## The Weekly Guterprise.

OFFICIAL PAPER FO CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

#### Oregon City, Oregon,

Friday : : : March 22, 1872.

The Democratic Convention will meet

at the Court House at 10 o'clock, a. m., tomorrow. by order of the COUNTY COMMITTEE.

# The Convention To-Morrow.

To-morrow the Democracy of Clackamas county will assemble in Convention by their chosen Delegates for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, and selecting seven delegates to the State Convention. So far as we have been able to learn, the utmost good feeling existed throughout the county at the primaries last Saturday, and the delegates who have been selected, were chosen fairly and without the usual efforts on the part of aspirants. No trickery or "button-holing" was resorted to, and the delegates are un. trammeled with pledges or personal preferances, thus leaving them perfectly free to select a ticket which will meet with the hearty endorsement of the party throughout the county. We hope the same degree of good feeling will continue to exist at the County Convention which has characterized the primaries, and that the wishes of the majority may be readily acquiesced in. On the result of the labors of the Convention will depend the success of our county ticket, and it, therefore, becomes that body to act with judicious care in selecting the standard-bearers for the campaign. Good and true men should be se-Good and true men should be selected for every position, men who tions of law. Many of their transactions. are qualified for the positions to lem is greatly excited over the situation, which they are called to fill, and The above paragraph is from the who will discharge the duties of Oregonian of the 18th inst. No their office with credit to them- man of sense has any "strong beselves and the party. We have lief" that the Grand Jury will inthe fullest confidence in the judg- dict leading members of the "Sament of the delegates who have lem Ring," or that there are any been selected, and have no misgiv- grounds for such a belief. One inings as to the result of their actions. dictment against Sam May has We have a good opportunity offer been dismissed, while four have from the school fund, were granted to a ed to carry this county, and there been returned to the Grand Jury. can be no doubt as to the result on If the Oregonian has any knowlthe 3d of June if a good ticket is edge of there being "swindling ble, offered to construct for seventy-live nominated. Let the delegates can- done," why does it not make the thousand dollars less; and that we are in each other with falsification. The point vass the matter thoroughly and charge so that it may be investigapick out the very best men. Dis- ted, but, gurrilla like, it has not card all personal favoritism or per- the maliness to make a direct and sonal animosities for the important open accusation, but insinuates in crisis, and all join hands for the a manner to make its blind and lands belonging to this State have been benefit of our party. The past ad- deceived followers believe that ministrations of the Radical party there is or has been some terrible price to the land-grabber and speculator; of the affairs of this county are wrong done by the "Salem Ring." enough to disgust the voters, and It has not even the manliness to increased, and the taxes increased thoumany who have heretofore acted designate the particular members of sands of dollars by the creation of new with them will fall into our ranks that "Ring." Such attacks as the party favorites; and whereby the citizens if we have a ticket worthy their above are cowardly and unworthy support. Let us have such a ticket, of a free and independant paper. police authority. And we equally conand all will be well. Success is If the "Salem Ring" are guilty, demothe administration of our State of the administration of the within our reach. Let it not be as that sheet intimates, let them be illegal and destructive, and we rightly thrown away. The delegates have brought to justice. We defy the have an important trust to perform, Oregonian and all of its ilk to suband it is their duty to do it without stantiate its accusation against the dier who served in the armies of the Unifear or partiality. This we have present State Administration-for ted States to put down the rebellion a the purposes for which they were collect- ment, which holds its Convention on the full faith they will do, and that that is what it means by "Salem warrant for a homestead of 160 acres of the ticket which will be nominated Ring," It is a cowardly and mawill receive the hearty support of effect, unworthy the dignity of a to support pauper Democratic newspapers every Democrat. The delegates man, have been fairly selected, and they have a right to demand of the party a hearty acquiescence in their labors, and when the ticket is nominated it is the duty of every Democrat to work faithfully for its suc-

### A Look from Abroad.

The Yreka Union of a recent date has the following in regard to Hon, H. H. Gilfry's mission to Washington: When Governor Grover, of Oregon

sent his private Secretary to Washington, about three months ago, to obtain an approval of the University and Indemnity counts ever enter into the minds of er than law-abiding and responsible per- both by the Liberal Republicans and the Governor Parker, of New Jersey, is on lands listed to that State, we feared the young gentleman had taken a job that was a little too heavy for him. At the same We never heard of their making time, we retrained from saying anything about it, as we would not pass upon any one without a fair trial. The radica! papers throughout Oregon denounced it as a pleasure excursion at the expense of the day two interesting Washington letters. State, and predicted a failure. They must They will fully compensate for the lack of Gilfry telegraphed from Washington on the 20th ult., that the General Land Office had approved all the lists except those of | caught up with the blockaded letters, and | a complete nationality; to a united sisterthe Le Grande district, and they would be hereafter we may look for one regular approved in a few days. This work had on several former occasions been entrusted to Members of Congress from Oregon and they always made a botch of it. But Mr. give them a careful perusal. Gilfry has made a success of the affair. because he went there with a definite purpose and remained steadily at work until that purpose was accomplished. He deserves the thanks of all the settlers on ette Courier, J. H. Upton, propriethe public lands in Oregon, for his dilligence in representing their interests at the National Capitol.

... OUR REPRESENTATIVE. - A private letter from Washing on speaks as follows of our Representative in Congress. The writer is an old Representative of Congress himself, and is a competent person to judgde

at the merits of a man. He says : Slater is making a aplendid Democratic pecord here and is regarded on all sides as the ablest Representative Oregon has ever had here of the Democrats. He is the House, and there is no new member the Oregonian staff, is soon to thake charge bees in Walla Walla valley. In most inthis volutarily, and I have been here pret ty often since 1860. He is a protound thinker and has great talents, united with strong bard common sense,

#### The Radical Convention.

The Radical Convention which met at Portland last Wednesday to go through the farce of nomin- the Radicals at Portland last ating a ticket to be defeated, has done its work and adjourned. We in our next issue. The resolutions learn that the same kind of "harmony" existed in the State Convention as that which has characterized all the County Conventions. The thing was all "cut and dried" before the Convention was called to order. J. G. Wilson has again been placed on the ticket to be offered up as a sacrifice to the Radical cause. He came nearer going to Congress at the last election than he ever will again. Jas. F. Gazley, of Douglas, D. W. Hare, of Washington, and A. B. Meaham, the lately decapitated Indian Superintendent, were placed in nomination for electors. B. F. Dowell,

at Philadelphia. Geo. H. Durham, Prosecuting Attorney of this District. F. A. Chenoweth, of Benton, was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of the Second Judicial District. N. B. Humphrey, of Albany, was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of the Third District. F. C. Hyde, of Grant, was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of the Fifth District. We have not heard of the nomination for the First District.

We hear that there is a lively time at Salem. All the indictments against May have been dismissed, but there is a strong belief that the grand jury, now in session. will indict leading members of the Salem it is said, will not bear investigation. Sa-

lignant assault, made for political

While our Radical friends trouole themselves so much about the nerease of salary for certain State credit to the last Legislature for reducing the fees of county officers. We apprehend that the fees saved by the reduction will amount to found by experience to promote the fully the sum of the increase, and will pay the salary of all the State officers and have a balance on hand, abuses of such sale, so far as concerns the Did this matter of balancing acour just and honorable opponents? sons, who can im

editorial matter which is crowded out to make room for them. We have now

ed the first number of the Lafaytor. It is a neat little sheet, and filled with good reading matter. We wish Mr. Upton success,

Will the Oregonian and Bulletin give any more chapters on "tem- Billings. perance and politics" since the We apprehend not.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.-We understand that Capt.. Crandall, who for the past five largely over the average of members of years has filled the chair of city editor on of the Salem Statesman,

The Idaho Signal is the name of a new paper just started at Lewiston by Leland&

#### Platform of the Radical Party.

We have only space this week to publish the platform adopted by Wednesday. We shall notice it are as follows:

The Union Republican party of Oregon, in Convention, makes this declaration of its principles and politics. 1. To the Constitution of the United States and all its Amendments pledge our unfaltering allegiance; to its authority a willing obedience; to its full and legal construction and enforcement our con-

2. That the success of the present Naional Administration in reducing the public debt. diminishing and equalizing taxation, administering every branch of public affairs with economy and efficienev forming and improving the civil service, enforcing the laws without fear or faor, protecting the nation's wards with naternal care against the cruel avarice speculation and fraud, and maintaining friendly relations with Foreign Powers has been such as to command the approbation of the great majority of the American people, and justly entitle it to the confidence and commendation of every all the world as having that object and no trne Republican

of Jackson, Geo. P. Holman, of We regard the payment of our na-Marion, Hiram Smith, of Linn, legal obligations to our creditors every-Mayor Thos. Charman of this city, where, and in accordance with the true J. P. Booth, of Wasco, and Mr. letter and spirit of its contracting, as no onger a queston in issue; but that we Peterson, of Multnomah, were electnay be clearly understood, we denounce ed delegates to Grant's Convention | all forms and degrees of repudiation of trat debt, as affirmed by the Democratic party and its sympathizers, as not only of Portland, was nominated for national calamnities, but positive crimes, and we will never consent to a suspicion of lack of honor or justice in its complete

> 4. We admit no distinctions between citizens, whether of native or foreign birth; and therefore we favor the grantng of full amnesty to the people of those States lately in rebellion; and we here pledge the full and effective protection of our c.vil laws to all persons voluntarily coming to or residing in our land.

5. We favor the encouragement railroads by the General Government of the United States, and hold that such disposition should be made of the public ands as shall secure the same to actual settlers only, in quantities not exceeding

6. That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the General Government, by daties upon imports. sound policy requires such adjustment of those duties or imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests in regard to the management of the Uni of the whole country; and we recommend | ted States' Treasury. The glaring disto agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate | Treasury, creates an uneasiness in the reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial pro-

7. We believe that popular education purpose, and we condemn the act of fatwo bundred thousand dollars, taken construction of a work which another of an efficient school law, such as shall

common school education. to express our disapproval of those acts of the last Legislature whereby the swamp taken from the needy settlers, and given whereby the emoluments and salaries of of our metropolis have been deprived of and denied the right of controlling their

9. We are in favor of the United States giving to each honorably discharged sol-

the public lands. 10. That we demand the repeal of the so called litgant act, which was devised

11. That the Republican party of this State are in favor of the General Government extending aid toward building a railroad from Portland, Oregon to Salt Lake City, and from Jackson county to Humboldt, and we hereby pledge our officers, we never hear them give party representatives to the support of the

12. That the indiscriminate licensing of persons to sell spirituous liquor, without being placed under proper responsibilities for the abuse thereof, having been growth of crime and pauperism, and we are of opinion that the saving ation, the Republican party recognizes power to prevent and limit the evils and public good and is consistent with individual liberty, by refusing to license othsons, who can furnish sufficient sureties

13. The Republican party of Oregon is in favor of obtaining assistance from the Genoral Government for the construction of a wagon road from the city of Portland to the Washington Letters.—We publish to- Dalles, recognizing this as a most import. Yesterday. I received information from ble man to be run by the Democracy for ant and nece-sary improvement for the State very respectable authority that Thomas the Presidency. Many Republicans besure preservation of national peace and prosperity, and for reasons therefor we point to its brilliant record in the late civil war; to hood of thirty-seven States, to our Territories rapidly warming into State life; to a weekly communication. These letters are nation freed from the taint of slavery; to an full of interest, and we ask our readers to elevated and enlarged citizenship; to our national standing at home and abroad; to the work of vigorous reform in all discovered abuses of authority or trust; to an un-THE COURIER.—We have receiv- equalled foreign credit; to a successful and solid financial system, and to the unparalleled peace and prosperity everywhere in our broad domain, and these are our pledges for

> Delegates .- We are under obligations to Mr. B. S. Clark for a list of the delegates to the Marion County Convention from Butteville precinct, which are as follows: F. X. Mathieu, John Shire and Alfred

of the Bishop of Nesqually to a valuable

stances the hives were suffered to stand | tory is half the battle.

Vancouver Register.

### Cur Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1872. EDITOR ENTERPRISE :- The debates in the Senate on political questions are now pretty well over and from this time forward, public business will be transacted unless something important should spring up, for there is no knowing what may transpire amidst the corruptions of the present administration. Every day is bringing some defalcation to light or some extraordinary misdemeanor of the "ring"

surrounding Gen. Grant. During the recent debate in the Senate, Gov. Morton of Indiana, employed the following extraordinary language:

"The Cincinnati movement is a movement against the Republican party, not simply against General Grant. The men who are carrying on that movement have not said that they will support anybody nominated by the Philadelphia Convention. They have put that convention at Cincinnati upon a basis antagonistic to the acknowledged principles and policy of the Republican party. I think a Con-gressional movement of this kind for the purpose of affecting a nomination for President or a Presidential election, known to other, is not sanctioned by the spirit of our institutions."

In the earlier years of the Republic such an assumption would have shocked the country as much as the arguments in favor of the "Alien and Sedition Laws" did, and would have aroused the indignation of the country, but the present party in power have gone from one assumption of imperial power to another, and until the sensibilities of the people have become blanted, till such men as Senator Morton have come to believe that all power is inherent in the Republican party, and that it is treason to oppose them or endeavor to defeat Grant. But, that gentleman, and those who think with him, will find before the next Presidential election that the spirit of American freemen is not broken and that they are not yet prepared to surrender all their liberties at the be hest of the dominant party. These sentiments, thus avowed for the first time in this free country are attracting great at tention, and are receiving severe criticism from almost the entire press of the nation. as they properly should

There exists here much painful anxiety tary Bontwell and the Register of the public mind, and clearly shows how easy it is to rob the people of millions of dollars through the operations of the Treasis the sole true basis and hope of a free ary. Secretary Boutwell, in his report of our indebtedness in 1869, stated it as being \$2,656,603.955. The Register stated State, for any other than, their legitimate it for the same year at \$2,489,602,689, showing a discrepancy of \$167,601,475. In 1870, Mr. Boutwell's report stated the debt at \$2,480,672,427. Register's statecorporation consisting mainly of Demo- ment, \$2 386.358.599-discrepancy \$94. cratic leaders, and party favorites, for the 313.828. The public will very naturally inquire what reliance can be placed on official figures which so palpably confront favor of the passage by the Legislature that creates uneasiness and distrust with the people, is the ease with which public funds amounting to millions may be ab-8. We find no terms sufficiently strong stracted and used by officials disposed to be corrupt. The truth is the officers of the Treasury are mostly small men. From rather a familiar knowledge of nearly all the officers of the Treasury, I do not find a man above mediocre, and nine-tenths of them below it. The Treasury has no official or personal ability, such as should hold the positions, when such momentous interests are at stake. Nor have the present eccupants of place in the Treasury. exhibited in their past history any extraed, and stop the constant defalcations and | 5th of May at Cincinnati. robberies, continually occurring.

continues to grow and all men, and even party" movement. Now, we have the women, are in the field. From the high- "fourth" party, called the Labor Reform, est to the lowest a keen interest is felt in which met last week at Columbus, Ohio. the approaching election. The nomination made of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency by the Labor Indge Davis was an old friend of Abra-Reform movement has enlisted the working-man, and all classes of laborers begin to feel that they have something at stake been mentioned for the last two years in in the result of this Presidential election. That party is organizing thoroughly and intends to poll their full strenght. The favorable notices of the press given the the Republicans. It was he, who set aside candidates selected at Columbus, Ohio. has given the Labor Reformers much satisfaction and encouragement. The opinion prevails with the party that Judge which Milligan and others in Indiana Davis and Gov. Parker, will be endorsed Demorr ts, when their convention meets | the ticket with Judge Davis as Vice Presi-I am of the opinion that the Liberal Republicans will do so, but that the Democrats will do so is very questionable. has been frequently spoken of as a suita-A. Hendricks of Indiana, would be the lieve that this ticket of the Labor Reform-Demecratic candidate and that the con- vention at Cincinnati, and by the Demovention would be held in St. Louis in July | crats when they meet in National Convennext. Thomas A. Hendricks is a states | tion. I am wholly unprepared to inform man of decided ability, and true patriot- you whether this will be as they say or ism, and his nomination would receive the not. It is evident that this nomination cordial support of the entire party, yet I has given much uneasiness to Grant and know enough of his honest devotion to his friends, as it is believed that Senators democratic principles and the party, to Trumbull and Logan, of Illinois, will supbelieve that he will submit whatever am- port Judge Davis. bition he has to become President to the whoever the democrats may select, will

receive from him a cordial support. The truth is that if the Democratic party desire success, they must have no di- ples, pure and unadulterated, is strong visions either in state or national conven- and confident. They do not mean to detions. This is a time in the exigencies of he party, that all true democrats should in their adherance to any new articles of fling away ambition and resolve by union | laith, or "departure" from the convictions and harmony to wio. Personal aims and of truth, for any temporary triumph. They personal promotions should be discarded. if in conflict with the success of the party. Jast to the danger surrounding our insti-To the democrats of Oregon the country | tutions, and feel convinced that reflection The Commissioner of the General Land looks for noble sacrifices and glorious re- will show that the only guarantee for an adoption of the Radical platform? Office has decided adversely to the claim sults. The democracy here are delighted honest economical and patriotic conduct to perceive from the Oregon Press that of public affairs, is to place them in the tract of land near the city of Walla Walla clubs are being formed in all parts of the hands of Democrats, who, for 60 years of and known as the St. Rose Mission claim. State, and that you all are alive to the issues at stake and mean to do your duty ings of peace, happiness and great pros. gested, the contest will be fierce and hot, The cold weather during the winter is manfully. This is right and proper, and perity to the American people. This is and no effort will be left unemployed by said to have killed all or nearly all the victory always crowns the energetic and the latth of your Representative in the the President and his friends to insure renders it necessary to delegate this labor brave effort. To resolve to achieve vic- House, and there is no firmer believer in

Hon. H. G. Struve is now editor of the circumstances will permit, but there is no | 15. Both of these gentlemen stand high | their whole duty. Let Oregon do hers. question of favorable action upon most all | with the party here, which is attributable

known fidelity to all doties that have been imposed on him, be feels a just pride in mendable ambition to serve his country and Oregon, and is gratified when he can accomplish any good for his people Or egon never had a more faithful member and I doubt if she ever had an abler one. I trust his labors will be crowned with

The Japanese Embassy arrived in Wash ington yesterday in a snow storm, and were welcomed by Gov. Cooke. For the next ten days they will absorb the public attention, and create a temporary sensa tion. It is quite a large party, but as they were at San Francisco and Oregon people know much of the "heathen,' I shall no dwell on them. I hope the letters written the last mouth may reach you more regu barly than the first series sent you, and that those which follow will be of interest to your readers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1872. EDITOR ENTERPRISE :- I am gratified that there is now a good prospect ahead for regularity in a correspondence from this place, and well pleased to find that what I have written is so correctly printed in your paper, however, unable the character of the productions.

Chamber has been the great attraction. I

doubt, if in the palmy days of Clay, Web ster and Calhoun, there was much greater interest taken in the debates of the Senate, as now. Day after day, the galleries are crowded, and persons arriving after 10 o'clock, a. m., fail to get in at all, and on the occasion last, week when Carl Schurz replied to Senators Conkling and Morton, in the discussion of the sale of arms to France, not only were the galleries overflowing, but the floor of the Senate was occupied by the ladies and members of the House. I do not remember in all of my experience in Washington, to have known admission to the Senate Chamber to be conceded to the ladies by resolutions before this occasion. Heretofore the floor of the Senate had been held as sacred. and I do not desire it to be understood that because ladies were admitted during its session, that there was any sacrilige-I regarded it as rather an improvement on the usages of that body, to be adorned by graceful presence of beautiful women .-This effort of Senator Schurz was wonder- to the hour of receiving the returns, the imating in a visit to a well-regulated ful and the audience was entranced by the charmed utterances of the eloquent man who has so magically translated himself from foreign habits and a foreign tongue into a complete mastery of the English language. With singular clearness and deterity he selected and put forward such facts as best embarrassed the nemy and sustained the charge and drove nome his conclusions with irresistable force. The delicate irony and pointed sarcasm with which he garnished his effort defy description. The listener actually elt sorry for Conkling, Morton and the ther Senatorial imbeciles who labored nder the strange infatuation that they t was positive cruelty to animals. Conking seemed to shrink into his reliculous self in many a way to give pain to the spectators, and when poor Morton lifted his harsh voice in reply, and began moving his arms, the very sympathizers with the motive of Senator Schurz sustained really longed for Morton to say something. to litt him from his humiliating position. And they longed in vain. The crowd hurried away from such an unequal contest and well they did. Morton's effort

"Like a tale told by an idiot. Full of sound and tury,

Signifying nothing. is felt by all who have business in that his adversaries were crushed. The result charge all these results as the acts of the there so much need of reform, and the formally withdrew from the Administrapeople\_must arouse themselves, and rid tion ring of the Republican party, and the country of the party in power, if they avowed his determination to unite his fordesire the public funds to be applied to tune with the Liberal Republican move-

The political excitement in this section | movement, was demonstrated the - third and nominated Judge Davis of Illinois. now a member of the Sapreme Court .ham Lincoln, and received his appointment from him. He is, also, the executor of Mr. Lincoln's estate. His name has dent by the Democrats. The truth is Judge Davis has been nearer in sympathy with the Democracy since 1863, than with Burnside's order, suppressing the Chicago Times, in 1863, and he was the first Judge n the Supreme Bench that set his face against military trials of civil cases by were arrested, but set free by Judge dent. He has been a life-long Democrat and was elected last year as Governor of his State by a handsome majority. He

Whilst all these things are transpiring good of the country and the party, and the Democracy are keeping their own councils. The faith of all true Democrats here in the ultimate triumph of Democratic principart from the faith of the fathers, and give perceive that the people are aroused at All legislation in which your State has than James H. Siater; and I am satisfied much involved in its consequences. The an interest is progressing as favorable as that such are the opinions of Senator Kel-

of them. Your Representative is faithful to their known devotion to Democratic and vigilant, and is always in his seat, principles, and earnest desire for the sucand never misses a vote. Aside from his | cess of the party without sacrificing any principle or acknowledging that the party has been wrong in the past or unpatriotic. accomplishing something of substantial They are unwilling to stullify themselves advantage to his State. He has a com- or the action of their party in the past, by declaring acts which were unconstitution al when enacted as constitutional now.

There is intense excitement all over the of opposition to Grant is springinging up everywhere, and grave doubts are entertained, even if Grant is nominated by the Philadelphia Convention, that he will be re-elected. A great revolution in public sentiment has taken place during the past few weeks, and is still progressing. The more the acts of the Administration are exposed to criticism, the worse they aplential elections, it will be seen that the most disastrous reverse which ever overook a dominant party-the defeat of Mr. ness. In 1\$36 Van Buren had received 170 electoral votes-or 124 more than all the others. His pricipal competitor was General Harrison, who received 73. besides 26 for Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, 14 for Daniel Webster, and 11 for W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina.

While Van Buren had strengthened himself with his party during his Presidential term (which Grant has not done), he had failed to satisfy the country. Trade was dull, business stagnant, and a great commercial revulsion swept over the country. It is undoubtedly true that the President. Within the last two weeks the Senate le heed to the requirements for an elecion after his nomination should have been secured. So successful had the preliminaries been managed, that Van Baren had no competitor in the convention, and was | should be faithfully performed. nominated without a dissenting voice .-The opposition again put forward General Harrison. In the campaign that ensued. which for excitement and enthusiasm has never been equaled, no special measures of the Administration were attacked .-About the only charge was that the Administration policy had resulted in "hard

depressed political revolution. The States of Maine. Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Michigan, that had given years before, wheeled into the line for Harrison, and the electoral college stood 234 for Harrison to 60 for Van Buren. ter secondary, is not because of their the-And yet, so great was the excitement and so thoroughly was the vote of the country gotten out, that the defeated candidate received 361,000 more on the popular | cases an excuse to conceal indifference; vote than sufficed for his election four | Men and women of any force, always find years previously. And so entirely had time to attend to things in which they feel the Administration deceived itself, that up a special interest. There is something anris triumphant re election.

President scheming, with all the power of tation, without feeling some enthusiasm in, with such success that his candidacy is apparently a foregone conclusion. There is not created and regulated by knowlis an opposition party, strong in numbers. edge. If a man would have proper inorganization, and determination. We have terest and zeal in the education of his the same depressed condition of business. and consequent hard times, with high taxes. Popular discontent is loud and persistent in its demands for reform. The fficials are relying upon the nomination election, regardless of the seething volcano of popular wrath that is ready to burst are unbearable, the great shipping interest of the country has gone to destruction. our navy is rotten and useless, while a foreign war threatens. Added to all these are the glaring infractions of the Constitution by the bayonet laws of Congress .-And over all loors the shadow of an opposition in the Administration party, that, while offering no obstacle to the President's renomination, will make itself

itself, even with the aid of its army of of of history, as well as all reason and experience bear out the belief that with election of this year may be made to result in an overwhelming and irretrievable disaster to General Grant and his party? here, and I trust that the utmost harmony will prevail in your coming Convention. Let every democrat that goes to that Convention fling aside all personal aims and do all he can for the country for upon the triumph of the democracy depends much of the fa'gge liberty and prosperity of the whole people. I am aware that it is diffi- protest. cult to keep out of a convention, a desire to advance particular candidates, and in punied with a willingness to submit to parents of children to his school room.that will be considered to be the best for the triumph of the party. In this respect Oregon has in the past kept a good record | parents will tend to create confidence byfor patriorism, and the present, of all other periods in the history of the party, is adispensable now. Victory must be obtained, and let every detegate when he departs from the Convention for his home

I have reliable information that the bill ntroduced into the House by Hon. J. H. slater, to extend the time for the selection of Swamp Lands of the State has been approved by the Committee on Public ands, also that the bill to allow the State of Oregon to select Agricultural College Lands on other than lands subect to private entry, and to approve lists or selections already made, has also, been approved by the same Committee. These bills will pass without opposition. The railroad bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Railroad from Portland to Salt Lake has been authorized to be reported, granting the right of way 100 feet wide upon each side of the track with the right to use timber and material from public land in the construction with grant of tracts of land of 40 acres every ten miles for stations. In this form, the Committee on Public Lands was unanimously in favor of the bill, and the friends ning, and as an entering wedge for a liberal grant next session, or at the farthest, next Congress. I am informed from a esponsible source, that capitalists are considering the importance of this road. and it is probable that important combinations may be effected at an early day. An appropriation of \$50,000 for the improvements on the Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers has been agreed upon by the Committee on Commerce also the survey of Port Orford, with a view of making it a Port of Refuge, is being considered. Mr. Slater has introduced a bill creating a new land district in South eastern Oregon, and will succeed in getting it reported from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom the bill was referred at the instance of Mr. Slater All the measures referred to above as coming from the Committee on Public Lands will doubtless come before the House for action in the next two weeks, as the Committee will be called in that time, and be

passed. . I still adhere to the belief that Congress will adjourn before the first of June, and then for the conflict. As before sugsuccess, but the opposition to Grant is the time-honored principles of Democracy equally determined, and the result has democrats in "the States" mean to do

#### Notes on School Matters.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

In a former article, speaking of the dul ties of school directors we made special mention of that of visiting schools in their official capacity. We do not wish it una derstood that we consider it a duty concountry just now. The powerful feeling | fined to the directors alone, or one arising under statute law. We believe the duty of visiting schools one of those which exist outside of all legal relations, and incumbent upon all parents who have children undergoing the process of education in our public schools. We call attention to this, because we believe it to be generpear If we examine the records of Presi- ally neglected. Some, if not many, parents, send their children to school, glad to have them out of the way during the busy Van Buren in 1840—was like a stroke of bours of the day taking little or no thought ightning from a clear sky in its sudden- for their intellectual welfare, satisfied if their children do not complain, not knowing, perhaps, whether their children are in school, or in the woods. No records come into the hands of the superintendent by which the extent to which this duty is performed, can be determined. We only know from the remarks of teachers, that very little attention is paid to their work; by those for whom they work. Children come and go-they carry such reports to their homes, of progress and conduct as scheming for a renomination, paid too lit- they please, and the teacher has no means of correcting any errors, or proving his position, until too late to remedy difficult ties that may arise. There are various reasons why this duty of visiting schools

1. It should be performed for the purpose of creating a deeper interest on the part of parents in the education of their children. Parents need the stimulus that contact with their children in the schoolroom will give, in order to properly encourage and direct their studies. The ne cessity of providing for the temporal wants times"-that taxes were high and business of a family, often imposes so great a burden that parents sometimes feel that they have no time to care for the minds of their children. It is true, the body should quences, it is of vastly greater importance that the mind should be cared for. Most will acknowledge this, and the reason why they are disposed to make the interests of the former primary, and of the latcause of their lack of interest in it. Want Consider how nearly the parallel of children at their studies, their efforts to 1872 runs to that of 1840. We have a master difficulties, their eagerness in recifilicial patronage, for a renomination, and | and a desire to help along the work .-There is no zeal worth considering, that children, he must watch the processes

through which they acquire it. 2. This duty should be performed as one which they owe to their children in common with alletrasts committed to them their candidate, as equivalent to an That man would be considered almost criminally negligent who should entrust the care of his farm or shop to an entire forth. Expenditures are enormous, taxes stranger, and never look to see whether his property was being carefully guarded and his pecuniary interests promoted or destroyed. No man with an eye to business, sends his herds to a distant pasture under the care of a servant, without occasionally looking after them to see that they are well-ted and watered. He wishes to know the amount and the kind of care they receive. No man, who really and carnestly desires his child to be fitted tor an active and useful life will send it Can it fairly be assumed that this Ad- away from his bouse to receive an eduministration is to succeed in perpetuating cation without watching its progress. He ought to do this for his own benor, which is promoted through the well-being of the at its command? Do not rather the facis | child. He ought to do this for the highest well being of the state, which is promoted by the careful and proper educasagacity, unity, and labor the Presidential | tion of every child. He ought to do this for the well-being of the child, who needs his constant and intelligent supervision. lest it be educated into errors that shall dwarf its powers for life. Our public schools are epen for the inspection of all interested parties. They expect and inmay be secured. The man whose children are in them, and who never goes near them is guiltier of far greater reglect than he who permits careless servants to squander his estate without one word of

> 3. This duty should be performed as one owing to the teacher. A good teach er will take pleasure in welcoming the A poor teacher needs their presence as a stimulus and a safeguard. The visits of tween them and their teachers, and this confidence will remove the occasion of many difficulties. The grievances under which children suffer and of which they so often make complaint to their parents. to the detriment of a school, are often exaggerated, or the result of mere fancy. Let parents be acquainted with the methods of a teacher and have confidence in him and they will not at once and without investigation take up args in their defence. The teacher is presumed to be acquainted with his business, and to be in the right, until there is good evidence to the contrary. The presence of parents as visitors will have a healthful influence upon the school. The teacher will feel that there are those besides the children who are interested in his work, and he will be more careful and painstaking in his methods of instruction. A deeper interest will be awakened, as he witnesses the interest of others in his work. It is not too much to say that teachers sometimes become becomes task work, when they discover that those for whom they labor apparently care nothing for their success or failure. Do you wish to encourage teachers? Go and visit them at their work and help

> them in every way you can. 4. This duly should be performed that the children may be encouraged in their studies. Most children will take pleasure in the visits of their parents at the schoolroom. Those who are diligent and studiens take pride in baying their parents witnesses of the fact. If there are any who are not such, their parents most certainly should be witnesses of the fact, that the blame for their lack of progress may not rest altogether upon the teacher. Besides, such children will sometimes put forth greater efforts under the eye of a parent. More than this, the presence of parents in a school room will exercise some degree of restraint upon the conduct of children. at least, if they are under proper restraint at home. It is well for parents to visit the school-room and ask their children questions. Questions asked outside of the routine of lessons, quicken the thoughts of a child, and the answers elicited will make a deeper impression upon the mind. To most minds the task of acquiring an edneation is a burdensome one; and in the earlier stages of the process there is need of all the encouragement and help that can be derived from outside influences. In a perfect state of society. parents should be the teachers. The multiplicity of cares to others, nevertheless they should be at hand to help, and encourage in the good work. When this is generally done, we shall have better teachers, and witness

greater progress among the pupils.