

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is written in his own peculiar style of public utterance. It contains little that is new, except upon the Southern question, and the yellow fever scourge, being upon other questions little more than a statement of facts gathered from the reports of the heads of the various departments. Referring to the yellow fever epidemic, he recommends the establishment of a national board of health, to control the quarantine, have sanitary supervision of internal commerce in time of epidemic, and have power to deal with whatever endangers the public health and is beyond the power of municipal authorities to regulate. In speaking of the Southern question, he does not intimate that he considers his policy a failure by any means, but declares that he has used and will continue to use all the authority vested in his office by the constitution to protect all classes in their rights. The following is an extract of his remarks upon this point:

In some of those states (the Southern States) the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections. This result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection. But in the states of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and some particular Congressional districts outside of these States, the records of election seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of colored voters have been overthrown and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free. It will be for Congress, for which these elections were held, to make such examination into their conduct as may be deemed appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, each in his province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego an appeal to legislatures, courts, to the Executive authorities and to each of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated to give their assistance towards bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes and secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts. While the country has not yet reached a complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override a political prejudice, and all sectional or state attachments, and demanding that all our wills be merged in the same and character "Citizens of the United States" shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

Upon the Chinese question, no suggestion is made. Upon the Indian question he concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior that provision be made by Congress for the organization of a corps of mounted Indian auxiliaries to be under control of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on the reservations or repressing disturbances on their part, but is non-committal upon the point of the transfer of the bureau to the war department, merely suggesting that the committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter report as soon as possible. He says further:

It may be very difficult, and require much patient effort, to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes who are now quiet and orderly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or on the mountains of the far West, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing influences. It may be impossible to raise them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States, but we should not forget that they are aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they are able to reach. It is not only our duty—it is also our interest to do so. The Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen, and feel an interest in property, will henceforth cease to be a warlike and disturbing element. It is also a well authenticated fact that the Indians are apt to be peaceable and quiet when their children are at school, and I am grateful to know from expressions of the Indians themselves and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily increasing desire, even among the Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs touching the experiment recently inaugurated in taking fifty Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes to the Hampton Normal Institute in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture, and other useful work to be returned to their tribes after they have completed the course as interpreters, instructors and examples. It is reported that the other

children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him had it been possible to make provisions for them. I agree with the Secretary of the Interior in saying that the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians.

Upon the money question he says:

In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the welfare of the legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts at radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by Governmental interference with laws that affect it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthy and enduring revival of business prosperity. Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people and the boundless resources of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow.

The difficulties of the postal service are referred to, and the attention of Congress called to the fact that one of two things must be done in order to remove them. Either the department must be made self-sustaining, by the increase of postage rates or by abolition or restriction of the franking privilege, or larger appropriations must be made by Congress. As the matter now stands, the appropriations made render it impossible for the department to pay enough for the service, and many routes are neglected or service upon them is performed in a manner far from satisfactory.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

On Monday of last week, the regular session of Congress was opened, and business was begun without any unusual delay. There is prospect of exciting times at the Capital during the winter. Already the spirit of sectional feeling has been aroused, both in the Senate and in the House. Blaine has introduced a resolution in the Senate, instructing the judiciary committee to investigate the recent cases of alleged open intimidation in the south, and much bitterness and excitement will doubtless be shown in the discussion upon its passage. In the House, on the opening day, Fernando Wood took the floor immediately after the reading of the President's message and attacked that portion of the document referring to the election troubles in the south. He declared that there was no foundation for the allegation of wrong by the south; that the President was vacillating, and was yielding to that wing of the Republican party which would compel him to oppose. Garfield replied with much spirit, criticizing Wood severely for interrupting the usual course of proceedings by attempting to open a debate at that time upon any suggestion of the message, and asserting his belief that considerable illegal disturbance had occurred in the south and that bold and open intimidation had been practised in some instances. He said it was the duty of the President to call attention to the disturbances if he believed they had occurred, and that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) should be grateful to him, rather than offended, inasmuch as it afforded an opportunity for investigation of the grave charges that have been made against the people of some of the states.

During the session we shall endeavor to keep our readers posted upon the events of general interest transpiring at the national capital, and give a condensed report of the most important transactions of Congress.]

This Will Pay.

Many times the small cost will be returned to every person, in the country, or village, or city, who supplies himself with this plain, practical, reliable, paying information given in the American Agriculturist. It was so named because started 37 years ago as a rural journal, but is now greatly enlarged in scope, and profusely illustrated, so that it meets the wants of all classes—of cultivators of the smallest plots, or of the largest farms—of housekeepers and children—of owners of cattle, horses, sheep and swine—of fruit growers, florists, builders, mechanics, etc. From 600 to 800 original engravings in every volume bring right to the eye and understanding many useful, labor-saving, labor-saving contrivances, largely homemade and for out and in-door work; also, plants, animals, construction of dwellings, etc. These numerous engravings make this journal greatly superior to every other one treating on the same subjects. The persistent, caustic exposures of humbugs and swindlers are of great value to all of its readers. Over \$25,000 is expended in collecting useful and interesting information and engravings, the benefit of all which can be enjoyed at the reduced price of \$1.50 per year, post free, or four copies at \$1.25 each, or ten copies at \$1 each. A specimen copy, 10 cents. Try it a year. It will pay. Published by Orange, Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—A copy of Marshall's magnificent steel engraving, "The Farmer's Pride" is delivered free to every subscriber who sends 20 cents extra to cover cost of packing and postage.

State News.

The Willamette river is booming. The literary society at Monroe, Benton county, has \$100 to spend for books. Rev. H. K. Hines has returned to his home at La Grande, from a trip to the east.

There are six murder cases on the docket at the present term of court in Portland.

About a hundred settlers have moved into the Siuslaw country during the past year.

A woman 40 years of age was arrested in Portland on Thursday last week, for being drunk.

W. L. Black has received the material for a paper at Weston, Umatilla county. It is to be called the Leader.

One hundred and eighty-five marriage licenses were issued in Multnomah county during the past eleven months.

Joseph Frizzel, of Grant county, was shot in the side with a pistol by his hired man, a short time since, but is rapidly recovering.

A petition is being circulated asking Congress to return Fort Dalles to the war department, and that it be again garrisoned with troops.

A Chinaman who was in jail at Salem for stealing clothing hanged himself in his cell, the other day, but was cut down in time to save his life.

The commissioners of Indian affairs in recommending the reduction of the number of reservations, propose removing the Klamaths to Yakima.

It is now believed by many of the best miners in the country that there is \$5 per day for 1,000 miners in the Beaver Creek camp, 16 miles west of La Grande.

During the past year, 344,000 cases of salmon, valued at \$1,300,000, were exported from Oregon. This is a decrease of 50,000 cases from the year previous.

Among the appointments sent to the Senate for confirmation, is the name of Isaiah Hucker, of Coos county, for Collector of Customs of the southern district of Oregon.

The people of Rock Point, in Eastern Oregon, met on the 31st ult. and organized a military company for common defense in case of an Indian war next season. Other companies will be formed.

Between eight and ten thousand dollars' worth of paper forged by J. M. Bumgardner has been found in various parts of the state. It is thought the forger is making his way either to Yaguna or Coos Bay, with the intention of escaping from the state.

The Salem Statesman says that several gentlemen from California, now in Salem, propose to build and equip the Salem & Silverton narrow gauge railroad, provided the citizens along the line will give the right of way and raise fifty thousand dollars.

There are five narrow gauge railroad enterprises now under consideration in Oregon. One from Roseburg to Ellensburg, one from Salem to Silverton, one from Albany to Loban, one from Roseburg to Coos Bay and one from Salem to Astoria.

The Mountain Sentinel says: It is generally conceded that the article which recently appeared in the La Grande Coos county paper, in which Indians found hanging above Oro Dell and one shot below Island City, is cold-blooded murder, committed in the petite brain of the Pea Ridger.

Says the Portland Standard: We are informed that Capt. A. F. Ankey will leave for Southern Oregon in a few days, to look after the interests of the mine in which he is a large owner. The company expended over \$100,000 on machinery and in the works before operations were practically commenced and now they are reaping their reward.

On Sunday evening of last week Geo. Craig was murdered by James Cook, in the jail at Dalles City. Both had been convicted of robbery, and sentenced to a term of seven years in the penitentiary. At the time of his arrest, Craig gave information which led to the capture of Cook; this is supposed to have been the only incentive to the murder.

A man named John F. Moore was shot in Portland on the evening of Saturday, the 1st. He was dangerously wounded, but will recover. He persisted in going to the house of Backstrom, by whom he was shot, and the wishes of the latter and his wife, and on Saturday, as he was attempting to enter the house he received the contents of a shotgun and a pistol. Backstrom has been held to await the action of the grand jury, in \$600 bail.

The Maritime Norwegians.

The Norwegian nation is the smallest of all European nations, but its commercial fleet is the third largest in the world. The Norwegian flag is, of all foreign flags most frequently seen in harbor of New York, and through the sound which connects the Baltic with the North Sea, and forms the highway from London to St. Petersburg, and from three to four hundred Norwegian craft of every description pass every single day. In Norway, although not every man is a sailor, every person is, nevertheless, more or less directly connected with the shipping interest. To build ships or to sail in them, to own ships or to have part in them, is a point in everybody's life all along those thousand fjords which fringe the coasts of Norway.

WONDERFUL CAVE.—A remarkable cave, surpassing the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, has been discovered in Page county, Virginia. It has been explored in various directions for long distances. The New York Herald publishes an account of the discovery, and explorations, with diagrams.

The cave is there is a wide and deep chasm in which flows a stream which is spanned by a natural bridge. Many of the galleries are high and wide, and there are great, lofty chambers hundreds of feet in extent. Much of the cave remains to be yet explored, as many of the galleries leading off in different directions have not yet been followed out.

INCREASED POPULATION.—The annual report of Census Superintendent Walker states that since the census of 1870 the increased population of the North-western States is enormous, while the South and East remain unchanged, which suggests that should the South continue politically solid and the Republican predominance in the North-west be maintained, the census of 1880 cannot fail to restore the preponderance which the north held before the colored vote of the South gave the present basis of apportionment.

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CANDIES, NUTS AND FINE CONFECTIONS.

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DR. J. H. CHIFFWOOD.

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Tinware and Sheet-ironware, both pressed and seamed.

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