

The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. M. McKENNEY, Editor.

JOHN MYERS, FINANCIAL AGENT.



Saturday : February 26, 1870.

Democratic State Convention.

By virtue of the action of the Democratic State Convention, which was held at Portland on Thursday, March 19th, 1868, and of the Democratic State Central Committee, which was held at the same place, on January 31st, 1870, the Democratic State Convention will be held at ALBANY,

On Wednesday, March 30th, 1870,

At ten o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of nominating GOVERNOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, SECRETARY OF STATE, TREASURER, STATE FISCAL, JUDGE OF SECOND DISTRICT, JUDGE OF THIRD DISTRICT, and JUDGE OF FIFTH DISTRICT, to be supported at the next June election.

By order of said Committee, representation to said Convention was based on the vote cast for DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN at the last election, giving to each County one Delegate for every seventy-five Democratic votes cast, and one Delegate for every fraction of thirty eight and over, but allowing each County at least one Delegate thereon; which rule of apportionment will give to the several Counties the following number of Delegates, to wit:

Benton	7
Baker	8
Clackamas	8
Clastop	1
Cos	3
Columbia	2
Douglas	2
Grant	2
Jackson	6
Josephine	11
Lane	11
Linn	17
Marion	14
Multnomah	16
Felk	9
Tillamook	1
Umatilla	7
Union	7
Washington	4
Wasco	6
Yamhill	8
Total	158

The time for holding the County Conventions to elect Delegates to the State Democratic Convention, was left by the Committee to the several County Committees, whose duty it is to provide therefor.

The Committee would respectfully urge prompt action on the part of the Democracy of the several counties.

L. F. GROVER, Chairman.

V. TRAVITT, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the chairman, the Democratic Central Committee of Clackamas county met at Oregon City, January 25, 1870, John Myers presiding, J. S. M. Van Cleve, a member of the Committee, having removed from the county, D. M. McKenney was appointed to fill the vacancy. A County Convention was called to meet

AT OREGON CITY, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF MARCH, 1870,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing eight Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Albany on the 30th of March, 1870, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said Convention. The Committee fixed the ratio of representation to said County Convention as follows: Each precinct to have 1 Delegate at large, and in addition thereto, to have 1 Delegate for every 15 Democratic votes cast in the precinct for Congressman in the election of 1868, and 1 Delegate for any fraction of such 15 votes which shall exceed seven, and which ratio gives the respective precincts the following number of Delegates, to wit:

Oregon City precinct	11
Milwaukie	3
Rock Creek	3
Young's	4
Springwater	4
Harding's	3
Beaver Creek	4
Upper Mollala	4
Markham's	4
Lower Mollala	4
Union	3
Pleasant Hill	2
Tualatin	2
Canemah	2
Cascade	3
Oswego	4

It is recommended that the primary meetings for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, be held in the respective precincts on Saturday, the 12th day of March. JOHN MYERS, Chairman.

A Dog Exploded.—The Virginia Enterprise is responsible for this tale of a dog. Last Sunday afternoon, as our Baldwin and Deputy Constable Mathewson were walking along D street, a small yellow dog came running toward them and when not more than six feet off suddenly exploded, and after a yelp or two expired. There is no joke about this—the dog actually did explode and was torn to pieces on the sidewalk. It is the supposition that some person had given the dog a cartridge of some kind tied up in a piece of beefsteak, with a short fuse in a quill or piece of cane. There was a bullet splash when the explosion took place.

A woman recently fell out of a three-story window in Paris, upon the head of a foot passenger. They both had a roll in the mud, but neither was badly injured.

A Blundering Dodge.

The daily Oregonian of last Tuesday, in reviewing an article in the ENTERPRISE of last week, on the subject of the new naturalization law, quotes the following paragraph:

A bill for a new naturalization law has been introduced in Congress, and is now before the House Judiciary Committee. The public has not yet been favored with the text of the bill, but special reports that its principal features are to take the matter from the State Courts and put it into the hands of United States officers. Four years continual residence, prior to application, will be required. This is another absorption of the liberties of the people by the centralization of all power in the general government.

And then says: "The ENTERPRISE would seem to have slightly missed its mark. The paragraph from that paper, cited above, was evidently written under the impression that the States have hitherto controlled the subject of naturalization, and that they are now to be despoiled of this right, by an usurping Congress."

We cannot think that the editor of the Oregonian is so obtuse as to understand the article in that sense, for it cannot be so construed. But we do think that he gives it this false construction for the purpose of diverting attention from the main points. That the naturalization law emanates from Congress, and is a national law, is admitted—a fact. That the power of naturalizing under this law, has heretofore been given to the State, as well as to the United States Courts, is also equally true. But the proposed new naturalization law will deprive the State Courts of this right, and confer the power on United States Courts exclusively. Now, if this depriving State courts of this power is not another absorption of the liberties of the people by the centralization of all power in the general government, and its officers, we do not understand the force of language.

But this is not the only object that the Radicals have in view, in passing such a law. It will not be denied that the majority of immigrants to this country from enlightened, civilized, and respectable nations, upon being naturalized, vote the Democratic ticket. Oregon is some three hundred miles in length, from North to South, and the only United States Court in this State, is held at the city of Portland, within eighteen miles of the northern boundary of the State. Some immigrants stop in the cities, but the majority of them seek the more distant sections of the country, for the purpose of procuring lands at cheap rates. Then, to require the immigrant residing at Jacksonville, for instance, to travel to Portland, and spend an hundred dollars, for the purpose of being naturalized, when he could as well be naturalized in his own county, by the State Courts, is an outrage. If the distance—and the necessary expense of travel—compel him to forego this right, it is still a greater outrage. In other and larger States the inconvenience and expense of traveling to the United States Courts, would be still greater.

But further, the Oregonian, does not attempt a denial of the prediction that the new naturalization law will contain the Radicals' favorite phrase, "without regard to race or color," and therefore, virtually admits that it will. If it does, there are many pets of the Republican party—the Chinese—residing in the vicinity of the United States Court for Oregon, and naturalization will be very convenient for them. This may be another reason why the Oregonian and other radicals defend this new law, and endorse this centralization of power in the general government. It will work a great inconvenience to respectable foreigners, residing in remote portions of every State in the Union, but this fact would not cause Congress and its supporters, to pause a moment in their downward course.

General Butler.

The Nation of February 24, has the following notice of General Butler:

"General Butler seems to meet with no favor in any quarter, in his new role of a defender of the Administration. The Republican press, as far as our observation goes, abuse or reprove him, partly, apparently, owing to a general want of confidence in him, and partly owing to his attack on Mr. Dawes, which, being in the nature of an attempt to 'read him out' of the Republican party, was coming from the General, absurd as well as unseemly, as Mr. Dawes had no difficulty in pointing out. Mr. Dawes's onslaught on the Administration, we thought, as we said a week ago, ill-advised, because it is a kind of attack against which it is impossible to defend one's self without notice, and against which, even with notice, it is very difficult for the Government to defend itself at all. The difficulties of its position could hardly be better illustrated than by its having to let General Butler appear for it. The real weight of Mr. Dawes' character and services of course rendered his assault all the more serious. As far as he is concerned, however, he has every reason to congratulate himself, as it has been the cause of calling forth, from every direction, the strongest tributes to his worth, in which we cordially concur. It has had, too, the good effect of revealing in a very marked way the decline of General Butler, even in the estimation of the noisy and unscrupulous band of worshippers who rallied round him two years ago. A few more months, and he will once more adjust himself to a peaceful state of society and the normal calm of the public mind, and will count for no more now than he did before the war, to the great gain of political morality and of the public credit."

The Congressional Temperance Movement.

That the liquors of the present day are poisonous compounds, and deadly and fatal in their effects upon the human system, we have but little doubt. Believing this to be so, we are in favor of any movement which has for its sole object the reformation of society, by inducing men to quit the use of this chain-lightning, sold under the various names of whisky, brandy, &c. But we do not believe that it is necessary to co-operate with a corrupt and unprincipled gang of politicians in order to do this. Whenever any person or persons desire to abstain from the use of liquors as a matter of principle, and as a means of maintaining health and prolonging life, they can do so, and their abstinence will be a bright example, and great encouragement to others of dissipated habits who wish to reform. But when a temperance movement is entered into with a political object, it can accomplish but little in the way of winning men from the intoxicating bowl; and this brings us to the subject under consideration. This week, posters reading as follows: "In order to comply with the recommendation of the Congressional Temperance Society, and to co-operate with the temperance movement in Portland, every man, woman and child in Oregon City and vicinity, irrespective of politics or religion, are cordially and earnestly invited to attend a public temperance meeting, to be held in Oregon City, at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22d," were posted over town.

Pursuant to this call, quite a large number of "men, women and children" met in the Court House at the appointed time, when Joseph Magone was chosen President, J. M. Bacon and Wm. E. Howell Vice Presidents, and Jas. A. Smith, Secretary. Speeches were made by the President, Rev. E. Gerry, Rev. C. W. Todd and Messrs. W. C. Johnson, D. C. Ireland, J. M. Bacon, W. E. Howell, and Jas. A. Smith, all of whom, officers and speakers with one exception, are Republicans, and several of them politicians. After the speaking exercises were over, 106 "men, women and children" signed the pledge. Now a few words as to the name of this temperance movement, and the manner in which it was started. It will be remembered that a Radical Congress, which has usurped every power in the Government, and controls the affairs of this nation in the most despotic and tyrannical manner, became so dissipated and besotted that their drunkenness was injuring the party which they kept in power. If the Republican party failed to elect, these officers would be shorn of their power, and chances for spoils. Hence, in order to counteract this influence, and retain the confidence of the people, and thereby their seats, these intemperate Radical Senators and Representatives organized a Congressional temperance society, and the Radical press heralded it all over the country as a great thing, because it emanated from Congress.

Congress assumes almost absolute power over the affairs of the nation, and many people, by force of habit, have begun to regard that oligarchy with the reverential awe that emperors and kings obtain. For ourselves, we are not a worshipper of Congress, and do not believe that a temperance movement obtains tone by the fact that it was inaugurated by a lot of drunken Radical Congressmen; inaugurated too, as we verily believe, for political effect. For these reasons, the friends of the Congressional temperance movement, will please count us out.

This is their Scheme.

When the Fifteenth Amendment shall have been adopted, the Republican party will have fastened upon this country another, and the grandest of their schemes to continue themselves in power, and subvert the prerogatives of the people.

With the privilege of the ballot given to every negro in every State, they may colonize and settle these political tools to suit themselves. From those States where there are more than may be needed to insure it to Republicanism, they will be taken and settled in the doubtful States, so as to make them secure. To have them distributed about with a view only to this point will bring Republican triumph where now they are scarcely known, or creep in but rarely.

A few thousand negroes taken from South Carolina, for instance, and colonized in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, would remove all doubt as to how those States would go, and yet enough would be left in South Carolina to keep that from turning over. By the time of the next Presidential election this scheme will be well developed and in working order. To accomplish it will require vast sums of money, but while the manipulators of the scheme have the control of the purse strings of the Treasury, they will know where to get the funds.

It will be done at the people's expense! Those who have flattered themselves that the Republicans were pushing the ratification of this amendment simply because of their love for the negro, have been far wrong. They care not for the negro; they have only their own interests in view. They have spent large sums of money bringing the more conservative Republican legislators into voting for this infamy, and they have not spent this money without some purpose other than simply enfranchising the African.

Within the next year the country will have an opportunity of seeing how truly we have predicted, when the States of the North shall swarm with negroes, who will dodge about at the crack of the Republican whip. Then will the people remember those grand words of Stephen A. Douglas: "This is a Government of white men; made by white men, for the benefit of white men."—Powers' Democrat.

Republican Programme Exposed.

The evening Call of Portland, is a very loyal paper,—but at the same time, what the leaders of that corrupt party would consider a little too frank,—and a little indiscreet in its words of encouragement to the Republican party of Oregon. As an illustration of such indiscreetness, we call attention to the leader in that paper of the 19th inst., entitled: "Can We Win?" In that article it endeavors to convince its party friends, by the following arguments, that they can easily win the coming election. It says:

"Now, what can we hope as the intellectual result of the coming election? The Democracy having carried the State against Gen. Grant by one hundred and fifty-two votes, feel defiant, and march to the contest with prestige. We have a slight majority to overcome, with a nation's sympathy at our back! We have at command all the appliances that political shrewdness has invented for success, since the dawn of civilization; and with those advantages, are Oregon Republicans equal to the occasion, with their national brethren presiding as censors? We say, emphatically, Yes! With all the ways and means we control, defeat is impossible!"

This exposes the whole thing,—for any person can readily understand that "the Nation's sympathy at our back!" means the Nation's readiness to expend, for the purpose of keeping in power the party which controls the Nation, the money which the poor, deluded, profligate classes pay into the United States Treasury, with the understanding that it is to be used in paying the National debt. And the appliances which it alleges that party has at hand is this money.

The ways and means it refers to are colonization on the Oregon Central Railroad, the Post-office building at Portland, and the Mint at the Dalles. The legislative ticket is the great object of the Republican party in the coming election,—and the leaders of that party think that if they can carry Clackamas, Multnomah, and Wasco counties, they will have some show for the next United States Senator. For the purpose of doing this, Senator Williams will, no doubt, show that "the Nation sympathizes," by furnishing plenty of the "appliances" for colonizing men on these works.

Partisan Decisions.

A telegram of the 19th inst., says: "Garfield, from the committee on rules, reported the following: The committee on elections for the fifty-first Congress shall consist of fifteen members, and each contested case shall be assigned by the chairman to a special committee of three members thereof, for their exclusive consideration. Such special committee shall report their decision in the case directly to the House. Garfield stated that it was understood, though it would not be stated in these rules, that the Speaker would appoint five Democrats and ten Republicans, and that sub-committees would consist of one Democrat and two Republicans. He said the present practice in settling contested election cases all must deplore. It was a sad state of affairs to have a judicial question decided on strict party lines. After a brief discussion the rule was adopted, and the House again went into committee of the whole for general debate. Several speeches were made, or allowed to be printed, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned."

This will certainly be a sure means of enabling every Republican contestant to secure his seat, whether legally entitled to it or not. But it does occur to us that to adopt such a corrupting, partisan method of deciding contested election cases, and then call it a method to prevent partisan influences in such cases, requires an amount of brazen effrontery that is very hard to equal. But then, such is the style of the ruling powers in the United States, in these digenerate days. The party in power will loudly denounce as a Democratic measure, the very outrage that it is practicing. From Congress down to the lowest Courts of the country, where such matters of difference between men, referred to such Courts for adjustment, are decided upon the political status of the parties litigant, and not according to the law and right of the case. Or, at least, such is too often the case.

Let every candid man consider these matters well, and then ask himself this question: Am I an honest man, and if I am, can I support a party that will boldly perpetrate such outrages, and call it a means of preventing them?

COMPLIMENTARY AND CORRECT.—We find in the Albany Democrat of last Friday the following neat compliment and just commentary upon our well known business man:—Herald.

Persons desiring anything in the line of the business of Mr. Wm. Davidson, Collector of Claims and Real Estate Dealer, Portland, can not do better than to secure that gentleman's services in the matter. He is prompt, reliable, and efficient, combining eminent ability with the most polite and gentlemanly bearing, and his motto is never to fail in performing that which he undertakes.

A child of Harvey Nestles, near Utica, New York, was lately relieved of an animal of the lizard kind, which had tenanted the child's stomach for two years. The creature measured five inches in length, three inches in breadth, and an inch in thickness.

A young girl of St. Petersburg murdered her lover the other day, packed his body in a trunk, and sent it by express to his parents, completing her barbarity by marking it C. O. D.

STATE NEWS.

PORTLAND.

From the Daily Herald.

INSPECTOR OF HULLS.—We saw yesterday the official paper from Hon. George S. Boutwell, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 28th, 1870, appointing Capt. William Dearborn, U. S. Inspector of steamboat hulls, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Capt. J. H. Conch. Bonds fixed at \$10,000.

From a private letter dated at Baker City, February 15th, 1870, we learn that a man named Hughes shot and killed his partner, Jack Gallagher, on the evening of the 13th inst., at El Dorado. It seems that only a few angry words passed between them, about a dog which they kept in their cabin, and which finally culminated in the fatal result above mentioned. They had been in the camp but a short time, and were looked upon as "hard cases." Hughes was subsequently lodged in jail.

The prospects for plenty of water for mining purposes in the spring are good. Radd, Brown & Co. are getting rich rock from their mine. The merchants are hopeful of a busy season, and the country generally is improving rapidly.

OUR.—The numerous friends of Robert J. Ladd, Esq., will be glad to learn that he was out on the streets, yesterday.

EUGENE CITY.

From the Guard, February 19th. James Peak was arrested on last Friday on complaint of Regis Peipot, on a charge of abducting Mary Francis Peipot, for the purpose of marriage, and Withington and Davis as abettors, she being a female under the age of 16 years. A preliminary examination was had before T. J. Holland Esq., Messrs. Thompson and Fitch conducting the prosecution, and Messrs. Dorris and Ellsworth the defence. Esquire Holland discharged all of the defendants except Peak, who was held to appear in the sum of \$500, which bond was readily obtained, and the defendant discharged from custody.

ALBANY.

From the Register, February 19. A few nights ago a young man sleeping in Thompson & Irving's saddle shop, heard a noise as if some one was attempting to force an entrance. He immediately grasped his revolver, and fired two shots in the direction of the disturbance. As no blood was found in the vicinity the next day, it is supposed the burglar was intimidated, and left.

Mr. J. Lebo, of Independence, twenty miles below this city, is at work upon a machine, on an entire new principle, for producing a perpetual motion. All who have seen the model, which is now in progress of completion, speak of it in the most favorable manner, and some assert their belief that Mr. Lebo has at last found the principle of perpetual motion. The model is said to be of the greatest simplicity. We have not much confidence in the success of the "new power," but we wish Mr. L. the largest success in his undertaking.

CORVALLIS.

From the Mercury, February 16. On Monday night last, the valley and surrounding hills were made glad with a garb of "beautiful snow," the first of the season. It is all gone to-day.

Some young ladies of this city made their appearance on our streets the other day disguised a la Drottens Mary Walker.

SALEM.

From the Daily Press. Mr. Daul, Clark residing about six miles from Salem, is now stall feeding sixty head of beef steers. They are now in splendid condition and will weigh 700 pound each. As far as our information extends M. Clark is the only farmer in the State who makes a regular business of stall feeding beef cattle.

The Dayton, Yamhill flouring mill, owned by Hon. Saml. Brown of this county, has been sold to a California Co. for \$11,000. We understand that the new proprietors propose to use steam for motive power instead of water. As it is now, it cannot be run all the time on account of back water.

From the Statesman. Two convicts were pardoned out of the Penitentiary yesterday, in answer to petitions numerous signed. One was John O. Cornet of Polk county, convicted of larceny; the other was Henry C. Vaughn, sentenced from Umatilla for murder, over four years ago. Vaughn was only about seventeen years of age when the crime was committed, and it was claimed at the time, that the act was done when suddenly aroused from sleep in camp by officers and without premeditation. He was led away by bad influences when young. The petition was signed by 700 citizens of all the counties east of the mountains and in Oregon. At the request of Sumner, Williams called up the bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon. Thurman spoke against the land grants contained in the bill. The government had already given 12,000,000 acres to the Union Pacific, 7,000,000 to the Great Northern Pacific, 20,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific, and there were now a dozen bills pending, proposing subsidies to railroads running in every direction, to the amount of 100,000,000 of acres more. The country, in trust, now for the present was cheap lands. Giving them to railroads enhanced their price and made it more difficult to people to acquire homes for themselves and children. Casserly spoke in decided opposition to distributing the public domain in parcels to railroads. That railroad has contributed to the development of the material wealth of the country, was not sufficient argument to entitle them to rule the country. He claimed that government held these lands in trust for the present generation alone, but for millions hereafter.

Radical Sale of Cadetships. The military committee of Tennessee, had sold cadetships, he explained before the committee that the money was spent partly to assist in electing Stokes as Governor—and he divided the balance between himself and other politicians.

Telegraphic Clippings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18. A Washington special says that Secretary Boutwell declares himself emphatically opposed to a reduction of thirty millions in internal revenue taxation, and exceedingly anxious to have Sherman's funding bill passed as soon as possible, believing that five or six hundred millions can be taken from internal taxation.

The Sale of Cadetships. The members of Congress thus far implicated in the sale of cadetships are Capt. of Alabama, Pettis of Pennsylvania, Whitmore of South Carolina, and Sypher of Louisiana.

Accident on the Ohio River Bridge. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18. Yesterday, a train of fifteen cars, carrying two thousand persons, including members of the Kentucky Legislature crossed the great bridge over the Ohio to the Indiana shore, this afternoon, amid great enthusiasm. Returning, when about midway of the bridge, one of the rear locomotives ran off the track, and the consequent connecting with the passenger coaches broke, leaving eight cars on the track. The other portion of the train drawn by the forward engine reached the Kentucky shore safely. The train then started back to assist those on the bridge, but only proceeded fifteen yards, when the track sprang and the ten cars and coaches were thrown from the track. Steam-whistle whistles are being made to replace the locomotive and to give relief to 1500 persons now on the bridge awaiting conveyance.

A Malignant Fever. Erie, Pa., Feb. 18. A malignant form of the typhus fever, called erythra spinal meningitis, has broken out at the Albion in this city. Five deaths have occurred in three days. Deaths occur in from twelve to seventy hours from the time of attack. **Investigations as to Sale of Cadetships.** WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. A witness before the committee yesterday testified to having paid Mr. Blackburn, member of Congress from Louisiana, \$1500 for a cadet appointment. Mr. Sypher, member from the same State, offered the same witness an appointment for \$2500, but witness would give only 2000 dollars.

Death of a Veteran Commodore. Troy, N. Y., Feb. 21. Commodore Stephen Champlain the last surviving Commander in the battle of Lake Erie, and who commanded the Schoep, from which the first and last shot of that battle was fired, died this morning in Buffalo.

Texas Adopts the Amendments. St. Louis, Feb. 21. An Austin Dispatch states that the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution have finally passed both houses of the Texas legislature.

The XVth Amendment. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. The Fifteenth Amendment will probably be promulgated officially by the middle of the week. There will also be a resolution of Congress declaring the Amendment ratified, and bills will be proposed to enforce its provisions.

Murder and Suicide. Chicago, Feb. 21. J. L. Phelps, a farmer living near Lincoln, Ill., in a fit of frenzy, cause unknown, shot his wife through the head, on Friday last, and then blew his own brains out.

Another Murder and Sudden Punishment. In Beardstown, Illinois, on the 17th inst., a desperate character named Wilson, was beating a drunken man in a saloon, when one of the proprietors of the saloon interfered, whereupon, Wilson drew a revolver and fired, killing one of the proprietors and mortally wounding the other. The murderer was taken to jail, and on Friday night the friends of the murdered man gathered and quietly captured the Sheriff, and took the keys of the jail for the purpose of taking Wilson out to hang him. He showed fight, having obtained an iron bar, when they shot and killed him, and then took the body out and hung it to a tree.

Congressional. COIN FOR THE HOODHOLLER.—GREENBACKS FOR OTHERS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. McCreey introduced a bill to provide for a stay of execution in all cases of debts contracted prior to July 11, 1862, the date of the passage of the first legal tender law. The bill intended to afford relief against the operation of the recent legal tender decision. It provides a stay of one to four years, according to the amount, but if plaintiff will receive payment in currency there shall be no stay of proceedings. Whenever specie payment is resumed, all stays under this act shall terminate.

Disposition of Forts. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, for disposition according to existing laws, the military reservations of Fort Lane and Wallace, in Oregon; Camp McGarry, Nevada, and portions of the Fort Bridger reservation, in Wyoming.

Railroad Subsidies. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. At the request of Sumner, Williams called up the bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon. Thurman spoke against the land grants contained in the bill. The government had already given 12,000,000 acres to the Union Pacific, 7,000,000 to the Great Northern Pacific, 20,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific, and there were now a dozen bills pending, proposing subsidies to railroads running in every direction, to the amount of 100,000,000 of acres more. The country, in trust, now for the present was cheap lands. Giving them to railroads enhanced their price and made it more difficult to people to acquire homes for themselves and children.

Casserly spoke in decided opposition to distributing the public domain in parcels to railroads. That railroad has contributed to the development of the material wealth of the country, was not sufficient argument to entitle them to rule the country. He claimed that government held these lands in trust for the present generation alone, but for millions hereafter.

Radical Sale of Cadetships. The military committee of Tennessee, had sold cadetships, he explained before the committee that the money was spent partly to assist in electing Stokes as Governor—and he divided the balance between himself and other politicians.

Oregon City Prices Current.

The following are the prices paid for produce, and the prices at which other articles are selling, in this market: WHEAT—White, 70 bushel, 70 cts. OATS—70 bushel, 57 cts. POTATOES—70 bushel, 40¢, 50 cts. ONIONS—70 lbs., 84¢, 90¢, 1.00. FLOUR—70 lbs., 84¢, 90¢, 1.00. BEANS—White, 70 lbs., 6 cts. DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 70 lbs., 46¢, 41 cts.; Peaches, 70 lbs., 16¢; Plums, 70 lbs., 15 cts.; Currants, 70 lbs., 10¢, 20 cts. BUTTER—70 lbs., 16 cts. EGGS—70 dozen, 20¢, 25 cts. CHICKENS—70 dozen, \$3.00@4.00. SUGAR—Crushed, 70 lbs., 20 cts.; Island, 70 lbs., 10¢, 12¢ cts.; N. O., 70 lbs., 15 cts.; TEA—Young Hyson, 70 lbs., \$1.50; Gunpowder, 70 lbs., \$2.25; Black, 70 lbs., \$2.00. COFFEE—70 lbs., 22¢, 25 cts. SALT—Heavy, 70 lbs., 10¢, 15 cts.; Heavy Golden, 70 lbs., \$1.00@1.10. BAUCON—Hams, 70 lbs., 16 cts.; Sides, 15 cts.; Shoulders, 12¢ cts. LARD—70 lbs., 12¢, 15 cts. OIL—Dove's Kerosene, 70 lbs., 87¢, 90¢; Lard, 70 lbs., 81¢, 85¢; Lard, 70 lbs., 81¢, 85¢; Lard, 70 lbs., 81¢, 85¢. WOOL—70 lbs., 20 cts. BEEF—On foot, 70 lbs., 8 cts.; On foot, 70 lbs., 6 cts.; On foot, 70 lbs., 82¢, 85¢, 87¢, 90¢, 92¢, 95¢. DRY—70 lbs., 10 cts. TURKEYS—\$1.50 each. GEESSE—\$1.50 each.

If you wish the very best quality of goods, call on BRADLEY & RUFLESON, 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

INSURANCE.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE, AND North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Companies, E. D. WHITLOW, OREGON CITY AGENT.

To Shippers of LIVE STOCK! EAST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Reduction of Rates BETWEEN Portland and Dalles, VIA THE Columbia River!

OREGON STEAM NAV. CO.

During the present year will ship LIVE STOCK (in lots) from PORTLAND to DALLES (through in one day), including railroad transportation at the Cascades, at the following reduced rate: Yearlings, 75 cts per head. Two years old and cows, 80 cts " " Three years old and upw'ds 3 00 " " Horses, 3 00 " " J. C. AINSWORTH, President of O. S. N. Co. Portland, Feb. 15, 1870. 15.3

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL. FORMERLY ARRIGONI'S. FRONT ST., PORTLAND. J. B. SPRENGER, Proprietor.

JOHN H. SCHRAM. Manufacturer and Dealer in SADDLES, HARNESS, etc., etc. Main Street, Oregon City. Wishes to represent that he is now well prepared to furnish any article in his line as the largest establishment in the State. He particularly requests that an examination of his stock be made before buying elsewhere.

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