

The Grant County News.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN.

Scheme to Put the "Great Eastern" in the Immigrant Trade.

Houston, Sept. 21.—The project of securing the mammoth steamship Great Eastern to run between London, New Orleans and Galveston to take out cotton and other products and bring back emigrants is in a fair way of being fully established. Gov. Roberts of this state has received a letter dated London, Sept. 20, stating that before this reaches you the Great Eastern will be in the hands of engineers preparatory to making her first Texas trip. The object of the scheme is to bring over emigrants, provided the people of the states show a disposition to aid the undertaking and prepare to receive emigrants and give them the necessary assistance in securing homes and giving them employment. The governor has written the company fully in regard to the matter, and there is no reason to doubt the ultimate success of the scheme, and possibly before many weeks the great ship will be in our waters.

The Tables Again Turned.

Portland, Sept. 22.—Errors in telegraphic returns amount to two tenths of one per cent. Copies of official returns have been carefully footed and compared with footings received from Augusta. An error is found of 100 in footing up Penobscot county, seven lacking towns are added and the final result is Davis 73,640; Plaisted, 73,814; Plaisted's plurality, 174. Scattering were not on the sheets received here, but at Augusta, footing 470, which is probably correct. This result must be very near, although some towns are still not official and the democratic state committee, although their tables are not complete, agree that they will come out very near this, although these figures are from official returns. The official canvass of this is not made until the legislature meets in January, and only that body takes cognizance of errors in them. The plurality amendment is carried by a large majority.

Maud S. Withdrawn from the Turf.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—Maud S. the now acknowledged queen of the turf, will reach home at Chester Park to-morrow morning, where, it is understood, she will remain until the return of Mr. Vanderbilt, he having cabled Capt. Stone to withdraw her from the turf.

Chinese Immigration.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The U. S. minister at Peking informs the department of state that the U. S. consul at Hongkong reports that, during the quarter ending June 13, 1880, 5000 emigrants left Hongkong for the United States, of which 7 were females and 44 boys.

Daring Stage Robbery.

Auburn, Sept. 22.—The Forest Hill stage coming down this morning, was stopped by one man about six miles from here. He took the driver's boots and \$20 from a Chinaman and about \$20 from the other passengers. Another Chinaman had about \$200, but he denied having coin, and as the robber did not search him, he escaped loss. Congressman Pape and another man going to Forest Hill in a buggy were stopped by the same man who took a watch and about \$300 from Mr. Pape. He made all the passengers get out the stage and attempted to blow the iron treasure box open, exploding two charges on it but did not damage it.

The Status of Lands Occupied by Indians

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Judge Krum, James O. Broadhead and John F. Phillips, a committee to report on the status of the government lands of Indian territory, and particularly in the Oklahoma strips, will report to a citizens' meeting to-night that the jurisdictions of this vast territory was not acquired from the Indians, but by purchase of the United States from France. The Indians never had a title to the country, and simply occupied it under contract and permission from the United States. The government had by various so called treaties assigned to Indians throughout the country certain lands, but has never granted them freehold of the land in any case, nor can the government by treaty give them the right to occupy perpetuity. In fact, according to the law of nations, treaties can only be made between civilized people or nations. The president cannot will or dispose of lands by treaty; congress alone has this power. The treaties were simply agreement to allow the Indians to cultivate lands under existing acts of congress. Persons may enter pre-emption and homestead claims on any lands not reserved by the government for other purposes. There can be no valid objection to settlement of these lands.

Sliticide of a Convicted Murderer.

Sarnia, Sept. 22.—Wm. Home, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a man named Adams, at Rat Portage, hung himself in a cell at Sault St. Marie last night.

The Coming Battle.

Cornwall, Sept. 22.—Miners to-day found the body of Thos. McMahon, killed in Sunday's skirmish. Another miner was fatally and 8 severely wounded. Governor Foster will not leave his post here to take part in the campaign, as mining troubles require his attention and presence.

The Usual Thing.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Internal revenue agent Latham at Huntsville, Ala., in a letter to the commissioner of internal revenue says that Deputy Marshal Howlett reports under date of the 12th inst. from Cross Plains, that Deputy marshals Ellett and Low attempted to arrest Joe Little for illicit distilling near the Georgia state line, when Low was shot in three places by Little and badly wounded.

Plan of a Combined Attack to be Made on Victoria.

Denver, Sept. 22.—Advices from Santa Fe state that on the 24th, United States

and Mexican troops, will make a combined attack on Victoria's band now in the Candelaria mountains in Mexico. The whole force employed in the movement amounts to about 3000 troops. Terravasa moves in Mexico, from the north, Buell from the south in New Mexico, Grierson from the east in Texas, and Carr from the west in Arizona. Buell is confident that the plan will be successful. At day break on the 19th, 18 of Victoria's Apaches, attacked Canjose a stage station, 60 miles from El Paso, and captured all the stage stock, 120 horses belonging to El Paso citizens and killed a Mexican.

Meeting of Cigar Makers.

The cigar makers' international union met to-day, and President Strasser delivered the annual address, making suggestions as to the manufacture of goods, conduct of strikes, and suppression of prison and tenement house labor on cigars. The evening was spent in hearing reports, appointing committees, etc.

Meeting of Railway Agents.

New York, Sept. 22.—The national association of general passenger and ticket agents resumed its session. Land grant roads of Kansas and Nebraska expressed themselves as very much hurt in their business in consequence of false reports about droughts, failures of crops, etc., in the country through which these roads run, and asked the association as a body to put on sale on the 9th of November, for one day only, round trip tickets from eastern points to these roads, to show that the reports are exaggerated; granted.

How They do it in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Sept. 23.—Democratic canvassers to-day threw out 206 republican votes from Young township, which elects all democratic county candidates except a sheriff and judge. The pretext is that Young county commissioners did not hold up their hands or kiss the bible when sworn. The probabilities are that the reputation amendment is adopted, but the result is not announced because it is feared that it will injure Hancock.

The Schwatka Expedition.

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 23.—Members of the expedition headed by Lieut. Fred Schwatka, which sailed from New York June 1, 1878, for Ballin's Bay and King William's Land for the purpose of seeking further data upon the fate of Sir John Franklin, have arrived. Though the special object of the search, recovery of the records of the Franklin expedition, which according to Esquimaux testimony were known to exist at specified point, was not attained, the explorers have nevertheless obtained many relics of the Franklin party, including the remains of Lieut. Irving. They have, moreover, carried out to the letter instructions of the promoter of the expedition, to "make it a geographical success." The largest sledge ride on record, both in regard to time and space, has been achieved in the face of phenomenally cold weather and deprivation of customary food. Important rivers and coast have been discovered, and serious errors on former charts have been corrected. The adventures of the Schwatka expedition add pages of interest to the romance of a relic exploration and furnish all the world is ever likely to know of the fate of Sir John Franklin. The conduct of Capt. Barry of the Eathan in reference to supplies of food intended to be deposited for the expedition, is unaccountable and needs explanation, as the absence of these supplies on their return came near proving fatal to Lieut. Schwatka's party. The result of the expedition has shown that it is feasible for white men to adapt themselves to the climate and life of the Esquimaux in prosecuting journeys in polar regions, and they are not necessarily restricted to any particular season of the year for that purpose, but can travel at any time and in the same way which natives travel.

Chinese Labor at North Adams a Complete Failure.

The Daily News' North Adams' special says the experiment of running the Sampson Manufacturing Co.'s shoe shop at North Adams, Mass., with Chinese labor has proved a failure, and the last celestial has departed for a more congenial field of labor. A short time since Mr. Sampson was in this city. He then expressed himself much better satisfied with Chinese than Caucasian labor, as he said it was steadier and more dependable could be placed upon it. He does not now give his reason for abandoning the project.

A Sign of the Times.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Interviews with Comptroller Knox, Treasurer Gillfillan, and a prominent city banker, Mr. Riggs show that never before was there so much idle money in national banks waiting for long and secure investment.

FOREIGN.

Spanish Troops to be Withdrawn from Cuba.

Madrid, Sept. 23.—Cuba being tranquil it is expected that 15,000 troops will be withdrawn shortly.

Will not Start Up.

London, Sept. 23.—Iron masters of Glasgow district, because of the depression of trade, have resolved to rescind the recent resolution relative to rekindling furnaces.

A Wonderful Sea Monster Caught near Victoria.

Victoria, Sept. 22.—The steamship Empire from San Francisco arrived this morning.

A genuine sea-serpent six feet in length, with the orthodox mane, a head shaped like a panther and the tail whittled down to a sharp point, was brought in by Indians yesterday, who caught it in deep water in the straits. Its appearance creates intense interest among the servants, and the oldest fishermen cannot place the monster. The serpent has been photographed and the body will be preserved in spirits and sent to Ottawa for classification.

PACIFIC COAST.

Marriage of Jesse Grant and Miss Chapman.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Last evening Jesse R. Grant was married to Miss Lizzie, daughter of W. S. Chapman, at the Palace Hotel. The affair was very quiet, only a few friends being present.

Anecdotes of Ole Bull.

Ole Bull was a very abstemious and careful liver. He drank no strong liquors, and never ate to excess. His food was simple, consisting largely of fruit and vegetables. To this mode of life may be attributed his general good health. He was remarkably neat and simple in his attire. He never wore heels upon his shoes or boots, contending that they had the effect of giving the body an unnatural, stooping posture. He had a great aversion to hypocrisy and affectation. Upon one occasion a visitor laughed immoderately at one of the violinist's witty stories, and afterward apologized for seeming rudeness. "Oh!" said Mr. Bull, "do not mind; I like to see any one natural. Do not be ashamed of laughing nor crying when you feel like it. It is strange that human nature is prone to make an excuse for its better impulses."

He disliked much of the German music, and Wagner's compositions in particular, although he was personally a warm friend of the composer of "the music of the future." He preferred Italian music to all other. "I do not have to try to like the music of Verdi," said he; "it comes without trying." He considered "Aida" a masterpiece. He was also fond of Gounod's "Faust." "Why," he remarked, "the Germans bang away with their mechanical exactness and endless harmonies, but they neglect the purer, sweet melodies which reach the hearts of the people. The majority of the public have no time to read between the lines. Captious critics have averred that Ole Bull was not a classical musician because he played folks' songs and catered to the taste of the public. "Why," he said, "if the people pay their money to hear me play 'Lucy Long' and 'The Arkansas Traveler,' why should I not gratify them? I should feel that I had cheated them if I did not consult the taste of my audience. Besides, I generally play the light pieces for encores, after having given them more solid selections."

Numberless anecdotes might be related to illustrate his wonderful good nature and hearty, sincere desire to add to the happiness of all with whom he came in contact. Upon one occasion a friend had called upon him at the Tremont House to invite him to take a ride in the suburbs. At about the same time he heard a little boy of his acquaintance who had broken his leg and was unable to leave his bed. "I must decline your kind invitation to ride," he replied to his friend, and he passed the afternoon in playing the violin for the amusement of the little invalid. He disliked rules and creeds with a feeling approaching detestation. He created his own canons of art, and he changed them at pleasure. A well-known Boston conductor once pleasantly accused Mr. Bull of never playing the same piece in the same tempi. "Of course not," was the reply; anyone can follow the time in the same old way; I never feel in the same mood twice. Why should I always play in the same time and with the same color? It is your plodding nobody who is satisfied. I am ambitious!" The conductor appreciated the wit, if not the logic of the reply.—Boston Herald.

THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes: "While at Mount Vernon—the home of Washington—the other day, I was greatly struck with the slipshod condition in which the house and its contents are kept. The estate belongs to the women of the United States, and I am sure, did they but know the facts, they would interest themselves in their property, and raise sufficient money to put the house in thorough repair, and to have the relics of Washington more carefully kept than is done at present. The walls in some of the rooms are covered with cheap chromo-lithographs and prints, having no claims either to artistic excellence or historical value; and these should, and could, easily be replaced by engravings possessing these qualities. I have no definite idea of the cost of putting the house in order, but I am sure that an expenditure of \$3000 would be more than ample; and I think some of our patriotic women should take the matter in hand, and have the home of Washington restored to its original beauty and cleanliness."

HAWAIIAN CHINESE TROUBLES.—There has been a queer Cabinet crisis in the Hawaiian Kingdom, the immediate cause of which was the appointment of an unpopular Minister of Foreign Relations. This official, one Celsus Caesar Moreno, who is described as "a foreign adventurer," and who, according to one account, was threatened by the populace with a coat of tar and feathers, is in favor of Chinese trade and immigration. But, for other reasons he has made himself personally obnoxious to the people, who seriously discussed the dethronement of King Kalakana and the selection of Queen Emma as their sovereign. The entire Hawaiian army was ordered to guard the Royal Palace, and revolution was at one time imminent. But the King wisely changed his mind, dismissed his favorite foreigner, and restored order by a single blow. His course brings peace to the Hawaiian Kingdom, which, as that political fiction is chiefly supported by thrifty American traders and planters, is good for American interests in the Pacific.

No weak and hesitating young Sabbath school teacher can call upon a more unpromising scholar than was Dwight L. Moody, to tell of a Saviour's love; and I can only say with humility and gratitude, as I think of my humble, ignorant Sabbath school scholar of twenty years ago, "What hath God wrought!"—The Avidity.

French Historical Drama.

The manner in which the French dramatists of the classical school—Corneille, Racine and Voltaire—treated history is well known. Outside of France, none can read "Mohammed," or "Cid," or even "Athalie," without being disturbed by a feeling of ludicrousness on account of the glaring discrepancy between the historical reality and the artistic representation. With Victor Hugo, however, and the romantic school, the historical drama made a great progress in France. It learned to use that which in history is picturesque, and, in this respect, the first act of Sardou's "Patrie" is a masterpiece, leaving far behind all other attempts of the kind, even "Wallenstein's Lager," by Schiller, or the famous introduction to Goethe's "Egmont." But it never learned to draw the historical character. In "Patrie" the passions delineated are those which flourish in the Parisian salons, and the delineation itself, whenever it becomes strong and striking, is local Parisian and exclusively modern. "Garin" has the advantages and disadvantages of the school to which it belongs, and nothing beyond. What was picturesque in the life in the feudal castle in France in the beginning of the thirteenth century has been picked up and put together with great skill, and its effect on the stage is probably considerable. But the delineation of passion, of character, is stupid. In the opening scene the lord of the castle curses his son. But in the thirteenth century there was not in all Christendom a father who would undertake to pronounce a curse or a blessing in his family. That was the privilege of the Church, and none but the witch or the sorcerer dared to encroach upon this privilege. After the Reformation, when the priest was driven out of the house and the family was remodeled after the type of the Old Testament, the pronunciation of blessings or curses became an affair of the household. In the next scene the lord marries a Moorish Princess who runs about with a Jew and makes money as a dancing-girl. But in the thirteenth century such a union was a sheer impossibility. There was not in the whole church a priest who dared to perform such a marriage, and even if there had been, the whole retinue, from the vassal to the serf, would have left such a knight and fled in terror from such a castle as if it were a plague-stricken spot. In this manner the plot goes on from beginning to end; not at one single point the passions delineated coincide with the actual passions of the time represented. But this manner is not Shakespeare's. Truth to the historical character, not only to its picturesque appurtenances, was the great lesson which the German dramatists drew a century ago from Shakespeare, and by which they created the historical drama in Germany, and it is this same lesson which the French dramatists of to-day must draw from him in order to make the historical drama in France an art of high order, but which Paul Delair, in spite of the Parisian critics, has not drawn in his "Garin."

The Politeness of Our Forefathers.

Not long since, while turning over the dusty contents of a box of books labelled "all at 6d.," my attention was drawn to a rusty little 12mo, bound in well-worn sheepskin. A short examination showed it was complete, and for the small sum of sixpence I became the possessor of a literary treasure which has since afforded me much gratification and amusement: "The Rules of Civility; or Certain Ways of Deportment observed in France, amongst all Persons of Quality upon Several Occasions. Translated out of French." Such is the title of the work which has brought up this train of ideas, and its perusal goes far to convince me that our ancestors were not to be envied. Of the instructions given for behavior at table the following are the most curious of those that are fit for general perusal. "In eating, observe to let your hands be clean; feed not with both both your hands, nor keep your knife in your hand; dip not your fingers in the sauce, nor lick when you have done. Wipe your mouth and keep your spoon clean. Gnaw not bones nor handle dogs, nor spawl upon the floor; and if you have occasion to sneeze or cough, take your hat, or put your napkin before your face. Drink not with your mouth full nor unwiped, nor so long till you are forced to breathe in the glass. He must have a care his hand be not first in the dish, unless he be desired to help his neighbors. If you be car'd 'tis but civil to accept what ever is offered, pulling off your hat still when it is done by a superior. To give anything from your own plate to another to eat of, though he be an inferior, savors of arrogance, much less an apple or a pear that hath been bit by you before. Have a care likewise of blowing froth from off a cup, or any dust from roasted apple or toast; for the proverb saith, "There is no wind, but there is some rain." We are to wipe our spoon every time we put it into the dish; some people being so delicate, they will not eat after a man has eat with his spoon and not wiped it. 'Tis rude to drink to a lady of your own, much more of greater quality than yourself, with your hat on, and to be covered when she is drinking to you. When dinner is going up to any nobleman's table where you are a stranger, or of inferior quality, 'tis civil and good manners to be uncover'd. If it so happens that you be alone together with a person of quality, and the candle be to be snuffed, you must do it with the snuffers, not with your fingers, and that neatly and quick, lest the person of honor be offended with the smell."—The Avidity.

Apache Devastation.

It is probable that there is not on this continent a country possessing greater natural resources than the State of Sonora, Mexico. It has been celebrated for its wonderful mineral wealth from time immemorial, and the highest authorities are united in crediting it with agricultural and pastoral capabilities surpassing, perhaps, even those of California. Its native inhabitants are universally admitted to be brave, hospitable, and light hearted; overflowing with natural talent, fond of music, dancing, and the gentle and refining pleasures of social intercourse. But what a sad fate has fallen upon a country and people originally destined, apparently, to inherit a more than ordinary share of worldly prosperity; for it must not be forgotten that, in addition to the curse of revolution, which has blighted to such a terrible extent the whole of Mexico, and which even now threatens its utter disintegration and ruin, Sonora has suffered from an infinity of local disorders and accidents, from the many perils incident to the border State, from the raids of filibusters, the bitter quarrels and feuds of her own principal citizens, the antagonism of races, the insubordination of her industrious, but capricious, Indian population; and last, but by no means least from the terrible, bloodthirsty, warlike, insatiable Apaches. Terrible, indeed, has been the desolation wrought by these inhuman fiends, the implacable foes of all peaceful industry, and the arts of civilization; and almost equally cruel and inhuman, it is sad to say, have been the reprisals which, at occasional intervals have been meted out to them by an outraged and exasperated community. Before reading the terrible story which follows, it is necessary to picture to oneself the depopulated villages, the ruined haciendas, the deserted mines, the desolation and misery created by this dreaded tribe, and to remember that the war of civilized races against the Indians is a war of industry and intelligence against a nomadic people who have proved themselves, with a few rare exceptions, incapable of being elevated above a condition of barbarism; who require and demand not acres, or hundreds of acres, but countless thousands, to sustain each tribe; that the most enlightened and humane policy has hitherto wholly failed to convert them to the arts of peace; that the civilization of the entire continent is as desirable as it is inevitable; and that the passions of the savage nature which run riot in the contest awake, inevitably, the almost equally savage passions of the pioneers and frontiersmen, whose destiny it is to conquer or be conquered by them.—California.

The Cost of a Boy.

A clergyman who has been discoursing about boys has devoted considerable attention to the cost of these somewhat necessary individuals, and he estimates the expense of bringing a good boy, with ordinary advantages of city life, to the age of fifteen at about five thousand dollars; these figures are about doubled by the time the boy is of age, if he goes through college. A bad boy, arrived at the age mentioned, costs fully as much, even if he has not been to college, and the computation, as the reverend gentleman forcibly suggests, does not include the value of the mother's tears and the father's gray hairs. Most men who have brought up boys will agree that the estimate is not too high, and some of them will be observant enough to wonder if there is any other investment of equal magnitude that is made with as much carelessness and stupidity. A piece of property upon which five or ten thousand dollars must be expended would seem to any business man, to be deserving of the most careful treatment that its owner's intelligence can devise, but in the case of a boy, the money is generally expended as a matter of course, with little or no definite object but to keep the property in existence and to save the owner from finding it a nuisance to himself. A farm or a horse is considered good according to its yield or to its promise of yield, no matter of much painstaking treatment may first be necessary, but a boy who passes for best is merely he who makes least trouble. The most promising colt, either for ornament or use, is the one that is most irrepresible, but the irrepresible boy of a family is sure to be the least valued after he has become too old to be a mere plaything, and when he is not ruined by being allowed to manage himself he is quite likely to be mismanaged until good for nothing. To regard a boy in the mere light of an investment and treat him accordingly would seem cruelly cold and heartless, yet the natural result of such an estimate would be more beneficial to all concerned than the present system is, for it would compel considerable personal attention by the owner, whereas the usual plan is to hire somebody else, sometimes a nurse, again a teacher, to stand in the parents' place in all matters that are not included in lodging, food and clothes, so that the owner may have more time to devote to other business or to pleasure. How this plan works has been demonstrated millions of times to the dissatisfaction of all concerned, yet the blundering goes on more and more industriously as advancing civilization gives men and women a wider range of affairs in which to interest themselves. Is it not about time for such nonsense to cease and for the boy and his sister to be treated according to their economic importance?

The argument of a holy life ought to be cumulative—increasing and strengthening every day. Whatever it may prove at the first, it ought to prove infinitely more after years of work, trial, temptation and battling with the storms.