

The Weekly Enterprise.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Oregon City, Oregon,

Friday : : May 3, 1872.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Presidential Electors.

GEO. R. HELM, of Linn County.
N. H. GATES, of Wasco County.
L. F. LANE, of Douglas County.

For Congress.

JOHN BURNETT, of Benton.

For Judge of First District.

P. P. PRIM, of Jackson County.

District Attorneys.

1st. District—J. R. McI, of Jackson.
2d. District—C. W. Fitch, of Lane.
3d. District—J. J. Shaw.
4th. Dist.—C. B. Bellinger, of Portland.
5th. District—W. B. Laswell, of Grant.

Clackamas County Ticket.

For State Senator.

JOHN MYERS.

For Representatives.

A. R. SHIPLEY, J. H. MARTIN, JOSEPH KING.

Sheriff—A. F. HEDGES.

County Clerk—ROBERT F. CAUFIELD.

County Commissioners—WM. SHARP, JOHN SAWTELL.

Treasurer—T. J. MCCARVER.

School Superintendent—A. NOLTNER.

Assessor—R. N. WORTHAM.

Surveyor—JOSEPH A. BURNETT.

Coroner—DR. H. SAFFARANS.

Political Speaking.

Governor Grover will speak on the pending issues at the following times and places:

Solo	May 6th
Albany	" 8th
Corvallis	" 9th
Brownsville	" 10th
Eugene	" 11th
Oakland	" 13th
Roseburg	" 14th
Ashland	" 15th
Jacksonville	" 18th

Gov. Grover's Speech.

Gov. Grover addressed the largest assemblage of citizens at the Court House last Tuesday evening we have ever seen congregated together in this city for the purpose of listening to a political speech. At 7 o'clock the Oregon City Brass Band commenced to give the signal, and in less than fifteen minutes, the Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many were forced to go away for want of room inside of the building, while the sidewalk outside was crowded with eager listeners. The Governor was not well, yet he spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, and during the entire time he held the vast audience of eager hearers spell-bound. Seldom have we witnessed a more intense anxiety among a people to hear what was falling from the lips of a speaker than was manifested by our citizens last Tuesday evening. It is impossible for us to give more than a meagre synopsis of his able speech, as our space will not admit of it. He prefaced his remarks by stating that States were like individuals; if they commenced right in their business career, they are generally prosperous and successful; Oregon was a young State, and if she starts properly, has a great and brilliant future before her. Her interests, in many respects, had been sadly neglected under former administrations. He proceeded to explain the condition in which the present State Administration found the School and University lands. Not a foot of these lands had been secured to the State at the time he went into power; that these magnificent grants had been selected and the State now has an undisputed title to them for the uses for which they were granted; the school lands will amount to five hundred thousand acres, and are valued at a million dollars; this vast tract of land could have been selected ten years ago (and a better quality obtained), and sold for as much as the lands now selected are worth, and the money placed at interest. This would have given the public schools the interest on this grand sum, and our tax-payers would have been relieved from a heavy burden, and schools in a more prosperous condition; the University lands have also been secured, and now the State is prepared to legislate to maintain this desirable institution.

The speaker then proceeded to explain the much abused Swamp Land Act. He explained its justness by giving an illustration of

its workings. The General Government had given these swamp and overflowed lands to the State for the purpose of having them drained and brought into use. To this end the Legislature passed an act which allowed a man to buy as much as he desired; that when a man goes into market to buy Government lands, he is not restricted as to the amount he shall purchase; he has a perfect right to buy all he can pay for; this act provided for the sale of these lands at \$1 per acre; the cost of selecting and surveying being paid out of the first twenty per cent. paid on them; the State is not out a dollar on these lands; it would have been impossible to limit the number of acres to which an individual should be entitled; for instance, the lower Klamath Lake contained about sixty thousand acres; on the margin of the Lake there was but little drainage to be done, while the centre would drain the entire body; it would be impossible to get this done only by large tracts being taken by a company; he showed that it would cost a quarter of a million dollars to drain it, and the dollar per acre paid the State would make the land cost its owners six dollars per acre; that it would be impossible for the owners of this vast tract of land to retain it for their use, but that they would be, of necessity, compelled to sell them to settlers; instead of this act being a swindle, it was the most beneficial act in favor of the State of any ever passed by any Legislature, and that the State would realize at least \$1,000,000 for these lands. The Democracy had pledged themselves to appropriate this sum of money for internal improvements, and the public school fund.

In relation to the Lock Bill, the Governor said that it was of Republican origin, having been introduced, he believed, by the Republican State Senator, Mr. Thompson, of Clackamas county, in the session of 1868. The bill became a law by votes of both parties, not being then considered a party measure, and was approved by a Republican Governor. This law provided that \$150,000 should be allowed by the State to the Lock Company to assist them in the construction of the works, and the money was payable out of the same fund as the sum now allowed. If the present law, which is but an amendment of the act of 1868, is a robbery of the school fund, the first act was a robbery of the school fund, also. The fact that the law, as first enacted, being of Republican origin and approved by a Republican Governor, closes the mouths of Republicans on the subject of swindling the school funds. This was but an after thought, when it was found that the present works would seriously interfere with the effort being made to unite the commerce of both river and railroad transportation under a single monopoly, against which, and for the freedom of commerce Democracy stand pledged. The Governor then demonstrated most clearly that the act of 1841, granting the 500,000 acres of land to Oregon for internal improvements, created a trust in the State, to be executed according to the law, if we accepted the grant. No authority less than that of the grantor could change this trust. Oregon in her Constitution proposed that fund should go to schools, provided Congress should assent to the change of the trust. Congress was silent. Silence cannot change a grant, and the original law devoting this fund to internal improvements was unimpaired and in force when the Legislature appropriated the \$200,000 for the purposes contemplated by the grant. The speaker gave a history of this class of grants and the uses to which they had been devoted in other States. He compared the original bill introduced by the friends of the P. T. Company, with the present law, and that the present law as passed was much better in its provisions for the farmers and shippers, and that the work now being done was of a permanent character, which would last as long as the bed-rock through which they were being quarried would last, and as long as water would run, remaining a monument of the wisdom of their projectors long after "this vast audience shall be gathered to their fathers." The speaker showed conclusively that instead of the lock bill being a swindle on the school fund, it was an investment for the benefit of the fund, and that the revenue which will be derived from this source, will be a large income to the fund from which it is taken. The Governor then gave an encouraging account of the prospects of Eastern Oregon, stating that the majority of 1870 would be augmented 200 this year, and that we would have at least 800. He spoke highly of Judge Burnett, the Democratic nominee for Congress, and said that he was a self-made man, having come up from a rail-splitter to become the splitter of the Radical party. As that party came into power through a split, they were now going out through a split. He regarded the prospects for a grand Democratic victory this fall most encouraging.

City Election.

Next Monday the election of officers takes place. We desire at this time to present a few facts to the consideration of our readers, not in a partisan spirit, but in the interest of the community. Oregon City is the oldest city in the State, yet many of her younger rivals have far advanced her in progress. This has been to a very great extent due to the management of our city affairs. For the past ten years the present party in power has had undisputed control. They have done nothing to promote or advance our interests. With a free high school that has cost our citizens over four thousand dollars per annum to maintain, we have failed to induce that increase to our population which naturally result from such institutions being located in a healthy place. The reason of this may probably be accounted for by the fact that the school has been so managed that many of our own citizens have become disgusted with it. The improvement desired in this respect was promised us last election if the people would only trust the party in power. While there has been a change, the promised reform in that institution has been totally ignored, and the main stumbling block has been retained in the position which the people demanded should be occupied by another who would give better satisfaction. How this was done, we do not now propose to argue. They plainly violated, not only their promise of a change, but a pledge which was freely made that the will of the people who are so desirous of having this institution, for which they freely and cheerfully pay their taxes, again trust the persons who disregarded their pledges and promises? We hope not. This institution should and ought to be made a credit to our town, and a source of increased population and wealth.

The next is, that the city's affairs have been managed in a similar manner as they were before, and unless we have a complete change, we cannot expect any improvement. Last year we made a statement on what we regarded good authority, in relation to the indebtedness of the city, and which was emphatically denied. We were promised an official statement of the affairs of the city for publication before the election this year, but have not received it, and hence have nothing to go by only what we were told last year to be facts. Why did we not get this statement, we are not able to answer. There is probably not another town which collects so much revenue per year as ours, in this or any other State, from year to year and gives no account of what was done with it to the people. For years the party in power have collected from four to five thousand dollars annually for city expenses, and given no account of it. It may be properly expended, but it looks to us as though there is something wrong when the transactions will not bear the light of day, and the people are kept in ignorance. Last year we were told that the city debt was less than three thousand dollars. City warrants were worth at that time what they are now. If the debt has been decreased any during the year, why have orders not advanced? But we apprehend that our financial condition is about the same as it was at the beginning of the present year. Now let us see what amount of money is collected, and we must do this from estimates which we think are nearly correct:

This makes a total receipt of four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. Now let us estimate the expenses, and we shall make the allowance very liberal:

For Water Contract.....	\$1 000 00
Assessor and Collector.....	350 00
City Marshal.....	200 00
City Attorney.....	150 00
City Treasurer.....	150 00
Night-watchman.....	400 00
	\$2,400 00

Here we have an annual expense, which amounts to twenty-four hundred dollars, which ought to have left on hand last year at least two thousand dollars to pay on the debt, and which would have reduced it to about fifteen hundred dollars. Now if this were the condition of our city affairs, and our people knew them to be such, would not our city script advance to at least 85 cents on the dollar. Most assuredly it would. The debt would be paid off the present

year, and the orders drawing ten per cent. would be a good investment for the short time. But the people are not allowed to know what the actual indebtedness of the town is, and why this secrecy? Do not our citizens apprehend that there is something "rotten," not in Denmark, but in the management of our city affairs? We ask our people, those who desire the welfare and prosperity of our place to look at these matters, and ask themselves, whether it is not time to make a complete change, and let others occupy the positions which have been held by men who are fearful to show to the people who elected them, the true condition of affairs. What is for the benefit of one citizen, is to the interest of all, and party feeling should not be allowed to so far blind us as to either sacrifice our own welfare or that of the city and her prosperity. There are many other reasons why we might urge a change but our space will not admit of it. We will only state here the entire amount of revenue the citizens, a voting population of two hundred have to pay annually, and then ask them whether they consider they are receiving an equal amount of benefit for this enormous tax upon them and their property, and also the question, where does it go to? The total amount for the last year is as follows:

Direct tax on property	\$5,500
For Saloon Licenses	1,200
For Road taxes, estimate	1,800
Fines, Theater licenses, &c.	100
School money from the county	750
Grand Total	\$9,350

Making a tax on every voter of about forty dollars per annum. This we consider an outrage, and should be remedied in some manner. And yet our town is in debt. No town can prosper under such taxation, and we hope a change will be made by the people next Monday for men who will endeavor to bring as out of the mire in which we have fallen. We cannot expect capital to come into our midst for investment as long we have such ruinous taxes, and our town will not take the advanced step she should unless we find some remedy. Let our people try a change. It cannot be worse, and we trust it may be better.

The War Department Steal.

A lively debate sprang up in the House on Friday, April 5th, when the Army appropriation bill came up. Beck of Kentucky attacked the administration of the War Department, and charged that over one hundred and seven million of property had been sold by the War Department since June 30th, 1865, and not a dollar of the money had ever been paid in to the Treasury, but had without authority of law, been used by the War Department. This he proved by official figures. The statement created quite a flutter in Administrative circles, and caused the Republicans much uneasiness. Dawes, Butler, Dickey and other leaders endeavored to parry the effect of this heavy blow inflicted by Beck, but utterly failed. That damaging revelation will go before the country and the people will be astonished to find that so much corruption could exist without being exposed by those whose duty it would be to protect the public interest. There it is, wherein the present party in power is wanting. They allow all manner of corruption, and it is excused on the ground that the money was used to "preserve loyalty," as Gen. Butler said in that debate. But it is to be hoped that a better day is dawning on the fortunes of the Republic—it looks now as if the people had determined at last, to while in one great effort to change the administration and save the country, before irretrievable ruin overtakes the country.

The Salt Lake and Portland Railroad.

Our Washington correspondent under date of April 6th states that the bill to give the right of way through the Public Land to the great Salt Lake and Portland Railroad, with the privileges stated in a former letter to this paper. It passed just as it came from the Committee of Public Lands of the House, and reported by Hon. J. H. Slater. The friends of the road there are well pleased to secure the right of way, and believe this to be an excellent beginning of a great enterprise which will be of incalculable advantage to Oregon. The completion of the road is only a question of time, it will certainly be built, and in a much shorter period than many will believe. The near approach of the Presidential election prevented Congress from extending now all the aid originally asked for the road. It will be given in due time.

Senator Trumbull.

Senator Lyman Trumbull has formally declared his intention to support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and he adds in his letter the belief that the nominees of that Convention will defeat Grant. There is no questioning the fact that the Cincinnati movement will prove a power in its action, and that all who at present are allied with "burnt ships," and never mean to go back into the Radical camp. They can have no future in Grant's favor, for he never forgets hostility in any form to himself or his aspirations. All who go to Cincinnati know full well that the act is a severance of party ties and that they must "fight it out" on the opposition line, and they will abide the consequence.

Our Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, April 13th, 1872.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—The great sensation here to-day is the meeting last night in New York City of Republicans favoring the Cincinnati Convention, held at Cooper Institute, where speeches were made by Senators Trumbull and Schurz. The meeting was stated, "was one of the largest in numbers and most imposing in its composition ever held in the city." The opening of the meeting was announced for 8 o'clock, but hours before, the large hall of the Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity. Through were unable to gain admission. Among the Vice Presidents were Horace Greeley, Moses H. Grinnell, (late collector under Grant,) Hiram Barney, Sinclair, Toney, Gen. John A. Dix, (late Minister to France,) Judge Blatchford, Marshall O. Roberts, and a number of prominent German citizens, Col. Frederick A. Cookin, brother of Senator Cookin. This tremendous assemblage last night in New York is the theme of conversation and comment in all circles to-day. Washington has not known as much real excitement since Grant was inaugurated. The fact is no longer concealed that their movements are having a very serious effect on the Republican party and thinking men of that organization are really alarmed, and admit that the caucus will be warm and exciting, and that it will be necessary to put forth every effort to secure Grant's re-election. The preparations for the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati on the 1st day of May are on a very extensive scale. Already, it is said, that the Missouri delegation had engaged the entire St. James Hotel, and parties from New York had secured 60 rooms at the Baret House; also, that the Germans had provided accommodations for the German delegates in the German quarters of the city. That this Convention will be an imposing assemblage of influential Republicans admits of no question, and they mean business. These Liberal Republicans express themselves with more intense bitterness towards Grant than do the Democrats, and will never go back on their hostility to him. They have "burnt their ships behind them," and never mean to return without victory. The movement is more extensive than was first supposed and is spreading rapidly, and to such an extent as to make it almost certain that Grant will be defeated.

There is to be a meeting in this city, of the Democratic National Committee on the 8th of May, to take action on calling the Cincinnati Convention.

The Cincinnati Convention will be over by that time, and it is hardly necessary to deal in speculations as to what course the Democrats will pursue. They will no doubt, be governed in their action by the circumstances surrounding them at the time. An impression prevails that if the Cincinnati Convention should nominate Davis and Parker, that the Democrats would endorse the nomination, and support the ticket. It is believed, however, that the Liberais mean to nominate Grant, Brown, of Missouri, for President, and Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania for Vice President. In that case, the Democracy will have a candidate of their own—say, Hendricks of Indiana for President and Gov. Parker of New Jersey for Vice President.

The recent Republican Convention held on the 10th inst. at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has given great dissatisfaction to Col. John W. Forney of the Philadelphia Press, and he predicts that the Republicans will be defeated this fall. The fact is, that there is a wide split in the party in that State, and the divisions in the party cannot be healed. Pennsylvania may be set down as certainly Democratic next November. Of this, there is very little doubt entertained by respectable gentlemen of either party now.

The Patriot has a leading editorial this morning entitled "Hoarding the National Debt." It is a very able and timely article, and takes the same view of that question expressed by your correspondent in a former letter to the ENTERPRISE. The writer regards the action of the Secretary, Boutwell, taking the same view of that question expressed by your correspondent in a former letter to the ENTERPRISE. The writer regards the action of the Secretary, Boutwell, taking the same view of that question expressed by your correspondent in a former letter to the ENTERPRISE. The writer regards the action of the Secretary, Boutwell, taking the same view of that question expressed by your correspondent in a former letter to the ENTERPRISE.

The Radical policy proceeds upon the theory that this huge balance must be maintained, just as it sets aside an equal sum to buy of bonds twenty years in advance of maturity, and then has the audacity to claim merit for paying off the public debt. Both are inventions contrived for no other purpose than to favor and maintain monopoly at the expense of the whole people. Last year taxes were collected to the extent of four hundred and eleven million of dollars, or about eleven dollars a head for every man, woman, and child, black or white, in the United States. This is the taxation in time of profound peace, when the great West is languishing for want of capital to develop its mighty resources, and agriculture is oppressed by burdens which are not equalled in any other country on the face of the globe. One-fourth of this stupendous sum is expended with no other intention than to lock it up in the vaults and let it lie there idle. That is to say, every man, woman, and child is required to contribute \$3 each, without even a pretence that the tax is necessary, or that the money is to be used, after being collected.

During the past week Congress has been engaged on the various appropriation bills and has made considerable progress. So soon as these bills are through the members will be for getting away, and that is the reason why they are being passed through this early in the session. Both bodies will be ready for final adjournment on the 1st of June. The tariff bill will be reported on the House on Monday next. It will have to be printed, and it may come up for consideration the following week. There will be both a majority and minority report—the protean bill this time are in the minority on the Committee.

All the Oregon measures to which allusion has been made in former letters, will become laws. Your Representative gives careful attention to all these matters, and when this session closes will be able

to present to his constituents a record of which any member might be proud.

In examining some statistics lately, the following was found to be true with regard to the representation in the Electoral College in regard to the different sections, and is given to show the relative power of these sections. It exhibits a very significant fact, that many intelligent people have deluded themselves with the belief that the West is the seat of political power in the Union. The South leads the West in population and predominates in the Electoral College. Sectionally the electoral vote is divided under the new law as follows:

Whole number	357
Necessary for a choice	179
The New England States have	38
The Middle States	71
The Western States	105
The Slave States	134
The Pacific States	9

It has been considered unimportant to give you the dry details of the daily proceedings of Congress, you get the Globe, and the newspapers indulge entirely in "examination of the topics which your correspondent has commented upon in his letters. If there be an apparent sameness in the correspondence it is unavoidable. There is an important Presidential election approaching, and the people are deeply interested in the result, and this question in all its different phases is the order of the day. Politics rules the hour and to write on any other subject is to be out of fashion. But, to be serious, the approaching election is important, if not momentous in its results, and all thinking men look upon it with interest. The occasion is serious, and every lover of liberty, honesty and country, feels the critical character of the coming contest and is preparing himself for it. It is believed the people of Oregon are fully alive to the issues involved, and mean to do their part in taking power from the present rulers, and putting it into the hands of better men, who will wield it for the good of the Republic, and not for plunderers.

The New Tariff.

The Radicals have been tinkering with the tariff, at Washington says the San Francisco Examiner, and a nice tinker they have made of it. They are determined to favor the rich and make the poor pay the "fifteen and a half millions per month of the public debt," of which they boast so much. On cotton cloth, such as poor people use for sheets, shirts and dresses, the tariff is two cents per yard; if bleached or colored prints, such as calicoes for dresses, two and a half cents per yard, and ten per cent on their value besides, making, as a general rule, about one-fourth of the value, or twenty five per cent on the cost. On spool thread to make up such goods, we are to pay five cents per dozen, and twenty-four per cent on its value, making about thirty per cent. On socks, such as farmers use for bagging their wheat, they pay thirty per cent. But diamonds are free. The enormity of this injustice can hardly be realized without examination.

A man with a family of children wants three hundred dollars worth of cotton goods for his special use, but he cannot purchase them without paying about one hundred dollars more than he would have in the way of tariff. A farmer wants three hundred and fifty dollars worth of socks for his grain. If there was no tariff on them they would cost him that sum, but he must pay another hundred and fifty to the Government, so that the Radicals may make political capital by monthly payments of the public debt. It is estimated we shall have this year a product of sixty millions of bushels of grain for export. If so it will require at least thirty millions of sacks. Say they are worth twelve and a half cents each, the cost of the sacks will be \$3,750,000, and the amount of tariff we shall pay the Government will be one million, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

This is what the Government is doing for poor men—men who work for their living—who from morning until night toil and sweat to support their wives and children; while a thousand rich men may purchase a million dollars in diamonds without paying a cent of tariff for the support of the Government. Is it any wonder, then, the Radicals are disgusted with their own administration? Is it any wonder that such men as Trumbull, Schurz, Greeley and others should seek for reformation in their own ranks? Or, rather is it not a wonder that the people have not sought redress for such wrongs in political action, and that they are talking of disbanding the Democratic party with such facts before us is highly concentrated nonsense.

ON THE TRADE.—We learn that the Corbett men on the Radical county ticket for this county are engaged in the attempt to "swap off" the Williams men. It is known that the Representative ticket is labelled G. H. W. and Corbett's friends do not appreciate the movements being made to "swap them off." It seems that the Legislative ticket is all that the owner of the Radical party cares for, and the first movement was to swap all the minor county candidates for votes for the Legislature. This has come to the ears of the small office-seekers, who now retaliate by proposing to swap the Williams men. A nice little fuss is going on among them. Let it "blow."

RATHER COOL.—The Good Templar candidates on the Radical county ticket (dear benevolent souls) are becoming very generous, and now propose to allow the men whom they refused to vote for last May, and who were treated with contempt in the late Radical convention, to select the city ticket, and agree to vote for it, provided these liberal minded citizens will bend the knee and kiss the hand which has so recently struck them. We shall see whether they are so kind to respect us as to take the slender bait which is offered them.

Public Speaking.

Hon. Geo. R. Helm will address the citizens of Clackamas county, on Thursday next, May 3rd, at one o'clock p.m. We hope our country people will crowd in to hear Mr. Helm. He is an able speaker, and this appointment is made at the hour designated for the accommodation of our farmers who cannot come in to hear speaking in the evening. Let there be a full house.

SEMI-MONTHLY.—We have received the first number of the semi-monthly *Cheraman*. It is much improved, and gives considerably more reading matter than before, while the price of subscription remains the same. We are glad to notice this evidence of prosperity, and wish it much success in its mission of usefulness.

State News.

The Waldron Troupe have gone to Victoria.

Trinity Church, Portland, is to have a \$3,000 organ.

Sam. L. Simpson is associate editor of the Salem Statesman.

W. R. Carter is now the sole proprietor of the Corvallis Gazette.

Three divorces were granted by the Polk County Court last week.

Burnett and Wilson will speak at Newport, Yaquina Bay, on May 6th.

The East Portland Era has just started upon the second year. Success to it.

Democratic county Convention in Washington county, Saturday, May, 25th.

The West Side railroad is to be finished to the Yamhill river by the 1st of July.

The Democrats of Jackson county hold their convention on the 9th day of May.

One-third more wheat than usual has been seen this season in Yamhill county.

Last week Umpqua valley had hail, frost and ice as thick as a pane of window glass.

The Democrats of Columbia County will hold their convention on the 11th of May.

The wheat fields of Eastern Oregon never looked better than they do this spring.

The Herald says a large order for Standard Mills flour has just been received from New York.

Robert Fulford, actor, and Miss Annie Pixley, actress, were married at Portland May, 30th.

The Oregonian says Wells, Fargo & Co. are going to quit the banking business at Portland.

The Indians of the Santee Agency are contributing to the Episcopal mission work in Oregon.

Rev. Thos. Condon, of the Dalles, was severely hurt last week, by the runaway of a stage team.

M. L. Samuel of Portland has issued a little volume called "The Traveler's Guide and Oregon Railroad Gazetteer."

Petitions are being signed at Dayton, Wheatland, Lafayette and other points for a daily mail between Salem and Lafayette.

Selousius Gaffield was nominated at the Territorial Republican Convention at Kalama, Monday. He will be defeated beyond a doubt.

The stockholders of the Ashland Woolen Factory have authorized the Directors to offer it for sale. It has one set of first-class machinery and a fine water power.

Chas. Smith, sent to the Penitentiary from Wasco, was discharged from that institution on Tuesday, having served out the term of his sentence, three years.

The Josephine Democratic Convention made the following nominations: State Senator, E. N. Tolson; Representative, A. L. Waldron; Clerk, Chas. Hughes; Sheriff, Dan Green.

Col. W. W. Chapman will arrive at Portland to-day, from a lengthy visit to Washington, where he has been working in the interest of the Salt Lake and Portland Railroad.

Last Monday Isaac Mayhew, a wealthy farmer of Polk county, disappeared, and nothing has since been heard of him. It is supposed he was enticed from home and family dealt with.

The Democrats of Douglas county have placed in nomination the following ticket: Joint Senator, Solomon Fitzhugh; Representatives, J. N. Barker, John Drain and H. H. Sheriff; William Mads; Clerk, E. Stephens.

Among the graduates of the Bellevue Medical Hospital, New York, we notice the names of Curtis C. Strong, son of Judge Strong of Portland, and Alfred C. Kinney, son of R. C. Kinney of Salem, Oregon.

Col. Teal delivered a very sensible and practical speech at Eugene City last Wednesday to the largest audience that that city for a number of years. The Col. talks business to the people, and they like to hear him on the important questions which touch their vital interests.

LATEST FROM CINCINNATI.—A telegram dated May 1st, from Cincinnati says: "has at 12 o'clock in the Liberty Republican Convention was called to order by Col. Omar Grosvenor, of St. Louis, who nominated Judge Stanley Matthews for temporary Chairman. Matthews on taking the chair thanked the Convention for the unexpected honor and briefly addressed the Convention upon the causes which had necessitated its assembling and the work before it. Three temporary Secretaries were then appointed. A resolution was then adopted, that when the Convention adjourned it be to 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow, and that in the meantime delegations from the several States shall elect delegates to the Convention equal in number to double the vote each State respectively is entitled to in the Electoral College. A motion to adjourn to 10 a. m. Thursday was carried.

A telegram from Washington, under same date, says: "Great interest is felt concerning the result of the Cincinnati Convention and Colfax are in constant receipt of dispatches giving latest phases of affairs. Their advice indicates the nomination of Tilden. There are also indications of a row. Davis is also in receipt of dispatches and is under the impression that he will be thrown overboard and a new man nominated.

ANOTHER TRICK THEORY.—The individual who superintends the passenger travel on the railroad is wise (5) beyond his day and generation, says the *Burner*; and is now charged with a trick some meaner than that perpetrated on the school children of Salem about a year ago. After inducing the Old Fellows of Portland and the towns along the railroad line to resolve to have a union picnic on the 26th inst., at Aurora, that individual placed the charges for a special train from Portland to Aurora, twenty-five miles, at such an exorbitant figure that those interested felt forced to decline it. The liberality of the railroad company will be better understood when we state that the terms were \$25 for two passenger and seven freight cars, the company to have all over that amount that might be made by the train. The expenses of running a special train from Portland to Aurora and back would not probably have exceeded \$100.

THE CANAL AND LOCKS.—Col. Teal informs us, says the *Democrat*, that the locks at Oregon City will positively be completed by the first of January next, and he says that the Company will offer to turn them over to the State immediately after their completion, by the payment of the actual cost of their construction. We believe that the only secure means of keeping them from being bought and owned by the Railroad King is for the State to become possessors of them at the earliest possible moment. The people's interest in this respect will never be securely guarded until these locks are placed entirely out of the reach of that moneyed influence which is gradually but surely fastening its giant hold upon the throat of our young and struggling commonwealth.