

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, AUGUST 6, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
LAFAYETTE LANE,
Of Douglas County.

Hon. L. F. Lane.

Hon. L. F. Lane, Democratic nominee for Congress, is a resident of Roseburg, a gentleman well known by many of our citizens, and has before been honored with the confidence of his party. Mr. Lane is an able lawyer, a fine and ready speaker, and will make an effective and aggressive campaign. We doubt whether a more acceptable candidate could have been found, and we feel confident that his nomination will be ratified by a handsome majority next October.

Mr. Lane was elected a member of the Legislature in the Lower House from Umatilla county in 1864, and as such was active and industrious, and made one of the best members of that body. In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and all have since had cause to regret that he was not elected. And in 1872 he was placed on the electoral ticket, but declined in order to give place to some Liberal.

Since 1866 he has been engaged in his profession as a lawyer, and as such he stands at the head of the bar. This our opponents will probably deny, but when we cite the fact that he was regarded a good enough lawyer to be placed on the Code Commission with Judge Deady, our readers will take with due allowance the assertions of our Radical friends. None has heretofore questioned his abilities as an orator, statesman and lawyer. But now we find that some of our exchanges regard him as "too young." We would like to know when these old fogies will come to the conclusion that a man thirty-five years of age is old enough to go to Congress? He is old enough, and the people of Oregon will send him and his voice will be heard on the floors of that body, notwithstanding he is "so young."

Mr. Lane is the son of Gen. Joseph Lane, one of the ablest and purest men of our State, and as the Radicals are unable to find anything against Lafayette's political character, or personal, either, we presume they will attempt to fight the war of the rebellion over again across the General's body, as we find the *Oregonian* already engaged in mutilating Gen. Lane's speeches. We do not propose to be diverted from the real issues of the campaign in any such manner, and the people will expect to fight over the shoulders of "e father of the Democratic standard bearer. Let Democrats do their duty, and L. F. Lane will be elected by a handsome majority. He fills in every respect the Jeffersonian test: He is honest and capable, and will make one of the best Representatives ever sent to the Halls of Congress from Oregon. Let us give three hearty cheers for Lafayette Lane, and go to work for his successful and triumphant election.

The First Gun of the Campaign.

The Democracy of Clackamas can claim the honor of the first gun of the campaign. On last Tuesday evening, Hon. Jas. H. Slater addressed the citizens of this place at the Court House on the political issues of the day, in behalf of the Democratic nominee, Hon. L. F. Lane. We shall not attempt to give a synopsis of his speech, as we engaged a short-hand reporter to enable us to furnish it to our readers in full, and will do so in our next issue. The audience was quite large, and we have seldom witnessed more respectful and close attention given any speaker. Our readers know the abilities of Mr. Slater to make a good, sound, logical and able speech, and he even out-did himself last Tuesday night. It was a grand effort, and the facts and figures presented by him cannot be controverted by our opponents. On the questions of tariff and finance, we doubt whether there is in the State a man better informed than Mr. Slater, and he presents his figures in such a manner that the most obtuse Radical can easily see the infamy and outrageous policy carried out by the party in power. We trust that Mr. Slater will be able to address the citizens generally this fall, as he will be a tower of strength to the party and the Democratic candidate.

Knows their Wants.

Of all the men acquainted with the wants of Eastern Oregon, that man is Lafayette Lane. In 1862 he was engaged in stock business and merchandizing in Umatilla, and during a residence of two years in that county, learned the wants and actual necessities of that section. While he now resides in Douglas county, Eastern Oregon has a Representative who understands and knows the wants of that section, and by his long residence and intercourse with our people from all parts of the State, is just the person to represent Oregon as a State, and not any particular section.

The Democratic Platform.

The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention is one of the most complete, comprehensive State papers ever put forth by any convention of our party. It contains no ambiguous and useless language; in all matters it is just such a declaration of principles as should come before the people for their approval. No Democrat, who is such from principle, can object to give his vote to the endorsement of the doctrine of the party as put forth in this document. The first resolution reaffirms the devotion of the party to the principles held by the fathers of our Republic.

The second resolution properly states the relations of the States to the General Government, and is the only true doctrine of a free people who desire to maintain their liberties and free institutions.

The third denies that aggression on local governments, which has been claimed by the Radicals and has been exercised over the States by the party in power, in strict conflict with the constitution of the land, and claims for the people all the rights not expressly delegated to the General Government. The fourth also denies the interference of the General Government in local matters and asserts the right of the people to select their own representatives, condemning the interference of the party in power in local State elections.

The fifth demands complete reform and retrenchment in our national administration; honesty in the payment of our just obligations; the sacred preservation of our public faith; strict accountability of officials and their speedy and impartial trial for malfeasance in office; a zealous regard for the right of free elections, and absolute subordination of the military to the civil authorities; the equal and impartial administration of our laws, and the freedom of religion, the person and the press.

The sixth, one of the most important planks in the platform, protests against the needless and burdensome tariff, and declares its opposition to the policy carried on by the Radicals to enrich the few at the expense and injury of the many.

The seventh declares for specie payment now, and not some future time, and declares that gold and silver are the only basis of commercial value.

The eighth declares against that infamy termed the national banking system, and demands such legislation as will bring the thing to a close, and if it is necessary to have rag money, the Government should issue it upon its own credit.

The ninth demands a change in the treaty with China so as to make it one of commerce only, and relieve us of the curse of the heathen immigration to our State.

The tenth is a true bill of indictment against the Radical party; a bill which is as true as the law of nature, and opponents will have all they can do to extricate themselves from the charges which are therein contained. There is not one charge too much, and the list of black crimes in Radicalism are hardly complete in this general bill of indictments. There is enough, however, to consign Radicalism to the tomb of the sleeping dead on the 25th of October.

The eleventh claims the right to regulate the fares and freights of public corporations when such corporations aim to oppress the people and are being used to their injury.

The twelfth opposes monopolies of all kinds, and endorses the Patrons of Husbandry as an organization to relieve its members from the oppressions of heartless monopolies of whatsoever kind, and demands reform and retrenchment in all public expenditures.

The thirteenth demands necessary improvements of the Columbia and other rivers, and aid for our railroad enterprises.

The fourteenth demands that the Umatilla, Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations be vacated by the Indians, and that these fine sections of our State be thrown open for public settlement.

The fifteenth asks all persons to co-operate with the Democracy to carry out the principles promulgated in the platform. It is a platform on which every Democrat can stand, and a declaration of principles which they can all endorse. Let us remember that the motto of the Democracy is now, as ever in the past, "Principles first; men second."

Not Questioned.

The most violent enemy of the Democracy has to concede the fact that Hon. Lafayette Lane, the Democratic nominee of the party, is in every respect, honest, faithful and worthy to receive the votes of Democrats and all others opposed to the Radical party. They can say nothing against him personally or politically. His record is consistent, and his integrity is beyond question. His abilities are far above those of many Representatives which Oregon has heretofore elected, and we can say unhesitatingly that he is the superior in this respect to any and all the Radicals that have ever gone from Oregon. Before the campaign is over, our Radical friends will concede this and more—that is, his election by an overwhelming majority.

Andrew Johnson is Dead.

Again we are called upon to record the death of one of the greatest statesmen of the present age. Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States and U. S. Senator from Tennessee, died at the residence of his daughter, in Carter county, Tennessee, at 2:30 last Saturday morning.

He was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808; lost his father at four years old; at 10 was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city with whom he served seven years. He never went to school a day in his life, but learned to read by his own exertions and the casual assistance of a friend during his apprenticeship. After this he worked at his trade ten or twelve hours a day, and read two or three hours every night. In the fall of 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in the West, and took up his residence at Greenville, Tenn., which place continued to be his home the remainder of his life. At Greenville, while working as a journeyman tailor, he married, and his wife taught him to write, and instructed him in the elements of arithmetic. In 1828 he was elected Alderman of the village, which was the first office he ever held. It was the starting point of that career of official life which he was in the habit of after life of mentioning as "swinging round the circle." In 1840 he was Presidential elector; in 1841, State Senator; in 1843 was elected to Congress, serving, by successive re-elections, till 1853. He was a Southern Democrat in his affiliations at that time, strongly supporting the annexation of Texas and Mr. Polk's Mexican war measures. In 1853, and again in 1855, he was elected Governor of Tennessee. In 1857 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, for the term ending March 3, 1862. In the election of 1864 he was elected Vice President, and in 1865 became President in consequence of the death of Mr. Lincoln. He made an honest and faithful Executive, and left the White House without the slightest suspicion as to his integrity. Last winter he was again elected Senator from Tennessee, and had just entered upon another career of public life. This closes the life of one of the most remarkable men of the present age, and while we have materially differed with him politically, we have always regarded Andrew Johnson as an honest and conscientious man, and in him the nation has lost the last ex-President. Let us cast the mantle of charity over his faults and remember only his good deeds and his honest purposes. Peace be to his remains.

Intolerant Fanaticism.
In our last issue we published an article on the question of bringing religion into our political campaigns and predicted that the matter would in some measure be brought in this canvass. In this view we are sustained by the following extract, which we take from the *Salem Statesman* the leading Radical organ of the State:
"He is a catholic, and of course, not only hostile to public schools but to Protestantism. Of course he owes an allegiance to the United States, but then he owes a higher one to the Pope of Rome, and we think he is just as likely to take the chair of that distinguished gentleman, and take up his residence in Rome, as he is to go to the Congress of the United States."
It is true Mr. Lane is a Catholic of the universal kind, free to concede to all men the right to whatever belief they may see fit, and as their conscience may dictate, and has never either interfered in public schools or placed themselves in antagonism to protestantism. He is not, as the writer of the above extract, a religious bigot, and we feel assured that the people will discountenance any such narrow proscription as contained in the above. The writer may rest assured that while he is making a religious war to ostracize Catholics from public positions, he will not only get that large class of people against him, but he will find all true and free thinking Christians to rebel against bringing such things into issue in our politics. If this is a good time to make war on Catholics, the next election it may be the turn of the Baptists and so on, and if we admit this kind of intolerance towards one denomination, it may revolt and come against any other in the near future. Our system of government is based on free and liberal religious opinions, and when a party has to resort to the disgraceful and infamous policy of bringing into use the religious belief of persons and seek to prescribe them on that account, it only shows its weakness and intolerant meanness. Let the *Statesman* have all the consolation it can get from the fact that Mr. Lane is a Catholic. The masses are not going to make that an issue in our elections, and it is a disgrace to the Republican party that its leaders are compelled to bring such issues into the campaign, and show to what a strait they have come.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre

trial was completed last Wednesday. The probabilities are that the jury will fall to agree.

Alfred Jones, of Molalla, Clackamas county, wants information concerning his brother, James Jones.

E. Payson Hammond.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE—Dear Sir:

Please accept the thanks of one of your readers for your sensible and manly protest against the irreverent and blasphemous proceedings of this man Hammond, in the name of religion and by the aid of many people of whom the community had a right to expect better things. I, for one, can but regard his whole course as damaging in every sense to the cause of true religion. Whatever may be the present gains, there are nothing in comparison with the after evils that are sure to come in his train. Much of this man's power for evil is due to the timidity of the editors, who are afraid to speak out their own honest sentiment, in condemnation of his course, but give up their columns to the daily puffing and praising of his doings all through the land. There are some of us who are rejoicing to know that there is soon to be an end to these things in this quarter of the world, and that the daily papers are about to be relieved of this insufferable commonplace stuff about the performances of this conceited harlequin.

The most amusing part of the whole thing is the share that the sober-minded clergy—as we supposed them to be, the grave and reverend doctors and professors among us—have had in this religious clapnet and humbug. Have these doctors and parsons no principles and systems of their own—no settled convictions concerning the decency and order of divine worship—no plan for teaching and training their people, and their children, that they are ready to fall so quickly into the train of this charlatan and played-out bill of the East, and become his aids and abettors in this raid upon the decency and good sense of the community? What are we to think of our guides and teachers if they have so little confidence in their own ways of worship and teaching that they are ready to throw them up at the bidding of every quack and pretender that comes along, and join in a grand hurrah for the new way? If this is the way to preach the gospel and worship God, why have not these clergymen been doing so all their lives? Have they just found out the right way from this man Hammond? It seems to be an old-fashioned member of the Church that these clergymen have very much compromised their dignity and consistency by this course, and that self-respect, respect for their office, and the claims they make as teachers and guides, by the course they have taken. I have supposed it was the office of such persons to mould and precede public sentiment, as far as possible, and not timidly to follow in the wake, and echo the shouts of the multitudes. Above all other things, we want in our teachers firmness, consistency and principle, which, in my judgment, has been sadly lacking in this case, and I venture to prophesy that some of them will live to regret the share they have had in this business. When the true and full-hearted comes of all this shameful irreverence, of all this trifling with sacred things, and abuse of the tender, confiding and believing nature of children, it will be found to be chaff and husks, disappointment and mortification.

I could say much more on this subject, but will not trouble you further at present. Yours truly,
OLD SCHOOL.

The Voice of the Convention.

Some persons are always anxious to create the impression that there are factions and cliques in the Democratic organization, and no sooner are the nominations made than they can with security declare any faction defeated, as such faction only exists in the imagination of those who would like to cluster around them a faction or clique. We have attended many conventions in Oregon, and none have been more harmonious and given a more complete and open expression of the delegates than that which nominated Hon. Lafayette Lane. While he was not the first choice of the majority of the delegates, he unquestionably was the second by a very large majority, as the final vote showed. That either candidate was backed by this or that aspirant for Senatorial honors has no existence except in the fertile imagination of a certain class of politicians. They ran on their own merits. The defeat or success is the work of the delegates, and no one else. The State administration or Senatorial aspirants had nothing to do with the result, and all put together could not have changed it. The assertion that this or that man got away with the nomination is simply bosh, or that this or that candidate was backed by this or that element. It was the best representative convention we have ever seen in Oregon, and, as such, did its own work.

By a Scratch.

The Oregon City precinct Radicals elected ten delegates to the County Convention last Saturday, but took good care to leave out in the cold all Republicans who refused to swallow the Mitchell resolution. Doc Barlow saw the point, and he declined so as to give them just one out of the ten delegates. How do our anti-Mitchell Radicals like this kind of discrimination?

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

New York, July 20, 1875.

Notwithstanding the exceptionally cool weather with which we have been blessed with so far this Summer, the number of those slaves of conventionality, who annually summarize leave their large cool and pleasant residences in the city for the stifling attics of farm houses &c., has been no less than usual this season, and the favorite watering places from the mysterious waters of the Saguenay river to the perilous drives and aristocratic coteries of the Sweet Briar, and White Sulphur Springs, welcome the usual crowd of visitors, who more than once have had occasion, as they draw on their overcoats shiveringly to inquire what ailed "Old Prob." this season. As for Long Branch, happy resort that at once relieves the cares and receives the back pay of our chief Executive, that champion place for drowning accidents, on last Sunday added a tornado to its list of attractions. It is said however that those who saw the mishap from the hotel windows had a keener appreciation of the humor of the situation than did the occupants of the carriages that were overturned by the wind storm and drenched by the solid rain. They felt "even" however when the flag poles and chimneys of the hotels began to crash through the verandahs. If nature seemed in a great rage last Sunday, man was in no less an one, and New York was the scene of murders starting from their number and atrocity even to our crime-acustomed ears. First a son kills his father for reasons like those that impelled young Walworth to parricide. That the parties were in a lower social condition may perhaps account for the fact that the assassination was committed with less infamous coolness. Then a negro, rushing from a bar-room melee, maddened with terror and the pain of a fearful gash by a razor, a negro's favorite weapon, ran through the streets killing two passers-by, one returning from church, the other enjoying such "otium cum dignitate" as can be derived "sub tegmine fage" in Thompson street. But the pen wearsies of such horrors.

What society is left in the city is agitated by the fate of poor M—, who has received, somewhat improperly, the name of the modern "Stradella." He was the son of a rich New York merchant, but having considerable histrionic ability and a really remarkable voice, had gone to Italy, the present residence at least if not the birth place of Calliope, to develop his talents. While enjoying a trip into Sicily he was killed by brigands. The story of his death, if not apocryphal, is more flattering to the musical taste of the assiduous than reassuring to visitors of that fascinating country of ragged scenery and sweet wines. It seems the rich jewelry M. always wore, extravagant with him, vulgar it might have been with another less gorgeous in natural gifts and every way splendid in bearing, together with the needlessly large sum of money he always carried with him, had attracted the notice and excited the cupidity of the brigands, who were aware of his habit of making twilight visits to a favorite cliff, where the wild roughness of the immediate foreground made the soft purples of the mountains and the glimpses of the distant sea still more beautiful. There he would repay nature's generosity by a song or two, sung as he alone could sing them. One night he caught a slight cold; little did he think it could prove fatal. An evening or two after while his voice was still impaired by its effects, the robbers laid in wait for him at his favorite resort. They were creeping out to strike him, when he commenced singing and the exceptional beauty of his voice arrested them. He finished and after a moment they again advanced. Perhaps a vision of a certain villa on the Hudson with a violet eyed girl sitting, not alone, in the rustic bend on the edge of the cliff looking over that glorious river to the Catskills beyond shut out from M's view the larger, bolder, view in front of him. At any rate, by a strange coincidence, for he was not fond of ballads, he began singing "Home Sweet Home." Again the murderous hand was stayed, until growing in fervor as he proceeded he interpolated a short cadenza in which he undertook that some of all tenors, the high-C. His voice broke. At that instant the daggers of the brigands met in his heart.

The excitement over the College sports at Saratoga, has quieted down and the time of explanations of defeats has arrived. It was a remarkably successful regatta, and for once it does seem as though the best men won. The dark horse of the occasion was Harvard who is said to have led till the rolling of their boat near the finish put her in the third place a few strokes behind the winners. The time as you have noticed was not so good as that of last year.

In matters of amusement, the city is at present very quiet, though Gilmore in his immense concert garden, which would be perfect if it had better ventilation, assisted by those incomparable comestives Levy and Arcupable draws immense crowds.

Josephine—Unrepresented.
Lafayette—Dennis Crowley, Robert White, both by G. L. Curry, proxy.
Linn—Geo. Humphrey, O. P. Colshow, H. Eckerman by Holt, proxy; S. D. Haley, W. H. McBride, John Huston, James L. Gowen, I. D. Miller, J. P. Schooling, J. J. Brown and N. Price.
Lane—E. W. Rhea, James McClaren, C. W. Fitch, R. B. Hays, R. R. Cochran, J. M. Thompson and G. H. McQueen.
Marion—E. E. Eldridge, A. Shephard, J. B. McClane, D. H. Murphy, Wm. Cosper, L. Westcott, M. J. Krawl, L. F. Williams and J. A. Osborn.
Multnomah—G. L. Curry, M. Selinger, W. F. Trimble, W. J. Kelly, M. J. Gleason, J. S. M. VanCleave, E. A. Cronin, J. R. Wiley, and S. Norris.
Polk—B. F. Burch, E. McDaniel, D. F. Holmes, J. A. Myers and R. Glaze.
Tillamook—Unrepresented.
Union—R. S. Coats, T. J. Hunter, G. B. Sturgell, I. Albersson, Wm. Booth, H. W. Oliver all by L. B. Ison, proxy.
Umatilla—B. B. Bishop, J. H. Turner, A. W. Nye, H. M. Abbott, A. H. Stone by S. Norris, proxy; Samuel Johnson by V. Trivett, proxy.
Wasco—N. H. Gates, J. B. Crossen, J. A. Mosier by Trivett, proxy; James Howard by Crossen, proxy; John Ashcraft.

Washington—Unrepresented.
Yamhill—E. C. Bradshaw, W. T. Newby, C. H. Burch, W. M. Ramsey, J. C. Nelson, and P. M. Scoggin.

Your committee on credentials, respectfully report that in the county of Umatilla, we find two sets of delegates elected to this convention, and after hearing the statements of each party, we recommend that A. W. Nye and M. H. Abbott, from said county, cast one vote each, and that J. H. Turner and B. B. Bishop, each one vote each, and that S. Norris and V. Trivett, who have proxies from said counties, cast one vote each.

In Grant county we find that there was no convention, but that the County Central Committee appointed delegates as reported.
That Josephine, Curry and Washington are unrepresented as also is Tillamook.

We find Jackson county is called for ten delegates but only entitled to nine, on account of giving Lake one. That Lake county has elected four, but is only entitled to two.

C. W. Fitch, Chairman.
We find Jackson county is called for ten delegates but only entitled to nine, on account of giving Lake one. That Lake county has elected four, but is only entitled to two.

Turner, of Umatilla, moved the adoption of the report of the committee. Myers, of Clackamas, moved to amend the report of the committee by striking the names of Turner and Bishop, from Umatilla county, from the report.
Gleason, of Multnomah, moved to lay the amendment on the table, which prevailed.

The motion to adopt the report was then carried.
On motion of Myers, of Polk, a committee of three was appointed on Order of Business—Myers, Webb and Ison.
On motion of Noltner, of Clackamas, a committee of one from each county was appointed on Resolutions as follows:
Palmer, of Benton, Ison, of Baker, Jackson of Columbia, Hobson, of Clatsop, Hazard of Coos, Noltner of

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

The Delegates in attendance upon the Democratic State Convention, called to meet in Salem on the 29th ult., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, were escorted from the Chemekeeta Hotel to the Opera House by the Salem Brass Band, where the Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., by C. B. Belling, Chairman, pro tem, of the Democratic Central Committee.

Upon motion of B. F. Burch, of Polk, ex-Governor G. L. Curry, of Multnomah was made temporary Chairman.
On motion of E. C. Bradshaw, of Yamhill, W. M. Ramsey, of Yamhill, was made temporary Secretary, and Jas. Crossen, of Wasco, Assistant Secretary.

C. W. Fitch moved that a committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed on credentials.
The Chair appointed C. W. Fitch, of Lane; Vic Trivett, of Wasco; B. F. Burch, of Polk; S. Norris, of Multnomah; and E. D. Foundry, of Jackson, as said committee.

The convention took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m.
Convention called to order at 1:15 o'clock, and the committee on credentials not being ready to report, upon motion of Gleason, of Multnomah, adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, p. m.
Convention called to order at 3:15, p. m.
Committee on credentials made their report as follows:

To the State Democratic Convention—Gentlemen:
After a careful examination of the proceedings of the different county conventions, we have found the following gentlemen regularly elected delegates:

Benton county—John T. Hughes, J. S. Palmer, E. Holgate and J. H. Davis.
Baker—H. W. Estes, Thos. Daley, M. G. Wasson, C. G. Chandler, W. R. Curtis, all by L. B. Ison, proxy.
Columbia—J. A. Carr and Joseph Copeland.
Clatsop—John Hobson and R. J. Morrison.
Coos—T. G. Owens, S. H. Hazard, D. R. Dale and J. M. Siglen by Hazard, proxy; A. Lobree by T. G. Owens, proxy.

Clackamas—Wm. Vaughan, H. A. Straight, John Myers, R. N. Worsland, A. F. Hedger, A. Noltner, H. McGugin, by Hedges, proxy.
Curry—Unrepresented.
Douglas—Aaron Rose, T. R. Sheridan, J. S. Aiken, A. A. Fink, T. R. Jennings by W. W. Thayer, proxy; J. H. Mahoney by Fink, proxy.
Grant—By County Committee: W. B. Laswell, E. E. Turk and F. C. Horsley, all by J. B. Crossen.

Jackson—W. H. Simpson, Thomas Wright, N. C. Dean, Henry Krippel, Jas. H. Russel by Foundry, proxy; E. D. Foundry, Kasper Kubli, H. K. Hanna by Webb, proxy; H. L. Webb.
Josephine—Unrepresented.
Lake—Dennis Crowley, Robert White, both by G. L. Curry, proxy.

Linn—Geo. Humphrey, O. P. Colshow, H. Eckerman by Holt, proxy; S. D. Haley, W. H. McBride, John Huston, James L. Gowen, I. D. Miller, J. P. Schooling, J. J. Brown and N. Price.
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Marion—E. E. Eldridge, A. Shephard, J. B. McClane, D. H. Murphy, Wm. Cosper, L. Westcott, M. J. Krawl, L. F. Williams and J. A. Osborn.

Multnomah—G. L. Curry, M. Selinger, W. F. Trimble, W. J. Kelly, M. J. Gleason, J. S. M. VanCleave, E. A. Cronin, J. R. Wiley, and S. Norris.
Polk—B. F. Burch, E. McDaniel, D. F. Holmes, J. A. Myers and R. Glaze.
Tillamook—Unrepresented.
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Clackamas, Crossen, of Grant, Foundry of Jackson, Gowen of Linn, Thomas of Marion, McClane of Marion, Trimble of Multnomah, Burch of Polk, Abbott of Umatilla, Gates of Wasco, Newby of Yamhill.

On motion of Burch, of Polk, the temporary officers were made the permanent officers of the convention. On motion of Turner, of Umatilla, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions of respect to the death of the Hon. George A. LaDow. Turner, Cronin, Thompson, Myers and Foundry were appointed on said committee.

On motion, adjourned until 7:30 o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling the Chairman called the Convention to order promptly at 7:30 p. m.

The committee on the death of Hon. G. A. LaDow made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, It having pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Hon. Geo. A. LaDow, member of Congress elected from the State of Oregon, and

WHEREAS, We, in convention assembled, acknowledge the power of Him who doeth all things well, how in humble submission to his will, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Geo. A. LaDow, the State of Oregon has lost a valuable citizen and honorable gentleman, and justly entitled to the confidence of his constituents.

On motion of Newby, of Yamhill, it was ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished to the widow and family of the deceased.

Committee on Order of Business reported the order of business as follows: 1st, adoption of a platform, 2d, nomination of a candidate for Representative to the 44th Congress. Report adopted.

Moved to take a recess until 8:30 p. m. Motion carried.
The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock.

The chairman, A. Noltner, in behalf of the committee on Resolutions, made the following report: [The platform will be found elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

The reading of the report was received with frequent rounds of applause, and was enthusiastically adopted.

D. J. Holmes, of Polk, offered a resolution requesting each candidate to address the convention in a fifteen minutes speech, expressing his political views.

Bradshaw, of Yamhill, moved to lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

The Chair announced nominations in order, whereupon a motion was made to adjourn until 5 1/2 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

VanCleave, of Multnomah, placed in nomination the name of Hon. L. F. Lane, of Douglas county. Mr. Nelson of Yamhill put in nomination Hon. J. W. Mesmith of Polk, whereupon a motion was read for J. W. Mesmith declining a nomination, when he was newly placed in nomination by Mr. Newby of Yamhill. Mr. Nelson of Yamhill then named Hon. J. E. Slater, by request Mr. Slater's name was withdrawn. Mr. E. A. Cronin placed in nomination W. W. Page, of Multnomah. Mr. Turner of Umatilla named Ben Hayden of Polk. Mr. F. E. Eldridge named Geo. R. Stahl, of Marion. J. B. McClane of Lane named John Whiteaker, of Mar. T. B. Jackson of Columbia named Hon. J. H. Reed, of Multnomah.

A motion was here adopted requiring a majority of all the votes cast to elect.
First ballot—Lane 25, Nesmith 9, Stahl 3, Whiteaker 29, Reed 15, Hayden 15, Bradshaw 1, blank 14.
Second ballot—Lane 30, Nesmith 9, Stahl 2, Whiteaker 30, Reed 12, Hayden 13, Bradshaw 1, blank 14.
Third ballot—Lane 29, Nesmith 13, Whiteaker 32, Reed 13, Bradshaw 1, blank 14.
Fourth ballot—Lane 27, Nesmith 8, Whiteaker 36, Reed 17, Hayden 10, Bradshaw 1, blank 14.
Fifth ballot—Lane 49, Nesmith 2, Whiteaker 35, Reed 13, Hayden 8, Bradshaw 1, Ramsey 1.

Sixth ballot—Lane 36, Whiteaker 36, Nesmith 1, blank 13.
Seventh ballot—Lane 33, Whiteaker 33, Reed 32, Hayden 8, Ramsey 1.
At the close of each ballot motions were made to adjourn, all of which were promptly voted down, until at the close of the seventh, when Ison, of Baker, called for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, which resulted yeas 62, nays 48, whereupon the Chairman declared the Convention adjourned until Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.
Convention assembled at 9 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Turner of Umatilla withdrew the name of Hon. Ben Hayden, and Mr. McClane withdrew the name of ex-Gov. Whiteaker. After the call of the roll, the Convention proceeded to take the 8th ballot, with the following result: Lane 88, Reed 17, Whiteaker 2.
On motion of Myers of Clackamas, the nomination of L. F. Lane was made unanimous.

Hons. Whiteaker, Slater, Grover and Brown were called for and made brief addresses which were received with frequent expressions of enthusiasm and applause.
Mr. Cronin, of Multnomah, moved to fill the vacancy existing in the State Central Committee from Multnomah county with the name of ex-Gov. G. L. Curry. Carried.
A motion was made to hold the next general State Convention at Portland. After some discussion and efforts to amend, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed, which leaves intact the order of the State general Convention, that the State Convention for 1875 shall be held in Salem.
On motion of Burch, of Yamhill, the Convention then adjourned, sine die.

John Walker stabbed William Taylor in the Ivy saloon at Portland, last Friday night. Taylor is supposed to be mortally wounded, and Walker lies in jail—cause, a prostitute.

The snag-puller left Albany for the mouth of the Santiam on Friday of last week.