

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

The San Francisco Journal of Commerce, which is regarded as one of the leading commercial papers on the coast, says that Europe requires three hundred million bushels of wheat the present year, but she will not always require them. Wet years and tempestuous will not always destroy the harvest. Three hundred million bushels is more than the equivalent of a bushel for each individual of her immense population. One-half of the people of Europe, however, never use wheat bread—it is therefore the equivalent of two bushels per head of those who use wheat. The average per head is four bushels, so that this would indicate the production of not more than half enough by Europe to supply its people. Europe, this year, therefore, if the three hundred millions estimated be true, requires twice as much as she does in ordinary years; her ordinary need being one hundred and fifty million bushels. Part, however, of this sixty million bushels is generally supplied as a surplus by Russia; which the statisticians do not seem to take into account when estimating the crop of Europe. With them Europe is Western Europe. The normal needs of the world, therefore, may be estimated at 150,000,000 bushels annually, of which California has never supplied more than eighteen millions—California and Oregon never more than twenty-five.

But these two States have 45,000,000 acres of wheat lands—California, 25,000,000; Oregon, 18,000,000—of which not more than one-seventeenth has ever been under cultivation. We, that is, California and Oregon, can therefore supply Europe with 156,000,000 bushels, and the people of China and Central America, etc., with seven times as much flour as has ever been shipped there. That is to say, these two States of the Pacific Coast can supply all the usual needs of Western Europe. To do this, however, would require an agricultural population, or one devoted to the raising of wheat, about seven times as large as it now is. That is, a population of 340,000 workmen, or over a million of men, women and children, and two million of general population. At a rate of increase of a hundred thousand population a year it would take us twenty years before we reached that. But by that time the wheat eating population of the world would have doubled; while a great deal of what are now wheat lands on this coast, one-third of them at least, would have ceased to have been used for that purpose. It does not, therefore, seem as if we should have much cause to fear that we shall ever be able to raise too much wheat.

The price may, indeed, may, must come down—will in that interval probably drop to a dollar a cental—that is, two-thirds of what it now is. But that itself will only increase the number of wheat eaters all over the world, and the consumption per head among them, and so prevent further depreciation. It will also conduce to better farming, so that a bushel and a half will be produced where only one is now. And we will make more of our manufactured goods at home; as cheap flour will conduce to low wages and a lessened cost of production; so that what the farmer loses in one way he will gain in another. There need therefore be no fear as to the future of wheat culture in California and Oregon.

THE NOBLE RED MAN AGAIN.

Advices from Lewiston, Idaho, under date of the 23d inst., contain a full account of the late Indian troubles near Salmon river. On the night of August 16th, at 7 o'clock P. M., while James Raines, James Edwards, Henry Serrin and Albert Webber, a brother-in-law of Raines, were bailing hay at Raines ranch near the mouth of the south fork of Salmon river, they were fired upon from ambush by Indians. Raines was killed the second shot and Webber was wounded in the shoulder, but managed to crawl away and conceal himself under cover of approaching darkness. Edwards and Serrin endeavored to reach the house, but the Indians were in advance of them and they too ran up a creek and concealed themselves in the brush. The Indians rifled the house of four guns and three revolvers, and about 100 cartridges, then set fire to the house and other buildings, and to the hay in the field, and all were burned. Edwards and Serrin wandered through the mountains in the night and reached Warren's, a distance by trail of 15 miles, at 11 A. M. on the 17th. Webber, wounded, reached that place about ten hours afterwards. A party of citizens started soon afterwards for the scene of the killing. Raines' family was in Warren's at the time and so escaped. Col. Bernard was above on the east side of the south fork and making for the battle-field of Catley. The number of Indians who made this attack was not known, as they were mostly concealed in the brush.

BISHOP HAVEN, of the M. E. Church, came out to Oregon and presided over the M. E. Conference just closed at Portland, and last Monday flatteringly told his hearers that the leprosy Chinese are no worse morally than our old pioneers were!

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Chas. De Young shoots Rev. Dr. Kolloch, the Workingmen's Candidate for Mayor in San Francisco.

The nearer the election day approaches in California the hotter becomes the contest and the more personal becomes the warfare. Since Rev. Dr. Kolloch became the Workingmen's candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, the San Francisco Chronicle first tried to buy him to withdraw, and failing in that, then tried what virtue there was in the old Chronicle style of unweaving his past history. The De Youngs sent East and obtained a complete biography of the reverend gentleman, and last week commenced its publication. Kolloch is of the Becceterian class of ministers, and consequently the De Youngs had very little trouble in obtaining the worst kind of testimony, and when it appeared in their paper it stood out in glowing colors, and was about as filthy as any series of articles which ever appeared in print. He was accused with adultery, larceny, dishonesty, etc., and the worst of it was that nearly all the charges were proven. Of course Kolloch could not let this pass without taking notice of it, and the following extract from his speech, delivered at a large public meeting on Friday evening, shows that his long experience in fighting the devil has well qualified him for a worthy tournament with the editors of the Chronicle:

It is not necessary to-night—it may be hereafter—to discuss the defiled organ. The lawless house breeding, the gutter snipe training, of this detestable pair of moral lepers who vainly struggle for the recognition which decent society denies them, and who, by a persistent and damnable system of blackmailing, have built up a newspaper which, in its every issue, is a moral volcano—an *Etna* in a garden more beautiful than Sicily's; opening its pages like the dark, damp, leathery leaves of the swamp, to fill the surrounding atmosphere with poison. I have yet to hear of the first man who has deserted my standard on account of its villainous attacks, while hundreds of the best men of the city have said to me, "If your election means any damage to that damnable sheet, I'm for you." Well, my election does mean just that. I accept the situation; I pick up what I break. I have pledged you that I would break the yoke of Chinese slavery. I now put the most infamous paper ever produced this side of the infernal regions into the same bag and declare that the Chronicle, as well as the Chinese, must go. [Loud applause.] If the devil in hell has an organ on earth, it is the San Francisco Chronicle. [Continued applause.] The infamous hybrid whelps of sin and shame, who have become the assassins, ghouls, hyenas of society, may hear the knell of doom in the ringing bells that proclaim the people's triumph on the 3rd of September. [Applause.] Whatever things are false, whatever things are unjust, whatever things are impure, whatever things are hateful, whatever things are of evil report, if there be any vice, and if there be any infamy, they are all blended in the De Youngs. When you have put together everything that is the embodiment of all baseness, poltroonery, sensuality, effrontery, mendacity, barbarity, the compound would be considered a caricature in a novel, but it is a great and ghastly reality in the character of the De Youngs. I know that I am not mistaken in the opinion that I reflect the sentiments of all the respectable citizens of San Francisco when I declare that from the best eminence on which I have placed this carnion it will not be taken down. In conclusion he said: I will not exhaust all my ammunition on these scoundrels to-night. Next Tuesday night, at Union Hall, I will comment on their infamous organ, and as many of you as can get there will hear me deal with the De Youngs as they have dealt with me.

This last threat of Kolloch's, in relation to showing up the "infamous origin" of the De Youngs, had the effect to fire them up. Their pedegree was written up by one Naphthaly about five years ago, in consequence of which they shot at and wounded him. Kolloch gave notice that he would publicly read this same article at the Union Hall meeting, and to prevent him from doing so Charles De Young shot him on Saturday. At about 11 o'clock that morning De Young drove up in a close carriage and stopped in front of Dr. Kolloch's office. Kolloch was about to get into a carriage when De Young sent a boy to tell him that a lady wished to see him. No other bait would have allured the reverend gentleman so quickly, and he at once started over to De Young's carriage. When he reached it De Young shot him in the breast, and he then started to run and was shot in the thigh. De Young then ordered his driver to hurry away, but before they could get started the alarm had been given and a lot of infuriated Workingmen assembled and stopped them, upset the carriage and would have torn De Young in pieces had not the police arrived and interfered. As it was, he and one policeman were badly battered. He was then hurried away to jail.

The report of the attempted assassination spread like wildfire, and it was not long until thousands of the laboring classes were marching the streets threatening to demolish the Chronicle office, and to tear down the jail and lynch De Young. Business was suspended; the militia was called out; all the police were massed at the Chronicle office and the jail; Mike De Young—a brother of the assassin—also took refuge at the jail; two batteries of light artillery were brought out, and everything seemed to foretell a gigantic riot. About 20,000 of the Workingmen assembled at the sand-lots, all clamorous for blood, but Kearney and a few other leaders addressed them and counseled moderation, and they finally quieted down and dispersed. The police and militia were still kept on guard, and the authorities did not relax their vigilance until Monday, when it was ascertained that Kolloch was a great deal better and would recover, which had the effect of cooling off his retainers.

On Monday morning De Young had his preliminary examination and was rounded back to jail without bail. He was perfectly cool and collected, and was so also when he did the shooting. The mob all dispersed Monday except at the Metropolitan Temple, where Kolloch lies. The military disbanded, except a detachment at the City Hall. The temple is still guarded by workingmen. The military and police are still guarding the Chronicle buildings and jail, as there is no telling what may yet happen.

BONDS AND BANKS.

Never before have we seen the system and workings of the national banks laid so bare as in the following article taken from *Columb's Rural World*, under the title of "The Bondholder Explains."

"I am a bondholder. In 1864 I had \$20,000 in gold. I gave it for \$50,000 in 6-20 bonds, deposited them with the Treasurer at Washington, and he gave me \$45,000 in blackbacks. I came home and started a national bank. I loaned the blackbacks to the farmers, and of course took a mortgage on their farms. Thus in about four weeks after I sold my gold I had \$95,000 out at interest. As the law only allows me 6 per cent interest on loans, I had a silent partner who started an office and advertised Eastern money to loan at 10 per cent on farms for security, and no money lent for less than five years, and in sums of \$500 and upward. But my partner always charged me 5 per cent for doing business, and deposits in my bank generally amounted to \$30,000 on an average, and I generally kept it loaned out, and during all this time my \$50,000 in Washington was drawing 6 per cent in gold. I always converted the gold into greenbacks and loaned them, and thus, by honesty, economy and industry, on January 1, 1870, I had mortgage notes of \$162,000.

Since then I have been swindled by a great many dishonest farmers, who mortgaged me land for more than its worth, and have been heavily assessed by the Banker's Union for money for political purposes, such as passing laws to strengthen the national credit; so I have been in business eight years, and have only doubled my capital, which is now a little over \$350,000.

ALLEN'S DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY.

When called upon, many years ago, to respond to a toast, William Allen paid this glowing tribute to Democratic principles:

"Democracy is a sentiment not to be spalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness, covers to no man, oppresses no weakness. Fearless, generous and humane, it rebukes the arrogant, cherishes honor, and sympathizes with the humble. It asks nothing but what it demands. Destructive only of despotism it is the sole conservative of liberty, labor and property; it is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations. It is the law of nature prevailing the law of the land. The stupid, the selfish, and the base in spirit may denounce it as a vulgar thing; but in the history of our race the Democratic principle has developed and illustrated the highest moral and intellectual attributes of our nature. Yes, that is a noble, magnanimous, a sublime sentiment, which expands our affections, enlarges the circle of our sympathies and elevates the soul of man until, claiming an equality with the best, he rejects, as unworthy of his dignity, any political immunities over the humblest of his fellows. Yes, it is an ennobling principle; and may that spirit which animated our fathers in the revolutionary contest for its establishment continue to animate us, their sons, in the impending struggle for its preservation!"

ALTOGETHER TOO FAST.

The story of the elopement of Capt. L. L. Williams, of Douglas county, with the wife of a friend, is met by a gentleman with the most unqualified denial. A succession of slanders for the purpose of making political capital have been set afloat in this State this Summer, with the most discouraging results to those who have concocted them, as complete refutation has followed each one.—Portland Bee.

If Mrs. Coburn will look at our advertising columns she will find a divorce summons published by one Daniels, and that legal document is what "set afloat" the Williams "slander." As to whether it is a slander or not that will be settled in our Court next month. The charges made have never been refuted—simply denied. How Mr. Daniels could make "political capital" of it we don't know. Mrs. C. has not been conducting a political paper very long, and consequently she sees "a nigger in the fence" in almost every little item of news which appears in a Democratic paper.

AFRAID OF HIM.

Republican papers in this State now devote about half their editorial matter to running down Mr. Tilden and his "base," the fact of it is they are very much afraid of that old gentleman, and they will be. If he gets the nomination for President at the next election, instead of beating his Republican opponent over a quarter of a million votes, as he did Hayes, he will win by such a large majority that the Radical thieves cannot keep him from occupying the White House.

STATES' RIGHTS.

In its "Political Notes" the *Tribune* says: "The Southern journals have shut up suddenly on the subject of State Rights, alarmed by the alacrity with which the Republicans rose to meet the issue. Silence comes too late to do any good. They cannot take back or destroy what they have said, and the issue will be the leading one in the fall elections." We have heard a great deal of "Northern talk" about "Southern State Rights" such as the above. The most radical of our Republican contemporaries are compelled to admit that there must be some line of demarcation between the Federal and State authority. The Northern States are quick enough to take care that the General Government does not interfere with their rights, but the moment any of the Republican tools who are sent South for the purpose of making improper issues and disturbances with the State authorities are arrested or punished for lawlessness, then comes the Republican press croaking of the evils of "States' Rights."

Now we are tired of this thing. From the very foundation of our Republic the doctrine of States' rights was necessarily engrafted in the structure of our confederation. There are as many different State Governments that were the several and distinctly separate rights of each not regarded and respected by the others, we would be in continual anarchy, and it would truly take a central government with nothing short of absolute power to control the subdivisions and keep the peace. It is only the rights reserved by each of the original thirteen States to govern itself by its own laws, that has perpetuated the republican form of government under which we now live. The people of the States will not brook Federal interference at the polls; they want for their representatives in Congress men who know and support the views of the majority in their respective districts, and not tools of the administration. It is absurd to expect a Republican representative where the Republican party cannot muster a corporal's guard, and the people will not submit to United States Marshals and bayonets forcing such results. If this is what the stalwart call "the heresy of States' Rights," they will find that there is a larger States' Rights party in these United States than they ever conceived of, and that it is composed largely of men who were fighting for the Union when these crackers were at home shirking duty and shunning bullets.

There are no men more opposed to this kind of thing than the army, rank and file, and we doubt if a single officer, who has distinguished himself for gallantry, can be found who would not feel degraded if called on to perform a patrol duty at the polls. It is worthy of note that never until the Republican party held power was it deemed necessary to have any Federal interference at the polls, and if the intervention of an armed force, no matter of what description, is necessary to keep that party in the ascendancy, the sooner it is swept away, and made a thing of the past, the better for our country's good. A new era is opening for our land, and one we trust fraught with prosperity for all sections. Northern men and Northern capital have for several years past been drawn to our sunny South, and large industries have been established in many sections, which bring nearer the staples of production and manufacturing facilities than similar undertakings in the North, have, as a necessary result, proved more profitable, and the information from these pioneers to their friends at home is gradually leaving its weight, and each year new industries are being opened up upon our Southern streams and water-courses.

These give employment to a class of skilled labor not to be found among the blacks, who have heretofore monopolized the employment bureau of the South, and, unlike our tobacco factories, give preference to white over colored labor. The skilled artisan of the North finds a home in a more genial climate, where the cost of raw material and its manipulation being less than in the North, he can obtain better remuneration for his services and more home comforts for his money.

These useful and worthy citizens have a hearty welcome from our people, and the more that come the better for them and for ourselves. Year by year the colors of Blaine's bloody shirt are growing fainter and fainter, and as our Southern country is opened up to Northern capital, the seum that the immoral influence of war has wafted to the top of the political wave will be swept away by the all-powerful strength of public opinion, and the men of the age in which we live will come to the front. The day of sectionalism is drawing to a close, the day when it will not be asked whether a man is from the North, South, East or West, is near at hand, when every man will be judged not by the accident of his birth, but by the merit of his life.

ALMOST A SWINDLER.

A. S. Barnes & Co. only give six months' time for the exchange of books of the old series for the new, and for the introduction of the new at the low rates. A great many of the small districts in this State only have one term of school during the year, and if it is taught just after the holidays they will lose all the benefits of the low rates in the exchange of books. The time given should have been one year.

CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 25th says that the heavy rain storms of the past week have seriously laid crops in many of the northern and midland counties, while the submergence of low lying lands has caused the wheat to rot at the root and develop mildew in the ear in large quantities. Hay has been washed away in Derbyshire by floods; nearly everywhere fields are clogged with weeds; and there is every sign that the present year will be as bad or worse for farmers than its predecessors. In more sheltered districts some pieces of wheat and barley are ready to be cut, but this is not at all general. In Scotland farmers during a recent short spell of fine weather secured a good deal of hay which is not so much injured as was feared. Cereal crops in the north are still quite green, and much of the grain on uplands may never ripen at all. Other rather than September will probably be the harvest month in Scotland. Turnips there are improving, and potatoes are generally free from disease; but the yield will be late and deficient. The relapse of weather has caused a revival in wheat, in some instances enabling sowers to recover the recent decline of one shilling per quarter. Imports have again been excessive, having exceeded the usual summer complement. The strength of trade has been marked, and higher prices would doubtless have been obtainable, except that it is difficult to persuade millers to buy except in retail, in the face of supply considerably exceeding 300,000 quarters in three weeks on the eve of harvest, even if the prospects of such harvest are admittedly bad. America's capacity for gigantic shipments is also thoroughly understood by buyers who have operated cautiously, but at the same time more freely, during the past week at a slight advance on Monday's current. In another month, more reliable data will be obtainable concerning European crops upon which to indicate the further course of prices. Barley has maintained its previous prices, but eased slightly under the pressure of increased supplies. Arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. Wheat fluctuated with the weather; but continued shipments cabled from America prevented any advance beyond about 6d per quarter.

TEMPER IN WASHINGTON.

A special to the N. Y. *Herald* from Washington says that very great indignation exists among the government clerks toward the President and Cabinet for what is considered an unwarrantable exercise of the executive power in the reorganization of the State Republican Associations at the national capital. They assert, with much feeling, that there never has been a time under a Republican administration when these associations actually controlled the patronage of the departments in Washington. This indignation has been renewed by the opinion expressed by the President that the clerks who did their duty, and gave their work earnest attention, needed rest at night, instead of meeting an organization to criticize the character of appointments made under this administration; and now the initiated clerks propose to rebuke the administration and show their power by transferring the control of the government to the Democratic party, and they are going to begin with the State of Maine, which has many able and efficient men in the departments, who have always been in the habit of taking an influential part in the politics of their State.

HOSTILE INDIANS.

Indian Dick, who went as cook with the pack train accompanying Catley's command against the Sheep Eaters, has returned to Lewiston, and says he doesn't want any more of that kind of job. He says the Indians drove them about two miles on the mountain, partly covered with timber and mostly covered with grass. They set fire to the grass around the troops and kept them on the mountains all day and till two o'clock next morning. He says that he needed no other fire to cook beans that day. They lost 15 pack animals and considerable cargo that was not packed on animals. They were 11 days from the south fork to where they had the fight, and but two days in getting back. The Alpona Indians, says the Lewiston *Teller*, had a little scare a few days ago, caused by the appearance in their neighborhood of four or five known hostiles, some of whom were recognized, and one of them was formerly a herder for T. Schenck, near the mouth of Astotin creek. They stole some horses from the Alponas and one or two from the settlers on the Astotin. They made their exit across Snake river in the direction of the Spokane country.

We are having very poor crops in this valley, but still our people should not complain. The Eastern States have lately been visited by severe storms, England and Russia have had their grain injured in the same manner, but to a greater extent, while late intelligence from Ireland is to the effect that a famine is in prospect there, owing to the failure of the crops. At many points the farmers are unable to pay their rent, and in Mayo alone no less than 800 ejectments have been served within a few months.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

The prospect is now very flattering for the election of Hugh J. Glenn to the Governorship of California.

FRANK PIXLEY, of the *Argonaut*, nominates Ex-Governor Booth, of California, for the Republican candidate for President.

GEORGE C. GODHAM, late Clerk of the Senate, is now canvassing California against the Republican-Railroad candidate for Governor—Pinafore Perkins.

The *Daily Oregon Capital* has made its appearance at Salem. It is a small sheet, but it is fully large enough, as its proprietors will soon learn.

SAM CAREY, who knows more about Greenbackism in one day than Pompey and his crowd find out in a year, is satisfied with Tom Ewing and the Democracy, and is stamping Ohio for that ticket.

A CONUNDRUM—Bishop Haven says he was surprised to find so many virtuous Chinese women in San Francisco. How did the old gentleman get his information, and by what standard does he judge of their virtue?

THE "far flies" in California next Wednesday, and we venture to say there will be more bloodshed there than at any of the elections in the Southern States which the Radical papers prate about so much.

Looking at the San Francisco row from a political standpoint Democrats find it is "none of their funeral." Kolloch and both the De Youngs are rabid Republicans, though they have all got out of the fold a short distance.

If Kolloch recovers—and he is very sure to do so—he will be elected Mayor of San Francisco by ten thousand majority. If Glenn wants to insure his election he had better get shot, too, and by a Chinaman if possible.

HEAVY French orders for wheat are said to have been lately received at New Orleans. This indicates an important movement, and shows something of the effect the jelly outlet will have on the commerce of the Mississippi.

No party ought to succeed which upholds the immigration of Chinese in the way in which the Radical orators and newspapers do in California, and we think very likely the people down there will attend to the case in a way which cannot be mistaken.

PETER COOPER has come out in a letter warmly endorsing Gen. Tom. Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio; Sam. Carey, the Greenback Apostle, is stamping the State in his behalf, and the future begins to look very dark for the disciples of His Fraudulency in the old Buckeye State.

In accordance with the old line of action of the party, the Republicans in California are "championing" the railroad rings and the Chinese, while the Democrats are in favor of carrying out the provisions of the New Constitution, which would be of incalculable benefit to the State at large.

DARWIN regrets that his advanced age will prevent him from doing as much more work as he might wish to do. The old man is still tall and vigorous, and he is writing a life of his grandfather. Holding the doctrine that he does it would not be well for him to go much farther back in the history of his family.

One subject which we recommend for debate at the next session of the Oregon Pioneer Association is the statement of Bishop Haven, at the M. E. Conference at Portland last Monday, that "there is no worse class of morals among the Chinese on this Coast now than there was among the pioneers of this country." Old settlers, how do you like this!

It is estimated that six countries in Europe will this year be compelled to buy three hundred million bushels of wheat, and that France and England will need three-fourths of this quantity, while France's share alone will cost her one milliard of francs, or a fifth of the sum of her famous ransom. This means prosperity for the American farmer that has a surplus.

The position of the Republican party on the subject of secession was emphatically indicated by Wendell Phillips, who announced at a great Republican mass meeting in 1861, where Abraham Lincoln was present, that: "We have labored for twenty years to drive the six-teen slave States out of the Union, and thank God it is accomplished!" And now, remarks the *Charleston News and Courier*, he would do so again, if the South would let him.

SENATOR BRUCE has no complaint to make of the Democracy of Mississippi. He told a Chicago interviewer the coming day that during the campaign of 1876, when he made speeches in many places throughout the State, he was "always fairly treated," and "never insulted" in a single town that he visited. There is as much freedom of speech in the South, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, as there is in Massachusetts, but it takes a long time for some of Senator Bruce's colleagues to find it out.

The Boston *Journal* grows about the "arrogant Democracy" sending campaign documents to Maine and Ohio, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. To the Republicans it is "arrogance" to

PACIFIC COASTERS.

The Wilton theatrical troupe is in Lake county.

Asland boys are trying to organize a brass band.

What the rust didn't destroy in Lane county the late rains did.

Mr. W. S. Hite and wife, of Philomath, claim that the *Creech* has libeled them.

A saw mill is needed at Dallas. There is a large and constantly growing demand for lumber.

Self binders are said by Yoncalla Douglas county, farmers to be more economical than headers.

D. M. Guthrie of Polk county, raised this year thirty-six bushels of wheat for every bushel of seed sown.

A mineral spring containing magnesia, iron and sulphur has been found near Deer creek, Douglas county.

Notwithstanding the blight the increased acreage in grain in Douglas county will result in larger crops than ever.

It is claimed that mail service in Polk county is not certain or prompt.

Monmouth girls give hazel nut plenties.

Henry Egenbrot, the cook of an Independence hotel, has fallen heir to \$10,000 by the death of an aunt at New York.

Last Monday the *Harvest Queen* brought 437 tons of wheat to Celilo, which is the biggest load ever carried on the upper Columbia.

Mr. Halsted of Turner, who mysteriously disappeared some time ago, is at his old home in the east. He says that he will return soon.

Harvest hands in the neighborhood of Lewiston are at work briskly in the field under the hot sun, with the thermometer at from 95 to 105 in the shade, and no perceptible weakening.

The plateaus about Lewiston, which have been considered unproductive wastes heretofore, have produced good crops of wheat this year, the experiment having been made by Dr. Kelly.

Mr. Strocher has discovered rich mines on Grave creek and a spring that cleans clothes of grease and tar by merely soaking them in it. Some Chinamen will start a laundry there some day.

It is not certain that the Dayton narrow-gauge road will be completed to Dallas this year. If the receiver can borrow the money it will be completed at once and will do an immense business this fall.

A few days since, says the *Pendleton Independent*, while on a drunken spree, a son of Umplie shot at an Indian dog which came running out of the wigwag as he rode by, the ball passed through the wigwag and struck an Indian named Penole-shin-le-cutz, and made a severe wound in the thigh.

The taxable property in Whitman county amounts to about \$1,200,000, and the population will exceed 5,500. There are in the county 1,200 men who pay poll tax. The county tax for the ensuing year is fixed at seven mills. The territorial and school tax are the same as last year, four mills each. In 1877 the population was 3,700 and taxable property, \$850,000.

The Dallas *Riverside* says Mr. J. S. McMurray, living near Monmouth, brought us a bunch of wheat, from one head of which we shelled and counted one hundred and forty-five grains; Mr. David Parker of Lucklamute, brought us four heads of a new variety of wheat which weighed in the chaff, two and one-fourth ounces, and the heads yielded from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty-eight grains to the head.

THE REASON.

The following short extract from Voorhees' speech in the U. S. Senate accounts for the why, that some of the Southern brigadiers are so passionately loved while others are so cordially hated by Republican strikers:

I have heard of means of grace. I used when a boy to attend camp-meetings. I heard the richest outpourings of the Gospel. I have heard grace described as a fountain flowing in boundless beauty and illimitable wealth. I have listened when it was claimed that this grace washed away all stains, cleansed the murderer's soul on the gallows, purified and gave peace to the guiltiest conscience ever called shivering and quaking with fear from this world to the world beyond; but I have never before heard of a fountain of grace so wide, so deep, so exhaustless, so spontaneous in its unceasing flow, as that of the Republican party to Confederate officers if they will only vote the Republican ticket!

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.—Instead of going to a doctor for a prescription, if you have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Pain in the Back and Loin, Smarting, Inflammation, Catarrh, Brick-dust Deposits, or any trouble of the Kidneys or Bladder, buy a bottle of Dr. Mitchell's Nephretic, the great British Compound. It is the most wonderful prescription for these troubles ever compounded. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale druggists, say: "We regard Nephretic as the best kidney and bladder remedy in the market." Woodard, druggist, Portland, Ore., says: "Everybody speaks highly of it." Childs, druggist, Portland, Ore., says: "Sold lots of it; it always does the work." Many have been cured of obstinate kidney complaints after the doctors have given them up. Price, \$1.25. For sale by all druggists.

Comptroller Porter of the treasury department says that the national board of health is of the opinion that contributions for the support of the people of Memphis in camps is absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of yellow fever in other states. A resolution upon the \$100,000, appropriated by congress will be honored.