

# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, DEC. 26, 1873.

## Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of the State of Oregon, is hereby requested to meet at the city of Portland on Thursday, the 22d day of January, 1874, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day for the purpose of designating the time and manner of holding a Democratic State Convention, in accordance with the usage of the party, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before said committee. Said Committee is composed as follows:

Benjamin Haymond,	Jackson
A. B. Jackson,	Coos
W. H. Jackson,	Curry
W. H. Jackson,	Josephine
A. B. Jackson,	Benton
J. A. Avery,	Linn
J. V. Brown,	Marion
J. H. Brown,	Polk
J. H. Brown,	Yamhill
J. H. Brown,	Washington
J. H. Brown,	Tillamook
J. H. Brown,	Clatsop
J. H. Brown,	Columbia
J. H. Brown,	Wasco
J. H. Brown,	Grant
J. H. Brown,	Lincoln
J. H. Brown,	Clatsop
J. H. Brown,	Columbia
J. H. Brown,	Wasco
J. H. Brown,	Grant
J. H. Brown,	Lincoln

Should any vacancies have occurred in the committee, the County Committees are recommended to fill such vacancies. A full attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

Chairman, Dean, State Central Com.  
Oregon City, Dec. 26th, 1873.

## Newton Booth and Judge Hager Elected Senators.

The Senatorial contest in California which has been a very hot one, has been ended by the election of His Excellency Newton Booth for the long term commencing on the fourth of March 1875, and Judge Hager for the short term beginning now and ending when Booth takes his seat.

We had entertained strong hopes that a Democrat would be elected for the long term, and believe, had such been the case, that he would have more nearly represented the sovereign will of the people of the great State of California, than Booth does. But we will have to be satisfied. The election of Booth and Hager has virtually broken down the Radical or Administration party in our sister State and staggered the power of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the control of elections to its fall.

Booth is entitled to great credit for breaking loose from the Republican party which elected him to the Executive chair, and fighting the combined powers of the Railroad and Federal office-holders in California to triumph, which culminated in his election to the Senate.

Judge Hager, who has been elected to fill the unexpired term made by the resignation of Senator Casserly, is a Democrat of the old school, strictly honest and faithful to his trusts. The Democracy of the Golden State should feel proud that they will have at the Capital of the nation, a gentleman of such high standing to represent them in that city of corruption and clashing interests.

The Democrats in the State are the strongest of the three parties in the Legislature and they were willing to concede the election of the champion of the Independents as one of Senators, for they were satisfied by electing Booth and Hager, that two honest men had been found who would not barter away their liberties in the swindling jobs in and around Washington.

Senator Sargent has been warned by this election that his power and days are numbered as a trident tool of the Railroad Company and on the 1st of March, 1875, his political career will pass away forever.

## The Chum Capped.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Evening*, writing under date of the 21st inst., pays this handsome compliment to Grant and Geo. H. Williams, his appointee for the Chief Justiceship. The writer says: "General Grant has, during the past four years, done many things that were scandals, reflecting disgrace and odium upon himself and his Administration, but the sum total of them all—and there are many—would not fill the measure of outrage and wrong that he has perpetrated by the appointment of a fourth-rate lawyer and trading politician—Attorney General George H. Williams—to the highest civil office in his gift—that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. That the seat occupied by Marshall, Taney and Chase should be filled by one like Mr. Williams, will cause regret in the heart of every good citizen. It caps the climax of the degradation that we, as a nation, have undergone during the past four years. When the appointment is mentioned here Republicans, as well as Conservatives shrug their shoulders in contempt of the insult to the American people. We have drunk the cup of humiliation to the dregs; there is no further indignity in store for us; we cannot fall much lower. This last indignity beats Gen. Grant's picture of the man on horseback. Of one thing rest assured: Gen. Grant had a motive for making such an unfit appointment; who will solve the problem? The thing is done beyond question, for of course a subservient Senate will confirm the nomination. So we go."

Roseburg is to have a bank, not a faro bank either.

## A Happy New-Year to All.

Before we shall pay our weekly visit again to our readers, the year 1873 will have passed away, and be numbered with the great unknown, and shall have entered upon the year 1874; and we shall soon be called upon to record its passage to the great numbers which have preceded it. To many of our friends, the year just drawing to a close, has been fraught with deep sorrow, while to others it has been a year of joy and pleasure. Many of the familiar and loved faces we saw a year ago, are no more among us, and who knows how many of those now among us will be joined with them before another year passes away. To those who have lost their near and dear relatives, the year 1873 will ever be remembered with sorrow; to those who have been prosperous in everything which adds to earthly happiness, it will ever be remembered with joy. But who knows what another year has in store for those who are to-day buoyant with happy thoughts? The close of the year is an occasion which should cause us to reflect on the past, and make new and better resolves for the future. It is an occasion when our joys and our sorrows, our prosperities and our adversities crowd upon us, and admonish us to shun the rocks and shoals upon which we wrecked our frail bark in years past and gone. What is in store for us—whether it be joy and gladness or grief and sadness—must be hidden beyond that impenetrable veil, the future. Let each one reflect upon the changing scenes of the past; and by the lamp of knowledge, be better prepared for the enjoyment of the future. May we continue to prosper as a State and the spirit of enterprise and advancement which has marked it during the past, continue to increase, and that we may be able to point to 1874 as a year in which we have realized our expectations and the people all prospered and increased in all that may be to their present and future good. In conclusion, we wish our readers, one and all, "A Happy New-Year," and many happy returns.

## Extravagance of American People.

An exchange truthfully says that "we are living in an age of extravagance. Though there is a race between men for money and office, and the power they give, yet one of the means of securing both is often lost sight of; and that is frugality. As small leaks sink large ships, so do little extravagances ruin the prospects of many an aspiring youth. Even the ladies, to a great extent, (especially the slaves of fashion), contribute not a little to this end. Like the hidden worm, it gnaws, and silently devours the fruits of our industry and toil."

Does anyone ask for evidence of the facts just stated? Let him only think of the "back-pay" scandal. What made it necessary? Why has the United States to-day a debt of two and a half billions of dollars? Why is every State government in debt so deeply, every county, town, school district, and a majority, also, of our merchants, mechanics and farmers? Is it not caused by wide-spread extravagance? If the same continues our country will be totally ruined in a very few years.

Philosophers recognize the following law: "Like causes produce like effects." Extravagance caused the decadence and final ruin of the Grecian Republic, of ancient Rome, of Babylon and Persia; and will not a like cause produce a like effect to-day?

This great financial panic, and all the evils that flow therefrom, are also its legitimate effect. As the natural body, when loaded with impurities, will make a desperate effort to throw off the same, and be freed from disease and pains, so, the American people, to-day are making a desperate effort to rid themselves from the effects of their own extravagance. It is hoped, knowing the cause, and experiencing the effect, that they will remove both as fast as possible. Experience is the best of teachers, and doubtless much good may be reaped from the acquirement of improved and corrected habits. It is hoped that, *verbum sapientibus satis erit*, a word to the wise will be sufficient.

## The Virginians Again.

After all the fuss and bluster made by the administration in its indecent haste to find some person to punish in the late trouble growing out of the seizure of the "Virginians," we find that Grant and his Cabinet are now on their knees and begging the pardon of the Spanish government, for their unwarranted demands in requesting the surrender to our government of the "Virginians." It now turns out that the "Virginians" had no right to carry the American flag, and that her papers were fraudulent.

This, the Administration should have found out before placing itself in such a humiliating position before the other nations of the world, as that of demanding a salute to our flag on Christmas Day, by the Spanish authorities, and now countermanding the order.

This bungling of our Foreign Affairs is in strict keeping with many other of the weak and unstatesmanlike ways of Grant's imbecile administration.

## Hardly to the Point.

After the *News* asserted that Attorney General Williams had sold a surveying contract to Mr. Meldrum, the Surveyor General at Eugene, appearing to have a guilty conscience, wrote to Mr. Meldrum, and here is Mr. Meldrum's reply:

OREGON CITY, Nov. 28, 1873.  
Dear Sir: In favor of the 25th inst. is before me. You say that it has been reported that some papers have been shown to parties going to show venality on my part. It is asserted that yourself, Mr. Hoffman, Judge Williams and myself, were parties to this corruption, as shown by these papers. In reply, I will state that I do not know, nor have ever heard of the existence of any such papers to which yourself and the other gentlemen named were ever shown to anyone I do not know of it. I am, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
JOHN MELDRUM.

To this little epistle, the *News* of last Monday replies as follows:

The assurance and dishonesty of this defense is perfectly astounding. Let it be observed that Mr. Meldrum's card is not a reply to our article, that it does not answer the charges we made; that it does not refer to them by any indication, nor in any manner, however slight. The card seems to be a reply to some communication from Surveyor General Odell, in which Mr. Odell advised Mr. Meldrum that it had been reported to him (Odell) that some papers have been shown to parties going to show venality on my (Odell's) part, and that it is claimed that yourself (Meldrum), Mr. Hoffman, Judge Williams and myself (Odell) were parties to the corruption, as shown by these papers. And now listen, while Meldrum declares that he never heard of such papers. This answer would have been contemptible enough had it stopped here, but now let us hear Mr. Meldrum a little further: "I do not know, nor have ever heard of the existence of any such papers, to which yourself and the other gentlemen were parties." Hold the whole matter up for an instant, and see how the light streams through it. We said nothing about the venality of Odell nor Meldrum, nor have we said anything of papers, to which Odell or Jake Hoffman were parties. We charged that Meldrum and Williams made a contract. We are answered that Meldrum, Williams, Odell and Hoffman were not parties to papers going to show venality on Odell's part.

This, the *Bulletin* says, shows our statement to be wholly unfounded. The contract between Meldrum and Williams, even if Meldrum had dared to refer to it, might not go to show venality on Odell's part. We don't know what has come from Odell, but we presume he did not. We presume that Williams had other means of forcing Odell to comply with his wishes. That contract, had he dared to refer to it, most certainly would show that Jake Hoffman and Odell did not sign it, and Mr. Meldrum can, therefore, very safely say that we know nothing of papers to which they were parties.

Meldrum's card is a substantial admission of our charge, and we are willing that it shall go side by side with all our candid and intelligent inquiries.

If Mr. Meldrum wants to deny the charge, we invite him to do so, and he need not go to Eugene City to find a paper in which to publish his denial. In order to assist and direct his mind to the material points in the charge, we will recite the facts as we charge: that John W. Meldrum did pay, or cause to be paid, the money, as specified, and did receive the contract. When Meldrum gets through writing letters to Odell, certifying that the latter is not venal, and did not, with Jake Hoffman, sign papers regarding it, and that we trust he will direct his mind to this charge. The infamous charge is true. Meldrum knows it. He dare not face it!

It will now be in order for our friend John to come to the front, and make further explanations of what he does know. In his reply to Mr. Odell, he only said what he did not know. But would it not be interesting for us to be able to give the secret workings of that Land Office in Eugene, for the past two years? As far as Mr. Meldrum is concerned, we cannot see that any censure can be attached to him for paying the \$2,000. He is a surveyor by profession, and he was aware that if he wished a contract he must buy it! But he may be taken in as an accomplice in the matter if he allows the venal crowd with whom he had to deal to enlist him in their defense. Whether the case is precisely as stated by the *News*, or not, Mr. Meldrum knows that surveying contracts have been awarded to members of the last Legislature, who sold a \$5,000 contract for \$1,000, and never had anything to do with it; nor did the parties have any knowledge of the business. Mr. M. further knows that a certain contract was awarded to Messrs. Moody and Geo. Thurston, the latter the step-son of the Surveyor, and that the corner posts are not bigger than "two fists," and yet this contract has been accepted by the Surveyor. Will the Surveyor tell the public how Malloy Barin, Powers and Martin, all members of the last Legislature, came to get contracts? The Surveyor had better remain silent on these questions, and we advise our friend Meldrum not to defend the "Ring." He may be called upon to tell what he does know.

Switzerland, with a population of little over two and a half millions, boasts of four hundred and twelve daily and weekly papers.

## Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The owners of the steamer *Isidalia*, from this port for Glasgow have given up all hope for her safety. She had a crew of 45 men.

Minister Sickles has announced to the Secretary of State the establishment of the Castelar government.

The steamer *Edgar Stuart*, which made a successful landing of her fifth cargo of arms and men upon the island of Cuba, is said to be fitting out at Baltimore for another run.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The funeral of Mr. Deit took place this forenoon, from the Executive mansion. In addition to the members of the family there were present all the heads of the various Departments.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Illinois State Farmers' Association, concluding its annual session at Decatur, last night, after adopting a platform embracing the following points:—They declare that every American voter should do all in his power to secure the election of honest and competent men to office. They demand the revision of the tariff, and the repeal of the salary-grab law should be retroactive; that large salaries are antagonistic to republican principles; that the civil service should be reformed. They favor improving the navigation of the rivers, and oppose a protective tariff. They deprecate the system of subsidies, and favor a legal tender currency, issued directly by the Government, and interchangeable for bonds bearing the lowest possible rates of interest, and they demand the revision of patent law, and insist upon biennial sessions of the legislature. They assert the right of the State legislature to legislate for the control of railroads, and oppose any attempt of Congress to exercise such control.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Full pardon and restoration to duty is promised deserters from the Navy, who will surrender by the first of February next.

The President has signed the bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858, and the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered such bonds to have five per cent.

An ex-clerk in the Surgeon General's office, with an accomplice, been convicted of the charge of disintering dead bodies and selling them, were sentenced to-day to 11 months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 each.

The Secretary of War was before the House Committee on Military Affairs, to-day, concerning his accusation against Gen. Howard.

Secretary Delano wants territorial officers to resign their offices without special permission, will be considered as a resignation.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—On Wednesday last, a farmer living near Cambridge, Mo., was attacked by five men while on his way home from selling hogs, killed, and robbed of \$1,000. A gentleman coming along shortly after heard the robbers quarreling over the division of the money, in an adjoining thicket. Quickly taking to his heels, he reported the matter to the authorities, and succeeded in capturing three of the robbers, who were being imprisoned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. It seems now to be the general opinion in official circles that the Virginians had not been taken into a full and complete flag at the time of her capture. In view of this opinion, our Government will, in accordance with the terms of the protocol, institute an enquiry and adopt proceedings against the Virginians, and against any persons who may appear to have been guilty of illegalities in connection therewith. As Spain has proven to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginians was, at the time of her capture, carrying the flag of the United States, without right, the salute on the 25th of December will be dispensed with. It appearing that the clearance papers of the Virginians were obtained by perjury.

A dispatch from London states that the American frigate recently while off the banks of Newfoundland. The captain and three men were drowned. The remainder of the crew took to the boats and were saved.

A special dispatch from Paris says that the French government demands the restoration of the Virginians. There was great gratification caused by the admission of Secretary Fish that the Virginians had carried the American flag without authority. The demand was delivered on Friday, the 20th inst. The Virginians was photographed to Washington insisting on the acceptance of his resignation.

JOHN FULLERTON, has been appointed postmaster at Langell Valley, Jackson Co., Oregon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A telegram from Key West gives an account of the surrender of the Virginians to the United States authorities. It appears that the poor wretches had been kept in ignorance of their prospective release, and with fiendish cruelty they were led to suppose that they would be butchered. The priests were with them, taking their confessions and directing them to look to God for pardon. They were taken out of prison in despair, but on their way to the slaughter-pens, they repented, and fell upon the Junata flying the flag of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President stated emphatically to-day that the nomination of Williams for the position of Chief Justice would not be withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A prominent Republican says that after the holidays Williams will request the President to withdraw his name, for seeing its rejection otherwise. Although most of the charges against him vanish on close inspection, yet his statements of United States Attorney Gibbs, of Oregon. It has been said that a \$500 carriage, used by his family, was paid for out of the Contingent Fund of the "Department of Justice."

THAT BEET—A Los Angeles paper states that J. Welch, a citizen of that place, has a beet in his possession which weighs 230 pounds; and that Mr. Layman, a neighbor, has two, which weigh 201 and 213 pounds respectively.

## Summary of State News Items.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. P. P. Hembree, of Lafayette, was frozen to death one day last week.

A bridge has been built across the McKenzie at Hayden's ferry. An effort is also being made to bridge the Willamette river at Springfield.

Messrs. Durbin & Co. lately purchased a farm of 277 acres, on French Prairie, about six miles below Salem. Price, \$5,000.

G. C. Carl, Esq., of Salem, Clerk of the Supreme Court, who has long been seriously ill, is now in a fair way to recover.

Articles of incorporation for the erection of a woolen mill at Albany will be placed on file in a day two. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Miss B. A. Owens, a well known lady of Roseburg, will shortly start for Philadelphia, where she proposes to graduate as an M. D.

A brakeman on the Eastside road was thrown from a platform car near Oakland last week, and so badly hurt that he was left at that place.

At the morning services at St. Paul's Parish, in Salem, last Sunday, the rite of confirmation was administered to eleven persons.

The Register says Dr. Alexander is still seriously ill at his farm some nine miles from Roseburg. His friends feel quite anxious about him.

A Grange was organized at Myrtle Creek, Douglas county, on the 13th inst., with 30 members. B. G. Gibbs was elected Master, and R. Weaver, Secretary.

F. Sutherland, of Douglas county, was last week offered \$12,000 for a bit of a sheep ranch, which he owns, on the Umpqua. The ranch contains 4,000 acres.

Several people were dumped into the Willamette, near Springfield, the other day, by the upsetting of a vehicle. They all reached home in a wet and demoralized condition.

Rev. Joseph Emery, formerly of Corvallis, has been elected Corresponding Editor of the *Pacific Monthly*, from Astoria, Oregon, to the M. E. Church South, for this coast.

Since the snow fell in the Coast Range, the snow-birds have come down on the "sheep in the folds" in Yamhill and Polk counties, and many sheep and a few wolves have been killed.

Henry Waters, of Looking Glass, Douglas county, met with a severe and painful accident. A team that he was driving ran away, throwing him from the wagon, and dislocating his shoulder.

Last Monday evening Thomas Ward and J. M. Kincaid, two citizens of Silverton, Oregon, met in a dispute about a halter. The argument ended in a fight, in which Kincaid had his leg broken.

A man named John McMorral, of Polk county, has been put under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury, because he was unable to explain how he became possessed of a horse owned by another man.

TRA F. M. Butler, of Monmouth, Polk county, has been recommended by a Notary Public by Governor Grover. Harold A. Badley has been appointed by the Governor a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Oregon, to reside at No. 8 Wall street, New York City.

The meeting recently held at Salem, to arrange for the State Institute, passed off satisfactorily. A large program has been prepared to fill three days, beginning on the 29th inst. A lecture will be delivered each evening during the session, and the days will be occupied by important discussions.

The Coos Bay News of 10th inst. says: "A boy living on South Slough, a son of Hiram Elliot, we believe, had his arm frightfully mangled by the bursting of a gun with which he was shooting geese. Dr. Tower is attending on the little fellow, who bears his pains with extraordinary fortitude."

Mr. James Brown, better known as One-Arm Brown, for many years the energetic messenger of the Indian Office, and whose home has been in Salem most of his life, is about to start on an expedition among the Malheur Indians. In case of his death while absent, he leaves by will, the sum of one thousand dollars to be given to the children's Aid Society.

A young man living near Independence by the name of Lick, while out hunting the other day met with a serious accident. It appears that while on his gun, it was discharged, driving the ramrod entirely through his hand, between the thumb and fore finger, while the ball was lodged within an inch of where the rod came out.

The Richmond *Inquirer* speaks as follows of the clergyman now on his way to Oregon to take charge of the Episcopal Church in Eugene City: "Rev. J. P. Hammond, late pastor of the Meade Memorial Church, has left for his new home in Oregon, with the regrets and best wishes of our entire community." Mr. Hammond is expected to arrive on the 25th inst.

The man who shot the robber just across the river from Salem, turns out to be Dr. Conger of Dallas. The *Statesman* gives the following particulars: "After drawing quite a sum of money from the bank in Salem, Conger crossed the river and stopped at a house a short distance from the ferry. He spent the evening with a young lady. He left about nine o'clock, and had ridden about 150 yards, when three men stepped into the road and informed him that he was the man they were looking for. He replied, 'I guess not,' and at the same time drew his revolver and fired amongst them, bringing one of them to the ground. He fired a second shot but without effect, and snapped his revolver several times, but it missed fire. He then returned to the house which he had left, and reloading his pistol, started in search of the robbers. When near a man said 'Carry me light, to the back, for I am hurt, and hurt bad.' The young man then returned a second time to the house to procure assistance, and in company with other, again started in pursuit; but too much time had been wasted, and the lawless gentlemen were not over taken."

## Literary Notices.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR DECEMBER.—The second number of Scribner's new magazine for the young is as bright and as full of good things as the first issue—in fact, it contains more matter and pictures, for it has eight additional pages. There are forty-four pictures in this month, and they include drawings by Moran (who contributes a very effective frontispiece), Stephen's Shepherd, Beard, and other American artists. There are six wonderfully funny pictures of animals, and the article which describes them is as funny as the cats. A curious picture of a giant examining a man through a microscope, and of a sailor dancing with white bears; and another of a courageous youth riding a whale into port, with the curiosity of real boys and girls. Col. Thaxter has a seasonable poem, "Jack Frost," Mrs. R. H. Davis contributes one of her first-class stories, "Naylor of the Bowl," and there are several short stories, one of which is "The Water Dots," by Sarah O. Jewett—is as sea-breezy as the coast it tells about. "The Giant Water-bearer," by Mrs. R. H. Davis, is a story which will be appreciated by the older readers of the magazine, who will also enjoy Donald G. Mitchell's story of "How a Baker Wrote a Novel." The serial "What Might Have Been Expected," by Frank R. Stockton, promises plenty of lively adventure. At the conclusion of the installment in this number, the hero is left at night behind a "turkey-blind" in the Oregon forest, and something—we should like to know what—is about to happen. The French story, "For Young Translators," is very good, and is as good as a story as it is a lesson. "The Yellow Cottage" is an exquisite little poem by Marion May, of Albany. His girlhood are seldom more delicately told than in these verses. C. C. Hawkins offers some excellent and original propositions regarding the relations of boys and girls; and "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" has a fund of lively and useful matter to talk about. The page for the folks is very much to be kept; and "The Riddle Box" is crammed with good things.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE, OR THROUGH THE FIRE, is the startling name of Mrs. Emma D. E. Southworth's new book, to be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. No words from us are necessary to commend this book to Mrs. Southworth's readers, for they will find in it no falling off of the power, and that has made her previous books so successful. The story is told in a simple and the intense interest sustained to the end. All of Mrs. Southworth's thirty-six Popular Books are put in a new and beautiful cloth, with a very handsome, newly designed, full color illustration on the cover of each. The price of each book is 25 cents. The books are: "The Water Dots," by Sarah O. Jewett; "The Yellow Cottage," by Marion May; "The Riddle Box," by C. C. Hawkins; "The Giant Water-bearer," by Mrs. R. H. Davis; "Naylor of the Bowl," by Frank R. Stockton; "What Might Have Been Expected," by Frank R. Stockton; "The Water Dots," by Sarah O. Jewett; "The Yellow Cottage," by Marion May; "The Riddle Box," by C. C. Hawkins; "The Giant Water-bearer," by Mrs. R. H. Davis; "Naylor of the Bowl," by Frank R. Stockton; "What Might Have Been Expected," by Frank R. Stockton.

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