

Monday week will be a large day for Albany.

Lane County Circuit Court meets on Monday at Eugene City.

Magill, the insurance agent at San Francisco, is reported defaulter to the companies he lately represented, in the sum of \$50,000.

Heavy rainfalls in California has settled the crop business, and farmers are rejoicing over the prospect of huge crops.

The Paris Government has issued a circular prohibiting newspaper attacks on the Government, and declaring that McMahon's powers are incontestable.

It is now stated that Dawes will retire from the Senatorial contest in Massachusetts in favor of Hoar, and that he will take the portfolio of the retiring secretary Richardson.

On the occurrence of the city election at San Jose, Cal., on the 13th all the saloons were closed. At the door of one of the saloons a bottle was tied with crape around its neck.

The inflationists have triumphed, and the bill providing for the issue of \$44,000,000 of irredeemable paper money has passed the Senate. It is now in the hands of the Executive, and if he approves, it will become a law.

Page and Luttrell, of California, are at loggerheads about postal matters in California. Luttrell charged in the House that there is a postoffice ring which has defrauded the Government out of \$100,000. These grave charges are referred to the Postal Committee.

Thomas Hubbard, a resident of Champeog, was shot and dangerously wounded in the neck, on Monday, by a half-breed named Thomas Gerraud. Hubbard owed Gerraud a small sum of money. It was demanded, and Hubbard not paying it at once, Gerraud drew a revolver and shot him.

Speaking of the investigation now going in the case of General Howard, the Sacramento, Cal., Union has this: "As the Howard Court of Inquiry progresses in its investigation, the case looks better for General Howard. It is thought he will be found innocent of any wrong himself, but the victim of crimes enacted by his subordinates in the Freedmen's Bureau. This will be accepted as good news. General Howard has done many services for the country, and it would be a pity should his fame be marred. We trust he will be able to prove himself clean-handed and innocent."

Says a late telegram: The temperance crusade throughout Ohio and Illinois is not being so vigorously conducted as previous to the late elections, but the movement still continues, though tangible results are not greatly encouraging so far as closing of saloons is concerned. It is, however, having the effect of arousing the temperance sentiment, and many signatures to total abstinence pledges are being obtained. In the larger cities the party has entirely disappeared, as it became evident that their exertions were more of a damage than good to the cause.

INDEPENDENT STATE CONVENTION.

The tax payers of Oregon met in Convention at Salem on Wednesday last. The Convention was largely attended, and the delegation showed a large preponderance in favor of the working class. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

For Governor, Rev. T. F. Campbell (Dem.), President of the Christian College at Monmouth, a man of fine education and a good speaker.

For Congress, T. W. Davenport (Rep.), a regular schreecher on the stump—a man favorably known all over Oregon.

For Secretary of State, Jas. H. Douthitt (Dem.), of Wasco, one of the oldest settlers in Oregon.

For Treasurer, Dennis Beach (Rep.), of Linn, an honest, competent gentleman, under whose care the State finances will be safe. He is a safe man and a good one.

For State Printer, W. M. Hand, of Wasco, proprietor of the Dalles Mountaineer. If elected Bill will see that the State work is got out in good shape, you bet.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. W. Ogilvie (Rep.), of Douglas—a gentleman with whom we have no personal acquaintance.

Both the Republican and Independent tickets being composed of good men, the voters of Oregon are going to be split up considerably as to their votes. As the Independents have two of the best "stummers" in the State, they will certainly make the best canvass, and as we see it, will get away with the largest vote. It will be a hot canvass, or we mistake the metal of the candidates. Let her brindle.

James C. Tolman, the Republican candidate for Governor, is thus "set up" by the Jacksonville Sentinel:

James C. Tolman is a farmer, and has been a resident of this county for the past twenty years. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and has held some of the most important offices of this county. He is well known throughout the State as a gentleman of intelligence and high moral worth; has always been foremost in his identity with enterprises of public merit, and will not sacrifice the dignity nor neglect the duty of one position in efforts to secure another, or in the accomplishment of personal designs. Possessed of a good education, sound judgment, thorough knowledge of men and politics, and enjoying a personal character and political record that challenges accusation, together with experience as a public officer, he will enter the contest with a zeal and energy untrammelled by the fear of exposure or the necessity of explanation. His residence and service of twenty years in the State has not been decades of "struggles" for the office or favors at the public hand, but it has enabled him to acquire a thorough knowledge of the real wants of our State. No man in Southern Oregon could have been nominated for Governor who would have met with more favor than Judge James C. Tolman, and should he be elected, the people of Oregon can be assured that personal jobs and swindling enactments will meet with the veto of an Executive who has the ability to distinguish their character and the nerve to attack and destroy them. We have known him personally for thirty years, and have yet to hear the first charge of timidity, evasion or act of moral or political dishonesty preferred against him.

The following is the Democratic County ticket for Umatilla: State Senator, H. C. Myers; Representatives, S. M. Pennington and Wm. Russell; Sheriff, A. W. Nye; Clerk, F. M. Crockett; County Commissioners, J. Railey and J. B. Parry; Treasurer, W. H. Marshall; Assessor, J. T. Morgan; Superintendent of Common Schools, J. T. Besser.

France and Germany.

The following is taken from a Berlin letter to the New York Herald. The sentiments expressed are said to have been those uttered by an old and favorite General in the Prussian army.

We wish for peace and it is very far from us. France is again arming. She is seeking for allies. France has allies in all the Catholic States of Europe. Austria, too, is bidding high for the support of Russia. We are surrounded on all sides by doubtful friends or open enemies. Our army is one which fights well, but which, from the nature of its organization, cannot fight often without putting a complete stop to our social machine, leaving our fields untilled and our workshops untenanted. We are determined to put an end to this. We will not be kept in a state of perpetual alarm. France must either conquer us or we will have her friendship, or we will erase her name from the worldly map. What we are determined to have is peace, permanent peace. Our people do not want military government, but they will submit to it till France and Austria are reasonable and quiet or dead. All sensible and honest persons are dissatisfied with the terms of peace granted to France. They say we should have taken no money. We did not want it. It has all gone and must go to the army, and now we are still so frightened of the French that we are obliged to keep up a military establishment altogether beyond our resources. The expenditure necessary to maintain it leaves us nothing for our schools, nothing for science, nothing for art, and the standard of our education is materially lowered. We cannot, we will not, keep up so large an army. We will make friends with France or we will destroy her; and Austria, too, if she interferes on religious grounds. What we should have done at the close of the last war with France, and what we will do the next time she troubles us, is to take away from the country and export to our own every sheep, every ox, every fowl, every horse she possesses. We will blow up every French bridge, we will tear up every French railway, and then France must spend fifty or a hundred years in repairing the damage we have done.

Our Democratic friends have contended that Congress has the power to regulate commerce among the States, and the present Congress, for the first time, has attempted to apply this authority in adjusting the railway question. The McCrary bill "to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States" came to a vote recently in the House, and how did the members of the Democratic party, the bitter opponents, you know, of "monopoly and oppression," vote on the bill? Only five Democratic members of the House voted for the bill!—Democrats voted almost solidly against the bill, and it was carried only by Republican votes! This is another evidence, plain and unmistakable, that all this cry of the Democracy of "opposition to railroad monopoly" in the past was the merest claptrap and humbug, to catch votes. And every pledge given by the Democratic platform, in the present campaign, of "retrenchment and reform," should the party be successful in June, will be treated just as has this railway matter by the Democracy in Congress.

It has been shown in a case in Minnesota that two men can start a bank on \$10 capital, take in money, and run away with \$20,000 in thirteen months' time.

A drove of Chinamen have struck rich gold mines near Baker City.

Temperance at Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Apr. 16th, 1874.

ED. REGISTER:—In compliance with a motion made at the last meeting, a meeting was held at the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, 4th inst., for the promotion of the cause of temperance. A considerable degree of interest was manifested. The following preamble and resolutions were presented by Rev. E. G. Michaels, and adopted:

WHEREAS, There is an unfortunate class of our citizens who cannot control their appetite, and who, when under the influence of intoxicating liquors are dangerous individuals to the persons and property of others, and all destroying themselves soul and body, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the temperance people of Brownsville and vicinity, are in favor of the next Legislature of Oregon, passing a law known as a civil damage law; whereby damages done to person or property, by any person in a state of intoxication, may be collected from the person having sold or given the liquor to said intoxicated person, by which to become intoxicated.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a law by which a person may be arrested on a charge of drunkenness the same as on a charge of insanity, and tried before a proper court having jurisdiction in the case; and if adjudged by said court to be a common drunkard, such person shall be punished as such; and if any person shall give or sell any intoxicating liquor to such person, after such publication, he shall be deemed guilty of a penal offence and punished by fine.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three to correspond with every person running for office in this county and State, and ascertain their views on the subject, and report to this meeting before the next election.

Resolved, That we will not vote for any man whose antecedents do not prove him honest and temperate, and who will not pledge himself to use his influence, if elected, to procure such a law as we desire.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to our county papers for publication, and that we request the co-operation of all persons in the State favoring the cause of temperance.

R. H. CRAWFORD, Chr. GEO. C. BLAKELY, Sec.

The National Grange.

Much has been said and written about the officers of the National Grange, and up to this time no one has thought of giving an account of the different offices of the organization, which will certainly prove a more striking history of the progress of the Order than the biographies of the men connected with it. During the year 1867 O. H. Kelley, who occupied then, as now, the position of National Secretary, resided on his farm in Sherburn county, Minnesota, and there the first records of the newborn organization were kept. So extensive were they that until 1870 the hat of the Secretary was considered an ample and sufficient receptacle, and no other provisions were made.

During the year 1870 Mr. Kelley removed his headquarters to Washington, and the office of the National Grange followed, of course. With the help and assistance of Miss Carrie A. Hall, the business was conducted in the Secretary's own house until the increase of subordinate Granges and the formation of several State Granges necessitated the want for more help and more commodious quarters.

In August 1872, the Secretary removed to Georgetown, D. C.,

and there, for the first time, rooms were procured, to be used as the office of the National Grange. Two rooms were occupied in the building No. 48 Third street, in Georgetown, an additional clerk was added to the list, and there the work commenced in earnest. The growth of the Order in 1872 was considerable, and 1873 opened with brighter prospects for the future.

In August, 1873, the Executive Committee, finding that the limited quarters at Georgetown were very insufficient for the fast accumulating mass of documents and correspondence, secured the building at 612 Louisiana avenue, in Washington, where the present offices are now located. They thought this location would be amply sufficient for years to come, but the unparalleled spread of the organization shows that men's minds are apt to err, for to-day there is hardly moving room in the building, where clerks and employees are kept busily at work.

Thirteen persons are at present writing, kept constantly busy in the office, and ten rooms do not furnish sufficient space for work. The times are greatly changed. Only a few months since the Secretary could take the packages under his arm and walk up to the express office. Now the Adams Express Company send a wagon and messenger every day especially for the packages of the National Grange, which average daily more than 200.

A description of the present quarters may prove interesting to our many readers, and as it is also a matter of history in connection with the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, we shall give a correct pen-picture of the office room.

No. 612 Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C., is an unpretentious looking building—to all outside appearances a neat residence, and were it not for a small sign over the door, indicating that it is the office of the National Grange, would pass unnoticed. The building is built of brick, and consists of three stories and basement.

The basement contains the packing rooms, where all the parcels for new Granges are arranged, wrapped, addressed and tied, ready for shipment. Packages of documents for deputies are also prepared there. Five deputies are busily employed in those rooms, and the number of packages made and shipped daily average more than four hundred.

On the first floor we find the office of the Secretary in the front room. There the correspondence is opened and distributed to the different departments; or, if it relates to some particular or special matter, laid on the desk of the Secretary for his own attention.

Another room on this floor is used as a record and correspondence office. There the applications are recorded, letters answered, dispensations forwarded, etc. Four persons are occupied in that room. The records of the Order are also preserved in that office, and one can form an idea of the amount of work accomplished when we state that more than two hundred volumes, which are entirely in manuscript, are found on the shelves.

In the second floor are kept the charters and documents more closely connected with the inside work of the Order, and two persons are kept there constantly busy preparing those documents. A room on this floor is reserved as a special office for the Worthy Lecturer, and is also used as a meeting-room for the Executive Committee.

The third floor is the Deputies' dormitory—the sanctuary where they can rest their tired limbs, and attend to their special duties when they visit Washington. The third story is, figuratively speaking, the "hay-mow."

Everything is conducted upon the strictest principles of order, and the hands of the worthy sisters who assist the Secretary in his arduous work are careful in laying every scrap in its place, and keeping the whole office in a perfect state of neatness.

The ladies of Baker City are not engineering a crusade, as has been reported.