

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, NOV. 10, 1876.

The Probable Result.

Hayes' Election Claimed by One Electoral Vote.

Oregon Redeemed!

Up to the hour of going to press, the news received by telegraph with reference to the elections seasons in such a way—now the probabilities being for Hayes, and next for Tilden—that we are left almost wholly to lean upon our hopes for connection as to the final result, it would seem that Hayes was elected by the following vote:

Table with 2 columns: State, Hayes, Tilden. Lists states from Alabama to Wisconsin with corresponding vote counts.

We don't feel like crowing any yet, and we may possibly have to remodel our count in the next issue. Oregon has gone Republican by about 800 majority, and is a sour grape for our Democratic friends who have been routed, horse, foot and dragons, everywhere so far as heard from. We expect to be able to give the full vote in our next issue.

The Liquor Law.

A bill was passed by the Legislature making it a penal offense, punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars, to sell spirituous or intoxicating liquors to minors, or to persons who are intoxicated or in the habit of being intoxicated. This forfeiture may be collected at suit of any citizen of the county where the offense is committed against the bond of the liquor dealer. This law, we look upon as one of the best passed by the Legislature, for we feel confident that the most depraved man in this country would not desire that boys have a free run of the saloons, or that they be legally able to contract a habit in their youth to destroy them in their older years. We suppose that the part of the law which prohibits the sale of liquor to persons intoxicated or in the habit of being intoxicated will lead to endless litigation. The wives of inebriate drinkers will sue the liquor sellers, and often a drunken man will do the same because he was sold "rum" while intoxicated. We are glad the law has passed, but fear that it will be the occasion of more law suits than have ever passed through chancery.

The patent office at Washington shows itself to have been more than self-supporting during the past year. Its receipts for fees and other services were \$787,000 and all its expenses, including salaries, were but \$661,000. There were 22,208 applications received for patents, and 15,911 patents issued, during the year, besides 3,613 patents allowed, but not issued, for want of the final fee. Also 1,037 trade-marks and 499 labels registered, and 2,943 caveats filed. Only two patents were extended.

The government agricultural report of the condition of the cotton crop through October gives the following per cents, of the condition for the several states: North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 85; Florida, 80; Alabama, 70; Mississippi, 83; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 91. Tennessee, 91. The impairment has been caused by the equinoctial storm in North Carolina, drought and rust in Georgia, caterpillar in Florida and Alabama, the boll worm in Arkansas, and frost in Tennessee.

The biennial report on the progress of Oregon gives the white population of the state in 1875 as about 105,000, against 87,000 in 1870, but, though the growth of population is slow, a prodigious amount of wealth is produced. Nearly 60,000 acres of land are under cultivation, 6,250,000 bushels of wheat were raised, over 3,000,000 bushels of grain, 1,863,000 pounds of wool, 1,555,000 pounds of butter besides 4,800 barrels of salmon and 80,000 cases of canned salmon, the salmon fisheries alone being valued at \$2,000,000 a year.

ELECTION RETURNS.

New York, Nov. 7.—Maine is Republican by 15,000.

Maryland.—Tilden's majority 10,000.

Georgia is Democratic by 50,000 or 60,000.

Nevada.—Dispatches from Virginia City to the Democratic State central committee concedes the State to the Republicans by 800.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Private news from all over Mississippi reports the election of five and perhaps more Congressmen, and says the State is Democratic by over 30,000. Information from some sources states that in Louisiana the straight tickets, so far counted in the city of New Orleans, show a Democratic plurality.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 7.—Partial returns from all parts of the State show Hayes will have from 5,000 to 6,000 majority.

MONTEGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 7.—Election quiet throughout the State. As far as heard from Hayes' majority in this city will be 1,600. The few boxes of mail from indicate a large Democratic majority in the State. It is safe to say seven Democratic Congressmen are elected.

NEW JERSEY, Nov. 7.—The State has gone Democratic by 13,000.

Iowa goes Republican by 45,000, and elects all member of Congress.

This State has gone Republican, electing Williams to Congress, and the Republican electors. The majority is probably 500 to 700; Complete returns may reduce it, or may run it up to 1,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—New York county: Tilden, 112,208; Hayes, 58,650. Tilden's majority, 53,550.

Three hundred and sixteen towns outside of New York and Brooklyn show a net Democratic gain of 3,536. Brooklyn probably is 12,000 Democratic.

Tilden's majority in Kings county, including Brooklyn, 47,988.

Buffalo City gives a Democratic gain of 3,416.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Official returns from various parts of the State show large Democratic gains everywhere compared with the vote of two years ago. No Republican gain yet reported anywhere. The Democratic committee are jubilant.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—All returns from Minnesota indicate a heavy Republican majority. All candidates for Congress are elected.

Detroit, Michigan, shows a Democratic gain, but the State seems Republican by 10,000 majority.

Illinois is estimated Republican by 20,000 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Returns from 80 townships give Tilden 13,376 and Hayes 13,434. The same places in October gave Williams, 13,325; Harrison, 13,702.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—Fifty-nine townships including Meriden, the only city yet reporting, gives Hayes 14,697; Tilden, 13,335; Hayes' majority, 1,362.

Nov. 8.—Republicans claim the State by 600 majority.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—Returns thus far received show almost universal gains. Wilson, county gives a Democratic gain of 400. Indications all favor a decided Democratic majority in the State. Republicans claim the State by a small majority, but admit it is very close. Democrats claim the State by 5,000 to 10,000.

Nov. 8.—The State has gone Republican by over 6,000.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—There is growing confidence in Hayes' election. Crowds already cheering for President Hayes. Times, Herald and Tribune claim Hayes election by one.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.—There is great excitement here over the announcement that Hayes is elected. His Private Secretary is sending out telegrams claiming a majority of one for Hayes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Democrats admit the result depends on Florida.

The supposed keeper of the bones of Tom Paine died recently in England. He kept his dark secret well, having only affirmed once that he had them in his possession, having received them from Cobbett, who took them there from America. When asked further in regard to the matter he refused answer, and it is now feared it will never be known what has become of the bones.

There seems to be some advantage in being a full-blooded negro after all. Out of 1,100 deaths in Savannah from yellow fever since August 21, not one full-blooded black person is included in the list, and none have had the fever.

A Vienna journal has invented the story that Russia made a treaty with the United States, in August, by which the former ceded Okhotsk, and adjacent territories, to the latter, in exchange for several ironclads and 16,000,000 roubles.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11th, 1876.

Once again within the charmed precincts of the Main Hall, the descriptive inclination reigns supreme, and down the winding aisles we go to gaze on treasures from afar. Of course, the varied exhibits have experienced no material change of appearance since last our pen faintly summarized their beauties; but certain representative displays seem worthy of renewed attention, and to these we shall now refer:

Twenty-two acres sheltered by a single roof, and abounding in pavilions, show-cases, monuments and fountains, and floating the insignia of thirty-six countries and their colonies—the richest and most powerful of earth—is a sight well calculated to improve our Yankee self-complacency. The immensity of the exposition is grand in the extreme—far transcending in its complexity ordinary comprehension.

Passing Mexico's rich mineralogical collection, we enter the triumphal archway inscribed in letters of emblazoned gold—"The Netherlands." Great maps, illustrative of the reclamation of Zuyder Zee, grace the walls; Holland's choicest products load the tables; and copies of every work notable in Dutch literature, gay in morocco and vellum, fill the surrounding cases. Belgium shows a wonderful piece de resistance in a carved pulpit—huge in size and sublime in execution—around which are tastefully grouped articles suggestive of that productive land and industrious people. Brazil's mauresque pavilion opens to the gaze glittering stores of precious stones, auri ferum and argenterium ores, and other products of her distant provinces and vast territorial possessions. Next, Switzerland stocks her booths with rare curiosities of delicate handiwork and patent labor—Swiss-cottage clocks, musical boxes and toys. Adjoining is France and her colonies.

The prevailing idea of modern Gallia, appears to be an orderly arrangement. Silk and ceramics are displayed in regal splendor and profusion. A porcelain set of chamber furniture of remarkable beauty and yet studied simplicity, is appraised at 100,000 francs, for which price (\$20,000) it awaits a long expected purchaser. Jewelry and bijouterie glitter from hundreds of cozy receptacles, and delicate patterns of exquisite lace add increased attractiveness to costly show-cases.

The Central Pavilion is devoted to the ornamental art, and here the principal nations mass their skilled workmanship in friendly competition for artistic honors. England displays a collection of gold and silver plate, enamelled ware, and numerous electrotype reproductions of antique works of metallic art. The "Helicon Vase," the result of six years of profound study and assiduous labor, occupies a prominent position. It is a superb repousse design representing the progress of Poetry and Sculpture, and is valued at \$50,000. Germany is distinguished by a rich display of majolica and delicate glass fabrics. The porcelain exhibit is unsurpassed, and "unzer Fritz" may well be proud of his subject.

The silver manufactures, works in terra-cotta, wood ornamentation, and fine arts, are represented by China and Japan are before us, rich in lacquer-ware, ornamental designs, silks and embroideries. Nothing is here more beautiful and delicate than the ivory carvings. They are the very perfection of human skill. Among these exhibits is a carved elephant's tusk, two and one-half feet long, imbedded in a solid mass of ebony. Carved on this is the representation of a rocky eminence rising from a baboon plantation, the Chinese character for "China" is slowly pushing its way. Beginning at the apex of the tusk extending up the concave side to the thicker end, is an ivory city on a mountain side—wonderfully well executed. Here are loss-houses and palaces, streets alive with marching military; windows graced by happy-looking Chinamen; and towering above all, gay with bells and banners, are the characteristic pagodas. In the temples how on beaded knees bowed the celestial worshipper, and young and old, in a devout and yet in all its glory of constructive ingenuity, requiring three years of patient labor, this grand effort brought in China but \$320, for which amount it became the property of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. Such is but one exhibit of many, for great and diversified are the ivory treasures displayed. In another section these cunning Asiatics display articles of food and medicinal compounds. Smoked lizards and fish, insects and reptiles, of the most rare and curious, are arranged in tributes, usurp the place of more civilized pills and powders. Prepared opium, in semi-liquid state, occupies another case. So powerful is this drug that a whiff or two sends the devotee into his abnormal oriental sleep, changing scenes of pain into dreams of indescribable peace, and magnificently relegating adverse realities into elysiums of fascinating loveliness. Agricultural products, shoes, paper and silk fill the remaining cases, while vases and bronzes ornament the winding aisles.

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Other than the adornment of precious gems, many articles are decorated by arabesque designs wrought in talia work, and by the still more delicate and costly process of damasking. In oxidized and repousse silver efforts, the Russians are unequalled. Repousse, let me explain, for the benefit of the uninitiated, is a style of high metal relief work, in which the projecting figures are all hammered out from behind, instead of being stamped or cast as is the more customary method. The amount of time, patience, and artistic skill required is almost incredible, and far exceeds in value that of the competing metal. The "Adoration of the Magi," a standard production of this style, is valued at \$7,000, of which sum probably one hundredth part is represented by raw material, the remainder being involved in skilled labor, and manual art. The bronze display takes rank with that of semi-precious stones. Of the latter a malachite mantle-piece and accompanying clock, are held at \$10,000; a pair of vases of the same material, two feet high, at \$5,000; a lapis lazuli table, eighteen inches in diameter, at \$750; and all else proportionately.

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The silver manufactures, works in terra-cotta, wood ornamentation, and fine arts, are represented by China and Japan are before us, rich in lacquer-ware, ornamental designs, silks and embroideries. Nothing is here more beautiful and delicate than the ivory carvings. They are the very perfection of human skill. Among these exhibits is a carved elephant's tusk, two and one-half feet long, imbedded in a solid mass of ebony. Carved on this is the representation of a rocky eminence rising from a baboon plantation, the Chinese character for "China" is slowly pushing its way. Beginning at the apex of the tusk extending up the concave side to the thicker end, is an ivory city on a mountain side—wonderfully well executed. Here are loss-houses and palaces, streets alive with marching military; windows graced by happy-looking Chinamen; and towering above all, gay with bells and banners, are the characteristic pagodas. In the temples how on beaded knees bowed the celestial worshipper, and young and old, in a devout and yet in all its glory of constructive ingenuity, requiring three years of patient labor, this grand effort brought in China but \$320, for which amount it became the property of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. Such is but one exhibit of many, for great and diversified are the ivory treasures displayed. In another section these cunning Asiatics display articles of food and medicinal compounds. Smoked lizards and fish, insects and reptiles, of the most rare and curious, are arranged in tributes, usurp the place of more civilized pills and powders. Prepared opium, in semi-liquid state, occupies another case. So powerful is this drug that a whiff or two sends the devotee into his abnormal oriental sleep, changing scenes of pain into dreams of indescribable peace, and magnificently relegating adverse realities into elysiums of fascinating loveliness. Agricultural products, shoes, paper and silk fill the remaining cases, while vases and bronzes ornament the winding aisles.

Near by is Peru, who carries off, without competition, the palm for gaudy exhibitions. Everybody who has heard of her hideous manias seems anxious to gaze upon their "symmetry of outline and fullness of proportion." Possibly they are required for variety's sake, but still she is shocked to weak nerves to be ushered from scenes of surrounding beauty into this horrible charnel-house of the "dear departed." The collection embraces skeletons and

and exploding, at one fell swoop, the popular fallacy of her pastoral semi-wild state of barbarism. In india-rubber goods, cotton, linen, woollen fabrics and metals, she furnishes decided evidence of her proud position as an industrial nation; and it is in the exhibit of jewelry, gold and silver, that she has most gloriously triumphed. Her jewelry, and decorated cloths—articles of higher luxury—that she appears most creditably and excels most unexpectedly. Adler, of Moscow, displays massive gold bracelets—charming in their solidity. Some are perfectly plain, and others are studded with bunches of creamy pearls, sparkling diamonds, softly-glowing opals, tender amethysts, and quivering rubies. Their antique designs and splendor of color vividly suggest Solomon in all his glory—the days of his wealth and his "beautifiers" in the form of sheaves of golden wheat sprinkled with diamonds, look like blades of rustling grass glistening with drops of purest water. Punch bowls, ladles and cups of exquisite design and finish, are profusely distributed throughout the section, and add their quota of attractions to the scene.

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