

# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, OCT. 16, 1874.

## Should be Passed.

Mr. Myers, of this county, introduced a bill in the Senate to amend the present assessment law. The bill provides that no indebtedness shall be allowed to be exempt from taxation, but that all property found in possession of a person must be given to the Assessor. There is not a man in this State but what knows that the present mode of assessing is radically and criminally unjust. A few persons pay taxes according to the value of their estates, but, as a rule, those who are most able to pay their proportion of our public expenses, find a ready way of defrauding the public treasury under our present law. It is true, that injustice will be done to an occasional person who is actually and honestly in debt. But this does not come on one in fifty where there is now many who get rid of paying any taxes whatever. We have the example in our own town. The assessed value, inclusive of indebtedness in this place, is near a million dollars; yet, when the indebtedness is taken out, we have only half this sum to collect our revenue from. And who is it that escapes being taxed? It is not the poor or middling classes, but the rich. We will instance one case. The Oregon City Manufacturing Company, known to be one of the most wealthy and prosperous institutions in our State, we are told, pay not a single dollar this year of county taxes. It is well known that they have property over and above their liabilities not less than \$150,000, and we doubt very much if the concern can be bought for double that sum. How do they manage to get rid of paying their taxes? Simply by the infamous provision in the law which gives them a technical pretext to escape the taxes. They are generally taxed for less than half what their property is actually worth (as all others are), and in order to carry on their business, they are generally indebted, and the amount of their indebtedness wipes out the assessment made against them. Yet this same company has thousands of dollars worth of manufactured goods in Portland and San Francisco, but they do not give it in here, and while they deduct their entire indebtedness against their property here, they have probably an equal amount elsewhere. This is unjust, and we see no better way to reach the matter than to allow no indebtedness to be deducted. We are informed that the Manufacturing Company has a way to borrow money just at the time the assessment is made and distributing it among the wool buyers, and hence, the Company is not in reality in debt the sum given in, as they have either the money or wool lying at other places that offsets the indebtedness. But technically they are indebted, and hence pay no tax. This taking out no indebtedness can harm no one that gives in his property honestly. The majority of the people do this. Now suppose that instead of the property valuation of this county being less than two million dollars, with the indebtedness taken out, if the indebtedness is not allowed, it sums up to four, is it any harder to pay nine or ten mills than it is on the two million to pay eighteen or twenty? Not at all. No man who has in the past paid his taxes honestly can object to the provision of the law, and while our Legislature is trying to reduce expenses and taxation on the laboring classes, they should study well before they reject a bill that is calculated to benefit them more than any measure that has yet been brought before the Legislature. We know the capitalists and speculators are down on this bill, but the masses of our taxpayers demand relief from paying the burdens of our State, county and municipal government. We trust that the bill may yet be passed.

## Time Will Tell.

We have heard members of our present Legislature declare that they would not vote a cent for the completion of the State Capitol, but would let it rot down and remain as a monument of the extravagance of the present administration. This kind of talk may do for fools, but he can tell them that they will stand in the future as a living disgrace to the Legislature of 1874. They fail to pass sufficient appropriation to finish the building so that it can be occupied.

As It SHOULD BE.—The proposition to abolish the office of State Printer was voted down by the Senate. In the course of some remarks in that body, one of the Senators stated that the public printing might be done in California cheaper than here. This was certainly a brilliant idea, and we have no doubt the printers of Oregon feel very grateful to the Senator for the active part he takes in the interest of our State. We regret to say that this Senator is a Democrat. Oregon had better send to California for a State Senator or for a State Printer. That kind of argument is no credit to a State Senator.

## The Penitentiary Scramble.

There appears at present to be quite a contest before the Legislature as to who shall be the Superintendent of the Penitentiary. A bill has been introduced in the House to provide for the election by that body and to take the power away from the Governor. This measure can be regarded in no other light than pure malignity against the Governor and a desire to gobble up the office for some vagabond who has no energy to labor for a living. No one can deny but what this institution has been kept in a very creditable manner under Mr. Watkins, and the press, Radical and Independent, has been general in its eulogies of Mr. Watkins' administration. But this all does not seem to be sufficient for the Legislature, because some of them have a friend to put in his place. The Governor, under our present law, is made responsible for the good government of the Penitentiary, and as such, should have the appointing power. This attempted action of the Legislature is nothing but an outrage and disgrace to the body which would allow its animosity to go so far as to violate decency in order to deprive the Governor of an appointment, simply for the reason that some hanger-on of this or that party wants the place. If the Legislature has any desire to change the manner of creating the Superintendent, let them pass a law by which the people can elect that officer, and not create an office on their own action for them to fill. We consider that it were better that all the subordinate State officers, which are now elected by the Legislature, and some appointed by the Governor, should be elected by the people, and thus save time and useless contest for position before that body every two years. The Legislature should certainly be satisfied with being entrusted to make the laws, and give the people power to elect their own officers and to enforce them. We trust that the sober and better judgment of both houses will defeat this bill. It can be amended by no milder language than an unwarranted assumption and outrage.

## The Smelling Committee.

The Legislature created a smelling committee to investigate the accounts of the Penitentiary Superintendent, and placed on that committee Hon. J. N. Dolph, and the committee appointed that excellent personal friend and political laborer of the Superintendent, T. McF. Patton, Clerk. We learn that the committee tried hard to find something wrong in the accounts but thus far have failed. It is a well known fact that Mr. Dolph has made many extravagant and unwarranted charges against Mr. Watkins, and Patton has been unsparing in his assertions that there was "stealing done" in the management of the Penitentiary. To show how thorough this investigation is being made we will state a case that has come to our knowledge: It was charged that Bill Watkins had bought a bottle of wine and had it charged to the Penitentiary account, but appropriated it to his own use. After the committee labored to find evidence to prove this charge for two or three days, and failed to make good the accusation, Bill brought up the evidence that he not only bought the wine for the use of the convicts, but that it was bought for a client of said J. N. Dolph, and on the recommendation of the physician who declared it to be necessary for his health. We are also informed that a majority of the committee are becoming disgusted with the manner the investigation is being conducted, and that it is regarded more as an investigation to substantiate the false charges which Dolph from time to time has made against Watkins. But the sequel will be, that Dolph and Patton both will have to sign a report that they have been telling that which is not true and which has had no reality in fact, to term it in no strange language.

## Close Up on Election Day.

It is conceded by all parties that the generally satisfactory result of the election in the city of Portland, was largely owing to the fact, that the business houses were generally closed on election day, and the employees and owners were then left free to overawe, and keep in subjection the repeaters and fraudulent voters that heretofore have had almost entire control of the polls, in the Metropolis. With the entire element of any community giving their attention to watching the ballot on election day, repeating and fraudulent voting will cease. Therefore let the Legislature in addition to a registry law, give us a law closing up all places of business on election day, in all incorporated towns, and make the transaction of any business on said day penal, and let such a penalty be affixed that no man can afford to violate its provisions.

We call particular attention to the dispatches in this issue in regard to the Ohio election. Two years ago the State went Democratic by a majority of 817. To-day the majority is over 5,000. Who says the Democracy is dead?

## As Was Expected.

The Bulletin has taken its stand against the Winnemucca Railroad, and dare it do so, would oppose the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake bill. But this would deprive it of its occupation at Portland, and the furthest it dare go is to organize a sham company to onst the present energetic parties who have brought this enterprise to a point where success is certain, and when the managers found that this organization of a new company was too thin for the people not to see through, they were forced to abandon the enterprise. In the Bulletin of last Monday we find a very ungenerous editorial, which attempts to humbug the West-Side counties into the idea that if the Winnemucca bill is not passed, the West-Side road will be extended to Junction. This is also too thin, as the people have been waiting patiently for the past four or five years for the extension of that line, and if any member of the Legislature is fool enough to believe this assertion, he ought to be sent to the Insane Asylum. The people of the West-Side will have no railroad any further than at present until that road passes into other hands, or till the great through line from Winnemucca to Portland passes down that rich part of our State. The object of the Bulletin is to defeat this measure, and keep the transportation in the hands of its owner, Mr. Holladay. The question is being asked by all persons outside the Legislature, has Mr. Holladay captured the Representatives and will they defeat the only project that is offered them for railroad transportation? Time can only tell, and those who are instrumental in defeating this measure, will find that the people have no further use for them in a public capacity. It may be well to state that Mr. Gas-ton, the President and Manager of the West-Side Road is the present editor of the Bulletin.

## Another Retrenching Move.

We see that a bill has been introduced to retrench on the Supreme Clerk Reporter. This office, as the law now stands, is worth \$1,000. It requires the services of a competent attorney, or some one competent to write up the reports and decisions of the Court. His whole time is occupied in the discharge of the duty. The salary at present paid is \$800 per annum. To repeal the salary part of the bill, will make the office worth about \$800 per year. Now, will any man of common sense say that a person who is qualified for the position cannot earn more money than is there offered to the Clerk, who is expected to fill one of the most responsible positions in the State? It is not the salary of a country dry-goods clerk. We are not the advocate of extravagant salaries, but we believe that it is economy to pay just and reasonable salaries to public servants, so that good and competent men will accept the positions. We apprehend that this move to cut down the salary of this office is with no idea for economy, but is done for the purpose of throwing the office into the hands of some Salem aspirant, who is not able to earn any more, and is fearful that if the present salary is undisturbed, some one who is qualified for the place will get the position. Low priced officials are generally the most expensive in the end, and we trust that the bill will not pass.

## Bills Signed by the Governor.

The following is a complete list of the bill which have been signed by the Governor thus far: An act to repeal an act to protect litigants. An act to repeal an act creating the office of Assistant Treasurer. An act to repeal an act to provide for a State Board of Equalization. An act fixing times of holding County Courts in Union county. An act to pay mileage and per diem of members of the Legislature. An act to amend the charter of Eugene City.

RATHER SMALL.—The House has adopted the report of the committee to cut down the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary to \$600 per year. This may be regarded economy by our Retrenchment Legislature, but the verdict of a liberal minded public will be that it is a little spite work and very small for such a body as the Legislature to take stock in. Parsimony is a more proper word than economy. Better abolish the office.

ANOTHER RADICAL.—A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., under date of the 6th inst., says that the Grand Jury of the Common Pleas Court, which has been in session since the 1st of September, to-day appeared before Judge Hall at his house, he being too ill to appear in the Court-room, and presented twenty three indictments against (Chas. McIlraith, late State Auditor, it is supposed for malfeasance in office, though the tenor of the indictments has not yet transpired. McIlraith was arrested and gave bail.

Mr. Weed, father of George Weed, who was murdered at Sparta, Baker county, offers a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of McWaters, the murderer.

## Editorial Correspondence.

SALEM, Oct. 13, 1874. The great excitement this week is the Fair. A large number of campers were on the grounds on Monday morning, and early on that day they came pouring in from all directions, and to-day the camp ground near the Fair presents the appearance of a large town. In fact, the attendance for Tuesday is far larger than it has ever been before. The indications, at this writing, are that it will be a greater success than any fair ever given in the State.

The Pavilion will be filled and presents a very creditable display of works of art, and I am pleased to say that the ladies of our State have on exhibition a very fine lot of needlework, which does them credit. I cannot detail, as my letter on this subject would be entirely too long. The display of fruit and vegetables is certainly beyond anything I have ever witnessed in our State before. Clackamas county, I think, will carry off the prize on fruits, as our citizens, Messrs. A. R. Shipley and Seth Leuelien have certainly some of the finest fruits on exhibition I have ever seen. The manufacturing implements are also well represented. The stock on exhibition is far ahead of anything ever on the fair grounds in Oregon. Gen. Nesmith has his imported stock on the grounds, and a gentleman from Victoria has a fine Morgan stallion, recently imported from Canada, here. Besides, there are any number of fine horses, among them my old friend J. G. Basket, of Polk, and G. W. Scoggin, of Washington county, have their fine horses here. I regret to say that there appears to be a disposition on the part of horse owners not to try the speed of their animals, owing, as I am informed, to the fact the society has not offered them sufficient inducements. I trust that this matter may be arranged satisfactorily. I have not had time to make a critical examination of the hatched stock on the grounds. But there is a fine selection. Mr. Wm. Dalby, of Victoria, has two of the finest thorough-bred bulls on the ground I ever saw, one a two-year-old and the other 18 months. They were recently imported from Canada. The grounds are filled up with all kinds of shows and inventions to captivate the people and take their money. This part of the Fair I regard as a nuisance, and I am not sure but it would be a benefit to have them excluded from the Fair grounds.

The weather is splendid, and the only complaint is, "the dust," yet the managers are doing their best to meet this inconvenience by keeping the roads and grounds well sprinkled. I must leave this subject and give the details of the Fair of 1874 to the readers of the ENTERPRISE next week.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

This body is grinding along very slowly, and virtually doing nothing. They came here with loud professions and showed great determination on the start to reform and retrench, and started in after the litigant act and devoured it so suddenly that everything else was standing ready to meet the same fate. But when they got this act repealed, and the State Treasurer's salary cut down, they sat down and were satisfied, and now twenty-eight days are gone, and nothing is yet done, and there is not time enough to reach one-tenth of the business before either house, and if they attempt to rush through legislation on the heels of the session, I shall be very much mistaken if there are not some huge jobs passed. The indications are now, that the Legislature of 1874 will prove a huge failure. I hope I shall be mistaken in my opinion, but the indications in that direction are very strong just now.

The Lower House received the report of the committee to-day to allow the State Treasurer an Assistant at a salary of \$15,000 per annum. It is just that that officer should have a reasonable compensation for his services, and this we regard as amply low enough, if not too low. The railroad bills are no further advanced than they were last week, and I find that certain influences are hard at work to defeat the Winnemucca bill. Should this bill and the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake bills fail to pass, I think the people will regret it. Neither house has passed a single bill to-day, and how they expect to get through the enormous amount of business on their tables, is a question easier asked than answered.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

On last Monday, Capt. L. S. Scott, of the Statesman, slapped Sam. Clarke's face, for having called him a liar in the issue of the Record of last Sunday. They were separated on hearing the yells of Samuel. The general verdict is, that Scott served him right, but I am not prepared to render judgment in the case. The two convicts who were arrested on suspicion of having robbed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe at this place last July, had their examination last Monday, but there being insufficient evidence, they were discharged, just in time to ply their avocation on the people at the Fair.

Mrs. Phelps opened the Opera House for a short theatrical season last Monday, with Mrs. Stone as the leading star. The house was well filled and the entertainment excellent. Cigarette was the opening piece. It is a splendid play, and the various characters were well sustained. Mrs. Stone is one of the finest actresses I have witnessed in the State. I am pleased to note that Mrs. Phelps is receiving the support her energy and talent merits.

The hotels and private houses are all full to the utmost capacity, and Salem is reaping a rich harvest. The Home manufacturing Company held a meeting yesterday and adjourned until to-day. A large majority of the capital stock of the Company has been taken in Linn county, and I have no doubt but what that desirable institution will be located in Albany.

As yet the Legislature has done nothing with the matter of the Insane Asylum. There appears to be a disposition on the part of the members to hold this matter back. What the object is, I cannot say. But at present I hear a great deal of talk about other propositions than that of Dr. Hawthorne, while none have been submitted to the Legislative committee but from Dr. H. There is one thing sure, that no one but the Doctor is at present prepared to keep those unfortunate beings, and I apprehend that the Legislature will find itself compelled to award him the contract. The Doctor can certainly keep them as cheap as any one else, and the people of Oregon know that he has done his duty honestly and faithfully in behalf of the afflicted. Whatever may be the result of the question, we hope these public charges may not be deprived of a comfortable home. Let it never be said that Oregon retrenches on her unfortunate lunatics.

## Legislature Proceedings.

The following bills have been passed by the House since our last issue:

- S. B. 14. Creating, organizing and locating the State University at Eugene City, the building and furnishing to be worth not less than \$50,000.
- A bill in relation to railroads. The bill has been shown of most of its sections on second reading, and as now reported provides that engineers shall ring their bells and blow their whistles on approaching within 300 yards of any point where the railroad crosses a county road.
- S. B. 40. To enable married women to control and dispose of their separate property.
- S. B. 38. To protect buoys and beacons, making it a misdemeanor to move vessels to the same.
- H. B. 43. Incorporating Silverton.
- H. B. 2. To provide for the construction of ditches and flumes for agricultural and stock purposes in certain cases.

A bill to define and punish the crime of conspiracy. The bill provides that when two or more persons are convicted of conspiracy they shall be punished as follows: 1, when the crime attempted is punishable by death the punishment shall be imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than twenty years; 2, if the crime attempted is punishable by fine, the punishment shall be by fine in not more than half the amount of the largest fine prescribed as a punishment for such crimes; 3, if the crime attempted is punishable by imprisonment, the punishment shall be by imprisonment for a term not more than half the longest period prescribed as a punishment for such crime.

The following bills have been passed in the Senate:

- A bill for the protection of buoys and beacons. Considered engrossed, read a third time and passed.
- A bill to amend an act in relation to proceedings in cases of treason, and to allow costs to prevailing party.
- A bill to allow married women to control their separate property, providing that she may execute deeds therefor without being joined therein by her husband.
- A bill to incorporate the town of Marshfield, in Coos county.
- A bill to incorporate the town of Gervais.
- A bill to authorize the State Treasurer to convert engravey into coin, and making provisions for the redemption of Lock bonds.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported the bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on election day correctly engrossed. The bill was read a third time and passed by the following vote: yeas, 24; nays, 0.

Since there is a strong probability that Hon. Owen's penitentiary bill will fail to get through the Legislature, he is reported to have given way and is now in favor of Jim Comstock, Hallett, Holladay & Co.'s manipulator, or J. M. Johns, Mitchell's tool, to get into it. This is considered in Hon. and the people would certainly feel under obligations to him if he will get both these worthless positions in this coveted institution.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune from New Orleans says that on the 6th another book of Kellogg's was found in the hands of a private citizen. It seems to have been issued only a few weeks immediately preceding the first date covered by the other. The second entry is as follows: "April 28, 1873, myself sent William E. Chandler, Washington, D. C., for C. Cushing and Matt. Carpenter, as counsel fees, \$3,000." The correspondent says the two check books show that the Governor made appropriations of \$25,000 in nine months for warlike experiments.

## Letter From Salem.

SALEM, Oct. 12, 1874. A. NOLTEB Esq.—Dear Sir: Following are the No. and Title of Bills that have passed both houses to date:

- S. B. No. 1. Litigant bill.
- S. B. No. 2. Repealing the act creating the office of Assistant Treasurer.
- S. B. No. 41. A bill appropriating money for the payment of mileage and per diem of the Legislative Assembly.
- S. B. No. 17. A bill repealing the act creating the State Board of Equalization.
- S. B. No. 36. A bill for an act fixing the times of holding County Courts in Union County.
- S. B. No. 28. Incorporating the town of Ashland, Jackson Co.
- S. B. No. 36. Incorporating Baker City, Baker Co., Oregon.
- S. B. No. 45. Incorporating Eugene City.
- H. B. No. 14. A bill to amend Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, of an act entitled "An act for the protection of game and fish."

The House has passed the following H. bills: Nos. 2, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20, 31, 36, 41, 56, 14, 45, 49, 51, 62, 12, 15, 34, 43, 54, 74, and awaiting the action of the Senate.

Senate bills now in the House, awaiting its action: Nos. 3, 20, 14, 18, 55, 43, 57, 67, 68, 54, 92, 37, 64, and 40.

The Senate refused to pass H. B. No. 3, and returned the same to the House.

A bill repealing the act allowing compensation to Judges, &c.

103 bill have been introduced in the House, or rather 100, as three of that number are substitutes for H. B. No. 6, 27 and 33.

Out of the one hundred introduced, Nos. 9, 21 and 35 were indefinitely postponed; Nos. 16, 24, 32, 50, 55, 57, 61 and 67 failed to pass; Nos. 17, 22, 23 and 65, were laid on the table. And may, as you know, be taken from the table by a majority vote at any time.

I think H. B. No. 57, a bill for an act to require parties to give an undertaking for costs and disbursements in suits and actions in Courts of record, which failed to pass. Being 30 for it and 25 against, will be reconsidered when Bradshaw returns, as the bill doubtless has merit. You see by the vote 7 were absent.

H. B. No. 61. A bill for an act to conform the election laws of Oregon to the Constitution of the United States, by the means of a suffrage bill introduced by Mr. Reid of Marion, and one of the bills here indicated as having failed, met with a hard fate for Woman Suffragists, receiving only 13 votes against 46—one member absent.

You will observe but little has as yet been done, and the session over half gone. I will say before closing, however, that H. B. No. 37, a bill providing for the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, was discussed in Committee of the whole Oct. 21, still hangs fire; the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again, but no further action was taken in relation to it.

Radon this hurried epistle, as you know my time is precious and limited. Yours, &c., W. L. WHITE.

## TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Steilacoom Express comes out in a frank, manly way in favor of Jacobs.

Messrs. Smith & Sheets contractors, have finished the survey of Oregas, and commenced on Shaw's Island.

Company C. Capt. Barton commanding, left Vancouver last Thursday for their new post of duty at Fort Townsend.

The Olympia Transcript says the noble swishes across the bay—about fifty in number—were all on a drunk Sunday night.

The Thurston county Democratic convention will meet in Olympia, October 17th, and that of Pierce comes off the same day at Steilacoom.

Washington Territory is not addicted to small vices. There are seven prisoners in jail at Olympia, and five of them are charged with murder.

A letter from Placerville, Idaho, dated October 1st, says: "The city is nearly rebuilt, and in another week, except by the air of newness, no one would think a fire had recently destroyed it."

The house, barn and many tons of hay, the property of Dave Conrad of Placerville, I. T., was totally destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. The only property saved was an old wagon and a span of horses. Estimated loss, \$2,500.

The Dayton, W. T. News says that unless they have rain soon the pasturage for the large amount of stock in that part of the country, at large, will be short. The farmers, however, are unusually well provided with hay this season.

The Olympia Transcript of last Saturday says: "The party who left here a few days ago to prospect the Marshall river returned on Thursday evening, after having a very rough trip. They went up the river about twenty-two miles, which brought them near the foot and due south of Mt. Rainier. For the last ten miles the bars were almost perpendicular, the height varying from 150 to 500 feet. The bed of the river is filled with large boulders. At about nineteen miles up the river there is a fall of sixty or seventy feet in height. No discovered particle of gold could be found on the river. They found the ledge that had been so long reported as being very rich with silver, that McAlister discovered twenty years ago, but in their opinion it is of no value.

Plumbago and iron were discovered, neither of which is considered very valuable is such a mountainous country. Near the mouth of the river there is considerable good bottom land, probably about two miles in width.

Independence in Polk county, is putting on city airs. A man named Thomas Henry was rolled and robbed there a few nights ago.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Commandore M. D. Woolsey, Commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard died on the second inst.

Plymouth Church was crowded beyond its capacity on the occasion of Beecher's first sermon after the summer vacation. No allusion was made to the scandal, and the enthusiasm from his congregation was intense.

Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton have both been indicted on a charge of slandering Beecher.

The Democratic and Independent Convention for the First, Second and Third Illinois Districts, embracing Chicago and Cook county, nominated for Congress, Bernard G. Field in the First, H. Harrison in the Second, and John V. Lehman in the Third.

At the instance of Senator Mitchell the Postmaster General has increased the mail service on the Columbia river from Kalama to Astoria from a tri-weekly to a bi-weekly service, giving the Oregon Steam Navigation Company a contract for prorata increased pay.

Senator Mitchell left Washington to-day to deliver an address at his former home in Pennsylvania, by invitation of the President and Trustees of the Weatherport Institute, on the 5th inst.

Gen. Sheridan has been requested, if he can spare it from the forces under his command, to send a regiment of soldiers down South.

Several Massachusetts Legislators have nominated the following State ticket: Geo. Talbot, (renominate); Lieutenant Governor, Horatio I. Knight was nominated by acclamation; Oliver Warner was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State; Charles R. Weston, Treasurer; and Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield, for Treasurer, all by acclamation.

A committee of Republican colored men have issued an address to the people of Louisiana, forewarning them of the political action they say they cherish no animosities toward anybody, and are laboring for the union of the races, in which their rights will be mutually respected.

They say they are Republicans by instinct and conviction, but dependent and disown the election frauds that, though much encouraged by the National Administration, they cannot ignore the fact that the Republican party has been manipulated and controlled by white men to the exclusion of the colored people in a large degree.

The Conservative State Convention passed resolutions accepting the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor nominated by the Liberal Republicans, adopting as a platform, "Honesty and economy in State Administration." The Independents are gaining ground everywhere, and will doubtless elect their Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Herald's New Orleans special correspondent, who has received very critical Kellogg is still guarded at the State house by police and military. The White Leaguers are delirious and continue demonstrations nightly. The colored people have entered the upper parish of Louisiana from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama to register as voters. Madison parish, which was formerly equally divided, is now said to register whites against 2,300 blacks. It is explained that much of the emigration from Tennessee is owing to the terror created by the recent massacre. A correspondent believes that this large influx of Republican voters will carry the State for Kellogg at the polls.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says that General McKenzie, after repelling two attacks by Indians on the 26th and 27th of September, marched all the night of the 27th, succeeded at sunrise in following morning in driving the Cheyennes and their allies, situated on the Canyon Siro Blanco, on Jute Creek, near the fork of the Red river. The troops destroyed over 100 lodges and the entire outfit, captured 1,424 horses and mules, of which 1,048 were at once killed. The bodies of four Indians were brought in. Our loss was one soldier slightly wounded. General McKenzie is in pursuit, with thirty days' supplies.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Sufficient returns have been received to show beyond all doubt that the State has gone Democratic from 7,000 to 10,000. If the Democratic claims are sustained by official returns, the Democrats have gained seven Congressmen from Ohio. The result exceeds the most sanguine Democratic expectations.

A Sensible View of the Insane Asylum.

The Commercial Reporter of last Saturday contains the following sensible remarks in relation to the letting of the insane, which we commend to the Legislature for their consideration:

The question of who shall provide for the insane of the State is again being warmly discussed by the honorable members of our Legislature, and speculators are on the watch to make a bargain. It is not the province of a commercial paper to discuss politics to any great extent, or to give much attention to the management of State institutions. But on this question of the insane, and their keeping, we wish to say just a few words. The idea of an asylum for the poor unfortunate who unhappily are the inmates of the institution, the whole design is to provide as many of the comforts and pleasures of life as can be thrown round those deprived of the light of reason. They are to be restored, what but kindness and the fullest enjoyment of comfort can aid in that restoration? The State is under obligation to do all in its power for those suffering people. It is not a question of who will supply the means, but who will give the means to the most needy and most deserving. Will the saving of a few paltry dollars compensate for the sending of one poor soul out of the world in darkness, when given? Gentlemen of the Legislature, please consider this question in the light we have named and temper your actions with kindness and mercy.