

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 12, 1874.

Election Returns.

We have not yet received the official vote of the State. In another column will be found the vote as far as received. The entire Democratic ticket, with the exception of the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is elected by majorities from 200 to 1,400, the latter being Mr. Chadwick's probable majority, and the former Mr. La Dow's. We have endeavored to make up a list of the next Legislature, but the returns are too incomplete for us to give it to our readers in anything like a satisfactory form. As far as definitely known, the Democrats have elected to the Lower House fourteen members; the Independents seventeen, and the Radicals fourteen. This makes forty-five, leaving fifteen members unaccounted for. No party will have a majority in the Lower House. The Senate, as far as heard from, will be composed of eleven Democrats; six Independents, and nine Radicals. This leaves the joint Senator from Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook, one from Jackson, Umatilla, and Wasco to hear from, making four not yet reported. Of these it is altogether probable that three will be Democrats and one Radical. It will be seen that neither party has control of the Senate. The Radicals have thus far only elected four Senators this election, the remainder holding over from last session.

Flax-Brake as a Contractor.

It appears from the New York Sun's Washington correspondent that our distinguished ex-Senator and present Attorney General, has a little partnership account with Boss Shepherd, in Washington, by which he makes the General Government grade his property at the expense of the same generous public which bought him his carriage and horses. The correspondent says: Attorney-General Williams, at the request of the committee, appeared and made a statement concerning the grading of his lots on Rhode Island avenue by the Board of Public Works. He denied in the most emphatic manner that there was any collusion between himself and the board to have his work done at the expense of the public. His story, in substance, was as follows: A contractor, Mr. Riley, asked permission to take gravel from his lots and he gave him that privilege, with the understanding that he was to level the surface and replace the soil removed. He also gave the contractor permission to take dirt from his ground to fill lots near by which had been declared a public nuisance. There was no understanding that anybody was to be paid for grading his lots, and he had no idea that the Board of Public Works was to pay one cent for that purpose. This was his version of the case; but when the records of the Board of Public Works were produced it appeared, first, that Mr. Attorney-General Williams had addressed a letter to Boss Shepherd asking that lots of which the Attorney-General's property stood should be graded and filled up in fine style. This letter Shepherd endorsed in substance as follows: "Referred to Clem Hall, General Inspector, who will have this attended to at once to the entire satisfaction of Mrs. Williams." Then followed a further endorsement by a General Inspector that he had ordered Riley and Clark, contractors, to grade the grounds about the Attorney-General's house as directed. Accompanying this letter were the bills for the contractors, and the certificate of the General Inspector that the work had been done as per order of Shepherd, and the measurement of the same by assistant engineer Franklin, showing that about 10,000 cubic yards of earth had been removed. The contractor, Mr. Riley, was sworn and testified that the General Inspector urged him to do the work, telling him that it was to accommodate Mrs. Williams; that she herself came after him and urged him to take the job and finish it immediately. He did undertake it and complete it, with the understanding that the work was being done for the special accommodation of the Attorney-General, and performed it in good faith. After the work was completed there was difficulty about getting his pay, which he could not understand until he found out that they were troubled to find a place to charge it. Finally they charged part of it to Rhode Island Avenue and a part to a public alley, and for this he received certificates; but for the balance, some \$1,800, was still unpaid. The General Inspector, Mr. Hall, was called, and corroborated the contractor in every particular. It also appeared that a great deal more work would have been done had not Chief Engineer Chass discovered what was going on, and therefore stopped the work.

THE RESULT.—La Dow will have about 300 majority in the State. Governor Grover will have about 500 majority. Chadwick will have about 1,400 majority. A. H. Brown will have 800 majority. Mr. Dawne will be defeated by about 300. The figures thus far received, and those yet to come, indicate that the above will be about the result when the official vote is counted. Considering the desperate effort made by our opponents, this is a grand victory.

The Rights of the States.

While our Radical friends argue that this question was settled by the sword in the late "little unpleasantness," it is gratifying to the lovers of our country that we find occasionally a man bold enough to stand in the halls of Legislation who dares to still argue in favor of the Government as founded by the revolutionary fathers. In a debate in the Senate recently, Senator L. V. Bogy, of Missouri, outlined the rights of the States in a most able manner. He said "however much we may differ as to the powers of the present Constitution—whether those powers are enumerated and specified, or general and derivative in their nature—or as to the powers delegated to the General Government and those retained by the States, we all agree upon this one great fact, that all the powers, functions, and offices of the Federal Government were originally derived from the States. The States were the source and fountain of all political power, and they granted to the confederated Republic in which they united all the power and authority which we possess to-day. In the free consent of the different States this Government had its birth; by their suffrage and support we "live, and move, and have our being;" and when that support is withdrawn, or the central power gains the mastery over those that first conferred authority, then this great political edifice must turn to dust or despotism.

"But while all agree in the general fact that the whole power and authority contained in the Federal Constitution were derived from the separate States, yet there have always been different opinions among our greatest statesmen as to the amount of power thus delegated. On this subject have always been two schools of statesmen and publicists in this country, differing somewhat widely upon this point. One school might be designated the latitudinarians and the other the strict constructionists. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, two of the greatest men and ablest statesmen this country has ever produced, may be regarded as true types of these two classes. Mr. Hamilton believed it would be better for the whole nation to have more power concentrated in the central government, and his interpretations of the Constitution, as found in the Federalist and other writings of this distinguished statesman and patriot, plainly indicate his tendencies in this direction. Mr. Jefferson, who was his peer in all statesman-like qualities, and whose mind was ever on the watch to prevent all encroachments upon popular freedom, strongly inclined to the doctrine that all power should be reserved to the State, except such as might be absolutely necessary to discharge the functions of the General Government. Both these great men agreed as to the common origin of all our political power in this Government of the United States, but differed as to the amount that should be delegated and retained by the States conferring the power and composing the Government.

"In those days each State was sovereign, containing within itself all the elements, powers and prerogatives of such a self-governing unit. To secure a greater good each State still preserving its sovereignty, conceded so much of its original power as would give sufficient authority to a union or of separate republics to enable that union or confederation to perform such governmental acts as were adapted to benefit the whole fraternity of States, but which could not remain the prerogative of any one State. Such power or right as that of declaring war, coining money, regulating commerce, conducting postal arrangements, etc., was of this character.

"OR DEAR—Sister Duniway and her cousin Susan B. have met with a setback at Washington. Recently the House Committee on Judiciary were discharged from the consideration of the petitions of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and others asking Congress to extend to women the same protection of their right to vote—and also to give women all the civil and political rights; and also from consideration of the petition asking woman suffrage in the district of Columbia and all other Territories. Now it will be in order for our kind sister to go after the Radical Congress. Considering how badly her candidate for Circuit Judge was defeated in this District, and the action of Congress, we would almost conclude that she would be discouraged in the mission for her sex. She, however, will probably give the Radicals a good scolding and then submit to her defeat gracefully.

"HELL GET IT.—In a debate in the U. S. Senate lately, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, and of course a Democrat, characterized the proposition to legalize the voting of women as "one of gross irreverence and as trifling with one of the greatest questions lying at the very foundation of society. It was in defiance of the law of God himself. It seemed strange to him that in the fundamental principles of the Government." It is altogether probable that Mr. Bayard did not have the fear of Mrs. Duniway before his eyes when he made his remarks.

"The Tribune Sermon"—a pamphlet issued by the New York Tribune—contains 68 pages of sermons, and may be bought for 20 cents a copy.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It is thought that nothing but a want of time will prevent the Senate from passing the Anti-Polygamy Bill which passed the House. The Senate, it will be remembered, at the last session of Congress passed a bill looking to the abolishment of polygamy, much severer in its terms than the present House bill. Those who are therefore more active in favoring the latter are pressing it earnestly upon the attention of United States officials in real estate combinations, etc., seem to cover the greater part of the interest in this new legislation, more than any zeal against the Mormon religion.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Committee on Elections, by a vote of six against five, agreed not to report the resolution of Hazleton, reciting that Delegate Cannon had been proven a polygamist, having wanted (1) one of his wives since the passage of the Anti-Polygamy Law of 1862, and therefore should be expelled. The committee also voted down the resolutions postponing all action in the case; but it is generally believed that further consideration of the question will be postponed until next session.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House Post Office Committee have agreed to report a bill providing that on newspaper and periodical publications mailed from known offices of publication, or news agencies, and all addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates: Newspapers and periodicals issued weekly, and more frequently than once a week, one cent and a half; on those issued less frequently than once a week, three cents for each pound, or fraction thereof. On Senators, Prospective fees of United States officials in real estate combinations, etc., seem to cover the greater part of the interest in this new legislation, more than any zeal against the Mormon religion.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The bill passed by the House directing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish offices at Humboldt Bay, Point Reyes, Point Conception and Point Lobos, in California; Cape Arago, Oregon; and at Neah Bay, Cape Disappointment and Shoalwater Bay, Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following postal changes have been ordered: Postmasters appointed—Mrs. Minerva W. McCready, Forest Grove, Washington county; Charles H. Friendly, Marion county; Edwin M. Purinton, Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon; George York, Kendall, Fort Simcoe, Yakima county; Augustus Clement, Selah, Yakima county, Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Mitchell, of the Committee on Appropriations, was before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, in answer to the charges relating to the alleged scandal connected with his early life. He invited and challenged the fullest investigation into all the charges preferred against him. The committee privately considered the matter and unanimously came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient basis for any charge preferred against Mitchell to justify any further investigation, and directed the Chairman to report to the Senate accordingly.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A Washington special says the Conference Currency Bill will pass both Houses by a large majority, and that the bill is being introduced in the House by the President. In conversation with four prominent Republicans yesterday, he said he would not approve any Currency Bill that did not provide for a return to specie payment during his administration.

TILLAMOOK.—The Salem Record of the 10th inst. says that Mr. Divine, Democratic candidate for Assembly from Tillamook, who is at work on the State House at the present time, informs us that he has received returns from all but two of the precincts in that county, and that Tolman has 33 majority. He himself has 44 majority. The two precincts to hear from are South Prairie and Nehalem. South Prairie is strongly Democratic.

RETIRED.—Last Saturday's Bulletin contained a short notice announcing the fact that Mr. H. W. Scott had retired from editorial control of that paper. While we have widely differed from Mr. Scott in politics, we have always regarded him as an able and forcible writer, and the Republican party has lost its principal journalist by his retirement. We wish Mr. Scott success in all things save politics.

Our Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1874. The rumors that Secretary Richardson would shortly resign have been very numerous during the past fortnight. But it is now said that the President, hearing of Richardson's unwillingness to pursue such a course, has made known his determination not to request him to resign so long as he is the subject of unfavorable comment on the part of the newspapers. The inconvenience of this view of his position is very obvious, as the press being free, there is of course no plan by which general silence can be secured from it, with regard to the Secretary of the Treasury or any other man, and to persist in its silence, as a condition antecedent to the removal of a bad officer, would certainly be the introduction of a very startling innovation into the machinery of government. It is hoped, however, that the press will not be silent. If it owes any duty to the public all, it is to speak out until Mr. Richardson sends in his resignation. That gentleman is simply undergoing proper public censure for gross misconduct in an important office; as a delinquent official who has neglected his duty and made himself the confederate of persons engaged in robbing the Treasury, and now that he has been convicted by the proper court of inquiry, it is clearly unwise for the President to retain a person in his Cabinet, though his retention in office, under the circumstances, may be kindness, it is kindness that will not bear defence.

The Attorney General, on Friday last, made his report on the Arkansas trouble. He found that the State constitution made the legislature of the State, the sole authority to determine the contested elections for the Governorship, and that it determined as between Baxter and Brooks, in the favor of Baxter; that the President could not go behind the decision of the legislature as to the legality of his election and that he (Baxter) was therefore entitled to the assistance of the Federal Government in suppressing the local revolt. An effort has been made by the King to have the affair revived by Congressional inquiry, but the House refused to comply by a vote of 105 of 94.

As there is a reasonable certainty that any financial bill by which it is attempted to inflate the currency, will meet with a veto and as there is an equal certainty that the majority in Congress is still in favor of expansion, it may be said that little or nothing of public interest has been accomplished in the Senate since last writing. Mr. Sherman's Currency Bill has for the greater part of the time been the topic of discussion and the inflationist Senators standing as they stood during the long and tedious three months debate. Mr. Boutwell, however, has made a much more respectable figure than formerly; and Mr. Washburn, the new Massachusetts Senator, shows himself to be a man well qualified for his present position. The House has busied itself with the Appropriation Bill, and on Tuesday passed the Mokey Bill without even so much as a speech from Butler in behalf of the informers.

On Thursday last occurred the marriage of Miss Nelly Grant. This has formed a theme for conversation for weeks past, and as a matter of course society people were in a perfect fever of expectation as to who were to be the lucky ones, i. e., receive an invitation. Invitations to the number of one hundred and sixty were issued, and were for the most part responded to by a prompt arrival on the morning of the 21st, of the highly favored recipients.

The marriage took place in the East Room, by gaslight. This room which is particularly suited for so august an occasion, was in its glory, for independent of its gold and white decorations, windows draped with lace, and the magnificent crystal chandeliers, the floral decorations were superb, the windows were converted into exquisite bowers of Flora's choicest offerings, and above the dais was the marriage bell of perfectly white flowers. The marriage ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock, and after partaking of refreshments the bridal party left by a special train for New York. The preparations for this event were on the most magnificent scale, the train was almost beyond description, there are silks of every hue and color, there are shawls from India, laces direct from Brussels, gauzes, gremalines and hats for every costume. Nothing has been forgotten that will contribute to the happiness of this lovely bride. The beauty of the presents have never been exceeded here. They are from far and near, representing the industries of every clime, and the donors have each vied with the other in their costliness and quality.

R. D. M. The Advocate says: Bishop Merrill will favor us with his presence at our approaching annual conference instead of Bishop Peck. Bishop Merrill was formerly editor of the Western Christian Advocate. He has ever been a hard worker, and has brought all the powers of his logical mind to the defense of Methodist institutions and interests. We have few more able presiding officers than he. The Eastern Oregon and Washington Conference will be held at Walla Walla, July 30th. The Oregon Conference at Portland, August 12.

WESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.—The Chicago Times has collected reports from all the cereal producing countries of the West, showing the prospects most encouraging for a very large yield of all cereals.

ELECTION RETURNS.

From the several Counties of this State, of the Election held June 1st, 1874.

Table with columns for County, Name, and Votes. Includes counties like Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook.

The Oregon Victory.

Says the San Francisco Examiner: The returns from Oregon are sufficiently full and positive to indicate for a certainty the triumphant election of the entire Democratic State ticket by a large majority. There is but little doubt of the election of Mr. La Dow to Congress. Had this gentleman been defeated, the result would not have been a great disappointment, inasmuch as in his canvass he labored under the disadvantages of being prostrated by a severe stroke of illness, visited upon him at the opening of the campaign and continuing up to this time. Owing to this unfortunate circumstance he was unable to take any active part in the canvass, while his Radical opponent, Mr. Richard Williams, put his whole heart and physical vigor into the fight, and being a man of fine address and much ability of the sort adaptable to political exigencies, besides having great personal popularity throughout the State, being widely and favorably known, there was much room for fearing La Dow's defeat. But the probabilities are that the next Congress will be graced by the presence of a Democratic representative from Oregon. In view of this fact a sketch of his career may be of interest.

George A. La Dow was born in Cayuga county, New York, March 18, 1826, and is, consequently, forty-eight years of age. In 1839, his father emigrated to Chicago, Illinois; and in 1844 Mr. La Dow commenced the law, first with S. S. Jones, of St. Charles, Ill., and subsequently with M. Sturdevant, of Woodstock, Ill. In 1850 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois. In the same year he moved to Wisconsin, and was subsequently elected District Attorney for Waupaca county. In 1853 he moved to Wasasca county, Minnesota, and in 1857-8 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, overcoming a Republican majority of about five hundred, and being pitted against a strong and popular candidate of the Republican party. In 1859 he moved to Umatilla county, Oregon, and in 1872 represented that county in the Lower House of the Legislature; and even strong Republicans admit that he was a very efficient member and accomplished much for his county.

Mr. La Dow will make an active and efficient Representative. He is possessed of unblemished integrity, and hence cannot be bought up by designing and corrupt men. He is a kind neighbor, and is universally respected and beloved in his community. His private character is above reproach. As a speaker he is not considered brilliant or flowery; but he makes his points clearly and distinctly and sustains them by facts and cogent reasoning based on them, which is far better. He is inclined to love his ease; but like all men of his kind, is possessed of great powers of endurance, and when he once becomes really warmed up he is a very formidable antagonist in debate.

The Shame of the U. S. Senate.

The Missouri Republican thinks that the trouble with the Senate is that its rules were designed to regulate the interior course of gentlemen with notions of personal honor, with moral scruples and manly consciences. And now the control of that body has fallen into the hands of ballot-box stuffers, dealers in straw and wild-cat mining stocks; a man who sits for South Carolina while the records of a Circuit Court in Pennsylvania show an indictment against him for an infamous crime, outlawed by the statute of limitation; a bigamist elected and sworn in under the alias that shielded him from detection and punishment; and—well, the catalogue is too sickening, and yet this body is governed by rules that were made for Silas Wright, and Clay, and Calhoun, and Webster, and Benton! Why, you might as well try to govern the Penitentiary under the bylaws of the Germania Club.

WESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.—The Chicago Times has collected reports from all the cereal producing countries of the West, showing the prospects most encouraging for a very large yield of all cereals.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—The Independents elect their candidate for the Lower House, J. S. Rinearson, formerly of this place, School Superintendent and Surveyor; the Ring their County Judge, and the Democrats the remainder of the ticket. Columbia gives a large majority for the Democratic candidate for joint Senator with Clatsop and Tillamook.

Summary of State News Items.

Wool is twenty-six cents per pound at Eugene City. Wool is worth 33 1/2 cents per pound at Salem. Joseph Reed, of Portland, is held to answer for illegal voting.

Six horses were recently sold to a trader by the Umatilla Indians for \$17. A boy named McMillen was drowned at Portland last Wednesday evening.

The prospects for abundant crops of grain are bright in Powder River Valley are splendid. There were 66 deeds filed for record in the County Clerk's office, at Salem, during the month of May.

Mr. Cal Seoville has been awarded the contract for carrying the U. S. mail between Salem and Dalles.

The drowned man recently found in the river, near Rainier, has been ascertained to be Geo. W. Bailey. Commencement exercises of Albany Collegiate Institute on the 18th. A class of six graduates at that time.

On the glorious Fourth, all the citizens of Washington and adjoining counties will give a grand picnic at Hillsboro. Mr. J. M. Pittman, of Benton Co., died suddenly, June 3d, cholera morbus, brought on by eating heartily of strawberries.

The Portland jail has sixteen inmates, nearly all of whom are held to answer before the grand jury on criminal charges. W. J. Herren, of Salem, is to be Chief Marshal at the coming celebration of the Oregon Pioneers at Aurora on the 16th inst.

A surveying party will soon leave Salem for the purpose of viewing the proposed wagon road through the Cascade Mountains. Another convict arrived at the penitentiary from Coos county last Monday. His name is Pease and he is convicted of rape.

Last Monday, Bishop Morris officiated generally, in connection with the corner stone for the new Episcopal Church at McMinnville. E. A. Horning, of Corvallis, will shortly start for Summer Lake, near Chewaucan Valley, Eastern Oregon, with a drove of 250 young cattle.

The Tribune says: The late rains will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the stock raisers and grain growers of Eastern Oregon. John Russell, late of the penitentiary, but later of the Yamhill institution, escaped from the latter institution on Sunday night of last week.

Ben Hayden says he would as soon think of running Dexter against a crowd of oxen, as he would as soon to canvass with the two who were running against him. The loss by the burning of Mrs. Wayne's residence in Polk county last week, was \$6,000. That by the burning of Mr. Nesbitt's barn in Wasco, 800. The latter was the work of hoodlums.

M. Hoffman was tried at Hillsboro, Washington County, last Saturday, on the charge of embezzling \$100, and found guilty. He has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. We learn that W. H. Trotter, held to answer on a charge of embezzlement before the Circuit Court of Marion county, has been discharged, the Grand Jury, now in session, having found "not a true bill" in the case.

The Democracy of Marion County had generally a political meeting on the night of the 8th. The performances consisted of a torchlight procession, transparencies, speeches, etc. Corvallis had a drunken three-cornered fight in a saloon Monday night. Two young men named Scott and Christian attacked a man named Drake with stones and a slingshot. Drake was badly hurt, and remains in a critical condition.

Casper Schneider, who left Gal's Creek on the morning of the 26th for Jacksonville, has not been heard of since. He took the trail over the mountains to Jackson Creek, and although diligent search has been made, no trace of him has yet been found. The Dalles paper says John Hackett, generally known as "Sally Jack," dropped dead in an apoplectic fit yesterday morning, while at work in Ellen Robinson's kitchen. Poor old Jack is gone. Old John Barlowen was too much for him and he had to succumb.

The Bishop Scott Grammar School has just closed its Spring term, with unusual varied and interesting exercises. During the last year it has had eighty-three pupils—twenty-seven Seniors, nineteen Juniors, and thirty-one in the Primary Department. Oakland has a first-class sensation on her tongue just now, and it is all about a fullgrown citizen of that place—very a ndy complexioned and good looking—leaving a fine, good wife and eight small children, and running off with another citizen's wife and two children.

The Masonic Grand Lodge has been in session at Portland during the week. The following are the officers elected for the present year: G. M. J. B. Concle; G. D. J. M. Stroud; G. S. W. Knapp; G. M. G. M. J. B. Concle; R. P. Earhart; G. Treas. B. F. Brown.

The Corvallis Democrat thus disposes of panthers: "For some time past the panthers have been preying upon Arri Cottrell's Angora goats. On Wednesday of last week he killed one, measuring seven feet in length. On Thursday he bagged one a foot longer; and on Friday John Vineyard killed one measuring nine feet in length."

Right Rev. B. Wistar Morris, Bishop of Oregon, officiated at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Salem last Sunday and administered the rite of confirmation to six persons who thereby became communicants and members of that church. St. Paul's church seems to be prospering and harmonious, under the administration of Rev. Mr. Babcock.