THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MARCH 20, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Congress:

GEO. A. LaDOW, of Umatilla.

For Governor:

L. F. GROVER, of Marion Co.

For Secrtary of State:

S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas.

For State Treasurer:

A. H. BROWN, of Baker.

For State Printer:

M. V. BROWN, of Linn.

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

E. J. DAWNE, of Marion.

The Ticket.

At the head of our columns will be found the result of the action of the Democratic State Convention. That body did its work well, and presented a ticket worthy of the support of every true Democrat, and a platform that is sound and replete with true Democratic principles. Having just returned from the Convention, we must delay further comment on the ticket until next week.

Reform and Reformers.

The term reform is in very general use, and in many instances is used to signify change without any regard to the nature of the change, whether for better or for worse. We understand the true meaning of the word reform to be a change for the better. Many of the so-called reformers enunciate principles that are sound, but fail in devising any means of enforcement. Others are in practice the very embodiment of the evils they oppose. Precept and example must go together in order to command the attention and respect of the prudent and thoughtful. If we talk one thing and act another, our talk will have little influence other than to insure disrespect. The advocates of temperance must themselves be sober—temperate. The advocates of morality and religion must be examples of morality and righteousness. The arena politics is thronged at the present time, with these so-called Reformers loud in their denunciations of existing political evils, without so much as a feasible plan for effecting a change, to say nothing of a change for the better. No one will deny the existence of political evils, some of them resulting from bad laws. Take for examples the fee bills of our own State and the moiety internal revenue bill of Congress. The remedy for these wrongs lies in the repeal or revision of these statutory laws. We think there is much misapprehension in regard to the source of the evils now affecting the body politic. They do not arise so much from the nature of the political tenets, or working of the party machinery, as from the rules and regulations that obtain in the social and business relations of life. The god that hath blended the minds of the people of this country is money, or the love of money. The possession of wealth gives a man respectability in society, without regard to his moral character. Thus then is public opinion judged not by the professions but by the actions of men. And as it is proverbially true, that in this country laws cannot be enacted, or, if enacted, cannot be enforced in opposition to public opinion, then it follows that public opinion is unfavorable to the enforcement of the rules and regulations that gives a man a standing in society in accordance with his moral character. The evil arising from the very organism of society, rather than from defect in the principle of political parties as such.

If all the men who by habitual extortion and injustice acquire wealth, and also all who are habitually and grossly immoral were kept in the background in the social relations, they would not and could not be placed in high political positions. If the possession of wealth did not cover a multitude of sins (according to the code as interpreted by practice, not by profession), then the extortioner and the unjust would not rank high in social and official relations. In order that right and justice may prevail there must be distinctions in society. Moral honesty on the one side; viscious profligacy on the other.

To get a view of the social status on the question of moral integrity, take as examples the welcome plaudits given to some of the Credit Mobilier swindlers. When peculation and fraud are thus winked at in society at large, can it be expected that political parties will rise above this moral level. The pernicious influence of wealth—the love of money, is not confined to political parties. It is widespread, permeating the entire social fabric. Reform is not the work of a day; evils must be attacked in their origin. It is absurd to suppose that evils in the body politic can be corrected while the same evils are tolerated in the social compact. It is in the social sphere that the reform must begin if we would make it thorough and permanent.

The Independent political movement now on foot in this country is indicative of the fact that the evils in the body politic are eliciting the serious attention of the people.

Query No. 1. Are the Independents, and they only, the embodiment of the strict moral integrity necessary to effect a thorough reform?

Query No. 2. Will the Independents, if they shall assume definite organization, be any the less a political party (with the same liability to abuse) than the two political organizations now existing and known as political parties.

Query No. 3. Will the Independents assume definite organization of formidable proportions?

Democratic Platform.

The following platform of principles was adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Albany last Wednesday:

1. We declare our unfaltering devotion to the Constitution of the United States and to the Union of the States thereby established, and we affirm that the people of the several States have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as free, sovereign and independent States, subject only to the limitation of the Constitution, and that all powers not herein expressly granted to the National Government, are reserved to the States respectively, and we deny the right of the Federal Government, through the treaty power, to permanently domicile Mongolians with in any State without the consent of the Legislature thereof.

2. We affirm that the greatest danger with which we are now threatened, is the corruption and extravagance which exists in high official places, and we do declare as the cardinal principle of our future political action, that retrenchment, economy and reform are imperitively demanded in all the governments of the people, Federal as well as State and Municipal, and we hereby proclaim ourselves the uncompromising foes of the salary-grab law ring politicians and land monopolists, whoever they may be and wherever they may be found, whether they are in or out of office, and we appeal to honest men everywhere, without regard to past party affiliations, to join us in branding as they deserve these corrupt leeches on the body politic and assist us to purge official stations of their unwholesome and baneful presence.

3. The present Federal Administration, by its utter inability to comprehend the dignity or responsibilities of the duties with which it is charged, by its devotion to personal and partisan interests, by its weak and inconsistent management of the National finances, by its unwarrantable interference with the local self-government of the people—by its support of the corrupt governments which it has imposed by its power upon several States of the Union, by its complicity with corrupt practices and scandals in various quarters, and by its appointment of notoriously incompetent men to high official position, has justly brought upon itself the condemnation of the American people.

4. That the persistent interference by Federal officials in local elections, and the use of large sums of money to defeat the voice of the people through the ballot-box, deserves and receives our severest condemnation.

5. That corporations are the creations of law, their franchise and privileges are granted to subserve the public interests, and when these are used, not to subserve the object of their creation, but for purposes of oppression and extortion, we declare it to be the right and duty of the legislature to control such corporations.

6. That we favor speedy return to specie payments, just and equal taxation for support of Federal and State governments, and that we are opposed to all discrimination in the assessments of Federal revenue for the purposes of protection.

7. That the free navigation and improvement of the Columbia river, the construction of a breakwater at Port Orford, the improvement of the Coquille and Willamette rivers, and the construction of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad, are improvements demanded by the commercial interests of this State, and that the Federal Government ought by all proper means to assist these measures; that we are in favor of the bill now before Congress, generally knows as the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad bill, and we also favor the early completion of the Oregon and California Railroad to the southern boundary of the State.

8. That we disapprove all measures in the interests of capitalists and monopolies against labor, believing that distinctions, if distinctions be made, should be in favor of the laboring class who constitute the mass of our citizens, the producers of the wealth and prosperity of our country. We therefore approve of the declared principles, and sympathize with the avowed object of the organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry, and with those of all other orders having for their object retrenchment and reform in public affairs, and the social advancement of the people; that we are opposed to a monopoly in the publication and sale of books used in the common schools of this State, and we are in favor of amending the existing laws in relation to such, so as to take away from the publishers of the Pacific Coast series of readers and spellers the special privileges in relation thereto which they now enjoy.

10. That the act relating to the fees of sheriffs and clerks ought to be so amended either by making such offices salaried, or by reducing the fees now attached to the same, as shall make the compensation received by such officers a fair remuneration and nothing more for the services required of them. That the Constitution be so amended that all printing for the State after the expiration of the term of the State Printer in office, when such amendment is passed, shall be provided for by letting the same to the lowest responsible bidder.

11. That the only legitimate object of government is the protection of its citizens in their lives, liberty and property, and the pursuit of happiness; that to accomplish this end direct means only should be resorted to; that the good resulting from a departure from this rule is temporary, the evil lasting. We are, therefore, opposed to the State engaging in the purchase, leasing or speculating in property of any kind, except such only as is necessary for conducting the ordinary functions of the Government.

12. That we favor the immediate construction of a good and serviceable wagon road along the south bank of the Columbia river, from the mouth of Sandy river to the Dalles.

13. That the compensation of all officers should be only such as will be a just remuneration for their services.

14. That we are in favor of Congressional aid for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, and for continuing the Oregon Central Railroad from St. Joseph to Junction City.

Following is the agreement prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose at the Saloon Keeper's and Minister's Convention, relative to the closing of all kinds of business on the Sabbath; and which is to be circulated among the business men of the City for signatures: *Whereas*, The Law of God and the Law of the Land recognize the Sabbath as a divine institution and a day on which there should be no buying or selling except in cases of necessity; therefore we, the undersigned business men of the City of Salem State of Oregon, obligate ourselves to close all our places of business of every kind on the Sabbath.

The Democratic State Convention.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Democratic State Convention called to meet at Albany on the 18th day of March, assembled in the Court House at the hour of 10 A. M., and effected a temporary organization by the election of J. S. M. Van Cleve Chairman, W. A. McPherson, Secretary, and Wm. Galloway, Assistant Secretary. There were present 124 delegates.

On motion, a Committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each county represented, was appointed by the Chair.

A Committee on Order of Business was appointed, and in a short time they submitted the following report, which was laid on the table:

First, Election of permanent officers.
Second, Adoption of platform.
Third, Nomination of candidates for Governor.
Fourth, For Congress.
Fifth, For Secretary of State.
Sixth, State Treasurer.
Seventh, State Printer.
Eighth, Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Ninth, Ratification of the District nominees.
Tenth, The election of a State Central Committee.
Eleventh, Selection of place for the next State Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention reassembled at half-past one P. M.

The report of the Commitee on Credentials was presented, from which it appeared all the counties, except Curry, were represented.

It was voted that the delegation from Multnomah be authorized to cast the vote of absent delegates of that county.

The delegation from Coos was authorized to cast the vote of Curry.

A motion was then made and carried, that the delegation from each county be authorized to cast the vote of its absentees.

Resolution on order of business was then taken from the table and a committee of five appointed by the Chair, consisting of Henry Klippel, R. J. Ladd, S. A. Miles, W. H. Watkinds and E. Shutz.

Mr. Bellinger moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed consisting of one member from each county. Carried.

On motion, it was voted that each delegation be authorized to select its own member of the Committee on Resolutions, which motion prevailed

The roll of counties was called, and the following persons were designated as the committee:

Baker county, J. S. Shinn; Benton, D. Carlisle; Columbia, S. A. Miles; Coos, Jas. Miken; Clatsop, R. W. Morrison; Clackamas, S. Huelat; Douglas, L. Darnell; Grant, W. B. Laswell; Jackson, J. N. T. Miller; Josephine, B. F. Holtzclaw; Linn, M. Payne; Lane, R. B. Cochrane; Marion, E. T. Colby; Multnomah, C. B. Bellinger; Polk, K. J. Holmes; Union, J. H. Slater; Umatilla, L. Story; Wasco, N. H. Gates; Washington, W. G. Scoggin; Yamhill, Gustaf Wilson; Tillamook, A. Noltner.

A motion was made to take a recess of one hour, to enable the committee to prepare a report, which, after considerable opposition, prevailed.

At 4:25, the Convention was called to order, when Mr. Ladd, from the Committee on Order of Business, asked further time.

After some discussion the Convention adjourned to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Met at 7 P. M. The Committee, to whom was referred the resolution prescribing the order of business, reported the same back without amendment.

[The Committee on Resolutions reported the platform which will be found elsewhere:]

Ben. Hayden submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That we are in favor of free trade and direct taxation, and plain talk on the Litigant Act.

Unanimously adopted.

D. J. Holmes offered an amendment as follows:

RESOLVED, That we are in favor of the repeal of the Litigant Act.

After a spirited discussion the ayes and noes were called and the resolution was adopted by the following vote: Ayes, 45; nays, 42.

The platform was then read and adopted section by section.

GOV. L. F. GROVER NOMINATED.

The President of the Convention declared nominations for Governor to be in order. The name of L. F. Grover was placed in nomination.

Mr. Fitch moved that all candidates be required, if present, to announce their positions on the platform adopted.

The motion was accepted, and the Governor was called to the front.

GOV. GROVER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention: You are not in any temper to listen to a speech, nor are you here now to engage in any such business. I wish to say only that I recognize in all the resolutions the sentiment of the Democratic party. I recognize in those resolutions the principles for which I have fought and struggled for 23 years in the State of Oregon, and there is not an element in those resolutions which I do not recognize as an old friend for which I have fought and will continue to fight.

A delegate moved that Gov. Grover be nominated by acclamation. The motion prevailed, and the announcement that L. F. Grover was declared the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor, was received with cheers.

A CONGRESSMAN FROM EASTERN OREGON

For Congressman the following names were put in nomination:

G. A. LaDow, of Umatilla county; W. Page, of Multnomah county, by B. L. Norden, J. W. Nesmith of Polk; S. F. Chadwick, of Marion; Ben. Hayden, of Polk; J. H. Reed, of Multnomah.

Mr. Watkins said that he was authorized by Mr. Chadwick to state that he will not be a candidate for Congress before this Convention under any circumstances whatever.

A delegate from Eastern Oregon pledged Mr. LaDow to stand squarely on the platform with Governor Grover.

W. W. Page was called upon and answered in a vigorous speech of fifteen minutes, in which he declared that he endorsed the platform with hearty zeal. He referred especially to that resolution in which the tyranny of monopolies was denounced. His remarks were directed particularly against the O. S. N. Co., which he declared had done all in its power to bar up the gateway upon which Eastern Oregon relies for transportation. Mr. Page's address was well received.

In response to frequent calls, Ben. Hayden declared himself out of the fight, he had never been an office-seeker and he did not propose to begin now. Another futile attempt to to adjourn was made, after which came the first ballot for Congressman. The vote stood as follows: La Dow, 5; Page, 21; Reed, 15; Nesmith 57; Chadwick, 9; Blank, 1; total, 124. Necessary to a choice, 63.

Second ballot—La Dow, 73; Page, 20; Nesmith, 16; Reed, 12; total, 121.

Mr. La Dow having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated Congressman.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

C. B. Bellinger put in nomination Hon. S. F. Chadwick, and moved that the nomination be declared unanimous. The announcement was greeted with tremendous applause, in answer to which Secretary Chadwick appeared. He declared his unfaltering allegiance to the party which had honored him, endorsed the platform with all his heart, and said that the nominees who preceded him were an honor to the party and an assurance of success.

STATE TREASURER.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: L. Fleischner, of Multnomah; O. S. Savage, of Wasco; Henry Klippel, of Jackson; A. H. Brown, of Baker; M. Meyer, of Marion, and W. Scoggin, of Washington.

First ballot—Fleischner, 27; Savage, 6; Klippel, 33; Brown, 40; Meyer, 6. Total, 122. Necessary to a choice, 62.

The name of Mr. Meyer was now withdrawn in favor of Brown of Baker.

Second ballot—Fleischner, 32; Savage, 5; Klippel, 44; Brown, 40. Total, 122. No choice.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY—A. H. BROWN NOMINATED FOR STATE TREASURER.

Convention met pursant to adjournment. Hon. A. H. Brown, of Baker, was nominated for State Treasurer. M. V. Brown, of Linn, was nominated for State Printer. Dr. E. J. Dawne, of Marion, was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A Question of Veracity.

The Radical correspondent of the *Bulletin* from Marshfield, in his letter of the 14th, has the following:

Our friend Tony seems to be greatly exercised over the Grange movement, and in yesterday's ENTERPRISE complains that one time since the organization of Marshfield Grange its Secretary refused to furnish a report of a certain meeting for publication in that sheet.

We have simply to say the charge is false. We were at one time acting as Secretary of the above named Grange, and were instructed to furnish a condensed report of the proceedings to three *leading* papers of this State, which three were particularly designated in our instructions, viz: the *Bulletin*, *Oregonian* and *Farmer* as can readily be proven by referring to our books. This is a small matter, hardly worthy our notice; but it goes to show how desperate are the efforts of our friend of the ENTERPRISE to avail himself of the advantages of the Grange movement.

We are prepared to prove upon the information of a gentleman who is a member at Marshfield that upon the organization of that Grange, E. C. Chamberlain, then Secretary, was instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the ENTERPRISE with a request to publish the same, and that he *did not furnish* a copy as ordered, and at subsequent meeting he was reprimanded for his refusal to comply with the order made. Not being a member of the Grange we only know what we get from information, and will state that the gentleman who gave us the information we regard perfectly reliable. And are not all surprised at the efforts being made by the leader of the Radical clique at Marshfield to try and exonerate his friend whom he was using for his own political advantage. If the Secretary at that time will deny what we have said, we will bring him face to face to our informant, and let them settle the question of veracity between them.

AN AGED LADY GONE.—Last Saturday Mrs. Susannah Bristow, of Pleasant Hill, mother of W. W. and E. L. Bristow, died in her 83d year. She came to this country at an early day with her husband and family, ane has resided at Pleasant Hill for many years. Her husband died September 19, 1872, aged 84 years. They were among the first settlers of this county, having come here in 1846. Mrs. Bristow leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn her death.—*Eugene Guard.*

Summary of State News Items.

"Wrestling Joe" has returned to Portland.

Eugene charter election will take place April 6th.

Snow is three feet deep on the Alsea Mountains.

Mr. John W. Kelly has severed his connection with the Roseburg *Plaindealer*.

A man named Caseman was drowned at Portland last Saturday night. His body was found on Sunday.

A Mrs. Dubraille of Corvallis is going to sue that corporation for damages caused by falling on a rickety sidewalk.

Hon. John Burnett, of Benton county, announces himself as independent candidate for Judge of the Second District.

The Democratic Convention for Linn to nominate a county ticket, is called for the 25th of April—primaries on the 18th.

The Capitol Building Commissioners are in session at Salem. Work on the structure will be resumed as soon as possible.

Mr. L. C. Burkhart, as agent of the Grange associations of Linn county has given bonds for the faithful performance of his duties in the sum of $10,000.

J. S. Palmer, of Benton county, who has been elected three terms to the office of Sheriff in Benton county, now as the party probably thinks another ought to have it, announces himself an independent candidate This is rather cheeky.

The Yamhill *Reporter* says: We learn that a few poor old cows have died in this section during the late severe Winter, and a few sheep with young lambs. Further than such cases we believe there has been no loss.

It was Captain Coffin, of the Dalles, who introduced the famous Chinese knife throwers and magicians in the United States in 1872, and it was his uncle, an old sea captain, who brought the Siamese Twins from Siam to the United States.

At the meeting of the Central Grange Messrs. L. C. Burkhart S. D. Haley and Wm. M. Powers were appointed a committee to ascertain the feasibility and probable cost of improving the Willamette river so as to make it navigable to this city all the year round, with instructions to report at the meeting in May.

The Benton *Democrat* says: "It has been stated in several of the valley papers that the Shoshone recently made the fastest time ever made between Portland and Salem—10 hours and 45 minutes, exclusive of the time occupied in the locks. We were yesterday informed by the engineer of the Beaver that the latter made the trip a few days ago in 10 hours and 20 minutes, including 45 minutes in the locks.

The Salem *Statesman* of last Friday says: "A trial was commenced in the Circuit Court, yesterday, wherein the plaintiff John Rogers, sues the Oregon and California Railroad Company for $20,000, which he claims to be the amount of damage sustained by him in being dumped out of one of said company's coaches when the same ran off the track on a certain occasion. A compromise was effected this morning by the company agreeing to pay $3,000 and the costs of suit.

The Odd Fellows of Albany propose celebrating the fifty-fifth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States, which occurs on the 26th of April next, in a manner and style commensurate with the occasion. If the weather proves fair, the celebration will transpire in a beautiful grove near the city—otherwise a suitable will be obtained in the city. The grand feature of the occasion will be the ball and sociable, under the control and management of the Daughters of Rebekah of Albany Lodge No. 4.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to report favorably on the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the number of fur seals that may be killed annually on the islands of St. Paul and St. George respectively, provided that the total number of 100,000 now allowed by law to be killed annually shall not be exceeded.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have reported adversely, and the Senate has postponed the matter indefinitely. The bill introduced by Oglesby, and indorsed by the Interior Department, in accordance with the report of Special Commissioner Shanks, proposing to create an immense reservation in the northeastern part of Washington Territory, for the Coeur d'Alenes and eight other tribes of Indians.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Jones, at the suggestion of Clayton, will move in the Postal Committee that the President be requested to transmit all letters urging Stone's retention. Clayton and Hager will go before the Committee and testify to the public sentiment in San Francisco. Sargent supports Coey.

The Committee on Commerce refuse to consider any proposition for river and harbor improvements not contained in the revised estimates of the Engineers' Department. These do not include the San Antonio Creek appropriation.

The appointment of Senator Stewart to the chairmanship of the Select Committee to investigate charges of fraud in the District of Columbia Board of Public Works, excites adverse comment, because Stewart's real estate has been largely exhausted by local improvements in which the fraud is charged, and Stewart has recently prejudiced the case by remarks made in the Senate.

The House Judiciary Committee non-concurring in the amendments of the Senate to the Bankrupt Bill, are remodeling in such a way that it is hoped the two houses will be brought to an agreement on it.

Senator Boutwell walked out today. He expects to take his seat in the Senate on Tuesday.

Judge Lewis Dent, brother of Mrs. Grant, is lying at the point of death at his residence here. Cause, tumor in the stomach.

Our Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2, 1874.

Mr. Ward's mineral land bill appears to have created a commotion among the miners of California and Navada. Mr. Sargant was for a time credited both with the introduction and authorship of the bill by the excited miners, and as such was denounced by them, who also further expressed their indignation by burning the Senator in effigy. However the mistake has now been corrected, and the real author has been established beyond a doubt to be Maj. J. F. Hoyt. At present it appears that Mr. Ward was after all the innocent victim, who has been induced to introduce the bill, not realizing its real character, and is thus unnecessarily the object of the miners' anathema. If the bill should pass, every miner whose improvements and works amount to $500 would be obliged within one year to employ an attorney to prosecute his claim for a patent and in this way open a field wherein the patent lawyers would reap a harvest of fees. The bill introduced by Mr. Sargent, which has passed the Senate, provides simply that when application has been made for a patent, proceedings must be completed within one year, if no adverse claim be filed. This prevents persons from keeping claims withdrawn from entry, by filing applications and refusing to prosecute them to final decision.

Representative Page clearly shows his intention of waging war against all railroads, that have not complied with their charters, compelling them to relinquish possession of all public lands to which they are not entitled. Since his success in passing the bill to restore the lands granted the Placerville Railroad of California, one of the branches of the Central Pacific Railroad, he has been pressing his prestige for further successes of the same nature. In accordance with the wishes of the State Legislature of California he has made a movement against the Stockton & Coperopolis Railroad, another branch of the Central Pacific, providing that their lands shall be declared forfeited on account of non-fulfillment of their charter. It is hoped that this movement will have the effect to awaken the railroad managers to the knowledge that the Government expects a strict adherance to the context of their charters, and thus hasten the completion of many much needed roads.

There is a lively row among the Massachusetts politicians here, caused by the President's removal of Thomas Russel, the incumbent, and the appointment and confirmation by the Senate of Wm. A. Simmons to be Collector of Customs at Boston. Probably the most that can be said in a few words about this matter is that it will cause much ugly feeling among the prominent politicians of Massachusetts, and the powers that be. It is said that Collector Russell had signified his willingness to resign from the office of Collector in June next, but his opponents desired the office to be vacated much sooner. Russell must be removed and that too without seriously offending him, and therefore he has been promised the position of Minister to Venezuela. The whole affair is looked upon by the friends of Gen. Butler as a decided victory in the interest of that gentleman's contest for the Governorship and now that the first big gun has been fired, they predict that the enemy must be on their guard lest they may be out maneuvered in some other important point.

Mr. Nesmith's bill for the ascertainment of the losses sustained by the citizens of Southern Oregon and Northern California, by the Indian depredations of 1872-73, came up in the House, but resulted in nothing more than a short debate between Messrs. Shanks and Holman, of Indiana, and Mr. Nesmith, when it was laid over for future consideration.

Mr. Kelly has introduced a memorial in favor of the bill granting aid to the Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, and Mr. Mitchell a bill to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Willamette river at Salem, Oregon.

The Oregonians are now gradully leaving the city—first one and then another takes his departure. Benj. Simpson, of Salem, having been appointed Surveyor-General of Oregon, now takes his leave, for the Webfoot land. Soon we shall lose Dave Thompson for he now expects in four weeks to return home. Ben. Holladay is one of the latest Oregon arrivals. Ben., Jr., with his brother-in-law, the Baron, has left on a month's trip Paris.

Washington's birthday was celebrated with appropriate exercises in the morning by a procession of the military, in the afternoon by a review and drill of the militia, and in the evening by a grand banquet.

R. D. M.

The Temperance Movement.

The *Churchman* has an interesting leading article on the woman's temperance movement, which closes as follows:

But prayer is something that can be made contemptible in people's eyes. Where it fails to work the desired effect, the inference of the common mind would be that God would not or did not hear. When the trial of Mount Carmel is attempted, it needs an Elijah to make it. It is not for every one who can lift up a voice in season to risk the consequences of defeat. And all who understand what prayer really is, will readily see that it cannot be less effective in the closet than in the presence of those whom it seeks to influence. God's own command points to the former as the true place. And those who select the dram shop as the place to pray in for the suppression of liquor selling, thereby declare, though perhaps unintentionally, their conviction that their success will be due much less to God's answering influence than to the effect of their fervor and zeal upon the ears of men.

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—During the last two hours of Mr. Sumner's illness his intellect seemed much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. This condition was doubtless the result of his recovery from the effect of morphine administered during the morning. His sufferings toward the last seemed intense, and he several times exclaimed "I want quiet; I am tired." He recognized friends who came into his room. One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney General Hoar of Massachusetts, to whom he said "Take care of the Civil Rights Bill." About a quarter before 3 o'clock he was attacked by a slight spasm, in which he died. Around the bed at the time were ex-Attorney General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson, of this city; Major Ben Perley Poore, Geo T. Downing and James Wormsley. Other friends who had been with the dying Senator throughout the day had left just previous, not anticipating that death would occur so soon. Senator Schurz and Montgomery Blair entered the room just as he breathed his last, but Sumner was then too near dissolution to recognize them. The only relative Senator Sumner has is a sister, who is the wife of a physician in San Francisco, and to her the sad news was telegraphed immediately after his death. When the death of the Senator was announced to the crowd that filled the sidewalk in front of his house, the grief of many, especially of the colored people,—hundreds of whom were gathered there—found vent in heartfelt exclamations. Senator Sumner's age was 63 years two months and five days. He had been for sometime anxious about his health, and remarked last night to a friend, some hours previous to the attack which ended in his death that he wanted to talk to him about his health. He was afraid he was working too hard. The funeral ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber, but, of course the arrangements are not yet completed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Gov. Howard and all the present incumbents of State offices for re-election.

BUFFALO, March, 12.—Among the names mentioned for the succession to Sumner, are H. L. Dawes, ex-Gov. Bullock, Clifford, Gov. Washburne, E. R. Hoar, Gen. Banks and Gen. Butler. The election will probably occur on the 28th inst.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—Weston falls of election by from 300 to 500 votes. Four Republican and four Democratic Senators are elected with no choice in four districts. From returns already in, the House stands Democratic 172, Republican 167. Eight towns to hear from, which at last election chose Democrats, and have probably done so this year.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The jury in the Challis libel suit, against Woodhull and Claflin, to-day rendered a verdict of not guilty. Judge Sutherland characterized the verdict as one of the most outrageous he had ever heard.

JEFFERSON, March 14.—Fifty crusaders paraded the streets, visited the saloons and sang and prayed this afternoon. No result was evident. Missionaries have been summoned from adjoining States. The Mayor was asked to prohibit bands from blocking pavements, but he said he had no authority to suppress assemblages of that kind. Mrs. Eliza Mordaunt claims that the question has two sides, and she will lecture against crusaders on Tuesday next.

BOSTON, March 14.—The committee in charge of the body of Mr. Sumner arrived at 7 o'clock this evening. Ten thousand people were at the Depot. At Springfield and Worcester immense crowds stood at the depots as the trains passed. The body was taken to the State House and deposited in the Doric Hall, where the Shaw Guards, colored, will act as guard of honor.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Bald Mountain, in the western part of North Carolina, is reported in eruption. People are fleeing from its base.

Admiral Porter is very ill.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Dispatches from a number of Southern and Western cities state that the colored people appropriately noticed the death of Sumner.

PARIS, March 15.—*Pays* publishes a correspondence which shows that the Empress Eugenie and her son have finally broken off relations with Prince Napolean, because he has refused to go to Chiselhurst to-morrow.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Advices from Massachusetts indicate the probability that Dawes will be elected to succeed Sumner, notwithstanding the efforts to beat him by exciting suspicion that he has been leagued with Butler. The *Tribune* to-morrow will advocate the election of Charles Francis Adams in the place of Sumner.

WOMAN'S HATRED.—If you quarrel with a woman overnight, you invite the devil to breakfast. Having made a woman your foe, you have poisoned the air you breathe in common. Nature, who has deprived her of physical power to strike, has bestowed mental, power to hate; and hate is more formidable than the heaviest blows. These must be exhausted ere long; that nourishes itself from within, and grows by self-indulgence. An angry woman, if she be comely, is picturesque and alluring. But the aroused and fixed aversion which sometimes succeeds thereto is not pleasant to contemplate. Feminine hatred is a great force in the universe; it has created epochs and destroyed empires; changed destinies and retarded ages. Civilization has modified its expression, but not lessened its intensity. In the wars of to-day the enemies in the field may be conquered, but the enemies at home never can be. Technically, they do not bear arms; and yet the arms they have they lay not down until they are victorious over the victors.—*Galaxy for February.*

Democrats of Wasco county have nominated the following ticket: For Senator, J. K. Roe; for Representatives, J. M. Bird and S. G. Thompson; for sheriff, Emil Schutz; for Clerk, J. Dougherty, for County Commissioners, J. H. Mosier, J. Martin; for Treasurer, H. M. Beall; for Assessor, H. Stanley; for Surveyor, T. Slusher; for Superintendent of Schools, J. B. Condon; for Coroner, M. M. Cushing.

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