

The Democrat.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.
THE WAY THE LEGISLATURE
IS TO BE CARRIED.

The Republicans will carry our next State Legislature if any means can accomplish it. That they will not succeed is by no means certain. Five more States are necessary to secure the adoption of the 15th amendment, and the fate of that amendment may yet be decided by Oregon. A United States Senator to succeed Williams is to be elected. The efforts to force upon the State a radical Legislature will be commensurate with the importance of the questions it is to determine. Our opponents are rich in money and unscrupulous in means. The bondholders are in their interests; they own the National Banks and have the disposal of the federal patronage. It was Senator Corbett who moved, in a Congressional-Republican caucus, prior to the last presidential election, the levying of a large election fund. It was Senator Williams who quite recently demonstrated the willingness of the administration to interfere in our State election by procuring a revocation of the order (though one of the originators and urgent supporters of it in its origin) assigning military men to the Indian service, so far as it applied to those officers who were in doubtful counties and who were supposed to be good instruments for election purposes. This Senator, after failing, with the help of his colleague, to procure a revocation of the order by telegraph, went, himself and wife, to Washington and put the question of success wholly upon the retention of Simpson, Lafollette and Meachem. This is significant. The part that these men have heretofore taken in elections serves as an index of what they will do hereafter. In Benton county, for example, where the Siletz Agency is located, Agent Simpson, a resident of Salem, has always taken the part of Chief Manager, assisted by Bailey, and has succeeded beyond question in keeping the county under radical control. Last year, the Democratic candidates having foolishly consented to forego a canvass, the most shameful and indecent practices and stratagems were resorted to in the Yaquina District, which was an isolated one. Government employees were voted, in violation of the Constitution of the State, one Indian half-breed, Goiser by name, was brought from the Alsea sub-agency to Oysterville, a distance of forty miles and voted for the Republican candidates. Six Democrats were employed, under authority from the Indian Department, to go down the coast for the pretended purpose of getting Indians, and although suspecting the stratagem, yet such was their dependence upon the agency for employment that they consented to go and as a consequence were cheated out of their votes. An affidavit of one of that party shows upon what a false pretence the expedition was made. Of course the expense of keeping these six votes from being cast was duly paid by the Government.

In the coming election operations will be carried on upon a more gigantic scale. We shall not be disappointed if before that time that delightful country surrounding Siletz where human life can not continue without government rations, bears an extensive crop of inhabitants and voters. There is no practice too indecent, no act too illegal, no fraud too shameful to be resorted to in Oysterville precinct. The managers canvass carefully, find out how many votes are wanted in the county, and send the result to Oysterville, and Oysterville does the rest. That place is a blot upon Benton county and a standing fraud upon the people of Oregon. See what it will do next year!

In the month of May, 1868, S. Dodge hired me to go down the coast after Indians. (Dodge said he was acting for Ben. Simpson, Ind. Agt at Siletz.) We did start (Dodge, five other men and myself) on the 25th of May, 1868, went to Alsea Sub. Ind. Agency; 20th, went to South Fork Cape Perpetua; 27th, went to Umpqua; 28th, went to Empire City, having left one man at Umpqua; 29th, four of us went up South Slough after Indians. Dodge and one man went to Good Harbor after Indians; 30th, all hands returned to Empire City. We didn't get Indians. Dodge got two old squaws; they were placed in an unattended house, without a guard; 31st, squaws missing; no effort made to retake them. Came to Umpqua to-day; found three men, and four squaws on the way; brought them to Umpqua; they were left in an unattended house without guard. 1st June, 1868, Indians missing; no effort made to retake them. Came to Cape Perpetua to-day; 2d June, came to Alsea Sub Indian Agency; 3d June, came to Yaquina. All of our party, except Dodge, are Democrats to my certain knowledge. It was generally believed and freely discussed amongst our party, that the object of hiring us to go after Indians was merely a trick to get us away from home on Election day.

JOSEPH B. LEWIS,
Sawyer and Subscribed to before me this 28th day of Aug., A. D., 1869.

A. W. WRIGHT,
Notary Public.

The Medical Faculty and Senatus of the University of Edinburgh have recommended, and the University Court have given their sanction to the matriculation of ladies as medical students, on the understanding that they pass the usual examinations and that separate classes are formed for their instruction. The World declares that the exclusion of women from opportunities of professional education has long been felt to be a relic of barbarism.

TELL US, IF YOU PLEASE.

The Tribune, whose philanthropy is exclusively devoted to the man from Africa, is alarmed at the new labor movement on foot in the South. It realizes the gravity that that movement has for the negro population; that it will crowd it into the cotton and sugar fields or make it move into new localities. Wherefore the Tribune says of the Southern labor movement:

No part of these treaties binds us to allow an immigration of persons bound to service and labor under conditions which virtually establish a system of slavery. The whole policy of our government is against it; and nothing could be more inimical to the permanent well-being of the country. We feel satisfied that Congress and the Executive will unite to prevent this great wrong from being committed.

That looks quite positive. Nevertheless it is a boot for only one leg. In this Pacific country there is no negro people, hence that perpetual stream of philanthropy which finds one of its sources in the Tribune does not flow hitherward. A convenient escape from the act of 1862, so far as it relates to the Western slope, is found. That which is called "the Coolie trade" in the South is only "Chinese Immigration" out here. That which Congress is called upon to prevent, as a great wrong, in the South, is declared to possess "great and manifold advantages" in California and Oregon. And wherefore the difference?

Is the status of the 30,000 or 40,000 Chinese lately employed upon the C. P. Railroad different from that of the 30,000 or 40,000 proposed for employment in Georgia? Certainly not! The east-side railroad has no more business relations with each of the three or four hundred Chinamen that it employs than it has with the horses hitched to its dump carts. It contracts with agents. So does the Burnt River Ditch Company, as the recent transactions between that Company and Messrs. Tong Duck Chung & Co. sufficiently show. As to manner, method, terms, results, etc., there is not a perceptible difference between the arrangement by which the cotton grower gets his Asiatic employees and that by which Mr. Holladay gets his railroad graders. The eminent services of such individuals as the renowned Koopmanschap and Messrs. Tong Duck Chung & Co. are called into requisition in both cases.

The distinction which the Tribune seeks to enforce, is that the Chinese emigrant comes from Hong Kong while the Coolie laborer comes from Macao. The distinction is simply absurd, and the more so since it comes from a source where we have a right to expect candid, at least intelligent argument.

This mania for mongrelizing the American nation is one of the marvels of the age. There is enough to challenge wonder when men trample on the ties of nationality, religion and race; but why they should become imbued with a sentiment of entire devotion for the lowest grades of humanity and for them alone; why they should devote solely to them, their press, their pulpits, their ballots; why they should pile high upon these hearth-bought and long cherished institutions a most difficult and perplexing question. The philosophers who come to live in a cooler period may regard this unreasoning conduct as one of the most remarkable phenomenon of all times. Madness sometimes has a method, but if this has a method, where is it, and if this Radicalism is not madness, what is it?

Notwithstanding the capital made out of Grant's refusal to support his brother-in-law for Governor of Mississippi, he seems to still "hanker" after his "folks" and is "only" restrained from espousing Dent's cause by the wholesome influence of his managers. He is simply halting between his desires and his fears. In a long private letter to Dent, recently written and the following extract from which was published in the Oregonian of recent date, he said:

"I have said, and I now repeat it, that if the Conservatives are to win, I would prefer your election to that of any other person likely to be elected, but as matters now look it seems that the weight of my influence should be given to the other party. I earnestly hope, however, that before the election, concessions will be made on both sides, so as to unite all friends of the reconstruction movement."

ORATOR PUFF.—The Oregonian, like Orator Puff, has two tones to its voice. Its issue of the 22nd inst., contains on its second page an article with quotations from English papers to prove that Chinese immigration is just the thing, and asking "intelligent people of all classes" to so decide. On the third page of the same issue, it quotes from the Yreka Journal that a law of Congress passed in 1862, peremptorily prohibits Chinese importation, and that Secretary Boutwell has issued an order to enforce that law to the Collector at New Orleans, and that "the Republicans don't like a Chinaman any more than the Democrats."

You pay your money and you take your choice.

According to the Farmer, the farm of Davis Shannon of Howell's Prairie yielded 41 bushels of wheat per acre.

Four of the six Congressmen from Alabama are Democrats. Prior to the election, they were all Radicals.

LABOR MOVING.

The movements taking place among working men all over the country are significant. Nothing can say so plainly that "the times are out of joint" as the prevailing "strikes" and labor conventions and congresses. Movements of this character are not apt to take place except from the most grievous necessity. Laboring men are not likely to devote themselves to the serious consideration of political questions, independent of party, and to create conventions for the discussion of finance and tariff. It must be some unusual consideration that induces them to take these matters out of the hands of the politicians. When, through misgovernment, such a state of things arises that whole classes, as is now the case in many large cities, cannot make a decent living upon the wages they earn, there will be such an influence exerted in politics as is not often felt. Prime necessity is a powerful reasoner. The man who withstands the most incontestable argument must succumb to the logic of hunger and cold. The laborer in New York City has his admiration for a high protective tariff considerably lessened, when he finds that he must give \$10 per ton for the coal with which to warm his house instead of \$5 50, and that he does so for the purpose of giving the coal monopolists a bonus of a few millions. And what is true of coal is true of nearly all of the indispensable articles of home use which are enumerated among the 4,000 in the revenue laws.

And we presume that many men who now approve and enjoy the specious logic of newspapers like the Oregonian will become impressed with quite different ideas when they find that they must work ten hours for 50 cents instead of \$2.00, merely because Chinese labor is offering everywhere and is everywhere being employed at that figure. To find our wages thus lessened and the purchasing power of money not increased and the demands of the stomach and body not decreased is apt to make quite easy what now seem difficult propositions to some. To hear an argument, and to feel and suffer it are marvellously different.

We are glad that the laboring men are moving and that they seem determined to arrive at definite results. The Convention recently held in Philadelphia lasted a protracted session on the 21st inst. in the adoption of a platform that will be read with interest, the telegraphic report of which is hereto appended:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The Labor Congress has adopted a platform of which the following is a synopsis: All political powers are inherent in the people of a free Government, founded on their authority and established for their benefit; that laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from the systems of monetary laws, which were enacted during the late war, as measures assumed to be necessary to the life of the nation, and which are now sought to be perpetuated in the interest of the bondholders and bankers, to subvert the Government our fathers established or raise an empire in which all political power will be centralized, to restrain and oppress the rights of labor and subordinate its voters to the merciless demands of aggregated capital and supercilious authority; that the National banking system has been inimical to the spirit of liberty and subversive of the principles of justice, without warrant in the Constitution of the United States, and wrongfully increasing the burdens of the wealth producing classes millions of dollars annually; justice, the aspirations of honest industry and the spirit of unperilled liberty demand the immediate repeal of the Constitution of legal tender notes as exclusively the currency of the nation; that the National Labor Union is opposed to the continuation of creating banks by acts of incorporation, either by State or National authority, with the privilege of putting in circulation any bills or papers of the bank to circulate as money, except legal tender notes, that the revenue laws should be altered, so that instead of the subordination of labor to capital, they may in some way afford just protection to the laborer and the industrial tender of the whole country; that legal tender money should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public or private, and convertible at the option of the holder into Government bonds, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent, with the privilege to reconvert the bonds into money or money into bonds at pleasure; that the claim of the bondholders, that bonds bought with greenbacks, the principal of which by law is payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust extortion; that the exemption from tax on bonds as securities, is in violation of the principles of the revenue laws. The resolutions denounce land monopolies, declare in favor of establishing an extra department, called the "Department of Labor," for the protection of the labor interests, and above all others, recommend the adoption of measures to secure the eight hour system; call upon all State Legislatures to follow the example of Congress, recognizing eight hours as a legal day's work; urge the full restoration of the civil and political rights of every American citizen, except those convicted of felony. The Committee reported resolutions against the conspiracy laws in the different States, especially in Pennsylvania and demanding their immediate repeal. The Labor Congress has elected Richard Nevellick President for the ensuing year.

Mr. O. Dickinson, of Salem, has been experimenting in the "Surprise Oats." Last year from 34 ounces he raised 70 lbs; from these 70 lbs he this year realized 3,600—exactly 100 bushels.

LINN AND YAMHILL COUNTIES COMPARED.

Upon the first page of to-day's issue there is an excellent article upon the "Tillable land in Yamhill and Linn Counties," written by Judge Deady. The article is occasioned by our criticism of July 31 upon the "Statistics Report."

The writer agrees that the Report places Linn county under the mark but thinks that it did Yamhill no more than justice. We are quite willing to admit all that is claimed for Yamhill county; though we still think that one-third is to great a proportion to claim generally of the whole occupied area as land in actual cultivation. Of course having opportunities for observation, Judge Deady is most likely correct in reference to Yamhill. Our conclusions were derived from comparisons between the counties, as they appeared in the Report. The valuable statistics of this letter proves that we were right in concluding that no such difference existed as the figures 1-17 and 1-3 indicate.

These statistics show that while Yamhill has 322,560 acres of surveyed land, Linn has 552,960 acres. In this, 322,560 acres of the latter county are excluded from computation because only recently proposed for survey and are therefore not presumed to be first class. Nevertheless it is but fair to consider that a large part of this extent—the whole of which equals all that is surveyed of Yamhill—is tillable, and that the 552,960 acres are a great deal below the mark.

If we presume one-third of this tillable area to be in cultivation, the same as Yamhill, it will give us 184,320 acres instead of the 100,000 given by the Report. Or taking our 2,300 voters and presuming two-thirds of them (1,533) to be farmers with farms averaging 300 acres each, we would have a total of 459,900 acres;—and presuming one-third or one-half of these farms to be under cultivation, we get for the former ratio 153,300 and for the latter 229,950 acres; and we know of no reason why the same rule that is applied in this case to Yamhill should not be applied to Linn county.

The letter referred to is one of more than ordinary interest. The facts contained in it are valuable additions to the history of the resources of the State.

THE EXISTING TARIFF.

The Springfield Republican, one of the most widely circulated organs of the dominant party, and a tariff advocate, is opposed to the system that has been fastened upon the country by Congress. It acknowledges that the people east and west have become aroused to the fact that they are taxed heavily, not merely to pay the debt, but to fill the pockets of certain manufacturers. The comparison between our system of revenue from the tariff and that of Great Britain is not flattering to American statesmanship, if it is proper to characterize that as statesmanship which may deserve a less flattering designation.

Our tariff revenue exceeds \$150,000,000 a year in gold. England raises the same way \$110,000,000 in gold.—Our tariff covers more than four thousand articles, many of which are of an indispensable character.

England taxes less than twenty articles to obtain her \$110,000,000, and the most of it comes from the luxuries, tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa, wine, spirits and tobacco. Our government derives almost half of its immense revenue from about five or six of these articles, so that for the sake of getting the other half—\$75,000,000—a tariff is levied upon nearly four thousand articles. "The Evening Post estimates the value of these four thousand articles, in our markets, at \$1,000,000,000 a year; our tariff on them amounts, then, to ten per cent. on their market value, and yet it enhances their price anywhere from ten to a hundred per cent; the average increase being probably forty per cent. That is to say, of this price of \$1,000,000,000, some \$700,000,000 is the actual cost of the four articles, less than \$100,000,000 goes to the treasury, and more than \$200,000,000 goes into the pockets of the manufacturers and dealers, who make the money out of the general public, and thus keep up prices to their present unnatural level."

A LITTLE CURIOUS ABOUT IT.—If there had been no Radical conspiracy to break up the Legislature, the appropriation for State printing for two years would have been not more than \$12,000. Now we are a little curious to know how many warrants have been drawn, by Mr. Secretary, for printing purposes and where they are and how they came there? Answers solicited.

A Eugene Republican paper has been very much exercising itself to find suitable candidates for the Democracy in the next election.

If it will confine its exertions to its own party it will have a less difficult job, since most anything will answer the purpose of a candidate for that party.

ABOLISHING EMBASSADORS.

Some of the newspapers east are advocating the abolition of the present system of having diplomatic agents at the various courts of the world. The reason given is, that the system of intercourse through these agents is circumlocutory and expensive; that steam and electricity render it wholly unnecessary. But the better reason seems to be that it will assist in abating the disgraceful scramble for spoils that succeeds the inauguration of a new President. And it may be added that it would spare us the humiliation of ever having another set of representatives like the present set.

The salaries of foreign ministers now foot up something over \$300,000 per annum. Whether that sum would be saved by abolishing the diplomatic corps is neither apparent nor important. The transaction of international business through the ocean cables may abolish circumlocution, but it is doubtful if it will cheapen diplomacy.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.—Does any body know how many State warrants have been issued by the Sec'y of State and endorsed by the Treasurer with "not paid for want of an appropriation," since the disruption of the Assembly?

BY TELEGRAPH.

(COPIED FROM THE OREGON HERALD.)

The Labor Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The Labor Congress elected Richard Nevellick, President; A. T. Caves, of Washington, First, and Conrad Kuper, of New York, Second Vice President; J. A. Watts, of Philadelphia, Recording Secretary; C. Phelps of New Haven, Treasurer. The New Officers were installed and appropriately addressed the Congress. A. C. Cameron, of Illinois, and C. S. Tucker, of New York, were elected delegates to the European National Congress, to be held in Switzerland. Cincinnati was chosen as the place for holding the next Convention. The Committee on a New Political Party reported that they were unable to agree, and by request were continued till next year. Resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists, the Irish patriots and the oppressed millions of Europe, were adopted; also for the reduction of the naturalization term from five to three years. The Congress then adjourned.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—The weather is raining hot, and four fatal cases of sun stroke occurred since yesterday.

NARATOGA, 23.—The trot between Mountain Boy and Lady Thorne will take place on Monday at 12 o'clock. The former is said to have made a quarter of a mile in 34 seconds, while training.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—The companies of the State militia left this morning for Lebanon, to be distributed in the lower counties, where the regulators have been depredating.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Albion N. Towne, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has been appointed General Superintendent of the Central Pacific, at a salary of \$13,000 in gold.

It is announced that the new increased freight tariff west goes into effect to-day, and the ruinous competition between the roads leading west has been terminated by compromise.

The Herald's special of the 17th, via Key West, states that intelligence from Calaca, on Tuesday, reports that 10,000 insurgents had appeared in that vicinity. But few troops were in the district, and the Governor was unable to check the patriots who are destroying all property owned by the Spaniards.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A church and the German Theater, on the north side, were struck by lightning last night and the inmates stunned, but nobody seriously injured.

Several citizens have elbowed together and ordered 5,000 pounds of tea direct from China. They agree to pay ninety cents a pound for tea equal to that sold here for one dollar and a half. Should the samples suffer less deterioration than the tea sent by way of the Cape of Good Hope, large orders will be promptly forwarded.

The Tribune's New York special says private telegram report that the Havana Crew have been over-strained, and show signs of breaking down. The prospect of defeat is almost certain, and rates of betting have been changed accordingly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—An order has been issued from the War Department forbidding the residence of settlers on military reservations. Intruders must leave or be ejected by force.

Commissioner Delano decides that the corporations which are required to pay the tax of five per cent. on all dividends, interests, etc., cannot treat such amounts as expenses of business and deductions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Two colored men, who recently committed an outrage on a young lady, on the line of the Masses Railroad, were taken from jail at Fort Royal, on Thursday night, by a party of distinguished men, and lynched.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Wm. M. Tweed's Democratic Association have resolved to invite Belmont to resign the chairmanship of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Judge James delivered an opinion sustaining the Government in the cases of 180 brokers residing in Brooklyn in regard to the payment of a tax on their capital.

The weather is extremely hot. Three hundred thousand dollars in gold were shipped to a prominent house in San Francisco to-day by the Pacific Railroad.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 21.—Commodore Vanderbilt was married to-day at London, Canada, to Miss Frank Crawford, of Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—To-day was the hottest of the season. The thermometer ranged from 98 to 105.

Cuban News.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—There is news from San Domingo to the 2d. Cabral, with 8,000 troops, was besieging Anna. Best commands the forces in the city.

The News from Hayti is to the 9th. Salnave had retreated from Jacmel, but was continuing the siege of Aux Cayes. A Dutch schooner loaded with articles contraband of war was captured. The rebel President is at St. Marks awaiting the arrival of the Columbian and Delphine to attack Salnave's fleet.

Dispatches from Carriacas are to the 9th. Monsegu, commanding the troops, is besieging Maracaibo. The besiegers are aided by three Federal vessels. All the States of the Republic have sent troops. The merchants generally favor the Federal forces. Pulgar is preparing to resist. The populace of Maracaibo are hostile to him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Cuban advices to the 9th have been received here. They give the following statement of the political condition there: Volunteers are exhibiting the purposes of their organization—that of seizing the government of the Island of Cuba from Spain everywhere. Throughout the island the volunteers of the jutos are acting in concert with the ayuntamiento at Havana, and exercise the same control over De-Rodas that expelled Dulce from his position.

It is reported that a formidable organization of Spaniards, in the interest of Céspedes' government, in every part of the island, has been exposed, through the means of a spy.

The object of this organization was to counteract that of the volunteers and strengthen the Cubans in the field in means necessary to carry on the contest. This they did, but the exposure has driven hundreds into the Cuban army, and given them arms and physical powers which will be a terror to the Spanish troops and volunteers, as organized.

It is reported that Delkoda contemplates resigning and returning to Spain, believing that a longer continuance in his present position would detract from his well earned reputation.

Foreign.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—A band of Carlists appeared near Oridid. Ras Poland was among the prisoners captured. Most of the Carlists band have been dispersed.

It is rumored that a conspiracy in favor of the Prince of Asturias has been discovered by the authorities.

Two Carlists were shot at Omeite without trial. An officer who recently shot nine Carlist prisoners, has written an explanatory letter. He says that he complied with orders from the Government, and declares that the order is only applied to highwaymen.

The reform newspapers eulogize the Ministry for giving protection to Spanish liberty.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Notwithstanding the invasion and insurrection, it is no believed that the Carlist move is at an end.

Admiral Lunze is dead.

The volunteers have petitioned the Government to spare the life of priests captured at the head of a band of Carlists.

The prospect of Perpignan was arrested at Tristram, with ten other Carlists, who were about to cross the frontier.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A Democratic mass meeting was held at the Metropolitan Theater last night. Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, Mayor McConn, C. Sumner and S. Bassett, addressed the meeting at its conclusion. Hendricks was crowned at his hotel.

A meeting of young men of both political parties was held last night at Congress Hall and a club formed to support the Independent national ticket; H. F. Rand, President.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Tribune's New York special says the certificate of incorporation of the Medeterranean & Oriental Steamship Company, to run from Norfolk to Cadix, thence to Suez, was filed on Saturday in the County Clerk's office.

A morning paper publishes a story implicating several Navy Yard officials in frauds, said to amount to \$100,000 yearly.

A demonstration took place at Limerick, Aug. 1st, to favor the release of Fenian prisoners. Twenty thousand persons from Clare, Limerick and Tipperary, including organized trades, marched through the city, held a mass meeting and passed appropriate resolutions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The Herald's dispatch says the movement alluded to some time ago, favoring a modification of the laws affecting incomes is assumed to be more formidable. The general character of the plan proposed is to increase the tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon, which, it is claimed, will realize \$80,000,000. If the means now within the Internal Revenue Bureau for the prevention of fraud be adopted, from tobacco, at least, \$30,000,000; from fermented liquors \$10,000,000; from licenses \$10,000,000. Therefore a modified income tax of about \$15,000,000 will be required to make a total of \$155,000,000, an amount equal to Secretary Boutwell's estimate of expenditures for the present fiscal year. The plan is to confine the income tax to the tax on interest paid on the national debt, five per cent. to be deducted when the interest is paid. This will realize \$8,255,000 without a dollar of expense incurred in collecting. The balance it is proposed to raise by taxing incomes derived from surplus property embraced in stocks, banks, railways and other incorporations, and interest paid on the bonds of such corporations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Copies of the will of Andrew J. Butler and inventories and schedules filed by General B. F. Butler, have been published. It appears that the estate is insolvent. No money remains to be divided among the heirs.

Several prominent New York Democrats have been invited to take the stump in Ohio. Hutchins, Tweed, Garvin and Pomeroy will probably accept.

Colonel Quasada, brother of the Cuban General-in-Chief, arrived on Monday on a diplomatic mission, and a bearer of important dispatches for the Cuban authorities.

The estimated savings of the Government will amount, by the reduction of the force in the Treasury Department, to \$50,000 a month. Several more removals will be made upon the arrival of Secretary Boutwell.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23.—Prince Arthur arrived this morning on the city of Paris. Two companies of Highlanders formed the guard of honor. The streets and vicinity were crowded. Governor, Gen. Young and Lieut. Governor Doyle went aboard the ship and returned the following day. The Prince, Col. Elphinstone, the Princess, the Governor and Lieut. Packard, on the appearance of the Prince, elicited applause. The band played the National Anthem.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has arranged to carry flour from Indianapolis to Baltimore, without breaking bulk, at twenty cents per barrel—cheaper than the rates to New York—and proposes, by saving dragee, handling, etc., to make the rates of flour from those places to Liverpool thirty cents per barrel cheaper than by way of New York.

A dispatch from Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory, says the Peace Commissioners on Saturday had an important meeting with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. A large number of chiefs were present, and fully two thousand men, women and children outside. The council lasted two hours. The result is considered most favorable.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The records of the State Department showed the following State action on the 15th Amendment. Complete ratification—North Carolina, West Virginia, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut and Florida—12.

Defective ratification—Kansas and Missouri. Rejected—Delaware and Kentucky.

BALLO, Aug. 25.—Foster McMahon, long held as a Fenian convict by the Canadians, arrived to-day after an absence of three years.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—There were several cases of sun-stroke reported to-day.

The thermometer to-day was 98° in the shade.

Stockton Dispatch.

STOCKTON, Aug. 25.—A firm in this city shipped to Chicago yesterday, one hundred and thirty boxes of grapes of the "Black Prince" variety. This is the first lot of ripe grapes shipped east from San Joaquin valley.

Great Fire in the C. P. R. Snow Sheds. SCIMIT, Aug. 25.—The snow sheds on the railroad, five miles west of this station, caught fire last night. There being a stiff breeze blowing at the time, nearly a mile and a half of the structure was destroyed before the fire could be put out. Some seventy rails are reported burnt, and most of the ties destroyed, also the timbers in the culverts. A very large force is now at work clearing away the ruins before the crossing track, but up to this hour it can't be ascertained when the trains will be able to cross the break.

Later dispatches just received from an operator at the break, say that two miles of shed and nearly all the ties for that distance are destroyed.

STATE NEWS.

FROM SALEM.—The following we learn from the Unionist: During the last year the Salem Mills ground 32,000 barrels of flour.

New wheat is coming in to the Salem Mills now at the rate of 1,200 bushels per day. Farmers are generally at ringside.

The South Salem Steam Flour Mills have got another run of four feet burrs nearly ready to run.

Wm. H. Seward is expected to arrive in Portland on September 1st.

The Oregon Conference of the M. E. Church made the following appointments for Salem District, N. D. P. E. Salem, C. C. Stratton; South Salem, Thomas A. Wood; Silverton, Nelson Clark; Jefferson, N. A. Starr; Lebanon and Seis, E. A. Jenkins; Albany, H. C. Jenkins; Brownsville, John H. Black; Monroe, J. W. Miller; Corvallis, to be supplied; Buena Vista, Wm. Chapman; Yaquina, J. James; Dallas, D. L. Spaulding; N. Ruands, President; A. F. Waller, Agent; and L. J. Foster, Secretary of the Board, and members of Salem Quarterly Conference.

W. D. Nichols, Principal of Santiam Academy.

J. D. Driver, Agent of American Bible Society.

THE MORRIS MURDER.—Mr. Weather, the gentleman who was with C. Morris at the time of his murder in Chehalis valley, called on us this week. He informs us that he and deceased were returning from a house that they had been examining for the purpose of selling goods. Mr. Weather had advised Mr. Morris against the project, and told him he had better leave the neighborhood, as the Hesse boys were killing him, as they were a hard set; and while talking on this subject, he saw one of them from the bushes, inflicting a mortal wound on Mr. Morris, from the effects of which he died in about four hours. Call, Bill and Tom Hesse and a man by the name of Bean have been bound over on a charge of murder. Mr. Weather saw no one at the time of the firing, but heard persons running from the place. Mr. Morris was shot in the back, the ball lodging in the skin on the back near the spine. We understand there is no evidence positively fixing guilt on the parties arrested but circumstances point strongly in that direction. Justice and the safety of the community demand that the guilty parties should be brought to condign punishment.—P.O. Times.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—The man Brown, who last Friday, impaled a woman, waylaid and shot Rodney, gave himself up to the authorities last Wednesday, after hiding around in the neighborhood of the deed until that time. Notwithstanding Andy was reported dead, and a jury went out to sit upon his "corpus," he still lives, and insists that he will not die; though it will seem miraculous should he recover—being shot through and through the body above the hips. Brown is now solitary occupant of the county jail, awaiting results; and will have plenty of leisure for meditation—his theme being probably the effects of rash acts.—Jacksonville News.

TELEGRAPH MEETING.—A meeting of the trustees of the Board of Statistics, Immigration and Labor Exchange, was held at the office of Ladd & Tilton's bank on Saturday evening. The principal business transacted was the election of the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the Board, President, E. D. Shattuck; Vice President, A. M. Loryea; Treasurer, W. S. Ladd; Secretary, J. M. Drake. Executive Committee—W. S. Ladd, J. C. Alnoworth and A. M. Loryea.—Oregonian.

Above Oregon City, along the line of railroad, the Telegraphic Company has been obliged to keep men busily employed for some time past, putting up the wire, where it was being constantly broken down by trees felled on the contemplated track of the railroad. It has been found necessary to move the telegraph wire in several places to avoid the expense of putting it up so often in places where the railroad men are clearing the track of trees.—Oregonian.

FROM THE DALLAS.—The Mountain says: The Dallas Agricultural Society will hold its 15th annual fair on the 15th,