

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, OCTOBER 22, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
LAFAYETTE LANE,
Of Douglas County.

Democrats to the Front!

Democrats, our opponents are in the field, prepared to fight us at every turn. Let us meet them then with a solid phalanx and a courage which knows no defeat. Let us ratify the victory of California, and at the same time show to our deluded brethren in Ohio and Pennsylvania the error of their ways, and the reason of their unpopularity. Inactivity lies our only danger. Oregon, undoubtedly Democratic on a pure expression of public opinion, calls for the fullest expression of that opinion at the coming election. Let every Democrat go to the polls, and take his neighbor with him. A Democrat who stays away on election day gives half a vote to the enemy.

In the Democratic nominee for Congress, we have a gentleman moulded, as it were, for the position. Elegant and ready in debate; conscientious and assiduous in his undertakings; of breadth of judgment; of penetrative mind; of honorable instincts and christian principles. What more could we ask? With such a standard-bearer, we feel assured of the enthusiastic beaver-like work of the members of the Democratic party. Mr. Lane is a gentleman well known and respected throughout the State; bearing a most enviable reputation for intelligence and energy, and embodying in his character and history all the liberality and conservatism of the progressiveness of the Democratic party.

Our duty then, Democrats, is plain. Mr. Lane deserves our support, and is eminently qualified for the office. Let us bring out the full vote of the party. Let us work as if our own brother were the nominee. Let us stand by our colors bravely, and if by chance, victory should not perch on our banners—in defeat we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we had done our best—that we had fought a good fight.

Persistent Liars.

One or two little insignificant Radical papers persist in stating that Hon. L. F. Lane was opposed to the public school system, and that he has refused to take any positive position on this question. They go on the principle that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. Mr. Lane has taken a positive and unequivocal position on this question, which is in the following words:

In Congress I will have no opportunity to legislate upon this question even if I desired, as it is purely a local matter, and can only be dealt with by the State Legislatures; yet, in whatever position I may be placed, I will, at any and all times, oppose any sectarian distribution or division of the common school fund.

This should satisfy any man of Mr. Lane's position on this question, and none but unprincipled demagogues would persist in lying about this question after his repeated declarations before the public where he has spoken. We are pleased to state that there are some Radical papers in Oregon which have had sufficient honor to place Mr. Lane's position correctly before the people, but such little-brained concerns as the *Statesman* continue to falsify the facts. Lying may do in Nebraska, but a grasshopper carpet-bagger will find that his style is not appreciated in Oregon. Marion will give 300 less Radical majority than she did last general election. Mark the prediction, Mr. Tramp, and all on your account.

A Grand Rally at Portland.

A Grand Democratic rally is to be had at Portland to-morrow evening. The speakers on the occasion present a list of talent which has seldom been equaled on the rostrum in our State. Gen. Lane, who in himself is sufficient to draw the entire Democracy; Gov. Grover and Hon. J. K. Lutterell, of California, are the speakers announced. These gentlemen will stir up the dry bones of Radicalism so effectively in old Multnomah that there will be nothing left of the rotten corpse.

NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.—Owing to the fact that certain Federal officials have failed to come to the scratch to elect Warren, the threat is openly made of vengeance next spring. Warren will find it hard work to keep good his promise to help Hill to the Senate next year. Oil and water will mix as well as the Federal officials and the Independent voters.

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—In this issue we present our first letter from Philadelphia. Independent of the national interest now centering at that city, we feel assured that our correspondent, with his reputation for interesting and graceful writing, will be sufficient to make the letters welcome to every reader.

A vote for Warren is a vote to uphold Grant in his infamous usurpation in breaking up legally elected Legislatures in sovereign States.

A Foundling.

A "rag baby" has been left at the Democratic door by that well known lieutenant, the Radical press; and it now devolves upon that very respectable and outraged old party to vindicate its honor.

In the first place it would like to say, that because two of its wayward sons, Masters Ohio and Pennsylvania, have adopted this illegitimate brat, it does not see how the Democracy becomes the actual father of the imp. Ohio has already been punished for its audacity, and Pennsylvania is in a fair way to meet with similar treatment. The Democratic party denounces the inflated infant, and demands that its *uncle* parent recognize its own creation.

It is a principle born with the Democratic party that gold and silver are the only stable currency—the only correct business media. For Democrats to forget this important dogma of their creed is to renounce their party and to court excommunication. Of the twenty-one States in which the Democrats have announced a platform, all but two are in favor of the speedy resumption of specie payments. So if there is any odium connected with inflation let it fall on the shoulders of its father and sponsor, the Radical party. Let it fall on the Butlers, the Careys and Kellys, on the Mortons, Ramseys, Carpenters, and Philipps, and those other Radical leaders who openly avoid themselves the protectors and parents of inflation. Let the curses of the people fall on the party which in direct violation of the constitution, made greenbacks a legal tender. Let that party assume the blame which repealed the law under which Secretary McCollough was slowly, but surely, bringing the country back to specie payments. Let the disgrace attach itself to that party which forced Secretary McCollough to reissue, without law, the forty millions of currency he had retired on account of its uselessness. Let the punishment for the sin of inflation be meted out to that party which reorganized the Supreme Court of the United States for the express purpose of overruling a former decision of that court, that the legal tender act was unconstitutional and void. Let that party be forced to recognize its bastard, which at the last session of Congress passed a law for the further increase of the currency—in a word, let the Radical party take its "rag baby" to its own arms—to its legitimate home.

The Real Issue Applied.

In the excitement of the disquisitions on inflation, created by the rotten planks in the Democratic platform in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, our people are in some danger of losing sight of the true issue before them. This issue, says the *New York Sun*, (an Independent paper) "is the arraignment of the present Administration." The profanity in every department of public affairs, must receive its check and punishment; and that can be accomplished only at the ballot-box and by the overthrow of the Radical party. Some lukewarm Republicans admit Henry Warren to be below the ordinary cast of Congressmen, but intend voting for him on account of old acquaintance. Disinterested friendship, undoubtedly is a most laudable virtue; but it should never be indulged in at the expense of the public weal. Can you not see that by voting for Mr. Warren, you countenance the venality of the Republican robbers? Are you so blinded by affection for the man as not to see that you are sanctioning Constitution and State government destroyers? To endorse, by a vote, that party, which for fourteen years has sucked the life-blood from our institutions, is to welcome despotism and the reopening of all the wounds of the late war. To vote for Mr. Warren, is to indirectly breathe new life into things despicable, and to embrace knavery and fraud. Are you so lost to patriotism, and so far forgetful of the public good, as to actually favor by a vote for Warren, a continuance of the prostitution of our National Government? Will you sacrifice the country for the mere gratification of a personal whim, or as a matter of pride or spite? No, if you are men deserving of the American soil beneath your feet, you will allow nothing to come between you and your country's best interests. Crush out the Radical infamy! An opportunity to strike the first blow is now at hand. Strike hard; strike quick; strike effectively, and be ever ready, like Brutus of old, to "slay your best-lover for the good of Rome."

TO BE REVIVED.—We are informed that the *Portland Bulletin* is to be revived next week under new management. Mr. James O'Meara is to be editor, and Mr. S. J. McCormick business manager. The former is well known as one of the best newspaper writers on the coast, and Mr. McCormick has had considerable experience as a publisher and a practical printer. It is understood that the concern is owned by Mr. Holladay, who furnishes the funds to put it on its legs again.

Bring out the full strength of the Democratic party on Monday.

From the Fry-pan to the Fire.

Zachary Chandler, ex U. S. Senator, has been sworn in as Secretary of the Interior! A greater outrage on the people, a more palpable disgrace of public sentiment, a more disastrous use of the appointing power, a greater disgrace to the National Capital has never occurred in the history of our country. Chandler, or "Old Zack," as he is familiarly called by his boon companions, has a notoriety too wide-spread to need from us any extended notice. The disgraceful nature of his reputation, which so signally led to his defeat by his own party, in his attempt to grasp for the second time Senatorial honors, seems to be of a stamp, in Grant's eyes, to make him deserving of one of the highest positions within the range of executive gift. His intemperance, his audacity in defying party theft, his facility for entering into all schemes for robbing the Government, and his swaggering bravado, make him a suitable successor to such as Williams, but a disgrace, even to such as Delano. Grant is now happy, a bird of his own feather is in the Cabinet. Jupiter, who sent the hungry stork to reign among the frogs who were dissatisfied with an inanimate log for king, committed no more indignity, nor made more apparent his antagonism to public opinion, and his desire to see the Republic crushed, than this "Caesar"—now become a god.

The prestige given the Radicals by their accidental victory in Ohio, has been entirely destroyed by this obstinate blunder. Our good people will now be afraid to support a party which endorses such atrocity; and will feel that the Caesarism applied by the *New York Herald* to the present President has not been so undeserving after all. The Independent and honest Republican voters will feel that to support any Radical nominee is to admit their approval of Grant's outright tyranny, and their affiliation with the national thieves. With Chandler appointed to the Cabinet, what next are we to expect? Our very lives are not our own with such a captain at the helm! Grant has waited for the election returns from Ohio, and now that they back his administration, he boldly shows the cloven foot, demonstrating what we may expect for the future.

A Shallow Excuse.

We see it stated in the Eastern press that Gen. Sheridan's recent visit to this State was for the purpose of looking into threatened Indian troubles. This is about as shallow an excuse for the little General to get his expenses paid to visit Oregon as we have ever seen. In the first place, we have heard of no Indian troubles in any portion of Oregon; and in the next place, if there had been, what did Sheridan do to pacify the Indians? He came to Portland, and after remaining there two or three days went to Salem, from there to his farm in Yamhill county, and returning the next day remained one night at Salem, when he took his private car and left the State. Sheridan's visit to Oregon was on purely private and pleasure business, and this pretense of his that he came to look after supposed or imaginary Indian troubles is trumped up for the sole purpose of getting his expenses paid by the Government for making a pleasure trip to Oregon. It is nothing but a small device to rob the people of his expenses. For pure cheek, we have seldom seen the equal of this. But it is on a par with other Radicals who keep their hands in the treasury vaults. So it appears that the public has to pay this little General's expenses for coming to Oregon to look after his farming interests, and former relatives. What a handy thing it is to be a Federal official under Radical rule!

AT LAST.—Our readers will remember that at the completion of the railroad to Albany, in the presence of a large crowd at that place, Mr. Ben. Holladay took occasion to grossly insult Hon. Geo. R. Helm. Ever since that time, Mr. Helm has sought an opportunity to avenge the insult, and by reference to our telegraphic news, on first page, it will be seen that he did so most effectively at the Fair Grounds last Thursday. It is now Mr. Holladay's turn to avenge the insult which was so publicly bestowed on him.

Let Independents remember that it was the Warren representatives which, through false pretenses, attempted to get their nominee off the track. Unless you want to endorse political dishonesty, you should vote for Mr. Lane; at least, you cannot with any degree of honor vote for Mr. Warren.

When you go to the polls next Monday, remember: at Mr. Warren is the representative of Mitchell, Ben. Simpson, Mallory, Underwood & Co.—the Custom House Ring.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
New York, Oct. 5, 1875.

These are Granger times, and although the public mind is more earnestly considering the issues of the currency and sectarian schools, forced upon it by demagogues, yet the railroad question is undoubtedly the one of most interest to thinkers, political economists and statesmen. And this is so for the reason that it is a question the solution of which is most difficult, and on both sides of which admirable arguments may be offered. But in the matter of the currency and schools it is simply a struggle between prejudice and self-interest on the one side, backed up by ignorance, passion and noise, against self-evident truth and honesty on the other, supported by the honest determination of every thinking man in the country. Indeed the success that is attending the superb efforts of Carl Schurz in Ohio (the very fountain head of pestilential financial doctrines) give some hope that the movement for soft money may fall still-born and so avoid a violent death in the presidential campaign next year. As to the school question, the President, in his last and greatest speech (because the longest) gave correct expression to the temper of the entire country (the few sectaries most interested alone excepted) in denouncing any attacks on the public school system.

But the railway question presents great and grave difficulties, because it is a new one. Charles Francis Adams, the chairman of the Railway Commission of Massachusetts, who has brought to the investigation of this question a broad, liberal and enlightened mind, the qualities of a statesman, the ability of a scholar and an unequalled experience in railroad policy, made last week, at Ash-kosh, Wis., a masterly attempt at a solution of the problem. He thinks many of the difficulties between the roads and the farmers arose from the fact that both roads and farms were developed before they were actually needed, and cleverly likened the case to that of two partners in a venture, which, for the moment, scarcely promises well, one of whom has agreed to stay and improve farms and the other to build roads to them. The first has laid out a great many more farms than are immediately required, and the second has built altogether too many railroads to them. The natural consequence is the appearance of a great many impatient land holders and quite as many disappointed bond holders. He thinks that the remedy will ultimately be that the railroads concentrate. Take the Pennsylvania railroad which controls road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or New York Central, the management of which now controls the line of 1000 miles from New York to Chicago, formerly composed of over a dozen different roads. The Government must take them, as it has the Post-office, and should the telegraph. Of course this is not new, and will meet, as it has already, with violent opposition. It is opposed to the fundamental democratic doctrine of free trade, and of confining the functions of government to simply governing, and not providing for, the people. But it is the opinion of one of the best living authentic writers on railroad matters and is deserving, therefore, of consideration. The State Engineer's Report on the railroads in this State contains some interesting statistics. It shows that there are 122 different roads now working in this State alone. The New York Central heads the list with 359,781-541 passengers, and with 1,391,781-707 tons of freight carried one mile during last year. For this they received twenty-eight million dollars. The desire of capitalists to invest in a rapid transit road in this city receives an explanation by considering the number of passengers carried by the trunk horse car lines that connect the two extremes of the city. The Third Avenue line carried last year 26 1/2 millions of passengers. The Fourth Avenue carried nearly ten millions, the Sixth Avenue over eight millions, the Broadway over nineteen millions, the Eighth Avenue over sixteen millions and the Second Avenue over fourteen millions, making a total of over 100 millions of persons carried up and down town in a year, and this too without counting the street cars and the cross town lines. No wonder the rapid transit folks want to get a finger in this rich pie, and no wonder the Third Avenue folks are willing to pay four millions of dollars to keep them off their Avenue, as they have avowed their intention of doing, should that Avenue be chosen as the one on which the railroad is to be built.

As this letter seems to have taken a statistical course perhaps you will excuse a few more figures. Besides being a very ambitious city, we are also a very litigious city. The courts opened yesterday for the first time after the summer vacation of three months, with nearly six thousand cases on their calendars awaiting trial. These are for this city alone. Chief among these in interest are the suits against Tweed and one or two others of the ring. There were over the criminal side of the court thirteen homicide trials on the day called yesterday morning, headed by the case of John Samuel, who has already been once tried for the murder of Thomas Donahue after following him for months with the avowed intention of killing him. The jury disagreed on the first trial. The fall meeting of running horses opened on Saturday at Jerome Park. An accident, by which McGrath's finest horse "Calvin" was cut down and forever ruined as a racer, threw

a cloud over the day's sport. Indeed, last week seems to have been an unfortunate one for horses, for on the same day at Elmira, in this State, the famous trotting mare American Girl fell dead in the first heat of the free for all race. Before the race she seemed to be in the best condition, as far as anything her driver could see. At the first turn she was ahead, but her driver noticed that she seemed to be giving out, and let her head drop. She kept staggering for an eighth of a mile, and at the quarter pole fell and died without a struggle. A singular coincidence in the case was that those in the grand stand saw a rainbow which could be seen from there, the end of which fell upon the head of the dying racer. The celebrated horse dealer and driver, Ben. Mace offered \$20,000 for American Girl the morning of her death.

TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS.

They have had a \$100,000 fire at Fairview, Idaho.

The Seattle mines of late are very much favored by developments. Two coal veins that have been running parallel, have, in the working, come together, making a seam some ten feet in thickness with a lift of near five hundred feet. They also find another six feet vein of superior coal.

An arrangement has been made and the papers will be signed in a few days for the building of the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad from Seattle to the coal mine on Cedar river, a distance of some twenty miles. This will furnish the transportation for some three or more miles now known.

There are two or three rivers which empty into Gray's harbor, near the coast, that would be navigable for steamboats for a considerable distance if a few drifts of logs were removed.

The blacksmith of Port Townsend has just struck a new lead, that of making anchors for the sloops and schooners running to and from that place. Last week he had contracts for ten ranging from 70 to 150 pounds each.

Brigham and Ann Eliza are again in the courts.

Six hundred tons of wheat delivered at Walla Walla last week.

Nearly 1,500,000 pounds of crude bullion passed over the Utah Southern railroad last month.

Frank Orselli, of Walla Walla, has made 300 gallons of wine out of 6,000 lbs of grapes this year.

The railroad is completed to the city of Walla Walla by the present writing, in all probability.

Two pack trains, with about 6,000 pounds of apples left Walla Walla this week for the Montana mines.

The *Denver News* says: Brigham Young met President Grant at the depot in Salt Lake and tendered him the hospitalities of the Harlem during his sojourn in Zion. The President politely declined.

A SNYDE EFFORT.—Surely the *Reporter* has not lived this long to hear that security is not argument! The entire absence of anything like proof in its answer to the *Enterprise*, and the series of unprovoked vulgarity, incline us to believe that the leader of that flock which so grossly insulted Mr. Lane, and the writer of the blackguard article in the *Reporter* are one and the same person. We, in part, account for the frenzied delirium of the *Reporter*, from the fact that Judge Field has lately decided that patent outsiders are not fit places for legal advertising.

LEFT THE STATE.—Hon. R. S. Strahan, well known to the people of our State, having been Senator from Benton county, and one of the most prominent lawyers of the State, for many years a resident of Corvallis, has left Oregon with his family and removed to Lower California. The people of Oregon have lost a valued and enterprising citizen, and the Second Judicial District a man of ability and integrity which will be hard to replace. We wish the Judge and his family the best of prosperity in their new home.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—The full official vote of the State, as revised and corrected at the office of the Secretary of State, for Governor gives Irwin 61,500, Phelps 31,322, Bidwell 29,752 and Wm. E. Lovett, temperance candidate, 356 votes. The total vote for Phelps, Bidwell and Lovett added together make 61,430, leaving Irwin a clear majority over the three candidates of 73 votes. Irwin's majority over both Phelps and Bidwell combined, 435 votes.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.—On Saturday last Hon. George R. Helm addressed the people of Scio, and Hon. J. W. Baldwin and M. V. Brown spoke at Sweet Home school house. On Saturday next Hon. J. K. Lutterell, Congressman elect from California, and Governor Grover will make political speeches at Portland.

ON THE STUMP.—Gov. Grover has addressed the citizens of Eugene City, McMinnville and Lafayette this week, and to-day he and Hon. Jas. K. Lutterell speak at Salem, and to-morrow evening he speaks at Portland.

Conundrum.—What is the difference between Longfellow's *Minnehaha* and the *Statesman's* carpet-bag editor? One is known as Laughing Waters and the other as Whiskey-Waters.

Recollect that every vote counts, whether you are in a Democratic or Republican precinct.

While Mr. Warren may be a good man, he is in most infernal bad company, and should be defeated.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
Philadelphia, Oct. 4th, 1875.

With the approach of our election comes the usual circus of stump orators, inflated hearers, illuminations, torchlight processions of office holders on one side and of aspirants to like honors on the other. Truly we are a democratic nation, when such motive power as this moves the machinery that controls an election and gives us our rulers. As the torch-bearers filed past a given point for an hour on Saturday night, the thought suggested itself, perhaps not without welcome, "a few more shouts, another Roman candle or two my boys, and without knowing to what a noble end you have contributed, our glorious Democracy, Phoenix-like will have arisen from its ashes of fifteen years smouldering." At that instant, as though responding to the thought, an explosion of harmless combustibles from the line of the old party broke upon the eye and ear with such violence that the inner spiritual eye already traced the column enveloped in the smoke of victorious salvos.

Our national topic of conversation, the "Centennial," is not forgotten during these days of feverish political excitement, and serves to furnish us with a hobby for the year. The buildings are coming on apace, all things being under cover except the Agricultural Hall. The interior work on the buildings is progressing very favorably, the laying of the floors and plastering the walls being the only labor remaining, apart from the finishing decorations in Memorial Hall. The ornamentations of the dome, composed of galvanized iron, are now being attached, and the work of sheathing and glazing the framework will soon begin. The figures over the main portal and on the pavilions will, when placed in position, virtually complete the building.

The buildings now erecting by the British Commission are roofed, and will be ready for occupancy in about another month. Their architecture is the old English style of the sixteenth century, and will form a remarkable contrast to the modern Philadelphia residence of the ordinary prim kind so popular in this city.

The accommodations for visitors to the Exhibition have assumed a more tangible and definite shape, and I think there is little danger of apprehending an overcrowding. An agency has been formed for the sole purpose of providing respectable lodgings for strangers next year, and is in the hands of a party of gentlemen whose names alone are a sufficient guarantee of the achievement of their project. Besides this, nearly all the hotels have been enlarged, and quite a number of new ones erected near the Exhibition grounds. At the Globe Hotel the building is being lathed outside preparatory to being rough cast, the entire interior frame work is completed, and the roof is nearly finished. This structure alone will contain several hundred guests. The walls of the Transcontinental Hotel, opposite, have reached the second story, and the flooring and the interior work have been begun. The construction of the United States Hotel, another new enterprise, at Forty-second street and Columbia avenue, a few blocks distant, is also progressing fast. It has also been proposed to open Swarthmore College during the summer vacation in 1876 for lodgings to visitors. This large and beautiful collegiate institute is situated only a few miles from the city, and is easily accessible by rail. It is under the management of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, and is one of the best conducted institutes in Pennsylvania. If the managers can be prevailed upon to open it for boarders, which its peculiar situation renders it eminently fit for, it would undoubtedly prove the most homelike of the many caravansaries connected with the Centennial Exposition.

Over five thousand workmen being employed, quite a perceptible change takes place in the structure during a week; the space of time usually allowed by Philadelphia to intervene between their pilgrimages to this shrine, if the vast preparation, in the shape of the buildings themselves, the hotels, and the depots for concentration of trains from all parts of the U. S., be taken the number of visitors, surely our celebration should be successful. As a matter of national pride it is to be hoped that at the time of opening, these efforts will have secured this end and that no Vienna fiasco will greet our expectant friends.

Amongst theatrical sensations there came last week a splendid rivalry between Barry Sullivan, at the Waldorf Theatre, and Davenport, at the Arch St. Theatre. For several evenings they played the same characters, and it was gratifying to note that our own great actor (D.) drew houses of twice the size of those that his opponent attracted. On Friday night a most perfect occasion was tendered Davenport by the Davenport Club of N. Y. The actor having been called before the curtain, he was notified by the club of his election to the office of president of their body. Congratulations upon his success were offered, and amid the plaudits of his many friends, his acceptance was in order. This is a slight honor, since the twenty-five gentlemen who form the association are among the most wealthy and cultivated of N. Y., and emulate the deeds of the celebrated club of which Shakespeare was a member.

We regret to say that on the same evening in falling in "Macbeth" Mr. Davenport sprained his wrist. The "Stranger," being an easy part, he managed to play it Saturday afternoon without much trouble. In the repetition of "Macbeth" at it was with the greatest difficulty he got through Troy, where he is advertised for Monday evening in "Hamlet." Mr. Davenport's many friends will hear with deep regret that he is engaged in the very height of his unusually successful season.

There is nothing else of interest in town at this writing, unless it be the matinee of our Chief Police Magistrate, which, to transmit to you would pall your fastidious taste. I fear, out there in the green west, but should it not be my unfortunate lot to be an actor at one of these, you will soon hear again from STROGHOFF.

To Fruit Growers of Oregon.

GENTLEMEN: Are you going to furnish specimens of Oregon fruit-dried cured and preserved—to be forwarded to the Centennial? Shall the fruit interests of our State be represented at the exhibition? At the biennial session of the American Pomological Society, held in Chicago this season, arrangements were made to have specimens of perishable fruit in cast placed on exhibition, and many of our States are preparing to send some of their best specimens in this manner. Is the fruit interest of Oregon worth giving any attention to in this great show? We were little surprised at the answer given by one of our prominent nurserymen and fruit-growers, living close to this city, when approached on the subject of having the fruit interest represented at the Centennial. The answer was, "It ought to be done, and I should have prepared some of my fruit, but it would cost something, and I should not get anything for doing it." We hope our fruit men will take a broader view of this subject, and at least prepare and forward some of their best specimens for the Centennial next year. A fine exhibit of our grains and grasses has already been secured, and we are now prepared to give our entire time to the work. We have secured rooms for storing articles for the exhibition, and an office in Corbett's brick block, with the N. W. Shipping Company, where we will furnish any desired information or take charge of any articles entrusted to our care.

A. J. DEUER, Commissioner.

Portland, Oct. 4, 1875.

A Republican Opinion of Warren.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, perhaps the leading Republican journal of this coast, through its Portland correspondent, speaks in the following strain of the Radical nominee for Congress:

Unhappily for Warren he is not a good speaker—a very dull one in fact—and, foreign born as he was, it seems he belonged to the Know-Nothing in 1855. In this city it will lose him hundreds of votes among the Germans and Irish and other foreign-born citizens. He is a temperate man in his habits, yet the Temperance organization nominated another candidate, and as the major part of that vote comes from the Republican ranks, he will lose much more of the total cast for that candidate than will Lane. Thus, with the split in the Republican party, which grew out of the anti-Mitchell and anti-Holladay section of two years ago, and is represented by those who are known as the "Oregonian Ring," the Independent trouble of this year, and the Temperance opposition, Warren has no chance at all of an election. The Democrats will elect Lane by a large vote, and this victory will give them a majority in the State election next June, when the Legislature then elected will have also to choose a United States Senator in September to succeed Kelly, present Democratic Senator, whose term will expire March 4, 1877.

We cheerfully give space to the following correction made by the Oregon *Enterprise*:

The editor of the Oregon City *Enterprise* makes a very broad assertion in his last week's issue, as follows:

"THE ONLY ONE.—It is a matter to boast of that the Allen Preserving establishment in this city is the only factory of any kind on the Pacific coast which is exclusively run by white labor. We trust the company will always continue to do so."

Now we do not propose to take up this quarrel for every other town on the Pacific coast, but as our local habitation is cast amongst this people, we must come to their aid. There are located in this city, and in full and successful operation at this time, one Allen Fruit Drying Company, two large sack and flour factories, one large foundry and machine shop, two large flour mills, one bag factory, one large saw mill, and divers and sundry other small factories, and in no one of them is a single Chinaman, or other gentleman of color, employed. To labor is honorable among the white people of this community.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS.—The record shows how rapidly the Democratic party is gaining the confidence of the country. Just look at it: In 1870, four Democratic Governors; in 1875, twenty-four Democratic Governors. In 1870, four Democratic Legislatures; in 1875, twenty-four Democratic Legislatures. In 1870, ninety Democratic members of the United States; in 1875, one hundred and eighty members of that body. In 1870, twelve Democratic members of the Senate of the United States; in 1875, twenty-eight members.

A nonentity in the minority is a very useless kind of representative. Bear this in mind on election day, you who have the best interests of Oregon at heart.

Remember that a vote for Warren is a vote to endorse the Portland Ring in their deception and treachery to secure the withdrawal of Mr. Whitney.