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TELEGRAPHIC.

VERY LATEST NEWS REPORTS.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 2:50 this afternoon. The committee on permanent organization reported Hon. G. H. Pendleton as permanent president; Jas. W. Newman, of Scioto, permanent secretary; with usual number of vice presidents.

The majority report deprecates the prevailing corruption and its results; demands investigations and that proceeds of frauds be refunded; thanks the House of Representatives for its reform measures; denounces the President for refusing to surrender papers when demanded, and for saying a confessed criminal should not be punished; denounces the Senate for refusing to pass the bill adopted by the House granting immunity to a witness who has testified against his associates in fraud, and the Republican judiciary who discharged Kilbourn; favors the return to specie payment when it can be done without seriously disturbing the business of the country; demands the repeal of the specie resumption act; opposes legislation fixing date for resumption; disavows the renewal of national bank charters, and favors winding up those banks; U. S. Treasury notes, convertible in coin on demand and receivable for all debts and duties due the United States, should supersede the circulating bank notes; favors only a revenue tariff.

The last resolution is a review of the services of the Democratic party, and contains allusion to the Centennial and an appeal for reform.

The following is the substance of the minority report:

Resolved, That recognizing the duty of the Democratic party, as the time honored champion of the rights of the many against the aggressions of the few, to express its purposes in the pending currency conflict without reserve or equivocation, we declare that we shall urge against all opposition, come from what quarter it may, measures to effect the following objects:

- 1st.—The immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption law. 2d.—The defeat of all schemes for resumption which involve either contraction of the currency, perpetuation of bank issues or increase of the interest burden of the debt. 3d.—The gradual but early substitution of legal tenders for National Bank notes. 4th.—The issue by the general government alone of all circulating medium, whether paper or metallic; denounces the Republican scheme of resumption as intended and operating through the increase of the bonded debt and a sudden and enormous contraction of the currency to double the burdens of taxation, and robs debtors of their property, paralyze the productive and commercial industries, cast laborers out of employment and fill the land with poverty and misery for the wicked purpose of doubling the value of money securities, and the subjugation of the mass of the people to the impetuous sway of a money oligarchy.

5th.—No forced inflation nor forced contraction, but a sound currency equal to the wants of the trade and industry, to be regulated with gold by means of appropriate legislation, such as making it receivable for customs and interconvertible at the pleasure of the holder, with bonds bearing an interest not to exceed three and sixty-five hundredths per cent payable in gold.

6th.—Graduated income tax to meet at least the premium on gold needed to pay the interest on the public debt.

7th.—That public policy and a sense of common justice requires that the silver issued by the government should be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, and that we demand the unconditional repeal of the so-called silver coinage shall be legal tender.

8th.—That we favor a tariff for revenue only.

9th.—That the Democracy of Ohio present to the Democracy of the other States of the Republic the name of William Allen, of Ohio, for the Presidency.

10th.—That delegates at large to the St. Louis convention be requested to support Wm. Allen for President.

The reading of the minority report was followed by considerable confusion, with several speeches for or against its adoption. Finally under the previous question a vote was taken upon the minority report as a substitute for the majority report and it was adopted, 393 ayes, 390 nays. Much confusion followed, and several motions were made to adjourn, but all were voted down. The report was then adopted by a vote of 385 ayes, 293 nays.

Many delegates having left the hall, the convention then balloted for State officers with the following result: Secretary of the State, Wm. Bell of Licking county, by acclamation; Judge of the Supreme court, Wm. E. Flick of Perry county; member of board of public works, H. P. Clough, of Butler county.

The electors at large chosen by the convention are as follows: Judge, Wm. Long, of Sumner county; Gratwicke Stokes, of Warren county. The delegates to St. Louis are Geo. H. Pendleton, Wm. L. O'Brien, Gen. W. Morgan and Thomas Ewing. After electing alternates the convention, at 10:40 P. M. adjourned sine die.

The Conshatta Shooting Affair.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The official report of the Twitchell shooting affair at Conshatta, Louisiana, has been received by Gen. Sheridan and giving news and interesting particulars of the assassination. The murderer was disarmed, was wounded and was slightly painted. He started down from the postoffice leading a horse to the landing where the shooting occurred, and as the boat approached, commenced firing, killing a man named King, who was on the boat, and wounding the ferryman. Twitchell was badly wounded in both arms and in the leg. Those who attempted to approach him from the shore were warned off and threatened with the rifle that he used. Two women remonstrated with him, but he said at each shot he was shooting a black alligator. He started off on his horse, but seeing the negro attempting to save Twitchell returned ordered him to desist, and being disregarded, fired several shots, wounding both the negro and Twitchell. The murderer then rode away and escaped, despite all efforts to capture him. One of Twitchell's arms has been amputated, the other is badly scattered, but he may still recover. The report is dated May 3d.

12 hours after the massacre and taken to Custer for burial. Baring Stage Robbery. GALVESTON, Texas, May 19.—There has been another stage robbery on the El Paso line. One stage and two hacks full of passengers, were stopped by three highwaymen in the open prairie 15 miles west of Dallas. Before finishing their work, another hack full of passengers came up. On being ordered to stop, the driver put whip to his horses and escaped. Several shots were fired by the robbers and the fire was returned by the passengers, but no one was hurt. As soon as the robbers secured the booty, \$7,000, they shot their own horses, mounted the best ones belonging to the stage and rode away. It is supposed that they are the same who recently captured the San Antonio stages. Mounted squads of men started in pursuit. Information has been received that ten men were in pursuit of the robbers and only ten minutes behind them early this morning on Grapain prairie. From the description given, it is supposed that they are the James brothers. The entire country is aroused, and their capture is considered certain.

National Prohibition Convention.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—The National Prohibition Convention for the purpose of nominating a presidential ticket met this morning. Green Clay Smith was made temporary president and R. R. Russell, of Michigan, secretary. One hundred delegates were present and two States represented.

May 18.—The platform committee not being ready to report in the afternoon the convention adjourned till evening, when resolutions were reported reaffirming the prohibition plank of the platform 1872. They ask for the prohibition in the District of Columbia and in the States and Territories and every other place subject to the laws of Congress; they speak of the traffic in alcoholic beverages as high crimes against society; ask the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the trade in these beverages; the abolition of class legislation; equal suffrage and universal equality; reduction of internal and foreign postage; telegraphic communication; rail and water transportation; the suppression of lotteries, gold and produce gaming; the abolition of those evil enemies, polygamy and the social evil, and the protection of the purity, peace, honor and happiness of homes, by ample and efficient legislation; the national observance of the Christian Sabbath; demand free public schools; free use of the Bible in the public schools; unsectarian school funds; international arbitration; prison reform; abolition of executive and legislative patronage; direct vote for President; liberal policy towards emigrants; the national government only should exercise the high prerogative of issuing paper money, and that should be subject to prompt redemption, on demand in gold and silver; reduction of salaries of public officers; abolition of unnecessary officials and official fees and perquisites; strictest governmental economy and free and full investigation.

The platform adopted, the convention proceeded to ballot for candidate for President. Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, received the nomination on the second ballot and accepted in a short speech. G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, was nominated Vice President, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Excitement in an Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—During Seeley's examination to-day, Morey, who was present, became very excited, and told the committee if Seeley was allowed to proceed with his personal accusations he (Morey) would not be accountable for the consequences.

Blackburn declared the witness was not to be intimidated. Seeley declared that he should decline to testify further if he was to be intimidated, and for a few moments things looked rather squally, but quiet was restored at last. The testimony which excited Morey was Seeley's declaration that Morey told him, as proof of his influence with the Administration, that he was an excellent terms with Grant, and that his wife was a great friend of Mrs. Belknap and often went shopping with her. It was voted to expunge all allusions to ladies from the records.

Protection of Salmon Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mitchell introduced a resolution instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the extent and condition of the salmon fisheries on the Columbia river in Oregon and in Washington Territory and report a bill for the regulation of such fisheries and protection of artificial hatching in said river; adopted.

Franking Privilege.

The Senate committee on postoffices and post roads to day considered the restoration of the franking privilege. It is considered probable that the committee will recommend that communication on official business may be sent free by Congressmen, and also that the useless and expensive system of officials stamps now employed by the Executive Department be abolished.

Frank M. Pixley, one of the delegation appointed by San Francisco to urge action on the Chinese question by the Federal government, appeared before the House committee on foreign affairs to-day, accompanied by Congressman Piper, and presented an argument on the subject. Among other things he stated that there were 60,000 Chinese in California of the lowest class of the Coolies, Mongolian criminals; that the arrivals number not less than 2,000 per month, and that the State is, in fact, rapidly becoming China's Botany Bay.

White Men Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—A special to the Globe Democrat from Leavenworth says a private dispatch from Custer City states that three men named Williams, Harrison and Brown, the two former from St. Louis, while returning from the Black Hills, were seized by Indians near that city night before last, and their entire outfit carried off. The bodies were found about

thirty-five head of stock, when they were driven off. They met about 400 men with 80 wagons, northward bound, at Hat Creek, where Captain Egan's command had also halted. Leaving Hat Creek, they rode into Fort Laramie unmolested. The gentlemen are reliable authority, and state that on White Wood and Dead Wood creeks, the claims are being successfully worked, yielding \$10 to \$12 to the man; but beyond this district, the hostility and repeated attacks of Indians on prospectors, has almost paralyzed the efforts of miners.

Virginia City News.

VIRGINIA CITY, May 20.—Virginia City is excited over an eloquent to-day. Last night the wife of a prominent restaurateur ran off with a slight of hand performer named Zamlock, whom for weeks the woman had represented to her husband as her brother. The husband attempted suicide with stachydrine, but will probably recover.

There was a long jumping scrape on the Divide this morning, pistols were drawn and one shot fired. Nine of the participants have been arrested. Levi Footh, Chief Engineer of the Savage mine, was leader of the assaulting party.

Terrific Explosion of Fire-Damp.

SCEANTON, Pa., May 20.—A terrific explosion of fire damp occurred this afternoon on the Oxford air shaft of the Delaware Lock and Western R. R. Co., of this city, by which one man was killed instantly and four seriously scorched and otherwise injured. The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas in the lower vein coming in contact with a miner's lamp at a depth of 400 feet from the surface, and immediately under the air shaft. When the accident occurred four men were close to where the gas was confined and these were burned seriously. The shock was felt for a distance of a mile around. The gas, on igniting, rushed up the shaft with a roar, tearing the steam pipes in its course and completely shattering the heavy timbers of the tower above ground and scattering them in all directions. A man named Pfaff, employed at the mouth of the shaft, had just stepped into the basket and was thrown high in air, and in descending fell into the mine a distance of 400 feet, where he was literally smothered to pieces. Hundreds of people visited the scene of disaster to-day.

Silly Centennial Travelers.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 20.—Joblin, who left Carthage, Missouri, with a wheelbarrow containing 500 pounds of minerals for the Centennial, and the 79-year old gentleman that left New Albany, Indiana, about three weeks ago for the same point, passed through this city this morning, both appearing in good health and spirits.

Black Hills Indian Troubles.

CHEYENNE, May 20.—Two companies of the 2d Cavalry, for Crook's expedition, left for Russell this morning; all will cross the river at Fort Laramie, marching up the north side to Fetterman, to be joined by troops which leave the railroad at Medicine Bow, the whole force reaching Fetterman about Wednesday morning next; when Col. Rogers, of 3d Cavalry, will take command, under Crook, of the entire force. At the first halting place last night five desertions occurred, the men taking their horses and equipments.

Latest arrivals from Black Hills to-day—Alderman Nealon and J. D. May, of this city—report meeting Raymond's outfit on Indian Creek, then engaged in a fight with Indians. The Indians succeeded in capturing 35 head of stock when they were driven off. They met about 400 men with 80 wagons at Hat Creek, where Capt. Egan's command had also halted. Leaving Hat Creek, they rode into Fort Laramie unmolested. The gentlemen are reliable authority, and state that on Whitewood and Deadwood creeks the claims are being successfully worked, yielding \$10 to \$12 to the man; but beyond this district the hostility and repeated attacks of Indians on prospectors has almost paralyzed the efforts of miners.

Suit to Cancel a Pacific Mail Mortgage.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Rufus Hatch has brought suit in the supreme court in behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. against the officers and directors of that company, Dillon and Gould and their friends. He prays that the mortgage and bill of sale to Hall and White be declared void and cancelled, and that the holders of bonds be enjoined from negotiating them. He further alleges that the company has no power, under the charter, to issue such bonds. A meeting of the Pacific Mail directors was again adjourned this morning until Monday next for want of a quorum. This is the fourth postponement of the meeting.

Ten Criminals Flogged.

NEW CASTLE, May 20.—Ten criminals, white and colored, were severely flogged at the jail to-day, the number of lashes ranging from ten to thirty. Before the whipping two white men and one colored were publicly exposed in the pillory for half an hour.

Cuban Insurrection.

HAVANA, May 20.—A party of insurgents in the jurisdiction of Sancto Spirito attacked and captured a convoy of commercial goods and rations, killing the officer in charge. Another band of insurgents, numbering 500, captured a convoy consisting of 23 wagons. There are rumors of a great fight in the jurisdiction of Sancto Spirito by prospectors thereat have

been received. Two hundred wounded soldiers have been brought into Cardena, in the jurisdiction of Cardena. An attack was made upon a large estate, Flor de Cuba, by insurgents, but it was repulsed. It is rumored that the government in a short time will increase export duties on sugar and leaf tobacco.

Answer to Mr. Bidelle's Charge Against Blaine.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Jos. B. Stewart publishes a statement repeating his denial that Blaine was ever in his office in Washington, or ever received any Union Pacific bonds through him or that he (Stewart) had ever had any business transactions with Blaine of any kind whatever. He says Riddell's statements in regard to the matters are doubtless made in good faith, but that it is a case of mistaken identity; that the transactions to which Riddell refers were between him (Stewart) and Hon. G. W. Chase, of New York.

Funeral of the Murdered Consul.

LONDON, May 19.—The funeral of the murdered consul took place at Salonic to-day with great ceremony, and in a manner satisfactory to every one. Perfect order was preserved.

Another Massacre of Christians.

A special dispatch from Paris says a report has been received there that the Mussulman inhabitants of Pledero, in Bosnia, under the pretext that a number of Christians were about to quit town, attacked the Christians quarter and massacred one hundred persons, including women and children. The Turkish troops afterward occupied the place, and made numerous arrests.

Ancient Newspapers.

At the coming Centennial Newspaper Exhibition at Philadelphia it has been decided to display copies of antique journals and other curiosities of newspaper literature. To this interesting collection all persons having ancient, quaint, or curious specimens are invited to contribute; and should the response be as hearty and general as we hope to find it, this gathering of time-worn publications will prove to be not only a leading trait of the Newspaper Department, but also of the salient attractions of the Exhibition as a whole. All having the ability and the will to aid on the project should transmit their consignments without delay to the Pavilion of the Centennial Newspaper Exhibition, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, addressed to the care of Mr. Geo. P. Rowell, who has the matter in charge.

While on view, these exhibits will have attached to them labels designating by whom they are contributed, and all consistent care will be taken to preserve them from damage. After the close of the Exhibition they will be again at the service of their owners, or, in the absence of different instructions, will be transferred to some historical society or museum.

During the late war there were many newspapers issued which illustrated the straits in which the publishers found themselves. Pink, blue and yellow sheets, wrapping paper, and many other substitutes were pressed into service. Specimens of these now possess a curious interest.

The advantages to the public of such a gathering are manifest to a degree which renders elucidation unnecessary, and the opportunity to do a very useful act is placed within easy reach. A single copy of some senile broadsheet may not be of much worth to its proprietor, yet in conjunction with others it will make up a worthy collection. Many people there are who, having preserved such curiosities for years, can turn them to little or no practical account, and it is not too much to hope that the responses given by such will be ready and general. Without loss to themselves, they can materially benefit visitors to the Great Centennial Exhibition and appreciably advance a patriotic movement.

FIVE MEN UNDER ARREST FOR THE FIRST STAGE ROBBERY.

The Boise Statesman of May 13th says: Mr. John N. Fincker, the able and indefatigable detective, who has been so long and so patiently at work, has at length succeeded in unraveling the mystery connected with the robbery of the U. S. mail and Wells, Fargo & Co. which was committed on the 10th of November, 1875.

At Silver City Idaho, he found a man named John Lee who confessed to a knowledge of the robbery, which led to the arrest of three others in Silver City, namely George Bouldin, John Souder and James Trask. These four men were all arrested in Silver City on Thursday last and in the afternoon of the same day, Charles W. Downey, the driver of the Silver City stage and who was driving at the time of the robbery, was arrested on the arrival of the stage from Silver. The confession of Lee led to the recovery of a portion of the treasure taken from Wells, Fargo.

Trask, who is assayer, rendered material service to the gang in melting and changing the bullion, which formed a portion of the spoils. Lee is said to be a man well known in different sections of Idaho. He passed some time in this city during the past winter, after which he went to Silver City, and was arrested and brought back here on suspicion of being connected with the robbery, but nothing being made out against him he was discharged, and returned to Silver City where he has remained since his arrest on Thursday.

Downey has been driving the stage on the Silver City road during all the time this stage robbery has been going on, and was the driver on three of the four occasions when the stage was robbed, including one one for which he is now arrested.

THE VOICES OF POLK COUNTY.

ED. STATESMAN.—John Vanburen, in a speech recently made in New York, after highly extolling the Democratic party in his concluding remarks said that the "Democratic party had ruled the Government for sixty years."

He should have continued and said that the party attempted to destroy the government in the sixty-sixth year because it could rule no longer. That same party is still howling in Oregon about "unconstitutional acts," abolition rule, high taxes, enormous war debt, etc. When if that party had acted in accordance with the principles upon which our government is founded there would have been no occasion for any of these things, but we should have been free from debt, and our future prospects for national wealth and honor bright in the extreme.

The want of office and all the varied emoluments appertaining thereto, is the great moving cause of all their actions. Give them office, give them power, give them the key to the national treasury and the government may go to the devil for all they care.

Now an election is at hand and to gain their ends in the coming campaign, there is no telling to what means they will resort to accomplish their purposes.

To judge the future by the past they will not be such as all high minded and honorable men would approve. In this county the wires are being stretched, the trap set, the hook bait ready to catch the unsuspecting victim, who by the flattering tongue of the demagogue may be allured from the pathway to duty to taste the tempting morsel.

Let all Union men be on the alert. Let them "watch as well as pray"—Watch to avoid the snares made ready for them and pray that those who have been in sympathy with the enemies of our government may not succeed to power and thus have an opportunity to destroy the best government upon which the sun of heaven ever shed its rays.

What good effects can result from a Democratic victory.

The Democratic party will not undertake to deny that if they had been successful in the last Presidential election, or at any time during the war, secession would now be an accomplished fact.

But the Union has been preserved, in spite of the Democratic party. What is the real statement of that party. If their speakers would lapse into an interval of truth, they would declare it thus: If our party had succeeded in the previous elections the Union would now be dissolved, the Confederacy triumphant and insolvent, the North humbled, prostrate, and its soldiers disgraced; the country was saved from this by our defeat, therefore we ask you to elect us now, yes elect us "Simon pure Democrats;" yes elect us, who denounced the patriot Lincoln as tyrant; elect us who could scarce conceal the triumphant smile of joy at his tragic death; elect us who styled the patriotic soldiers of the Union, "Lincoln hirelings;" fit out to meet death at the hands of a slavery proud aristocracy. Elect us, and though the heavens fall an nations crumble into ruins, we will haul the public money as becomes Democrats who have fought, bled and died to stay the march of "Lincoln's hireling" in the path to honor and victory.

Union men we have fought the battle of the Union so far successfully and won the field and why should we now yield. There is no earthly necessity for it. Let us press steadily onward. Our principles so far have triumphed, let us see to it that those principles shall be maintained and be the guiding star of every patriotic heart.

If there ever was a time when a Union party should be organized this is certainly not the time to suffer its dissolution, and though Democrats may say it is doomed let the future prove its realization, the fact that Union men are expected to preserve the Union and consign modern Democracy to the shades of oblivion.

STEPHEN STAATS.

Needs of the Centennial year.

The great want of the year is compact, reliable and cheap information about the Centennial Exhibition and the great seaboard cities. This want has been supplied by Hurd & Houghton, 13 Astor Place, New York, in their new series of Reverse Centennial Guides. The press is unanimous in commendation, and although just issued, the sale is already large and bids fair to be enormous. The books are prepared with great care and sold at very low prices. The series consists of "Philadelphia and the Centennial" 72 pages, "New York and How to See It" 72 pages, "Washington and How to See It" 72 pages. Thirty five cents in cloth; fifteen cents in paper. "Boston to Washington," including all the above, 250 pages paper, 35 cents; cloth, with fine map of the United States, \$1.00 For sale by booksellers and newsdealers generally, or will be forwarded, post paid, by the publishers, as above, or by Sibole & Stellwagen, general agents, No. 727 Sanson St., Philadelphia, on receipt of price.

A gentleman recently from San Francisco, brings information that the mammoth canoe which was on its way to Philadelphia, among other curiosities gathered in the Northwest, could not be shipped on the cars without being cut in two. Instead of cutting it in such shape as to permit its being placed together in passable shape again, it was sawed straight across, leaving each end thirty feet long. Its width was eight feet, depth, four feet.