The Weekly Enterprise.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SEPT. 20, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

B. GRATZ BROWN

OF MISSOURI.

Presidential Electors,
GEO. R. HELM, of Linn County.
N. H. GATES, of Wasco County.
E. D. SHATTUCK, of Multnomah.

Public Speaking.

Hon. Jas. H. Slater will address the citizens of Clackamas county, at the Court House, in Oregon City, on the political issues of the day, on Friday evening, September 27th, at 7½ o'clock. Let there be a full attendance.

The Senatorial Question.

Quite a lively time is being had at Salem in the Radical ranks over the selection of a Senator. As between Mitchell and Corbett, as politicians, the Democrats of Oregon have no choice whatever. Both are Grant men, and Corbett has done in regard to party measures in the Senate just what Mitchell would undoubtedly do; he has given them a blind and unyielding support. But in other respects Democrats as a general and universal rule have a choice. Senator Corbett, so far as looking after the interests of this State is concerned, and securing liberal appropriations therefor, is fully the peer of any man ever sent from Oregon. And we feel glad in giving this need of well-earned praise to a political opponent. He has been in the interest of no ring or corporation and has apparently had no axe to grind for anyone but the whole people of the State. In this respect his record differs very essentially from that of his late compeer in the Senate, Geo. H. Williams. Let anyone take the *Congressional Globe* of the third session of the 41st Congress and they will find that while Senator Corbett was engaged almost solely in securing favorable legislation for Oregon, Senator Williams was engaged almost as solely in endeavors to procure large subsidies for one particular corporation. The people of Oregon therefore, without respect of party, demand of the Republican members of the Legislature, that they should see to it in their selection of a Senator, and send as Senator from Oregon a man who will look after the interest of the State, and not a man who is an attorney of a particular corporation, many of whose personal interests trench upon those of the people and who as such would labor for that corporation rather than for the people. As politicians, between the two candidates, the Democracy has no choice, but as tax-payers and citizens of Oregon they have a very decided one.

It is proposed to present a petition to the Legislature to request that body to ask Congress to pass a law which will enable Democratic papers to bid for the advertising done by the Radical papers at exorbitant prices, and which can be done for a great deal less. This Federal patronage is given exclusively to Radical papers and Democrats can't help themselves. If the litigant law is such a burden, how must it be when the General Government is keeping up a set of party organs all over the land by its patronage. If the Democratic papers are not entitled to the little patronage they get by the litigant bill, by what manner of reasoning can these Radical papers be entitled to all the Federal patronage?

Ben. Simpson, of Benton county seems to be the leader of the Radicals in the Lower House, and has already shown a disposition to be most unscrupulous in his efforts to keep off the contest for our county. There is no degree of trickery which he is not up to, to prevent the case from coming to a trial. Were all the members in the House of his ilk, we should have but little hope of obtaining justice for our county. But we believe the House is composed of a more fair and honest class of men than Simpson has shown himself to be thus far.

Editorial Correspondence.

SALEM, Sept. 1872.

The Legislature has not done anything yet worthy of special mention, the Senatorial question absorbing all other considerations, and I presume there will be but little done until that great question is settled. It is a rather mixed question who will be the successful man. The Mitchell men are working hard to force Corbett's friends into a caucus, but thus far all their threats have proved unsuccessful, and unless I am mistaken in the class of men who support the latter, I think it is doubtful if they can succeed in their force policy. But anything in regard to this question is mere speculation, and as I am not one of the speculative kind I will leave this subject until it is better developed than at present.

The Clackamas county contest will probably be heard this week. Lord Barin, the great statesman from our county who is usurping a seat in the Lower House, with the assistance of Dave Thompson, is doing his best to keep off the trial of the case until after the Senatorial election, but the well-known fact that the Radicals are not entitled to their seats, will go far towards admitting our members immediately. Of course, the Mitchell men in the House are doing all they can to keep off this contest, as they will lose three votes by having these usurpers thrown out. It has turned out as I stated during the canvass, that the Radical Representatives were owned and controlled by Dave Thompson, and that he used them in the interest of Ben Holladay. The facts as they now exhibit themselves, clearly show that my statement was true. They will, however, be sent home, and the people of Clackamas will be represented by men who were legally elected.

Ben Simpson, the man who was never known to do anything in political matters without there was some trickery in it, has introduced a resolution in the House which is calculated to place the Democracy on the defence. As that gentleman must have known that his resolution would meet with a sudden death in the Senate and was of no earthly benefit to the people of our State, it will have to be put down to the credit of that gentleman as so much useless and expensive Legislation. Both houses will probably use up considerable time in their discussion, and when they are either rejected or adopted, will be but so much buncombe for the gentleman from Benton.

The Mitchell organ in this place continues to abuse Mr. Corbett's friends and the *Oregonian*, and while it is the desire of that paper to serve its present owner, it is embittering the friends of Mr. C., who constitute certainly a large majority of the best men in the Radical organization.

The members of both houses visited the penitentiary yesterday, and they were all highly pleased with the building, and all speak highly of the economy exercised by the Board of Commissioners, and the substantial character of the work done. The building as now furnished, has cost $159,000, of which there was convict labor used to the amount of $58,000, leaving the State cost actually at $101,000. The same building, taking into consideration how public buildings are generally erected, could not be built for less than $250,000. The State officers deserve great credit in their management of this public enterprise.

The report of the Secretary of State has been published, and we have no hesitancy in saying that it is the most comprehensive document ever issued out of that office. We shall try to publish a portion of this report hereafter. One fact it shows plainly and that is, that while it cost the State to run this department under May over $24,000 for two years, he has run it for less than $16,000 for the past two years.

A serious accident occurred here last Monday evening, which resulted in the almost instant death of Mrs. Thos. Cross, a lady very highly esteemed in this community. It was caused by the running away of a team, throwing her out of the wagon, and striking on her head. She lived but about two hours after the accident.

A petition is being published in Mitchell's organ at this place, said to be signed by citizens of Lane county, telling Hon. W. W. Bristow what certain Federal office-holders in that county want him to do in order to save their official heads. That gentleman will probably do what he thinks is right, and pay very little attention to the interests of Odell, Kincaid and Ben. Underwood.

Gov. Gibbs is here looking on the Senatorial contest with a happy smile. Mitchell was his opponent six years ago, and Corbett came in and took the prize, and no doubt the Governor thinks he may be as lucky this time. Lightning may hit him but it is not probable.

All the lower order of ward politicians of Portland are here working in the interest of Mitchell, who, it is said, is paying out money freely to these fellows.

Mitchell tried to get up a second caucus Tuesday evening, but failed and they adjourned to this evening. The prospects are no more favorable for him at this writing than they were on Tuesday. This article is already too long and I must close. N.

For the ENTERPRISE.

Taxation Assessment.

Taxation to the extent of providing the means necessary for the efficient administration of government is just and indispensable and all well disposed citizens willingly comply with the demand; and indeed all good citizens feel an honest pride in the payment of their just and reasonable taxes. Laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are, or should be, so made and enforced as to make taxes equal and just. Several obstacles intervene. One is partaility in assessment. Another is a want of fidelity and honesty in furnishing lists of property to assessors. Under the present law of this State the assessors are compelled to value much of the property from the description given by to value by the owner; this proves to be a dangerous temptation to many. Many on this point prevaricate and quibble. When one person assesses for a whole county much of the property he cannot see and must take the word of the owner. This defect might be remedied by having an assessor for each precinct, who, by his familiarity with the property of his neighbors would be able to make a more thorough and equable valuation of property. My object in this communication is not to attempt to make an assessment code, but to point out the practical defects in a law, no doubt intended to make a man's taxes proportional to the amount of property owned and protected. I refer to the law deducting indebtedness. Observation has shown to a demonstration that this law has been, and still is abused to an extent that renders taxes unequal and not in proportion to the monetary value of property protected. I will give some illustrations: 1st Take the clause requiring the tax prayer to return debts due and becoming due on note contract or account on solvent debtors and then deduct his own indebtedness, of course every man man thinks himself solvent so that whatever amount he owes is taken from his property, then if he can conjure up a doubt in regard to the solvency of those indebted to him this is kept out of his taxable property; furthermore, the debts contracted between individuals is on the basis of the full value of the property, whereas in assessments this is never done. In many instances the valuation of property for taxable purposes is not more than one-third of its real value.

I will make the case still stronger by another illustration. Take the case of property owned by companies or individuals in several counties. The indebtedness is taken from the property assessed in each of the counties where the property is held, though there be only one debt; in the case of property assessed at only one-third of its real value situated in ten different couties—say $10,000 the real value of the property in each, then in the case supposed, the property would only be assessed at $3,333, then a debt of $3,333 owed in only one place (one debt), is made to cover or screen from taxation $10,000 in each county, making $100,000 worth of property screened by a debt of only $3,333. It is well known that men do this very thing under our law as it now stands. It is surprising to see many of our large property holders pay little or no tax at all. I do not believe this is fair or honest, and I do not think it was intended by the law-makers that the law should be so construed but it is done and I believe the only effectual remedy is to strike out the clause dedacting indebtedness altogether. Then the wealthy would be compelled to pay taxes in proportion to the extent to which they receive the protection of their property by law. As the case now stands the men of moderate means who adopt the rule "owe no man" pay the taxes. If all the property is assessed the per centage would be less, to raise a given amount, and taxes would be more equal. Some of the wealthy corporations claim that under our Statues their property cannot be taxed. I know that my ideas are crude, and I write this to elicit attention to the subject. Some men who seem disposed to deal fairly with individuals, seem to think it all right to evade the payment of anything due the government whether county, State or nation. I believe in Civil Service Reform, and hope the present Legislature will take hold of this thing and put it in better shape.

MODESTO.

Hon. Jas. H. Slater will speak at the Dalles on Monday evening, the 30th inst.

The Governor's Message.

We had hoped to receive the Governor's Message in time to lay it before our readers in our last issue. In this we were disappointed. Since that time the Message has come to hand and we have carefully and thoughtfully read it. We unhesitatingly pronounce it the best Executive document ever laid before the Legislative Assembly of this State. The Governor indulges in no verbiage, no high-flown rhetoric. The Message contains simply a concise statement of what has been accomplished by the present administration, together with such recommendations as in Executive opinion, will redound to the best interests of the State in the future. It shows further that every interest of the State has been carefully studied and thoroughly understood. As we publish the Message in full, we will indulge in no further comments, allowing each reader to form his own opinion of its merits.

The N. Y. Herald on Grant's Policy toward the South.

The radical papers have all along reckoned the New York *Herald* as the strongest supporter of President Grant among the independent press. Before and since the Philadelphia nomination they have been accustomed to quote largely from the *Herald* in support of their favorite, and his policy, both domestic and foreign It must be confessed that the predilections of the *Herald*, until a short time since, seemed to incline toward the side of Grant and his administration. But it has lately seen the error of its ways and has to a considerable extent abandoned the defence of the administration and commenced to adopt and argue the line of policy as set forth by the Liberal Republican and Democratic party. And no part of that policy does it advocate with warmer zeal than that portion relating to the condition of the Southern States. It has at length opened its eyes to the true condition of the Southern people; it seems to see them lifting their shackled arms in supplication for deliverance from a condition that is worse than slavery and almost equal to death. It seems to see, all at once, the carpet baggers, scallawags and ignorant negroes, drawing the life-blood from these helpless and undone people, and it raises its voice in manly protest against their many wrongs. Hear it:

"The present condition of the Southern States is a scandal and reproach to the nation, and the people of the North are beginning to realize the fact. The history of the carpet-bag rule forced upon the Southern people by the Radicals makes a terrible exhibit. Since the war the debts and liabilities of these ex-rebel States have increased from seventy six millions to over two hundred and ninety millions, and in some States the robberies have been so lumbly and recklessly committed that there is scarcely an attempt at concealment. This plunder and the determination to control the vote of the South in the Presidential elections have lain at the foundation of the arbitrary treatment of the Southern whites, of the extension of military rule over peaceful communities, and of the attempt to keep alive the passions of the war and the old hatreds of slavery. The people now understand why the false reports of rebel outrages and intrigues in the South are circulated by the republican orators and journals and why a people who have honestly accepted the results of the war, who have renounced all their secessionist sentiments, and who ask only for peace and constitutional freedom, are persistently misrepresented and pronounced "unreconstructed rebels" in the teeth of their solemn protestations of loyalty. The object of the radical politicians is to keep alive sectional suspicions and animosities, in order that they may plunder the Southern State governments and steal the Southern electoral vote under the friendly shield of military rule. The southern people have given all the evidences they can offer of their sincerity. The soldiers who fought under the rebel flag—men of courage and honor—have united in the support of a liberal republican candidate for the Presidency, and have done all in their power to conciliate the North. Yet the radical politicians raise the cry of "traitors" and "rebels" against them and refuse to accept their proffered friendship. If this policy is to continue the United States can become nothing but a second Mexico, and there can never be peace while the Union holds together

This is the rock ahead of the administration, and it is one on which the republican ship may be dashed to pieces.

We have warned the President of the danger. The people are tired of the incessant excitement kept up by the politicians, and they say, with Senator Sumner, "the war is ended; there must be an end also to belligerent passions, and the freedman, assured of his rights, must enter upon a new career of happiness and prosperity." The violent tirades of Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, Bourwell and others, who pour into the ears of the ignorant negroes the poison of suspicion and hate, and who urge upon them a resort to civil war rather than a submission to reconciliation, are revolting to the public mind. Sensible men cannot fail to see that the doctrines advocated by Greeley must lead to peace and happiness, while the doctrine preached by the supporters of President Grant must lead to bloodshed and suffering. "If Greeley is elected, arm, concentrate, conceal your property, but organize for defence," is the advice of Wendell Phillips to the negro. "Black men, be not deceived by this cry for reconciliation. Your old oppressors will never be reconciled to you, nor should you be reconciled to them," cries Gerrit Smith, and Bourwell, Harlan and the rest echo the words. To what can such teachings lead but to continued discord and hatred, and eventually perhaps, to a bloody and cruel war of races? Are the financial interests of the country safe under such heated appeals to the passions of ignorant men?

A nice, pretty black haired and black mustached (the original color worth fifty cents a bottle) gentleman from Yamhill, (he is evidently there to get his start) has shown extraordinary zeal in trying to get the litigant law repealed. He is anxious to be a champion on some great subject, and this litigant law has struck him as just the thing for the great attempt to get a little pap for the Radical organs.

The Legislature.

SALEM, Sept. 18, 1872.

The Senate organized finally last Friday, by the election of S. C. Simpson, Chief Clerk; O. N Packard, Assistant Clerk; E. D. Fondray, Sergeant at Arms; and T. B. Allen, Doorkeeper, all Democrats, the Republicans having drawn their candidates out of the field. After the organization of the Senate, both houses met in joint convention and received the Governor's Message, which is published in the supplement this week. It is the best State document ever presented to any Legislative body in Oregon and is replete with valuable information to our people. Let all give it a careful perusal and lay it away for future reference.

In the House the motion was made on Saturday to make the Clackamas county contest the special order for Thursday, when Ben Simpson moved to amend by substituting Monday, which amendment was lost, by yeas 19; noes 25. The yeas and noes were ordered on the motion, when a little sharp practice was resorted to, and a motion made to adjourn until Monday at 2 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

The Senate adjourned also without transacting any business, to the same hour, and many of the members went home and others to Portland, to which place the seat of contest was removed until Monday.

On Monday both houses met pursuant to adjournment.

In the Senate, the President announced the following standing committees:

JUDICIARY.—Baldwin, Dolph, Strahan, Tolen and Watson

WAYS AND MEANS.—Myers, Chrystal and Crawford.

ELECTIONS.—Tolen, Patterson and Moores.

CLAIMS.—Patterson, Cornelius and Strahan.

COUNTIES.—Hurt, Moores and Powell.

MILITARY.—Lewellyn, Brown, of Baker, and Brown of Marion.

COMMERCE.—Strahan, Dolph and Webster.

EDUCATION.—Crawford, Bristow and Myers.

ENGROSSMENT.—Monroe, Powell, and Tolen.

ENROLLMENT.—Hoult, Bristow and Baldwin.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.—Brown of Baker, Crawford, and Brown of Marion.

PUBLIC LANDS.—Myers, Brown of Baker and Chrystal.

MINING.—Baldwin, and Hanna.

PRINTING.—Strahan, Cornelius Dolph.

Mr. Bristow moved that 500 copies of the Governor's Message and accompanying documents be ordered printed for the use of the Senate, carried.

Mr. Baldwin introduced the following bills which were read the first time:

S. B. No. 1—to amend sections 4 and 5 chapter 47 title 1 in reference to public roads.

S. B. No. 2—to amend section 78, chapter 9 title 2 in reference to the production of evidence.

S. B. No. 3—to amend section 1 chapter 25 title 5 in reference to interest on contracts.

Mr Dolph introduced S. B. No. 4—to amend law relative to churches and religious and literary societies.

Also S. B. No 5—to protect game and fish Bills read first time.

On motion S. B Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, ordered printed.

S. B. No 77 passed at the last session—Portland Subsidy bill—permitting the city of Portland to incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars to aid railroad enterprises, was returned with the Governor's veto and objections. The question being shall the bill pass notwithstanding the Governor's veto? the vote stood; ayes, 1; noes, 21—Cornelius voting in the affirmative. So the bill failed to pass.

The Governor returned S. B. No. 29, passed at the last session—to provide for the draining of lands in Union county—with his objections thereto. The question of passage of the bill notwithstanding the Governor's veto, the vote was unanimously against its passage.

In the House the following standing committees have been appointed:

ELECTIONS.—Martin, Corwin, Johnson, Stephenson, Clow.

WAYS AND MEANS.—Simpson, Hirsch, Grant.

EDUCATION.—Collier, Crawford, and Ostein.

JUDICIARY.—Collier, Patton, Burbank, Cranor, La Dow.

CLAIMS.—Engle, Gingles, Blakesley.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Harrison, Riddle, Andrews.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.—Thornbury, Walker, Crooks.

ENGROSSED BILLS.—Allen, Powers, and Wright.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Burbank, Bushey and Curran.

PRINTING.—Crawford, Downing, Willoughby.

CORPORATIONS.—Gingles, Caples, and Cranor.

COMMERCE.—Biles, Matlock, Riley Shelton, Hodgkins.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.—Congle, Stott, and White.

MINING.—Langell, Johnson, Andrews.

PUBLIC LANDS.—Hirsch, Barin, and Ostein.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Simpson Patton, La Dow.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Darst, Burbank and Grant.

No disposition having been made, Mr La Dow's resolution on Clackamas county contestants was made the first business.

Mr. Allen moved to amend by inserting "the committee to report at as early a time as possible."

Mr. Clow followed by motion to table amendment, to which the House agreed by a vote of 23 to 21.

A bill to repeal the Litigant Act was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Elections was ordered to proceed immediately to the investigation of the Clackamas county contest.

The House adjourned until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

SALEM, Sept., 19th.

On Tuesday in the Senate, Mr. Baldwin gave notice that he would introduce bills to amend section 26, chap. 53, title 4, in relation to poll tax; also for the construction of a road in Grant and Baker counties, and an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Webster gave notice of a bill to define the boundaries of Coos county.

Mr. Brown, of Baker, gave notice of a bill to define the boundaries of Grant county.

The following bills were read the first time:

S. B. 7. To regulate enclosures; and S. B. — For relief of Coos county.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

S. B. 2, relating to introduction of evidence; S. B 3, to regulate interest on contracts; S. B. 4, to protect churches, societies, etc.

The following Committees which had been omitted, were announced by the President;

RAILROADS.—Cornelius, Hanna, Tolen.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Patterson, Strahan, and Cowles.

CORPORATIONS.—Patterson, Cornelius, and Powell.

An invitation from the Board of Commissioners for building the new penitentiary, for both houses to visit that institution was received and accepted, and 2 o'clock set for that purpose.

The Report of the investigating committee appointed by the last Legislature to look into the conduct of the late State officers laid on the table in both houses.

A joint resolution was passed to appoint a committee to examine the books of the Treasurer and Secretary of State.

President Fay gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the construction of a wagon road from Jackson to Grant and Baker counties.

The following bills were introduced in the House:

By Barbank, a bill to provide for times and places for holding Circuit and Supreme courts; Congle, to amend the Portland Police Act; Langell to amend the act to protect mining claims; also, to amend the Jacksonville charter; Biles to protect game; Simpson, to regulate the practice of medicine; same, to protect medical practitioners; Caples, to relieve Judge McArthur from duty of holding court in Grant county—read three times under suspension of the rules, and passed; Caples, to provide for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad; Caples to prevent cruelty to animals.

Notice was given of the proposed introduction of the following bills:

Mr. Patton gave notice of a bill to provice for the erection of a Capitol building; same, a bill to amend the soldier's relief act; same, to amend the soldier's bounty act; Engle, to repeal part of act regulating civil and criminal proceedings in justice courts; Riddle to provide for bounties on scalps of certain wild animals; Corwin to grant State aid for a wagon road from Yamhill to Clatsop Plains, Tillamook Bay, etc.; Bushey to change mode of voting from viva voce to ballot; Andrews to provide for a loan of $10,000 to Union Academy Union county.

State News Items.

Salem's burglar has gone to the Dalles.

The Base Ball fever has broken out again in Corvallis.

Hon. W. H. Odell will deliver the Annual Address at the next State Fair.

The people of Roseburg expect to see the railroad train there next week.

Wheat still continues to pour into the Corvallis warehouses in exhaustless quantities.

Charles Knowles, one of the pioneers of Benton county died near Corvallis on the 10th inst.

Corvallis is still worried over "Big Six." Parts of the engine have not been sent as per agreement.

The freight business, both by railroad and river is unusually lively in the vicinity of Salem.

The Virtue Quartz mill at Baker city is now running to its full capacity on rock from the Virtue mine.

The Chemeketa Hotel is again open and ready for business under the management of Wesley Graves.

A barn, belonging to W. N. Snyder, residing on the banks of the Santiam, was consumed by fire on Sunday last.

Carter, of the Corvallis *Gazette* recently took a bare-back ride on an untamed cayuse. He now writes his editorials standing.

The editor of the Benton *Democrat* recently visited Junction city and vicinity. He was very much pleased with what he saw there.

James Hamilton, son of Dr. Hamilton of Roseburg, has been appointed to the Agricultural College by the Senator from Douglas county.

Jackson county is to have a Fair commencing Oct. 23rd and continuing four days. The directors present quite an attractive premium list.

The State Agricultural Society have instructed their Secretary, Mr. Ware, to furnish the members of the Legislature with complimentary tickets.

Business is brisk in Hillsboro. The town is filled with farmers laying in supplies of the all needful, to wit; calico, sugar, coffee and tobacco.

The Waldron troupe are playing to good houses at Salem. The Company is the best ever before in this State, and is worthy of a liberal patronage.

Frank Dodge, who recently purchased the Oneatta Mill, Yaquina Bay, has it in perfect running order, and is turning out lumber at the rate of fourteen thousand feet per day.

There are few idle men in or about Baker city. The mechanics have their hands full of work; the merchants are kept busy putting up goods, and the day laborers are kept busy.

A large vein of kennel coal has been found at Auburn, about twelve miles from Baker city. Blacksmiths have tested it and find that it burns first rate in the forge.

Garfielde, the Radical candidate for delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, has been making a speech in Baker City. The Bedrock *Democrat* says it was a very feeble effort.

The officer having in charge the river improvements on the Upper Willamette has a force of men at work constructing about one thousand feet of a wing dam on Humphrey's slough.

A dispatch from Cosswell, Lane county, states that a fight and a horse race occurred there on Sunday. The place is infested with gamblers, who fleece the country boys. Smart country boys!

J. H. Moore who was charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon on the Deputy Sheriff of Jackson county was discharged on the 11th inst. The evidence was not sufficient to bind him over.

The editor of the Benton *Democrat* acknowledges that Corvallis was "sold" on their fire-engine but boasts that they have a fine silver trumpet. Nothing like looking on the bright side of everything.

The field of John Stewart near Corvallis, recently caught fire. It took the crews of two threshers, the women in the neighborhood, beside all the loose men around to put it out.

By the steamer California were received four full blooded pigs, male and female, of the well known Sussex breed—They were imported from England direct only a few months ago, by Dr. Tolmie of Victoria.

A man named Miller was thrown from a wagon with which a team was running away, in Portland last Saturday and almost instantly killed. He was a tripe manufacturer. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

John Martin of Blue Mountain Cove has the finest field of wheat in Oregon. It consists of seventy five acres, and will average forty bushels to the acre according to the judgment of competent men. Mr. Martin's farm is the highest in altitude of any in the Cove.

The team of Dr. Lee of Corvallis, recently ran away with him near that place after night. Unable to see the road he could not guide the team, and the vehicle ran against a stump throwing the doctor out, rendering him insensible for some moments. A badly bruised arm was the extent of his injuries.

Henry Carter, a carpenter employed on the Umpqua Bridge near Roseburg, last Friday, was severely if not fatally injured by falling from the lateral braces of the bridge to the girders beneath. He was brought to East Portland last Sunday and placed in the Railroad Company's Hospital.

Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The announcement that O'Connor had accepted the Louisville nomination is incorrect. In reply to Moreau's speech urging acceptance, O'Conor presented a long address, in which he reiterates his peculiar views upon the practice of politicians nominating candidates upon a set platform and says he regards the Baltimore nomination as exhibiting in their climax the vices of the nomination system with its pledges and platforms. Shocking to honest pride and pure morals is the career of bargaining, which is now generally required to precede such nominations. He expresses great regret that the Convention should have adjourned without naming or even suggesting any other candidate, but repudiates the idea that his failure to accept the nomination will leave the Democrats dissatisfied with the Baltimore coalition without power to record their protest against it. He thinks there is yet plenty of time to organize and unite for action against the Baltimore action. He concludes: "I know your Convention has prescribed to me no test but in conformity with usages not now to be departed from, and request me to accept the nomination and become a candidate. As I have said from the beginning, I must say I cannot."

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A Washington special says, the *Chronicle*, it is understood, reflects the President's views when it declares this morning that the time for action on the part of the Government has about arrived, and those Indians who have been invited to accept the olive branch of peace and refused will be taught that the strong arm of the Government will reach the very last scoundrel of them who may have been implicated in the late outrages. These outrages have been so severely commented on by the press throughout the country that our citizens are prepared for the enforcement of law and order even at the cannon's mouth. A little East India justice would be useful at this time, and whether the murderous wretches are blown from the mouth of cannons or slaughtered in the field it is of little consequence to the world at large; certainly the interests of civilization would not suffer if the entire savage tribes were exterminated. Although it is thought at the Indian Bureau that there is no danger of an Indian war official advices show that serious hostilities are probable at a very early day along the whole Indian line.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A London dispatch says that Charles Francis Adams and Jacob Staempfli dissented from the judgment of the Geneva Conference regarding the case of the Retribution. They also dissent from the decision regarding the indemnity to be paid to America for the pursuit of the Alabama and other cruisers included in the arbitration.

BALTIMORE, Sept 13.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States met here to day at Odd Fellows Hall. Forty-one Grand Lodges and eighty five Encampments were represented by 127 delegates.

A *Tribune* special from Boston says Sumner's declination of the gubernatorial nomination is not credited there by Democrats and Liberals. Sumner has been officially informed by telegraph of his nomination, but no answer has been received.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—Amadeus, in his speech at the opening of the Cortes, declared the Government determined to subdue the rebellion in Cuba, and would send there additional troops to end the war.

A special says that representatives of the Cuban Junta are in council, arranging for a loan of $20,000,000 for the purchase of army supplies.

LONDON, Sep. 17.—Sumner has arrived. He will leave for Paris shortly. His health is much impaired.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The following special was published this morning:

GENEVA, Sept. 14.

The decision of the Alabama claims by the Arbitration Tribunal in the award and settlement in the case between Great Britain and the United States, was delivered to-day in the council-room of this city. It begins with a recital of in formal language of the terms of the treaty of Washington; recites the names and titles of the Arbitrators, and agents appointed by the arbitrating Governments; sets forth the facts of the assemblage of the court in Geneva, exchange and verification of the powers of its members and the presentation of the English and American cases by their agents and counsel. Having concluded this legal and judicial preface the Court's decision is continued verbatim as follows: "Here follow the findings of the court in the cases of the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, separately, and of all the other cases collectively, concluding; Whereas, it is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; whereas, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Washington, it is preferable to adopt the form of adjudicating a sum in gross, rather than refer the subject of compensation for discussion and deliberation to a Board of Assessors, as provided in the article of the Treaty of Washington. The Tribunal of Arbitration, using the authority conferred on its members by article ten of the Treaty, by a majority of four voices awards the United States of America a sum of $15,500,000 in gold, as indemnity to be paid by Great Britain for the use of the American Government for the satisfaction of all claims referred, and the Arbitrating Tribunal, conformably to the provisions contained in article seven of the Treaty, and in accordance with the terms of article eleven of the Treaty of Washington, declares all claims which have been referred to it for adjudication are hereby fully, perfectly and finally settled. The Court furthermore declares and decides that every one of said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to its notice or laid before the tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as barred. In testimony whereof the present decision and award has been made in duplicate and signed by the Arbitrators, who have given assent thereto the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington made and concluded at the Hotel de Ville, Geneva, Switzerland Sept. 14th, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
COUNT SCLOPIS.
JACOB STAEMPFI.
BARON DE ITAJUBA

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A Washington dispatch says: "The award of the Geneva Tribunal is received quietly in official circles. Attorney General Williams, the only member of the Joint High Commission now in Washington, says the award covers fully all that the American members expected could be awarded, while the sum is actually short of what the English members conceded might be due under the correspondence between Mr. Adams and the British Premier. As for the establishment of a new principle of international law, it is said on the authority of a representative of the British government now in Washington, and who is fully posted on the whole question, that as long ago as 1866 Russell would have been glad to concede all legitimate claims against England for more than the amount awarded by the Tribunal, provided he could have gained what has now been accomplished for a sum much less in dollars but richer in principle to England."

If Mr. Greeley is elected, as he will be by an overwhelming vote, he will select from all parties such a Cabinet, and draw around him such men as the nation will place entire and implicit confidence in. Horace Greeley will not be President of a section of the country, the creature of a clique, the automaton of a cabal. He will be President of the American people, one and indivisible.—*Carl Schurz.*

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY