

THE ENTERPRISE.

PORTLAND, OREGON, APRIL 28, 1876.

Our Railroad.

The conditions under which the Central Pacific Railroad would build the line from Winnemucca to Portland are rather "too much of a muchness" to be printed in full in connection with this article...

Resolved, That the subject, with the communications, etc., already read, be recommended to the committee on railroads, with instructions to indicate to Mr. H. and associates such modifications and alterations as they believe will be acceptable to the people of the State...

Judging from this the plan is still laid closely to their hearts, and that if Mr. Huntington will make certain "modifications and alterations" the docile people of Oregon will yoke themselves to the freight trains of the Central Pacific monopoly.

No one feels more than we the dire necessity to this State of railroads communication with the East, but when that prize is to be bought at the price of slavery we raise our voice in concert with other well wishers of the State against the outrage.

The Central Pacific assumes too much, and dictates like a Tamerlain, or other Barbarian conqueror. The very imminence of Mr. Huntington's demands makes them positively ridiculous. Not satisfied with the State paying annually, for thirty years, the sum of \$210,000, even Portland is asked to run in debt to the tune of another million!

How absolutely absurd! In rich and populous States not one road in fifty could make such an annual exhibit,—but even should the traffic of Oregon be sufficient to run the income of the road up to that figure, is there any person in the State so guileless as to presume that the Central Pacific would apprise him of it?

Furthermore, this modest corporation wants ten years (when five would be plenty) in which to complete the road; right of way for one hundred feet (when forty would be enough), forty acres (when ten would be plenty) for each station and depot, and the right to take timber, stone and water, gratis, for the construction of the road.

The Salem Mercury has published that black list, and numerous are the names of Democratic politicians thereon.

Belknap's Trial.

The articles of impeachment, it is said contain only the charges of the Fort Sill matter. The judiciary committee has carefully confined itself to matters which can be clearly established.

His defense seems restricted to a technical question—as we surmised in a previous issue of the ENTERPRISE. Can any other than civil officers of the United States be impeached? Can a person who has been but is no longer a civil officer be impeached?

Resolved, That the subject, with the communications, etc., already read, be recommended to the committee on railroads, with instructions to indicate to Mr. H. and associates such modifications and alterations as they believe will be acceptable to the people of the State...

Time to Stop.

General Crook, who can be as kind and gentle to the Indians as anybody, and who they believe themselves, and who is one of the few men who have succeeded in managing the wildest tribes, is also a man, we should judge, who will take no nonsense, and any savages who venture on the war path with his valiview are likely to get themselves into trouble.

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The attempt to obtain reform by investigations and exposures, is like trying to collect the water pouring out of a barrel full of holes. Nothing would astonish the country so much as a solemn declaration by the Democratic party that, should they come into power, they would retain every honest, faithful and capable man now in the public service, under executive appointment.

In Memoriam.

Mr. Harvey E. Chamberlain, the subject of this sketch, was born in Sutton, Vermont, on the 15th day of September, 1848, and died of typhoid fever, in this city, on Friday the 21st inst.

Mr. Chamberlain was a young man of steady habits, refined instincts and honorable characteristics. Shortly after he was admitted to the Oregon bar, he was elected to fill the office of City Attorney for this place, which office he held up to the time of his death.

Our associations with the deceased were of the closest nature, and we can say in all truth that they loved him most who knew him best. He was charitable to a fault—poor fellow! we have seen him take money from his pocket when it was almost like taking bread from his mouth, and give with more cheerfulness than many a richer man.

In mind and tastes, he was above the ordinary class of Western people, yet his affability and warm cordiality made friends for him on every side. Large in stature, he was large in soul, in ideas, and in deeds.

Our innocent and well-meant advice to the people of Benton in our issue of April 15th, it seems, provoked the editors of the Gazette and Democrat to give vent to their indignation in "profuse strains of unpremeditated art."

Our Nation Disoriented.—We feel assured in saying that Democrats of even the most rabid stripe will not consider the downfall of President Grant a subject for bonfires and rejoicings.

Please Take Notice.—We learn by Washington dispatches that a greater contraction of currency took place in March than has ever occurred in a single month before.

A dispatch from Barbadoes says riots have occurred throughout the island. Plantations and houses are sacked, animals destroyed and enormous destruction of property taken place.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Sargent submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to inform the Senate of the amount in each case of average and of taxable capital, and of average and taxable deposits on May 31, 1875, in savings institutions having capital stocks on bonds of the respective States and Territories, together with the amount of tax collected upon said capital and deposits in each of said States and Territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

By Kelly of Oregon, to provide for the occupancy of missionary stations upon Indian reservations; Indian affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Knot introduced a bill to regulate the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases; referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill for transferring the Indian bureau to the War department passed—139 to 98. Adjourning.

April 24.—Fort introduced a bill to organize the Indian country and to establish U. S. courts therein.

Campbell introduced a bill to increase the circulation of the national bank notes to relieve national banks from the tax on circulation; to liquidate the national debt and strengthen public credit.

O'Brien introduced a bill to reorganize the navy. It provides there shall be on the active list six rear admirals, eighteen commodores, fifty captains and seventy five commanders, and that promotions in these grades shall be until those numbers shall be reached.

Lawrence, from the judiciary committee, submitted a report in relation to the Pacific Railroad, proposing a bill to require them to create a sinking fund to pay at maturity, the principal and interest of the subsidy bonds issued to them by the Government.

Randall moved to amend the above amendment by providing that the rate of wages for the San Francisco mint shall not exceed those paid at Philadelphia mint by more than 25 per cent, allowing 15 per cent for the difference between paper and gold, and 10 per cent for the difference in cost of living.

Piper protested against a comparison between San Francisco, where men live and let live, and Philadelphia, where they try to get everything and give nothing.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The law allowing private advances of the credit of government surveys to be established when payment is made for lands, was rendered void in the revised statutes by the codifiers referring to the wrong section.

O'Brien moved to insert an item of \$14,000 to carry on the assay office in the mint building at New Orleans. After a long discussion, in which the amendment was opposed by Randall and Holman, it was adopted.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Times says Bristow is recognized to-day as a representative of the reform sentiment, and his resistance to his position grows stronger steadily.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—While five persons were descending the coal shaft at Brown's station on the Columbia branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railway, on Friday last, the rope broke and fell to the bottom, over one hundred feet, two men and a boy were instantly killed, and the other two fatally injured.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The American publishes the statement of one of the passengers by the Hibernian, which arrived yesterday, to the effect that among the passengers who landed at Halifax were Don Carlos of Spain, and three of his generals. It is said they are to make a tour of the United States in 1876, and will reach St. Louis to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Because of the condition of affairs on the coast, several vessels are ordered to the nearest waters. Four steamers left Hampton roads recently for Tampico—the Shamun, Marion, Sautera and Hartford.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The World's Washington special says: Davenport failed in his restoration to the committee that his huge expenditures were proper; even Republican members do not deny it, and are willing to concede there has been gross irregularities in the matter of vouchers.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Tribune's editorial on Blaine's speech, says it is straightforward and logical. If his statement of facts be accepted, there will be little or nothing left to support the scandal in any of its present forms.

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Foreign.

CALCUTTA, April 22.—A telegram published in the Pioneer to-day announces that seventeen persons, implicated in the murder of Mr. Markcar, a British official, will be executed at Bahamo Bemia, May 5th, in the presence of the British escort.

LONDON, April 22.—An explosion of powder to-day during the operations in the new railway tunnel in course of construction at Faversham, caused the roof to fall, burying all the workmen. Thirteen dead bodies and a number of wounded have been recovered. The search for victims continues.

PARIS, April 23.—Lessor states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considering the case of a commercial treaty with the United States. It is proposed to place French silks and wines on advantageous footing as to the tariff in the United States, while France in return is to subject American cotton to only small import duty.

LONDON, April 23.—The Somerville paper mills near Bristol were burned; loss estimated at £70,000; 500 workmen displaced.

CAIRO, April 24.—The Egyptian troops have begun their homeward march. The British expedition, which is going to Philadelphia on behalf of the Prussian government, will be divided into two parties. One will visit the mining districts of Abyssinia, the Rocky Mountains, Idaho and California returning from San Francisco by way of Nevada, Utah and Colorado.

LONDON, April 24.—The Hungarian Ministry have resigned, but the Emperor of Austria refused to accept their resignations.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is stated that the government is going to reinforce its Mediterranean squadron.

EXTRADITION.—There are now three prisoners charged with forgery—Winslow of Boston, Gray of New York, and Brent of Louisville—in London awaiting extradition, but observes the New York Herald, there is delay over their surrender because of the question springing out of the Lawrence case.

A correspondent from Hepner, in Eastern Oregon, says: "The grass is better than it has been for years. The roads are dusty, and the people are not so grumpy as of late. The farmers are through ploughing, and a great many are engaged in driving beef cattle to the Dalles, where they are disposing of hundreds."

A \$12,000 monopoly, in the shape of a monstrous calf, is on exhibition at Portland. The animal is nine months old, has one head, two bodies and seven legs. Mr. Daniel Willson is the owner of this singular freak of nature, and intends taking it to the Centennial.

The Democratic State Convention nominated Lane as Representative, by acclamation. F. R. Strong was nominated district attorney for this judicial district.

The Multnomah Democratic convention met on the 22d, elected delegates to the State Convention, and adjourned till the 20th of May, when candidates will be nominated for the various county offices.

There was not a single proxy at the Democratic convention in Multnomah county.