

THIRTY.

The Salem State Convention has struck a new lead, and now wants men from the "so-called honorable professions" to assist and "a man from the yeomanry of the country" nominated as the Radical candidate for Congress. In view of the fact that they tried this dodge twice—in the selections of H. Smith and J. C. Tolman—and each time ungratefully "chucked" on them, it is scarcely probable they can get a "yeoman" of any sense to become their third sacrifice. The facts of the case, when the Republicans are strong and arrogant with power, and sure to win, no yeoman need apply for a nomination; one from the "so-called honorable professions" is invariably elected, and the snubbed yeomanry are only fit to do the voting; but now, when they have no possible hope of success, and are only intent on preserving the remnant of their organization for possible better days in the future, an honest, unsuspecting "yeoman" must be nominated and offered up as a sacrifice.

This was the case in the past two elections. In the special election of 1873, the Albany Republican Convention in endorsing Hipple totally ruptured the party, and realizing that they had no hope of success in that contest, all of their so-called honorable professional men, as fast as their names were proposed to the Convention, very modestly declined, and the nomination went to Hiram Smith by default, and he only received 40 per cent. of the vote of his party in the succeeding election. Again, in 1874, no professional man could be found who would consent to be offered up, and J. C. Tolman, an honest yeoman of Southern Oregon, was selected as the sacrificial lamb to save the more precious mutton of the "honorable professional."

But this dodge is worn out, and will no longer serve as a cloak to cover the real designs of that party, and we do not believe they can find a man of sense and ability among the yeomanry to accept the empty honor of a Radical nomination and a certain defeat.

NEGROES BECOMING DISGUSTED.

From every part of the South the intelligence comes that the negroes are becoming disgusted with the greed and dishonesty of the carpet-baggers who have obtained possession of the Radical organization in the reconstructed States, and are preparing to join with the native whites in opposition to the misrule of those adventurers. It could hardly be otherwise. The colored voters in the South, though generally ignorant, are not so blind but that they can see that the misgovernment which is ruining their white neighbors, upon whom they mostly depend for employment and the means of livelihood, is as much opposed to their own interests as those of the whites.

A career of robbery which has resulted in the impoverishment of several States rich in natural resources, cannot be continued without the population of every class suffering from its effects. The more intelligent of the negroes see this, and are deserting the political impostors who have been using them to advance their own selfish schemes while making great professions of devotion to the welfare of the African race.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Elsewhere will be found the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention so far as it has progressed, which assembled at Salem yesterday. The counties were fully represented, considering the busy harvest times, and comprised the best representative men of the party. We are compelled to go to press without being able to announce the nominees of the Convention, but our readers may rest assured he will be a good square Democrat, and one whom the party and the State will delight to honor with an election to Congress.

CORRECTLY STATED.—A venerable African in Alabama has sentimentally expressed the principal cause of the decay of Southern prosperity in these words: "Afore the war the white gentleman tended to the politics and the negroes worked. Consequently crops were good and while folks had money plenty. Now-a-days the gentlemen and the negroes are both one cry on politics; don't neither of 'em do no work, and consequence is sin's neither of 'em got 'nough to buy cornbread."

The Astorian says the Portland Board of Trade tells foreign ship owners that they can get \$1.35 cents per ton more for freight at Portland than at Astoria. Oregon men owning river boats are ready to carry the same freight from Portland to Astoria for six bits or one dollar per ton. Common sense would say give our own people the one dollar, but the Portland Board of Trade will give the foreigner \$1.35. The former has to pay it, but then Portland enjoys looking at the vessels.

There has been struck in the near mine, Owyhee district.

TRYING TO ENTER.

The Independent State Convention will be held at Salem on the 10th of August, and the Republican State Convention at the same place on the 11th. Perhaps there is nothing peculiarly significant in the fact that these two conventions are to meet at the same place and at about the same time, but it looks to us just a little that way. For some time it has been understood that the leaders and manipulators of those two parties have been trying to bring about a union of their forces, as that is considered to be the only way of defeating the Democracy. But heretofore the proposed union has had no countenance or endorsement from the rank and file of the two parties, and there seemed little prospect of its success until this plan was hit upon by the jobbers and wire-workers. As the delegates to both Conventions will necessarily be there at the same time and thus be thrown in each other's way, it is hoped that a general understanding may be had, so that one candidate may be nominated and endorsed by both parties. We warn Independent Democrats that such an attempt will be made, and the few of them who will be allotted tests in the Independent Convention will either be compelled to submit to the infamous bargain or repudiate the whole concern. It may be that there will be enough integrity and honor among the country delegates in the two Conventions to prevent the consummation of such a bargain, but if the wily leaders can "snipe" their way into acquisition the thing will surely be accomplished. And in that event we believe every honest Democrat will immediately return to his allegiance, and have no more to do with the Dolly Varden fraud. They certainly cannot consent to be bound hand and foot and transferred to the ranks of the Republicans—for they may be assured that such is the inevitable result of such a coalition as will be attempted at Salem when those two conventions assemble.

REVOLTING CHARGE.—A dispatch from Carrollton, Ill., says last Friday night four young men, Thos. Maroney, Peter Hogan, Michael Kilcany and Joe Robinson, near the cemetery, after nightfall, overhauled Miss Eva Snyder, a young woman 15 years old, in company with Hugh Brown. They drew pistols and drove Brown up the street, and taking the girl in their arms carried her into a cornfield and ravished her, each satisfying his brutal greed and then let her go to get home the best way she could. She got into town and took out writ against the offenders who have absconded. The officers are in pursuit of the offenders and they will doubtless be captured.

THE EVENING JOURNAL of last Friday contained grave charges against Thos. H. Cox, late mail agent on the O. & C. R. R., involving criminality in the discharge of his official duties, and the U. S. Grand Jury made an immediate and searching investigation into them, but found nothing which could warrant such charges. We knew Thos. H. Cox well, and while differing with him politically, we could not believe him guilty of any such charge as the one made against him, or for that matter, of any other offense involving a sacrifice of his honor as a man and his standing as a citizen. We congratulate him upon his complete vindication.

EXPLAINED.—She tried to sit down in the street car, but was pinned back so tight she couldn't. Old lady peeped over her specs and asked her: "How long have you been afflicted that way?" The young lady blushed and made "a break" sitting down sideways, and holding her knees together so tight that she looked as if she had on a one-legged pair of breeches. Old lady noticed her sitting in this sidwile, cramped position, and whispered: "Bliss, I suppose; I've had 'em there myself."

THE death of General Brokenridge leaves but four gentlemen living who have filled the second highest office in the United States. They are Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson. The mortality among the Vice Presidents does not seem to be so great as exists among the Presidents. Mr. Johnson is the only ex-President now living and he was not elected to that office by the people.

JIMMY WALTERS is now singing with the bright angels host in the realm of light. He began his career as editor of a Texas paper, and his demise was hastened by an insulted Texas Sheriff whom Jimmy had been calling pet names. Another proof to the poet's assertion that "the path of glory led but to the grave."

ONLY a month till the California State election, and our Democratic exchanges from that State are beginning to estimate a majority for their ticket of 10,000 to 20,000. Both the Independent and Republican parties are working without hope.

CLYDE B. McDONALD is now the editor-in-chief of the Bulletin, and that paper is not just exactly so much like the chief mourner at a Chinese funeral procession as it used to be.

The State election in Kentucky comes off next Monday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Salem, Oregon, July 29, 1875.

Convention was called to order by C. B. Bellinger, Chairman of State Central Committee.

Ex-Gov. Geo. L. Curry was elected temporary chairman, Judge Ramsey of Yamhill, Secretary and Jas. Croson of Wasco Assistant Secretary.

On motion the chair appointed as Committee on Credentials Messrs. C. W. Fitch of Lane, F. Trevis of Wasco, B. F. Burch of Polk, E. D. Foudray of Jackson, S. Norris of Multnomah—being one from each Judicial District.

On motion the Convention took recess till 3 p. m.

3 o'clock p. m.—Committee called to order and Committee on Credentials submitted the following report:

After a careful examination of the proceedings of the different County Conventions, we have found the following gentlemen regularly elected delegates: Benton County—Jas. H. Hughes, J. S. Palmer, E. H. Hays, H. Davis, Baker—W. E. Estes, Thomas Daley, M. G. Wasson, C. G. Chandler, W. R. Curtis, all by L. R. Ison, proxy.

Columbia—J. A. Carr and Joseph Cope land, Clatsop—John Hobson and R. J. Morrison, Coos—T. G. Owens, S. H. Hazard, R. Dale and J. M. Byron, all by proxy; all by proxy; all by proxy.

Clackamas—W. Vanghan, H. A. Stralight, John Myers, R. N. Wagon, A. F. Hedges, A. Nolter, Henry McGinnis by Hedges, proxy.

Curry—Unrepresented.

Douglas—Aaron Rose, T. R. Sheridan, J. S. Clark, A. F. Hays, H. Hughes, J. S. Palmer, E. H. Hays, H. Davis, Baker—W. E. Estes, Thomas Daley, M. G. Wasson, C. G. Chandler, W. R. Curtis, all by L. R. Ison, proxy.

Grant—County Committee: W. B. Laswell, E. R. Turk and F. G. Horsley, all by J. S. Croson, proxy.

Jackson—W. H. Simpson, Thomas Wright, N. C. Dean, Henry Klippel, Jas. H. Russell by Foudray, proxy; E. D. Foudray, C. K. Kobi, H. K. Hanna by Webb, proxy; H. L. Webb.

Josephine—Unrepresented.

Lake—Dennis Crawley, Robert White, both by G. L. Curry, proxy.

Lang—George Hays, O. P. Coshov, H. Eckerman, by Holt, proxy; S. D. Hays, W. H. McBride, John Huston, James L. Cowan, L. D. Miller, J. P. Schoelling, J. J. Brown and N. H. Hays, all by proxy.

Lane—E. W. Hays, James McLaren, C. W. Fitch, R. B. Hays, H. B. Cochran, J. M. Thompson and G. H. McQueen.

Marion—F. E. Eldridge, A. Shepherd, J. C. McDaniel, D. H. Murphy, Wm. Cooper, L. Westcott, M. J. Rial, L. F. Williams and A. J. Osborne.

Multnomah—G. L. Curry, M. S. Sells, W. F. Trimble, W. J. Kelly, M. J. Gleason, S. M. Vancleave, E. A. Cronin, J. R. Wiley and R. Norris.

Polk—R. F. Burch, E. McDonald, D. J. Holman, J. H. Myers and R. Glaze, all by proxy.

Tillamook—Unrepresented.

Union—R. S. Coats, T. J. Hunter, G. B. Sturgill, L. Alberson, Wm. Booth, H. W. Oliver, all by L. R. Ison, proxy.

Umatilla—B. Bishop, J. H. Turner, A. W. Nye, M. H. Abbott, A. H. Stone by S. Norris, proxy; Samuel Johnson by V. Trivett, proxy.

Wasco—J. M. Gates, J. B. Croson, J. A. Mosler by Trivett, proxy; James Howard by Croson, proxy; John Ashcraft, Washington—Unrepresented.

Yamhill—C. Bradshaw, W. T. Newby, C. H. Burch, W. M. Ramsey, J. C. Nelson and P. M. Rogers.

We, your Committee on Credentials, respectfully report that in the County of Umatilla, we find two sets of delegates elected to this Convention, and after hearing the statements of each party, we recommend that A. W. Nye and M. H. Abbott, from said county, cast one vote each, and that J. H. Turner and B. Bishop cast one vote each, and that H. Morris and V. Trivett, cast one vote each.

In Grand County, we find there was no convention, but that the County Central Committee appointed delegates as reported.

That Josephine, Curry and Washington are unrepresented, as also is Tillamook.

We find Jackson County has elected delegates, but only entitled to nine, on account of giving Lake one.

That Lake County has elected four, but is only entitled to three.

C. W. Fitch, Chairman.

Turner of Umatilla, moved to adopt report of Committee on Credentials.

Myer of Clackamas moved to amend the report of the Committee by striking the names of Turner and Bishop of Umatilla county from the report.

On motion the amendment was laid on table.

And on further motion the report was adopted.

On motion a committee of three were appointed on order of business as follows:

Myers of Polk, Webb of Jackson, and Ison of Baker.

On motion the chair appointed one from each county as committee on platform, as follows:

Benton, J. S. Palmer; Baker, S. Ison; Columbia, M. Jackson; Clatsop, John Hobson; Coos, S. H. Hazard; Clackamas, A. Nolter; Douglas, J. A. Fink; Grant, Jas. Croson; Jackson, E. D. Foudray; Lane, J. A. Fink; Lane, J. A. Fink; Marion, J. M. Thompson; Multnomah, W. F. Trimble; Polk, B. F. Burch; Umatilla, M. H. Abbott; Wasco, N. H. Gates; Yamhill, W. T. Newby.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Hon. Geo. A. La Dow.

Turner of Umatilla; Cronin of Multnomah; Foudray of Jackson; Thompson of Lane; Myers of Clackamas.

On motion Convention took recess till 7:30 p. m.

The Yamhill Courier says: We hear of quite a number of men heretofore Republicans acting with the Democracy in the primaries last Saturday in this county. This is as it should be. All who were formerly Democrats should at once rejoin the Democratic party. It is good enough to contain within its ranks all who believe in an honest and faithful administration of the Government both State and National.

The State Temperance Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress, meets at Salem on the 13th of August. To one that they endorse either the Republican or Independent candidate for Congress, even if the Democratic candidate be the only sober one of three.

TRIAL OF JOHN D. LEE AND OTHERS.

Following are the names of the parties indicted with J. D. Lee—Dane, Elliott, Wilder, Wm. C. Stow, Art Geo. Asher, Jr., John M. Higley, I. C. Haight, Samuel Jackson and Philip K. Smith. The trial of Lee commenced by the impaneling of the jury on the 23d. It consists of three Gentiles and nine Mormons, one of whom, J. D. Lee, is a son-in-law of Haight, who gave the order to fire on the emigrants, but has no opinion. Another, Robert Heyborne is a step-son of Lee, who was engaged in the massacre, but knows nothing of it. The Mormons examined as jurors would swear they had lived 10 to 15 years in the region of the massacre, yet never heard it talked of, and had no opinions about it. This is the subject of much open comment and bitter feeling.

On the 23d the trial was resumed, and the U. S. Attorney, Currie, made a statement of the expected proof. He drew a vivid picture of the rich emigrant train bound for California, entering Utah, refused supplies; attacked by Indians and entrenched; the siege of day; the flag of truce; the treachery and battery of men, women and children; the property taken; the titling house sale of goods; the bodies lying unburied for weeks; following of those who escaped; the report of the deed to Brigham Young; his order to sell the property and never to mention the deed, accounting for the want of knowledge of the transaction on the part of the Mormon jury list.

Robert Keely, the first witness called, said:

Came to Utah October 2, 1875, through Mountain Meadows; saw two piles of bodies, women and children, piled promiscuously about some 50 or 70; the children were from two months old to twelve years; the smaller were torn by wolves and crows, and some of the bodies were shot, some had their throats cut, some stabbed all torn by wolves, except one woman, a little way off, who appeared as if asleep, with a ball hole in her left side; the appearance of the body indicated she had been dead fifteen days; seven of us saw it; there was a pile of men's bodies, dead, further on; did not go to see them; there was an clothing on the bodies except one sock on a man; none were scalped.

Asahel Bennett called and testified to passing the Meadows in December, 1875, and seeing the horrible remains of the heathen deed.

Philip K. Smith, a defendant, of San Bernardino, California, called. The prosecution entered *nolle prosequi* as to himself.

Lived at Cedar City in 1857; the Meadows is forty-five miles south of Cedar City, on the California road; was at the massacre in September, 1857; heard of emigrants coming; the people were forbidden to trade with them and they felt bad about it; saw a few of them at Cedar City; this was on Friday; some of them swore and Higbee fined them; when they went on I heard rumors of trouble; on Sunday it was the custom to have meetings of the president, council and bishop, when the matter of their destruction was discussed, Haight, Higbee, Morrell, Allen, Wells, myself and others; there were some brothers who opposed to their destruction; I did also; Haight jumped up and broke up the meeting; I asked what would be the consequence of such an act; then Haight got mad; the Indians were to destroy them on Monday; Higbee, Haight, White and I conversed again; I opposed their destruction; Haight retorted, and told White and I to go ahead and tell the people the emigrants should go through safe; we did so; on the road we met John D. Lee; told him where we were going; he replied: "I have something to say about that matter." We passed the emigrants at Iron Springs; next morning we passed them again as we came back; they had twenty or thirty wagons; there were over 100 people, all aged, middle aged, old women, middle aged, youths and children; some we met at Allen; he said the emigrants' doom was sealed—the die was cast for destruction; that Lee's orders were to take men and go out and intercept.

I went home. Three days after, Haight sent for me. He said orders came from camp they didn't get along and wanted reinforcements; that he had been to Parowan and got further orders from Col. W. H. Dame to finish the massacre, to decoy out and spare only the small children who could not tell tales. I went off and met Allen, our first runner and others. Higbee came out and said you are ordered out armed and equipped. As I went, Hopkins, Higbee, John Willis and Sam Purdy went along; and two baggage wagons; got to Hamlet's ranch in the night, three miles from the emigrants; there met Lee and others from a general camp, where a large number of men were then; found the emigrants not all killed. Lee called me out for consultation on the outside. He told me the situation; told me the emigrants were fortified and no chance to get them out; that Higbee gave orders to decoy them in the best way they could; that it was agreed to and command given to John D. Lee to carry the whole plan; they went to camp, Lee called out all the soldiers in hollow square and addressed them; they were all white men, about 50 in all; the Indians were in another camp; saw there Shade and his son Jim, Peace and probably his sons too, all from Cedar, and Bill Stewart, several Indians and Frank D. McFarlane, too. Shade and I were outraged, but we said what can we do, we can't help ourselves. Just then the order to march was given and we had to go, part in double file. Higbee had command of part of the men; it was the Nauvoo legion, organized from tens up to hundreds, that marched in the file of the emigrants. Either Batesman or Lee went out with the white flag, and a man from the emigrants met them. Lee and the man sat down on the grass and had a talk; don't know what they talked about. Lee went with the man into the encampment. After some hours they came out, and the emigrants came up with the wounded in wagons ahead. The wounded were those hurt in the three days' previous fight. Next came the women; next the men. As

the emigrants came up the men halted, and the women on foot, the children and wounded went on ahead, with John D. Lee. The settlers had orders to be all ready to shoot at the word. When the word to halt came, the soldiers fired once; don't know if I killed any one. The men were not all killed the first shot; saw the women afterwards dead, with their throats cut. I saw as I came up that then, a man kill a young girl. The men were marched in double file, with their hands on their heads, and were thrown into single file, with soldiers alongside. Heard emigrants congratulating themselves on their safety from the Indians. At last John M. Higbee came and ordered my squad to fire. Lee, like the rest, had firearms. Nonemigrants escaped; saw soldiers on horses to take those who ran; saw a man run, and saw Bill Stewart, on horseback, go after and kill him; saw one wounded man beg for his life; Higbee cut his throat; the man said, "I would not do this to you, Higbee," who knew him. After I fired I was told to gather up the little children; as I went I saw a large woman running toward the men, crying, "My husband, my husband." The soldiers shot her in the back, and she fell dead. As I went on, I found the wagons with the wounded lying on the ground, with their throats cut. I kept walking on, and found the children, put them in a wagon and took them to Highland's house. Saw no more soldiers, dispersed them. Two children were wounded, and one died at Hamlet's; think I had to leave it there. There were many soldiers from counties south, who I didn't know. Next day I and McCurdy and Willis took the children to Cedar City, leaving one at Pinto creek. On the road we met a freight train of wagons. The men are living here in Beaver now. On it I went to old Mrs. Hopkins and told her I had the children. She instantly rose and got places for them. I took one girl to my home, and my wife suckled it afterwards. I told her that the children had no children. They were well treated, I believe; got good places for them where there were few children.

The question of allowing the statements of co-conspirators as to the disposal of the emigrants' property after the massacre, was here argued for an hour. The court held it admissible on grounds of the case of the People vs. Trima, California case.

During the argument, Sutherland, of the defense, bitterly said it was an attempt to fix the crime on some one else, Lee being only a figure-head.

Baskin, of the prosecution, replied that they wanted but the truth, whoever it implicated, and that Sutherland feared his real client would be reached. He decided, it being known that Brigham Young was meant.

Witness resumed.—After several days Haight sent me to Iron Springs where the wagons, cattle and goods of the emigrants were; got them and put them into the titling house; I was to brand the cattle too; found there John Urie, and Hunter and Allen; I put the goods in the church titling office cellar; left the wagons in front of the titling office; branded the cattle with the church brand, a cross; Lee was in the cellar with me and saw the goods. Haight and Higbee told me a council had been held and Lee deputed to go to President Brigham Young and report all the facts of the massacre. Lee went and I followed him to attend the conference, October 6th, at Salt Lake City. Met Lee in Salt Lake and asked if he had reported to Brigham Young. He said yes, every particular. The same day, I, Lee and Charley Hopkins called on Brigham Young. He there, in presence of them, said, "You have charge of that property in the titling office, turn it over to John D. Lee; what you know of this say nothing of it; don't talk of it even among yourselves." When the time came I had to go to Vegas to the lead mines to get ore, and while I was gone Lee took the property and hid it sold at auction, so Haight and Higbee told me. Haight sold part of the cattle to Hooper, Utah's congressional delegate afterwards, and the sheep and horses. There were Indians at the massacre, the hills being pretty full of them; they were deputed to kill the women; saw an Indian cut a little boy's throat; heard no effort to restrain the Indians. Some of the Indians were wounded, and three died of their wounds. The Indians came back to Cedar, where I lived. One was called Bill, one Tom—both chiefs. Saw some of the emigrants' property with the Indians; saw Lee get dresses and jeans from the titling office out of the emigrants' plunder. I learned from Allen that Lee was the one to gather up the Indians to attack the emigrants; talked with Lee about it afterward. Lee was Indian agent at Harmony. The agents treated with the tribes and issued goods and rations of the government to Indians. The commander of the Nauvoo Legion for Southern Utah was a general counselor to Brigham Young—Gen. A. Smith. Lee was commander at the massacre, Dane was colonel, Haight, lieutenant, colonel, and Higbee, major.

During the time of Smith's testifying, giving the horrible details of blood, the suspense was terribly painful. Lee's square, hard, low-browed face and neck became fairly purple and black; and his wife scarcely breathed, straining forward to catch every syllable. The excitement in town is intense.

Ten Owyhee Arizonians says "a fast freight train recently going east through Kansas was two and a half hours making eight miles, the grasshoppers having settled on the track in such numbers as to make it impossible for the engine to pull twenty cars. Now, we are compelled to doubt this statement. We always endeavor to believe everything we see in a first-class newspaper, but this is too much. We have placed implicit confidence in that story about Jonah swallowing a sperm whale, have never doubted the truth of the statement that Daniel danced a hornpipe in a lion's den, or that Moses skinned around in an alligator swamp, but when on top of all these comes this Arizonian man with his grasshopper story, its too much for our nervous system at the present theoretical indications, and we believe it a base fabrication.

The bright spots of a man's life are few enough without blotting any out; and since for a moment of mirth we have an hour of sadness, it were a sorry policy to diminish the few rays that illumine our chequered existence. Life is an April day—sunshine and showers. The heart, like the earth, would cease to yield good fruit were it not watered by the tears of sensibility, and the fruit would be worthless but for the sunshine of smiles.

New York is to have a centennial in 1877—the battle of Saratoga. That was the leading engagement of the revolution on the soil of New York, and the turning point of the whole struggle. No contest of the seven long years was more brilliant or important. It was fought on the 17th of October, 1777.

Holmes remarks on the wonderful provisions of nature. He says there is not even a narrow crevice under a flat rock without a thin black bug prepared by Providence to fill it. It is the same way when vacancies occur in official positions.

The President has appointed R. S. Clapp, U. S. Marshal for the district of Nevada; Levi Donge, Commissioner at Carson City, Nevada; Mint; Charles Hopkins, U. S. Marshal for Washington Territory.

In Nevada, if a man can get largely and promiscuously into debt, he stands a good chance for office. His creditors vote for him in the hope that he will pay up. Vain hope, sometimes!

A California State Senator, named Finney, was found dead near Pescadero, Cal., yesterday morning, shot through the head. Nothing definite as to the cause whether accidental or otherwise.

The pistol used by Aaron Burr in his duel with Alexander Hamilton is on exhibition at New Haven, among other centennial relics.

PACIFIC COASTERS.

Blackberries ripe in Oregon. Olympia has a equestrian club. Salem is organizing a sportsman's club.

An Oregon rifle match is to come off at Aurora soon. Polk county Democrats instructed for Ben. Hayden for Congress. A big colony of Quakers are coming to settle in Yamhill county.

M. E. Conference meets at Salem Aug. 11th, Bishop Peck presiding. Benton County Democratic Convention instructed for Gov. Whitaker for Congress.

A Puget Sound school-marm lets her best behaved pupils chew her gum a little while. Arthur Vowell is collector of customs at Coos Bay. Mr. Vowell, you can't say I O U.

The annual meeting of the State Teachers Institute will be held in Salem on Sep. 1st. Salem is pretty well thinned out. Every body who can spare the time goes to rusticate.

Rev. Hammond has chased the devil over on the sound, and threatens to pursue him to Alaska, frozen out at last.

Mr. W. O. Clark, grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, has organized five divisions on Coos Bay.

All the Salem papers severely criticised Rev. Hammond, and lordly how he made the hair fly when he got on his exalted equine about it. Oregon and Dakota are the only wheat districts that came, to the full average this year and have not been injured by drouth, rust, grasshoppers, weevils or some other pest.

Judge Bromough, one of the leading lawyers of Portland, assisted Rev. Hammond in his revival meetings at Portland, and was pronounced a better preacher than Hammond.

Mr. Jesse Parrish has commenced to harvest his crop of flax, consisting of 100 acres, on his ranch near Marion station. The yield promises to be very good, some of the flax being five feet in height. He has at present twenty men employed.

James Reed who lives near the North Yamhill Station, was on Tuesday examined before Justice Donn, on charge of a horrible crime committed with his own daughter, a girl of 16 years. His daughters were witnesses against him, and on a thorough examination too filthy to be further alluded to, he was committed to trial in default of \$2,000 bail. The accused has a wife and family and has lived in the county about six years. It is said that the offense has been going on for two years past.

Hmm in the Yute account of the creation: "In the beginning the earth was covered with mist. You could not see before you. The great spirit took his bow and arrow and shot—shot so well that he scattered the mist. The earth became visible to him, but there were no men upon it. Then he took clay; fashioned a man and set him to bake. Men came out white; the first had not been strong enough. The Great Spirit began his work again, and this time the man came out quite black; he had remained too long in the oven. It was necessary to try the third time. The experiment at length succeeded, and the man came out done to a turn, he was the redskin, the most perfect of human types."

The bright spots of a man's life are few enough without blotting any out; and since for a moment of mirth we have an hour of sadness, it were a sorry policy to diminish the few rays that illumine our chequered existence. Life is an April day—sunshine and showers. The heart, like the earth, would cease to yield good fruit were it not watered by the tears of sensibility, and the fruit would be worthless but for the sunshine of smiles.

New York is to have a centennial in 1877—the battle of Saratoga. That was the leading engagement of the revolution on the soil of New York, and the turning point of the whole struggle. No contest of the seven long years was more brilliant or important. It was fought on the 17th of October, 1777.

Holmes remarks on the wonderful provisions of nature. He says there is not even a narrow crevice under a flat rock without a thin black bug prepared by Providence to fill it. It is the same way when vacancies occur in official positions.

The President has appointed R. S. Clapp, U. S. Marshal for the district of Nevada; Levi Donge, Commissioner at Carson City, Nevada; Mint; Charles Hopkins, U. S. Marshal for Washington Territory.

In Nevada, if a man can get largely and promiscuously into debt, he stands a good chance for office. His creditors vote for him in the hope that he will pay up. Vain hope, sometimes!

A California State Senator, named Finney, was found dead near Pescadero, Cal., yesterday morning, shot through the head. Nothing definite as to the cause whether accidental or otherwise.

The pistol used by Aaron Burr in his duel with Alexander Hamilton is on exhibition at New Haven, among other centennial relics.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS, AT PEORIA, DAVIS BRO'S. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, have on hand a well assorted stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, and expect to keep a stock always on hand, and to be able to supply the community with a large stock of the highest quality of goods produced at the lowest market rates.

WE CAME TO PEORIA TO STAY and hope by fair dealing and liberal prices to merit a share of public patronage. DAVIS BROS.

INSURE IN THE NORTH PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. PORTLAND, OREGON. It is the simplest, cheapest and best insurance ever offered to the American people, and is guaranteed to pay when needed. Examine the system and plans of the

NORTH PACIFIC, and a marked difference will be found. This company is here at home, keeps our money at home,