be of any practical benefit. The appropriations for surveys of public lands and for the Indian Bureau will, also, be insignificant; and thus our State will be crippled in the settlement of our wild land and, worse than all, be made liable to serious complications with the Indians. You may surely look for Indian troubles, because the appropriations will not be sufficient to carry out the provisions of treaties and we all know that that will lead to discontent, outbreaks and reprisals on the part of the Indians.

It is morally certain that all the appropriations in which Oregon has a vital interest will suffer in the same way. While the Senate (Republican) stands ready to give all reasonable aid to the great works of internal improvement in which our people's prosperity so largely depends, the House (Democratic) for a mere trick to gain partisan advantage, obstinately refuses to give anything that will be of practical value to us. Let Oregon voters remember when the election days come, that the neglect of our commercial interests, is the deliberate crime of the Democratic majority in the House. It cannot be said in extenuation, either, that such neglect is the result of an honest desire to curtail the public expenditures and the taxes upon the people, for the appropriations which they will support by their votes, will reach an aggregate never before known in respect of private and sectional expenditures. As the proceedings go on I shall verify this statement beyond cavil.

C. P. CRANDALL.

THAT SOCIAL EVIL.

We clip the following from the Oregonian of yesterday:

Our Chinese bawdy house keepers have so long enjoyed immunity from the operations of law they learned to despise and secretly defy its authority, and in the very midst of our highly civilized, sanctified community have harbored and sold helpless women of their own nationality into a slavery more helpless than death, and alike ruinous to both body and soul. Continued success in so nefarious a traffic has brought them to look upon themselves as a favored class and when they were indicted by the grand jury and arraigned for their several offenses we were not at all surprised to learn that China town had arisen in its might and was holding judicial meetings and passing resolutions of condemnation against Dong Gong, the principal of the Mission, and a few others of their countrymen who had become converts to Christianity and who were supposed to be the author of all the trouble. These meetings were presided over by the keeper of a notorious bawdy house in this city, who urged harsh measures and the result was the offering of a reward for the supposed instigators of the prosecution, accompanied by a guarantee of protection and in any case a safe return home to China with the gain thus acquired in the case of Joss and their countrymen. An attack was made upon Dong Gong at the very entrance of the Court House on Wednesday afternoon and we doubt not he would then and there have been assassinated had it not been for his own personal valor and the timely interference of bystanders. The moral pests inflicted upon the body politic by the "heathen Chinese" in the matter of keeping bawdy houses should be no longer tolerated and every sensible order-loving citizen will commend the action of the late Grand Jury in reference to the shameful traffic and uphold the Prosecuting Attorney in his endeavors to punish, as well as reform them in some degree. We badly need legislation upon the Chinese question and maintenance of bawdy houses and opium-smoking dens and the people should demand it at the hands of the next Legislature.

[From the Walls Wa'la Statesman.]

UMATELLA RESERVATION.

A few days since Homly, head chief of one of the bands on the Reservation, called on the editor of the Statesman for the purpose of presenting his (Homly's) views as to the question of the Indians seeking another locality. He was accompanied by Narcise Raymond, an old Hudson Bay man, who acted as interpreter. Homly admitted that a removal of his people is necessary and says that a great majority of the Indians on the Reservation recognize this fact. His statement is that there is a place on the Upper Columbia (the Lake country) that the Indians would accept in lieu of the present reserve; he says there is not much good land there, but plenty of grass, fish and game, making it a desirable country for the Indians. He, like the Young Chief, Indians, is anxious to go to Washington and thinks that once there all the questions in dispute between the Whites and Indians could be adjusted. Homly is fully impressed with the money value of the lands the Indians now hold and intimates that in any change that may be made his people will expect to be paid a liberal bonus. He says he don't want any more worthless blankets or letas, but that whatever is agreed upon must be paid in cash. Homly evidently has an eye to a sharp trade and in dickering endeavor to drive a hard bargain. In the course of the conversation we learned that the Indians were fully advised as to the declaration of Senator Mitchell that he would endeavor to have them removed, or failing in that, have the Reservation cut down. They have talked this matter over among themselves and are fully agreed that they must abandon their present home. All that they now hope for is to secure some pleasant location, free from contact with the whites, which they will be permitted to hold in perpetuity. We repeat what we already have said, that we believe the time has come to settle this Reservation question in the interests of the whites and we are quite sure that if Senator Mitchell will have about half a dozen of the leading men summoned to Washington, there will be no difficulty in making a satisfactory treaty for the surrender of their lands.

[From the Coast County Record.]

VERY ANNOUS.

The Democracy are now exceedingly desirous that the veil of oblivion be drawn over the history of the past fifteen years, they are exceedingly anxious that the "dead past" be buried beyond the hope of resurrection, especially that part of it which points to their own political crimes which have consigned them to a hopeless minority. Each of the several hobbies by which they have attempted to gain their lost ascendancy, having failed, they now present themselves as candidates for public favor in meek hypocrisy, bearing the olive branch of peace. By appealing to the fraternal sympathy of the people of the North in this great Centennial year, in favor of a re-union of all sections on a basis of restored fraternal relations, claiming of course that the Democracy alone are moved by such worthy desires—they hope to secure a victory. The South is temporarily restraining the expression of the hope of again controlling the government on the grounds of policy, but Southern Democrats know that the party will be under their control if it achieves success. The past is to be buried till they can again assert their power—no longer, and it becomes an important question whether it will be prudent or wise to place the nation so soon in the hands of a party or people who so lately have been engaged in the effort to destroy it. They may denounce all who presume to allude to the record of that effort, but the politician who supposes that the lesson taught by that sanguinary struggle can be so easily erased from the memory of the masses, will make a sad mistake. Fraternal feelings should be fostered—personal and sectional strife and bitterness should be allayed; to that extent the past should be buried. But the season of probation is not yet passed with the Democratic party, and the majority who stood by the government in its hour of need, will yet be found to save it from the disaster of a Democratic victory.

JEFFERSON'S SINGULARITIES.

Two little incidents which occurred while we were at Monticello, says Geo. Tichnor's Journal, should not be passed by. The night before we left Young Randolph came up from Charlottesville and brought the astounding news that the English had been defeated before New Orleans by Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jefferson had made up his mind that the city would fall and told me that the English would hold it permanently, or for some time, by a force of Sepoys from the East Indies. He had gone to bed, like the rest of us, but of course his grandson went to his chamber with the paper containing the news. But the old philosopher refused to open his door, saying he could wait till the morning and when we met at breakfast I found that he had not yet seen it.

One morning, when he came back from his ride, he told Mr. Randolph very quietly that the dam had been carried away the night before. From his manner I supposed it an affair of small consequence, but at Charlottesville, on my way to Richmond, I found the country ringing with it. Mr. Jefferson's great dam was gone and it would cost \$30,000 to repair it. There was a breathing of national philosophy in Mr. Jefferson—in his dress, his house, his conversation. His senses, for instance, in wearing very sharp-toed shoes, corduroy small-clothes and red plush waist-coat, which have been laughed at till he might perhaps wisely have dismissed them.

St. Patrick's day was observed in grand style in Portland.