

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 2, 1875.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention for the State of Oregon is hereby called by the Democratic State Central Committee, convened at Portland on the 24th day of June, 1875, to meet at the city of Salem, Oregon, on

Thursday, July 29th, 1875,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress, to be voted for at the special election to be held October 24th, 1875.

The apportionment of members of said Convention among the counties is based upon the Democratic vote cast for the late Hon. Geo. A. LaDow for Congress in 1874, allowing one vote to each county and one to each one hundred votes, or fraction over fifty votes so cast. The several counties of the State will be entitled to delegates in said Convention as follows:

Baker	6	Benton	4
Clatsop	2	Clackamas	7
Columbia	2	Curry	7
Cosco	3	Douglas	6
Grant	3	Jackson	10
Josephine	3	Lane	7
Linn	9	Lake	1
Marion	9	Multnomah	9
Polk	5	Tillamook	6
Umatilla	5	Washington	4
Wasco	5	Yamhill	6
Yamhill	6		
Total	121		

The Committee having no means of knowing the number of votes cast in that part of Jackson county recently created into Lake, it is expected the two counties will so arrange the representation as to make it just between them and each have its proper number.

It is suggested by the Committee that the several counties hold their Primary Conventions on Saturday, July 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M., and their County Conventions on Wednesday, July 21st, at the same hour. In those counties where these appointments do not meet the convenience of the Democracy, it is expected that they will make the necessary changes through their County Committee. C. B. BELLINGER, Chairman pro tem. A. NOLTER, Secretary.

Opening of the Campaign.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Portland last week, pursuant to the call issued by its chairman. The result of its deliberations may be found in another column, and the official call for the State Convention, which is to be held at Salem on the 29th inst. The primary conventions are to be held on the 17th and county conventions on the 23d, provided the recommendations of the State Central Committee are adopted, which probably will be in most counties.

The Committee did well in selecting such an early time for the conventions, as to put it off longer would result in but a few attending the primaries, and scarcely any farmers would have been able to attend the county and State conventions without great sacrifices. We regard that the time selected is the best that could have been, and we trust that the Democrats throughout our State will do the duty of every true citizen and attend the primaries, and if selected for the county convention, attend in person. It is at the preliminary conventions where the voter has the first voice, and it is there where he should exercise good judgment in selecting men to cast his vote for him at the county convention and then he may expect a good delegation to the State Convention, one that will select a man who will be worthy the support of every Democrat. If the masses refuse to attend the primary meetings, it is an easy matter for a few designing men to get into conventions and thus carry out their own wishes and interests. But if the people do their duty, they will be properly represented and get delegates who will faithfully obey their wishes.

A special election, coming at the most favorable season of the year, cannot get out a full delegation to conventions or a full vote at the polls, and many argue that their presence at either place will not be needed or would it change the final result. When the thousands of voters who generally stay away by excusing themselves in this manner take into consideration that at our fast special election their number was so large that had they gone to the polls and all voted for the third man, his election would have been secured; these numbers may be fairly estimated. Every Democrat owes a duty to his country, and that duty he should discharge as faithfully and earnestly as he would his personal obligations. We trust that the various conventions may be fully represented throughout the State, and that while it may not be necessary to secure the election of the Democratic nominee, each voter will make his majority greater and to such a degree show Radicalism that its death in Oregon is beyond resurrection. Let every Democrat do his whole duty as though the result depended upon his individual exertions and vote, and then a glorious and emphatic victory will await them.

The campaign this fall will, in many respects, be different from any heretofore had in Oregon. The principal stock and trade of the Radical party has been in the past, that the Lower House was largely Radical and that a Democrat, if elected, could do nothing for our State. This thing is now changed, and the Lower House being largely Democratic, on the same grounds of argument, a

Radical would be useless there. But the verdict of the people is asked on a broader and wider field. It brings to them the case for decision on the many questions of a national character, disentangled from any State issues, and they have the issue presented to them to render their verdict, and on this verdict they must pass either their approval or condemnation of the many infamous acts of the Radical party. A vote against the Democratic nominee this fall will be an endorsement of the third term aspirations of Grant (it matters not whether the Radicals attempt to disguise it in their platform or not); it will be an endorsement of the oppressions and outrages in Louisiana; it will be an endorsement of the stealings and dishonesty at Washington, and the approval of their whole record of infamy. To put their seal of condemnation upon the Radical Administration, the voters must do it through their representative who seeks their votes. Let the Democrats but do their duty in this election, and the two important elections next year will be easy victories for them. Should they fail, and through that failure lose the State, they will not be able to regain their lost ground next year. They owe it to their party, country and State to do their whole duty this fall, and their success in the future will be secured.

A Question of Generalship.

The Evening Journal, at Portland, thinks that if we correctly understood the condition of things in Multnomah county, we would not counsel the Democracy to maintain their organizations and run a straight party ticket. We think that we thoroughly understand the condition of the party in that place. The greatest trouble is, that the managers cannot agree as to who shall be leader or who is to have the offices, so they keep up a war among themselves and by this means prevent success. It is not good generalship for a leader of any army to scatter his forces and fight half the time with the enemy and the other half against him. How was it last June? The leaders of this People's movement, (so-called Radicals) were working to secure the defeat of the Democratic State ticket, while the Democrats were trying to elect these very men to county offices. Then again, the same thing was the case at the last city election. The Democratic voters furnish the means to maintain this People's organization. Suppose a straight party ticket had been put in the field in Multnomah county four years ago and the organization of the party maintained in tact, will any sensible man claim that the disaffected Radicals would have a corporal's guard of voters. By no means. Well, will any one claim that they being so weak and nothing but opposition to the ins being their platform, that they would long keep up the opposition? No; but on the contrary, the honest element of the disaffected would long since have joined hands with the Democrats and the corrupt part would have gone back to the Radical office holders' party. No good general will scatter his forces when he expects an attack and he is certainly better off with a small corps of soldiers than with a large battalion, if they are ready to desert him and make terms with the enemy any time the enemy is willing to give them a fair share of the federal offices and other favors. This is the plain case and having had some experience in Oregon politics, and having watched the management of affairs at Portland, we think that we understand matters thoroughly.

The fact is, and the sooner our true Democratic friends of Portland understand it, the better; the party has been so demoralized in that city by its contact with the bolting element of Radicalism, that it will be necessary for them to go back and reconstitute, and it will require reconstruction from the base up. The bottom is rotten, and it would be folly to put such a noble structure upon such a foundation. Let the Democrats organize, bury personal strife and bickerings and work for principles (not county or city offices) and it will not be long before they will meet with the success due to an honest and upright course. The Democracy of Portland can win in spite of the Custom House, Surveyor General's office and all opposition if they will act the part of men, and make their fights for principles and not spoils. Past history of our party will certainly sustain us in this view, and what has been done, can again be accomplished.

THE BRECHER CASE.—The Brecher-Tilton case was closed last Friday and submitted to the jury, which up to this writing has not returned a verdict. It is reported that they stand eleven for Brecher and one for Tilton. If this is the case it is probable that the one will hold out against the others.

ALBANYAN.—We are in receipt of a new daily by the above title, published at Albany, by Messrs. Humphrey & Mansfield. It is a spicy local paper, gotten up neatly, and is well worthy a liberal support.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

New York, June 15, 1875.

The newspapers tell me that this is the season of the European hegira. Is it anything like the Asiatic cholera or Colorado beetle? With the \$5,000,000 coin that is weekly shipped "across the pond," go about five thousand miniature Livingstons or Bayard Taylors, emulous to travel much and see little, to misrepresent our country, and lengthen their nine ears. They spend much money while abroad, but bring nothing home but discontentment, extravagance and airs. It seems too bad that our people cannot learn to use their surplus money in their own country, or at least bring home something worthy of the expenditure! I know from personal experience how keen one's humiliation is when compelled to admit to a foreigner that he is traveling in a stranger's land before knowing anything of his own. It is a shame that our fashionable ruygours (for so they term themselves) are not aware that Switzerland is out-Swiss-erlanted at Yosemite, or that we have a Mount Blanc in Mount Hood, in Oregon, and a Lake Como in Lake Tahoe—to say nothing of the proud Mississippi, the thundering Niagara, the wheat of the Pacific, or the cotton of the South.

In connection with European travel, let me quietly insert a wedge in favor of free trade, by calling your attention to the fact that smuggling has become so extensive among the passengers from abroad, that yesterday, a kind of printed catechism was issued by the Custom House authorities which every returned traveler must answer in detail under oath. Roscoe Cookling—so a Custom House official says—had a lot of fine cambric handkerchiefs sent to him through the Consular official mail bags. "Twas ever thus from childhood's hour," I fear. Among other firms, that of H. B. Clafin & Co. has been indicted for dealing in silks, knowing them to have been smuggled. It will be remembered that Clafin is a pillar and pillow in Beecher's sanctuary, and has been very prominent in the "great trial." In a Milesian style, he requests the public to suspend judgment until he is convicted, as if he anticipated that result. Apropos of Beecher, the day of the verdict in the great trial of his life, will in all probability be at the close of this week. To-day, Beach, the senior counsel for the prosecution, is in the midst of one of the grandest forensic efforts that it has ever been my good fortune to read. In his opening, he accused the jury of having been tampered with by the defense, and forcibly told them that nearly all the respectable journals, the almost entire clergy, and the public sentiment, was for conviction. He apologized for using this left-handed kind of argument, and excused himself on the ground that the pernicious example had been set him by Mr. Evans. A crowd of fanatics cheered him yesterday on leaving the Court.

An armed expedition will soon sail from here for Cuba. The vessel (the Octavia) is owned by an Englishman, and registered in Montreal, and our Government says it is powerless to interfere. In my limited knowledge of international law, I am led to believe that this is either a bad precedent, or a lie.

I see that the Grangers "intend moving their headquarters from Washington to Louisville, Kentucky. Kentucky stands No. 5 as regards to number of Granges, having 1,559. Indiana leads the list with 2,027 Granges; Missouri has 2,004; Illinois, 1,584, and Kentucky 1,559. The total number of Granges in the United States is 23,500, with an estimated aggregate membership of 1,500,000. The total receipts from 1868 to 1871 inclusive, were less than \$5,000, while the receipts last year were \$216,391. The Order at present has \$69,000 invested in U. S. bonds and \$19,000 cash on deposit at the financial agency in this city.

While on the subject of finances, how the ignorant "nigs" were swindled by the (Radical) Freedman's Bank, is an old story, but a little light has been thrown upon the subject by the report of the Commissioners appointed to wind up its affairs. It seems that Boss Shepherd (Grant's *ex-mecum*) & Co., got control of the stock and loaned cash to themselves as city contractors, without security. In the preface to a book of "Fol-de-rol poetry," shortly to be published by a London house, Joaquin Miller, insinuates, that after building up the Great West, it stung with ingratitude, and that he is now forced to "waste his genius on the Orient." "Hooza!"

I am told that last Friday night the "railroad war" between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads received a *quietus*, in the shape of mutual concessions.

The day before yesterday, Wilson and Blaine were both injured in a railroad accident. It was tempting Providence for two Radical Presidential candidates to be in the same train.

A dabster informs me that the Boston Base Ball Club will be the champions again. If this is of as little interest to you as it is to me, you will have cause to congratulate yourself on having escaped a fever which is attacking every body but Tom.

Hard Times.

Times are hard, remarks the San Francisco Examiner, and hard times are the results of Radical mismanagement from 1861 until the present. The civil war, of course, laid the foundation of hard times just as the country was beginning to recover from the calamities of 1856. The financial policy of the war strengthened these foundations, and built up the walls. Every effort was made to multiply the cost of living, by the ruinous policies of inflation and protection, giving rise to exhaustive over-production, feverish speculation and artificial and extravagant living. Since the close of the war, these evils have been intensified. Every effort has been made to keep open the breach between North and South; to continue the processes of expansion and favoritism; to foster speculative projects, and to plunge the country deeper and deeper into debt.

Hard times, then, began with the Radical party; and have in truth existed throughout the period of its supremacy, and been aggravated by its unwise policies. The war could have been averted by vigor united with conciliation; it could have been brought to a speedy and honorable close, at much less cost, by a policy which should have sought to retrieve its early blunders; it could have been conducted under a financial system less crude and costly, less exhaustive and destructive; and even after all these calamities had been brought about by mismanagement, the damage which had been inflicted could have been repaired by the exercise of true statesmanship.

Democratic statesmen foresaw all the long list of calamities which impeded over the country; and knew that at the last the people would sink into their present condition, oppressed with debt, and appalled at the fearful burden of taxation they must annually raise. And because they predicted these results, they were denounced as being less patriotic than the profligate incompetents who were rushing the country headlong into ruin!

Universal bankruptcy, remarks the New York Argos, now impends over the country. And as workmen now walk idly about the streets, as business men hang listlessly around their stores and shops, as catastrophes after catastrophe fall like blinding strokes upon the people, they even yet fail to see that the loyal and patriotic Democracy of the North could have saved them all this ruin, and would have done it, had reason ruled, instead of clamor.

The country must retrace its steps by the long avenues of the dead, and amid the bonds and mortgages of individuals, municipalities and States; and, after brotherly reconciliation and agreement on a sound financial policy, begin by arduous toil to pay its debts, to forget its hatreds, and to repair the damage that has been wrought.

Truly, it has been a costly experiment—this experiment of crushing either to destroy or preserve the Union solely by force of arms. At the last, there must be genuine concord; and why not, then, at first? A devastated South wonders that it ever followed demagogues into attempts at disunion; and it will not be long before a burdened North will wonder that its statesmen were not wise enough to save the Union and preserve the liberties of the country without a desolating war.

Hard times began when the South committed its political fortunes to desperate men; and when the North yielded itself to the blind fury of irreconcilable hatred. Hard times will end when the era of concord shall return; and solid sense shall characterize our public policy. To this end the Democratic party, as ever addresses itself, in the calm confidence that the sober judgment of the people will sustain it.

Very Touching to See.

The California Radicals, remarks the New York World, accept Mr. Grant's third-term letter as a "final and explicit settlement of the third-term agitation," which shows a simple faith, which is very touching to see, on the part of the California Radicals. Scarcely anybody else does; pretty certain its author does not. The rest of the resolutions adopted by the California Radical State Convention, are of no possible account, and curiously illustrates the traits to which the Radicals are reduced to find any sort of a political principle which sounds well enough to be put into a platform, even if nobody has any intention of carrying it out. The Ohio Radicals the other day took a noble stand in favor of the homestead law, or the payment of bounties, or something of that sort. These California people can find nothing better to say than the effort of Southern people who try to prevent the negro from voting—which no body of the Southern people large enough to be reckoned has done—ought to be regarded "as an effort to revive the flames of civil war." This is not quite so meaningless as the Ohio resolution, but it is a great deal more malignant and disgraceful.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The Oregon Dental Association met at Albany last Wednesday, and will be in session about three days.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Portland on Thursday, June 24th, 1875, pursuant to a call of the Chairman, the following proceedings were had:

On motion of Gen. J. F. Miller, Hon. C. B. Bellinger was elected Chairman pro tem.

On motion of Mr. A. Van Dusen, A. Nolter was elected Secretary.

Members of the Committee from the different counties were present as follows: Columbia, S. A. Miles; Coos, James Aiken; by J. M. Thompson, proxy; Clatsop, A. Van Dusen; Jackson, H. Klippel; by C. B. Bellinger, proxy; Linn, N. Price; Lane, J. M. Thompson; Marion, J. F. Miller; Multnomah, E. Sample; by Joseph Kelly, proxy; Yamhill, W. T. Newby; by Geo. L. Curry, proxy; Polk, D. J. Holmes; Union, J. H. Slater; by A. Nolter, proxy; Washington, E. Chinotte; by W. Scoggin, proxy; Tillamook, W. H. Fawcett; by A. Nolter, proxy.

Geo. L. Curry presented a communication from the Democratic County Committee for Multnomah county, recommending that Geo. L. Curry represent that county in the Committee.

On motion Geo. L. Curry was allowed jointly with Joseph Kelly to cast the vote of Multnomah.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, to be voted for at the ensuing special election, be held in the city of Salem, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1875; that the Committee recommend that the Primary Conventions be held on Saturday, July 17th, and the County Conventions on Wednesday, July 21st. When these recommendations do not meet the convenience of the various counties and precincts, the respective committees will appoint a different time.

Resolved, That the representation in the Democratic State Convention, which has been called by this Committee, shall be based upon the vote cast at the last election for Hon. Geo. A. LaDow, the Democratic candidate for Congress, allowing one vote for each county and one to each one hundred votes, or fraction over fifty votes so cast.

The following is the representation in this Convention. [See official call in this issue.]

On motion, adjourned.

C. B. BELLINGER, Chairman pro tem.

A. NOLTER, Secretary.

Chapter of Accidents.

A writer in the Salem Statesman gives the following as the chapter of accidents at the campmeeting, which was held last Saturday at Dixie:

A hack from Salem which contained nine young men, fared rather rough. When near the bridge at Dixie a couple of amateur cavalrymen attempted to pass it and in doing so they frightened the hack horses, which ran away, capsizing the hack and throwing the occupants into a heap. Mr. Clark Lawrence was the most seriously injured, having his head badly cut and is hurt. Frank Miller had his arm broken. Tom Nichols was severely injured in the back, and Wm. Chambers one of his legs hurt. Dr. Embree of Dallas, and Dr. J. D. McCurdy of this city attended to the injured men. Mr. Lawrence was sent home immediately, and is now recovering from his severe injuries. The others were taken to camp, where an omnibus was converted into a hospital. The top of the hack was completely wrecked, but the body was not much injured. Another hack containing a man named Umphlet who resides at Amity, and others, was capsized about a mile from camp while turning out for another wagon. The hack is said to have rolled over three times, and Mr. U. severely injured. He was taken home, and a rumor prevalent that he had since died, but we have since learned from Mr. J. W. Downer, who has been over in that section, that his injuries were not fatal. His daughter is said to have had her face severely injured. A young lady named Ella Witten started on horseback from her home at Lincoln to visit camp. About two miles she was thrown from her horse and had her arm broken. Her companion, Miss Sarah Price, jumped from her horse and sprained her ankle.

Affidavit of Mrs. Tilton.

New York, June 24.—Mrs. Tilton will tomorrow publish an affidavit, written in her own handwriting, in which she says no person was employed in laying carpets at the time specified by Lees, Loeder and Price, and to the best of her knowledge they had never been in her house, and their narration relating to herself and Beecher is wholly and utterly false. She says: There never was any improper relations between Beecher and myself, and all charges of adultery, improper conduct or any attempt on his or my part to have or solicit any improper relation or acts, are utterly, absolutely false. No act or word ever passed between Beecher and myself that could not, with equal propriety, have passed between father and daughter. In conclusion I declare, in presence of Almighty God, that I am absolutely innocent of all offenses charged against me with relation to Beecher, except through the influence of my husband, which was impossible to resist. I have made charges against Beecher which were false and entirely unfounded, and which I well knew to be false. I left my husband willingly and without solicitation, especially on the part of Beecher, but as far as I have any knowledge, to the contrary to Beecher's desire. It was impossible for me, so long as I lived with my husband, to resist his demands or to speak truth when he requested me to deny it.

(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Sworn to before Judge McCune, of the city court, Brooklyn.

ALL IN VAIN.—A great obstacle to the nomination of Secretary Bristow for President is that he comes from a Democratic State. To take a candidate from such a State would violate the political law that a Presidential candidate must have a reasonable hope of carrying his own State. It is all in vain for Mr. Bristow to break "rings."

Mr. Joseph Buchtel, Chairman, has called a meeting of the Independent State Central Committee to meet at Portland on the 15th inst. Mr. L. D. C. Lafourette is a member from this county.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

St. Louis, June 22.—The Republic's Kansas City special says a rumor of a proposed consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and U. P. R. R. is creating a great stir in this city. The Railroad Co. intend to run their own express. Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, and five directors of the different roads were here this morning. It is probable through freight and Pullman cars will be run from St. Louis to Ogden, and over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroads.

OMAHA, June 24.—Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be trouble with the Sioux, Cheyenes and Arapahoes this summer and fall. At least five large parties have left the reservations in the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on the reservation through their limited numbers. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians.

St. Louis, June 23.—In an interview with the Times reporter, Senator Ingalls stated to-day that he was opposed to Grant as a candidate for the Presidency. He said he could not carry one State in the Union. If he should run, Kansas was dead set against him. Bristow, of Kentucky, was the strongest man in the Republican party, and in his opinion would be the next President. He believes the Republicans can elect their man without difficulty.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Dispatches from Wisconsin and Northern Iowa say that section was visited by a violent storm yesterday, blowing down houses and fences, washing away railroad bridges and damaging growing crops.

Boston, June 25.—The execution of James H. Costly took place this morning. The murderer bore himself with much coolness and made no statement. He was busily engaged yesterday writing a statement which has not been public, but is thought to be a full confession. THOMAS, Me., June 25.—Wagner and Gordon, condemned to be hanged to-day, kept up a bold front until this morning, when Wagner appeared much excited. Both men protest their innocence. At 11 A. M. Gordon attempted suicide, by stabbing himself with a shoe knife. He was found lying on the floor of his cell when the warden went to prepare him for the gallows. Wagner mounted the steps with a firm step. Gordon, when brought to the gallows, was unconcious and had been since his attempted suicide. He was placed in a sitting position on a box on the drop and supported by two deputies. Wagner cast his eyes toward him, and turning to the spectators, said: "Standing before you, I claim my innocence before God." Gordon made no sign of life save a faint moaning. At 11:45 the spring was touched and the two bodies left hanging in mid air. Strong impression seems to be gaining ground of the possible innocence of Wagner.

CHEYENNE, June 27.—Indian Inspector Daniel Ives arrived here to-day from Red Cloud agency, bringing with him proper papers, signed by Indians relinquishing their rights in Nebraska. He feels certain that if Northern Indians agree, there will be no trouble in treating for the Black Hills. He reports that he met large numbers of miners between here and White River en route for Custer's Gulch.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—Kierner, the negro who outraged the wife of Wm. A. Vaughan near Carthage, Hancock county, early this week, was brought from Greenfield to Rushville for trial. He is being held here and White River en route for Custer's Gulch.

DETROIT, June 27.—A destructive tornado occurred here, which passed over the northwestern part of the city from Twenty-first street to Grand river and Twelfth. Its path was about five hundred feet wide. About 30 houses besides out-buildings were demolished. Four persons were killed and many others injured, some seriously. Loss, \$25,000.

CHICAGO, June 25.—It is understood parties from San Francisco have purchased the Babcock smelting works. When they are started it is estimated that the average daily work done will be ten tons of ore and twenty tons fluxing. Ore will be brought from Shasta mines, Cal., which has heretofore sent its product to Swansea, Wales.

St. Paul, Minn., June 25.—A tornado swept over Mendota, six miles above this city, this afternoon, unroofing a dozen buildings, several of which were entirely demolished. It was brought from Shasta mines, Cal., which has heretofore sent its product to Swansea, Wales.

OMAHA, June 25.—Indians have stolen a large lot of horses near Lookout, Wyoming. Private advices from the Red Cloud agency say the Indians will undoubtedly sign away their hunting rights in Wyoming and probably in Nebraska.

New York, June 25.—At the Plymouth church prayer meeting to-night Rev. H. W. Beecher created a sensation by referring to the trial for the first time, and bringing it into court. He said he would continue to act as pastor of Plymouth church, because he felt that no matter what the verdict of the jury in the case might be, his congregation would still have faith in him and stand by him.

It is now stated that Jay Gould is about to obtain a controlling interest in the Utah Southern railroad, with a view to extending it through to Santa Fe, California and San Francisco, thus giving the Union Pacific an independent line to the Pacific. This story gains more attention and credence than the recent one attributing to Jay Gould a purpose to build a road from Ogden to Portland.

New York, June 28.—Six new indictments have been found against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, Woodward and others, for obtaining money from the city treasury on false pretense. The amount involved is \$80,000.

DETROIT, June 28.—In a tornado last night two children were killed and fifteen persons severely hurt. Twenty-three cottages were destroyed and many others damaged. The part of the city visited by the tornado was sparsely settled, or the loss of life would have doubtless been much greater. A citizens' meeting for the relief of the sufferers was called to meet Wednesday.

Death of Judge McFadden.

Judge O. B. McFadden, late Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, died at the residence of his son-in-law, at Olympia, on the 25th ult., at the age of 53 years. He came to Oregon in 1853, commissioned by President Pierce an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon Territory, and was assigned to the Southern District, where he held two terms of District Court, and sat as an associate at the annual terms 1853-54 of the Supreme Court of the Territory. In 1854 he was transferred to the Supreme Bench of Washington Territory, and being assigned by his commissions to the Columbia river District, removed to Vancouver. In 1858 he succeeded Hon. Ed. Lander as Chief Justice of the Territory, became presiding Judge of the Second Judicial District, and adopted Lewis county as his residence, and in 1872 he was elected by a very large majority as Delegate in Congress. He was a noble man, an able and upright Judge, honest in all the walks of life, and no man in that Territory was more universally beloved and esteemed. The Territory has lost one of its greatest minds and best friends. May his honored remains rest in peace.

POLITICAL NEWS.

DES MOINES, June 26.—At the Opposition State Convention to-day the following nominations were made: Governor, Hon. Shepherd Laffrere; Supreme Judge, W. J. Knight; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. R. Wright.

The following platform was adopted: Firm adherence to the doctrine of political government; absolute prohibition of military interference with local State elections; honest administration of public affairs, and strict economy in public expenditures; reservation of the public lands for actual settlers, and opposition to land grants; the President's salary \$25,000 per annum, and no third term; resumption of specie payment; opposition to the present national banking law; repeal of the prohibitory liquor law.

Following is the Independent ticket nominated at Sacramento on the 24th ult. Governor, Bidwell; Lieutenant Governor, Packard; Secretary State, W. Rush; Comptroller, Lawrence E. Crane; Treasurer, Ferdinand Bachr; Attorney General, Peter Van Cleef; Surveyor General, S. E. Twitchell; Clerk Supreme Court, Paul Morrill; Superintendent Public Instruction, J. C. Carey.

REV. MR. HAMMOND.—The Salem Record of the 28th inst. gives this gentleman the following notice, at the close of a lengthy article: We hear from a gentleman who lived in Leavenworth, Kansas, when Mr. Hammond visited that place, that his terms were that he must have \$600 in advance for two weeks' work, and that his terms were complied with. A Salem gentleman who lately heard him (a religious man) also compares him to a mountebank, and if these things are so he may properly be classed—to use language common to profane minds—as a "gospel sharp." We doubt very much if the people of Salem are so kind to profit by his efforts, and think likely that he would consider it "working up a dead horse" to come here. He has not succeeded in making much impression in Portland, that is certain.

ITS OPINION.—The Radical ticket in California is very unsatisfactory to the people and is sure to meet with overwhelming defeat. The Bulletin says of Phelps' nomination for Governor: "It is not only a bad nomination, and an insult to the people. Under the guise of buccolic honesty, we have here a political trickster who only needs a thorough unmasking to meet with universal repudiation. It was a nomination eminently fit to be made by Gorman and his confederates."

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—A New York dispatch of the 29th ult. says: The *Mark Lane Express* says the market is hardening because of the floods in France and unfavorable American reports. Northwestern Europe is favored with plentiful rains. Eastern and Southern Europe are suffering from droughts. Prospects are favorable to general abundance. Germany and England have the best prospects. Russia, Hungary and France the worst.

SECTARIAN ANIMOSITIES.—Of the religious plank in the Ohio Radical platform the New York Sun says: "If anything was wanting to show the desperate condition of the Radical party, it would be furnished by this attempt to stir up sectarian animosities, and to debase religion by making it a club in the hands of designing politicians."

FOURTH AT AURORA.—Arrangements have been made for a grand celebration at Aurora, on the 5th. Hon. R. P. Boise is to deliver the oration and Wm. Moreland Esq., is to read the Declaration of Independence. A good time may be expected.

VERY GENERAL.—From all parts of the State we learn that the Fourth year will be generally celebrated. Oregon City, the oldest town in the State, should get a good ready on for the Centennial next year. That ought to be our time.

COUNCIL BLIFFS, June 28.—A terrible storm passed over Woodbury, forty miles east of this city, last night. A number of residences, business houses and other buildings were blown down, and growing crops all more or less injured.