

TEMPERANCE FANATICS.

In all countries and all climes there are impractical, bigoted and unregenerated reformers. The question of the manufacture and use of ardent spirits is a theme in this country which furnishes a vast field for the impractical sort. With no tastes, inclinations or sympathies in common with the inebriate, these reformers are, least of all, fit to advise or direct in the premises. They would make a virtue of the fact that they never did "driuk" a drop in their lives, when indeed that fact is no credit to them whatever. They did not ebeause they could not. Below we copy an extract from an article in the Bulletin on this subject which goes entirely to the point. That paper says:

The man who abhors the smell or taste of liquor can no more fairly estimate the appetite of the other who likes or craves it than a Polar bear can estimate the feeling of the Grizzly of California's hottest regions, and it is quite as absurd for a person so constituted to endeavor to frame a code of laws to govern the appetite of the drinker as it would be for the bear of the Arctic to provide a dietary system for the animal of the torrid climate of our neighboring State. It is no virtue for the man who dislikes liquor to abstain from its use; it is a virtue for the man who does like it to withhold from its abuse. And if the men who do not drink—because they detest that which they refrain from drinking—instead of claiming a special virtue for themselves in so doing, would only prove, by the practice of abstinence from some other things of sumptuary character which they do fancy or much like to enjoy, that they could overcome their own desires and abstain from their gratification, as they insist the man who likes liquor shall do at their bidding, we should very likely have more of real benefit and lasting good fruit as the product of the Temperance movement. Before men set themselves as Reformers they should first prove by their own mode of life that they are fitted and qualified for their mission. Are the Reformers in the Prohibition movement generally qualified for the work they have undertaken? We rest the question.

CORROMPT CONGRESSMEN.

The late lamented Congress passed a law increasing the pay of members to six thousand dollars a year and mileage. And as if determined to be as mean as possible, they made the law retroactive, so as to cover the first year of their terms. The rage now is the augmentation of salaries. No sooner does any give impetuous individual get into office than he discovers that the salary is totally inadequate. He may have mortgaged all he possessed on earth to raise money to defray campaign expenses in his pursuit of the office at the salary already allowed. It was sufficient when they were elected, but dwindled down to nought afterwards. The people foot the bills, and, strange enough, don't seem to see the point.

DARWIN VINDICATED.—Darwinism is again triumphant. He can now point to the circumstance of monkeys in South America "catching" yellow fever and dying like other people.

We are informed by Mr. Geo. Dorris that Mrs. Duniway and the entire New Northwest force are down with the measles, and in consequence the paper will not issue this week.

A new Peace Commission has been appointed to do honor to Capt. Jack.

NOT THE MAN.—The Mr. Reynolds mentioned in our State news items, yesterday, in an article clipped from the LAFAYETTE COURIER, is not the Mr. Reynolds of St. Joseph. He is, we are informed, going to commence suit against that paper for libel.—Herald.

We stated that the St. Joe Reynolds was a party to the Portland adultery tragedy on the authority of friends of his at St. Joseph, with no purpose to wrong or misrepresent him. We therefore employ the first opportunity to set the matter right. And our error in the matter has led to results the contrary of detrimental to Mr. Reynolds, since it has served to correct in this community a very general understanding, growing out of the similarity of names, that he was the man.

The splendid new steamboat Governor Grover, is now aloft in the waters of the upper Willamette. The very low freight tariff rates established by the new company entitle it to the patronage and gratitude of the people of the entire valley.

Cows are worth from \$18 to \$20 in Benton county. Yearling calves from \$8 to \$10.

The Benton Democrat says: "The greatest need of our Fire Department is a lack of sufficient hose."

St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated in Portland. The daily press of that city did full justice to the occasion by reporting very full accounts of the proceedings.

The Pre-emption Law Repealed.

Among the acts passed during the last hours of the Forty-second Congress was one which repeals the pre-emption law. The bill was introduced by Pomeroy, of Kansas, last year, and passed the Senate at that time. In the House it has quietly passed through the different stages of advancement without attracting attention, as though carefully concealed from public view by its friends. No reference whatever was made to it by telegraphic correspondents until after its final passage by the House. The homestead law is still retained, though somewhat modified. The object of the repealing act, says the Sacramento Union, purports to be the prevention of fraud; but as it throws additional obstacles in the way of settlers, and as it was introduced by Pomeroy and gives especial satisfaction to the railroad monopolists, we conclude that the primary object of the law is to assist the land swindlers to plunder the people. The law is retroactive, taking effect January 1st, 1873, two months before its passage.

STRONG MINDED WOMEN.

The San Francisco Real Estate Circular gravely discusses the Woman Suffrage question as follows:

"Nothing would disappoint the majority of the strong-minded women so much as to give them what they clamor for. To do so would deprive them of the text of pretended grievances of their sex, and the excuse for unsexing themselves as self-appointed champions thereof. Nine out of ten of them are sincere only in two things—a desire for notoriety and to be talked of and gazed at, no matter how degrading that notoriety and talk may be, and a thirst for money from so-called 'lectures,' nearly every one of which is written by a man. If these woman's rights advocates possessed but one redeeming quality, either physical or mental, the world might believe in them; but they are nearly all editions of brazen effrontery, done up in physical cases of the most repulsive kind. The opposition of simply letting them alone is the only thing needed to rid the world of the annoyance to which they subject it."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

New York News. New York, March 15.—No official communication has been received from the Governor to-day by the Sheriff in the Foster case, except one asking if any further documents were necessary to show that the Governor declines to interfere. The Sheriff answered in the negative. The woman who was supposed to have committed suicide at a hotel here a few evenings since, was to-day identified as Mrs. Guy, of Poughkeepsie, dressmaker. The cause is said to have been dull business. Her husband lives in England.

Patrick Martin was to-day arrested in Brooklyn for fatally beating his wife with a washboard. In the Sadie Wilkinson breach of promise suit against Brick Pomeroy, in the United States Court, it was decided to-day that his objection in that suit was barred by the statute of limitations and was not well taken. It is reported from Boston that John Savage, the defaulting cashier of the Lechmere Bank, was arrested at Somerville this morning and gave bail for trial.

A New Trial Denied McElhaney. Boston, March 15.—A new trial has been denied James McElhaney, under sentence of death for wife murder, and his execution will take place on the 21st inst.

Tweed's Case to be Investigated. Albany, March 15.—The State Senate Committee will commence the investigation of Tweed's case next week.

THE MODOC WAR. New Peace Commission Appointed—Special Courier Arrived from the Front—Horses Captured by Colonel Biddle's Men—Spon-chin and Charley Riddle Afraid to Come in—Captain Jack Wants a Talk—Etc., Etc., Etc.

Yreka, March 16.—A special courier arrived from the front early this morning with dispatches from General Canby and Commissioner Meacham. General Canby has moved his headquarters to Van Bermer's. Ek-Senator Wadsworth, of this place, has been tendered Applegate's place on the Peace Commission, but declined.

The following is from the Journal (extra) of this morning: Fairchild's Band, March 14.—Yesterday Colonel Biddle's men—Company K, First Cavalry—came on a party of Modocs and captured thirty-four horses. They could have killed the Indians, were it not for the peace negotiations.

Meacham has received instructions from Washington to hold on. Blair returned from the Reservation to-day, and says old Spon-chin and Charley Riddle would not come. They kept the messenger some days by false promises and then refused to come. Long Jim, one of the Indians indicted at Jacksonville, was there, and probably told the chiefs that Jack did not intend to come out, and they would not see him if they came.

A new Peace Commission has been appointed. It now stands: Meacham, Odeneal, Roseborough and Canby. Arden has returned from the Lava Bed, and says Captain Jack wants to talk. He is afraid to come out for fear that General Canby cannot control his men. In proof he cites the fact of their taking the horses, and states that they took four children. This is false; the soldiers harmed no one. The children might have been off into the rocks and got lost. He wants Meacham and Fairchild to come and talk with him again.

UTAH. Salt Lake, March 18.—Mrs. United States Senator Logan is at Provo to-day arranging for the removal of the remains of her father, Captain Cunningham, to Illinois. The Journal this evening has a statement that on the night Cunningham died a crowd assembled around his house, cursing Gentiles, thanking God the old Captain was dead, and acting otherwise most shamefully.

In a criminal case to-day before the Mormon Justice, where defendant was fined, notice for appeal was refused on the ground that Chief Justice McKean had decided there there could be no appeal under the present law from Justice's Court. The Justice said he differed from McKean's ruling, but intended to adhere to it as the authority of a superior tribunal.

Anderson, one of the parties who lately undertook to swindle a Sacramento house out of several thousand dollars' worth of goods, was arrested to-day by the Sheriff of Weber county on a charge of abducting and seducing a young girl of highly respectable family in this city.

Travel in all directions is rapidly increasing, and the city filling with strangers.

Large Gift. New York, March 17.—Dr. Delms authorizes the announcement that Commodore Vanderbilt has given \$500,000 to Bishop McTear of the Methodist Church (South) to establish a University in Tennessee.

SEARCH FOR THE WRIGHT.

Interesting Report of the Search for the George S. Wright—A Small Ray of Hope for the Crew and Passengers—The Signboard found and to be sent to Portland—Correct List of the Wright's Passengers.

Victoria, March 17.—The steamer Sir James Douglass arrived here on Saturday at five o'clock p. m., bringing the sad news confirmatory of the former reports which regard the loss of the steamer George S. Wright and every one belonging to her. The Douglass left Nanaimo on Saturday morning and reports the steamships Petrel, Lincoln and Gustie Telfair lying there, having after an untiring and penetrating search, been compelled to return to that port without the joyful news which would have set many an aching heart at rest. Mr. Nicholas of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and Mr. Joseph Spratt of this city arrived here on Saturday, and from the few facts which have been brought to light we gather that the unfortunate steamer is known to have called at Fort Tongas on or about the 13th of January, as she was making her up-trip, where she took on board the usual mails, a little freight, a Frenchman belonging to Omicea, and Mr. John Williams, who was possessed at the time of embarkation of the sum of \$15,000 in gold dust. Still continuing on her passage up, the Wright is known to have arrived at Sitka in safety, and at the latter place Messrs. Charles Kincaid and Charles Waldron, as well as Lieutenant Dodge, U. S. A., and a servant, were added to the living freight, which then numbered thirty-one souls, all told. Mr. Waldron was the owner of a fishing station at a small place called Kluvok, whither the steamer proceeded for the purpose of taking in freight, consisting of some 800 barrels of salmon and an assortment of skins, furs, oils, etc.; and on the 25th of January she sailed from that place for Nanaimo. The steamer Gustie Telfair called in at many ports on the coast, amongst them Kluvok—the last harbor the Wright is known to have been at. At Bella Bella Mr. Goodhue, purser, purchased a barrel of oil which the Indians had picked up on the shore, a distance of 200 miles above the place where the wreck was first discovered—Cape Caution. It is also said that other parts of the rigging were found an immense distance up the coast, and that signs of a rough habitation having been erected by white people are still visible; but in contradiction of the latter the Indians affirm that they have seen naught of the wreck or its crew. H. M. S. Petrel has also prosecuted a strict search along the coast, firing off rockets and guns to attract the attention of any living creature, but all without the desired result. Captain Stanley describes the coast as the roughest and wildest he has in the whole course of his experience witnessed, and also pictures the neighborhood of Cape Caution as a perfect pyramid of surf and breakers. To effect a landing there, unless with very favorable weather, would be a thing impossible.

The Petrel has secured the signboard of the ill-fated steamer, bearing the inscription "Geo. S. Wright," and has cruised around Queen Charlotte island, but without tidings of the lost steamer. She also sustained some slight damage to her keel, and has been beached at Nanaimo for repairs, which will be trivial. The cluster of rocks known as the Devil's Reef is doubtless the locality of the catastrophe, and if such be the case the finding of the wreckage on Cape Caution is easily accounted for, as these two dangerous places are closely situated. Amongst those who have lost their lives, John Williams was well known, and a resident in this city. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. By the Gustie Telfair we have news which only tends to corroborate the preceding information, but she gives a list of passengers known to have been on board. They are as follows: Major Walker, U. S. A., and wife; Lieutenant Henry C. Dodge, Battery C, Second United States Artillery, and formerly Quartermaster at Sitka; John Williams of Victoria; Mr. Sineheimer, a soldier, and formerly Quartermaster's clerk at Sitka; Charles Waldron, Charles Kincaid, a man supposed to be named Hogan, from Sitka, and son, and a cooper who used to work at Kluvok, name unknown. The Telfair reports that there is little doubt that the Wright was wrecked on one of the Sea Otter group, which consists of low, sunken rocks about six miles outside of Queen Charlotte sound—confirmatory of which supposition are the facts that portions of the wreck were found in Wright's sound, some ninety miles north of a mast, and portions of the main deck, together with a number of deer skins and fragments of freight were also visible at Cape Caution, and in this locality it would be utterly impossible to effect any landing, or indeed on any part of the open coast, along which vestiges of the misfortune are to be seen. The Gustie Telfair called in at every port laid down in the chart between the two extreme points of the trip, but after a most energetic and praiseworthy search, could glean no information information other than that reported. The

Telfair has on board the signboard of the Wright, procured from the Petrel, which, with other portions of the wreck, she will carry to Portland as reminiscences of this mournful event.

ABOUT MASONS.

The Olympia Tribune contains the following:

We have recently learned something further concerning those very Masons who so abused us the other evening, and we will relate the circumstance right here, without more ado. It seems that an unfortunate woman in this place last Fall became very destitute. She had a large family of small children, to support whom, without means, income or assistance, was more than she could do. Becoming indebted to a grocer to the extent of \$60, and being perfectly honest and anxious to pay what was due from her, she sent her furniture, bedding and kitchen ware to the auction room, with directions to sell and turn over to the grocer enough of the proceeds to satisfy his claim. Now this poor woman was not herself a Mason, nor was ever her husband, brother or relative; in fact, she was under no obligations whatever to them, nor they to her, and there was not the least excuse for any officious interference on their part. However, the Society met in their hall, as usual precisely as they did on Saturday evening, and, without solicitation or excuse, as said before, one brother stated the case, about as we have, and appealed to those around him for help. Pocket books were brought out, and contributions freely made, until there was enough and to spare. Next morning, without publishing to the world how he had accomplished his object, this brother paid the grocer, and sent the furniture home, with a purse of money for the widow's future assistance. How we obtained this information is neither here nor there; it is all true, and we are prepared to prove it. We are hungry for just such items, and in our crusade against Masonry, we will not hesitate one moment in publishing others of a similar character. We propose to uproot Masonry and stand proudly on its ruins.

Ex-Vice President Colfax was received on his return to South Bend with music and banners, a procession and mass meeting, full-some speeches and congratulatory resolutions. The Sacramento Union says Oakes Ames was received at Boston in much the same style. There is no announcement yet as to the reception of Patterson in New Hampshire Pomeroy in Kansas, Harlan in Iowa, or any of the remainder of the corrupt crew whose iniquity has been exposed at Washington. It is evident from these demonstrations that the Tammany thieves of New York have been entirely derelict in their duty towards Boss Tweed in failing to get up a popular demonstration to indorse his action commensurate with the amount he had stolen from the city. In case the ring of American forgers who have swindled the Bank of England out of several million dollars are detected and exposed, we shall look for extraordinary demonstrations in their favor at their respective homes. It must be confessed that these manifestations of popular sympathy present an entirely new phase of American morality and civilization. The perfidy and corruption of men now prominent before the country, and the hoodlumism of the generation which will immediately follow, do not speak well for the advancement and progress of the age.

THE VERY LATEST.—We stop the press to announce that Gen. Canby has appointed the fourth of July to meet Capt. Jack and have a talk. Jack replies thro' Modoc Sallie that he is very busy investigating the Credit Mobilier affair, and wants a few head of Mobilier stock if they are any fatter than Fairchild's. Jack says he will meet the General at the Centennial Exhibition, if he don't change his mind, and in the meantime wants Secretary Delano to come and see him, without arms, and promises that he will leave the Modoc Surgical Institute minus legs also.—Sentinel.

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