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Debauching Indian Women.

Two men on the steamer Grover, Jo Dougherty, mate, and Kelly deck hand, were arrested yesterday afternoon on complaint of Indian Agent Brown, examined before U. S. Commissioner, P. L. Willis, and held in one hundred dollars each to answer to the U. S. District Court the charge of giving liquor to a couple of Indian women who were employed as servants in good families here in Salem. The Grover came down last Friday and one of these women was returning from a visit up the river. This led to an assignation with herself and another, in the woods near town where the white men supplied liquor to them in such quantity that nothing was heard of them until the next morning when they were discovered dead drunk in the bushes. Agent Brown, in the discharge of his duty, ferreted the matter out and learning the circumstances had the women identify the men and then procured their arrest. Considering the efficiency manifested by Agent Brown, and the many vigorous prosecutions he has instituted, such fellows will find out after a while that dispensing liquor to Indians is an unsafe business.

A Correct Account.

Julius Nichols calls on us to request a fair statement as to the accident we told of as happening Sunday to a party riding to Dixie in a hack driven by Clark Lawrence. There were three bottles of liquor in the crowd, but he had nothing to do with them, neither did Clark Lawrence, the driver, who never touches liquor. The horses are a little fiery and one of them runs at the least scare. They were alarmed by two men running by the hack on horseback, which made the team shy off the road and upset the hack. We are glad to make a correct statement and have only been anxious to bring the lesson home to these young men that whisky was poor company to have at any time especially on the road to a camp-meeting on the Sabbath.

Twenty-Third Anniversary.

Next Sabbath will be the twenty-third anniversary of the organization of the Congregational church in this city, which dates its existence from the Fourth of July 1852. It happened that that year, as on this, the national anniversary occurred on the Sabbath. This will give an opportunity for an interesting service on that day, as many of those who were present at the first service, twenty-three years ago, are living to take part in services of the present anniversary. As our State grows older our people will attach more interest to these anniversary exercises, simply because the history of the past will interest the children of those who were the pioneers of Oregon civilization and the first movers in its moral and social progress.

Celebration at Stayton.

There will be a celebration at Stayton on next Saturday, the 3d of July, and we are furnished the following programme by Dr. S. D. McCauley: Hon. H. H. Gilfrey will be Orator of the Day; Rev. Wm. Cayce will be President of the exercises; Rev. Baylis, Chaplain; Justice Wiley, Marshal; Reader of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Riley Privett. There will be a good deal of Fourth of July this year as it lasts from the 3d to 5th inclusive. We hope the people of Stayton and vicinity will have a good time.

Stayton Celebration.

The following additional particulars, in regard to the celebration at Stayton on the 3d of July, has been handed us. The exercises will be held in a beautiful grove near the town, in which is a splendid spring of cold water. The grove is on the bank of the North Santiam in a cool, delightful situation. This is the Committee of Arrangements: John Greenstreet, Gerge Usick, Cyrus Clark, Moses Stayton, Mrs Geater, Mrs Queener, Mrs Clark, Mrs John Thomas, Wm Capps, George Downing, C W Hunt, R C Geer, J W Thomas, A Clark.

LAST TRIP.—The Guard says the steamer Ohio will leave Portland next Tuesday for Eugene, and this will probably be her last trip to that place until after harvest, when she will be kept regularly employed between that place and Salem, connecting with the company's new boat for Portland.

BETTER PUPPIES.—Those wanting to purchase good hunting dogs, half pointer and half setter, or full setter, can find what they want by calling at B. Foster's gun shop, first door north of Shatkey's Block, Salem.

Teachers' Institute of Jackson County.

JACKSONVILLE, June 21. MR. EDITOR: The Teachers' Institute for the First Judicial District was called to order by Hon. L. L. Rowland, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Monday, June 14, 1875, and proceeded to organize by electing a President, Vice President and two Secretaries.

Prof. J. H. Skidmore, of Ashland Academy, was elected President; H. C. Fleming, County Superintendent of Jackson county, Vice President; Messrs. A. P. Armstrong and C. B. Fitzgerald, Secretaries.

The Institute then proceeded to discuss the best method of teaching the various branches that are taught in our common schools; the best method of teaching morals, manners, etc.

It was recommended that Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene and Elementary Drawing be added to the branches required to be taught.

The Institute was well attended throughout by parents, teachers and educators; and after an interesting and successful session of two and a half days, adjourned.

The success of the Institute is largely due to the labors of Hon. L. L. Rowland, State Superintendent of Public Instructions. Too much can not easily be said of the faithful manner in which he labored in this Institute. He spent the remainder of the week visiting schools in this county. Respectfully,

[We are much obliged to the writer of the above, but came near throwing it in the waste basket, because there was no name to it. Correspondents must send a name with a communication, so that we may know it is authentic.—Ed.]

Wanted.

A complete list of all the men, women and children immigrating to Oregon to the close of the year 1860 is desired for future reference, and in order to add to the interest which would attach to such a compilation, some other facts should accompany them, the whole being in the following order: 1st—name; 2d—time and place of birth; 3d—place from which emigrated to Oregon; 4th—the year and minor dates, and the time of arrival in Oregon, and place of present residence. Direct communications upon the subject to T. W. DAVENPORT, Silverton, Ogn.

Oregon papers please copy.

To Visit the Santiam Mines.

Dr. Smith, accompanied by a Mr. Shaw of California, will leave here on next Thursday to make a prospecting excursion to the Santiam quartz mines, to examine certain quartz lodes which are supposed to contain valuable ores. If the prospect is satisfactory, Mr. Shaw will return to the mines in July with some friends he expects to arrive here soon. The world will sooner or later learn of the value of the mineral deposits in the Cascade range, and the sooner it is discovered and acted upon, the better it will be for Oregon. The wealth is there if parties competent to develop it can be interested in doing so.

Celebration at Dixie.

Mr. McM. Dodson, of Dallas, informs us that the citizens of Dixie are intending to have a general national celebration on the 3d, next Saturday, at which all comers will bring their own refreshments. Hon. J. W. Nesmith will be Orator of the Day. Committees were appointed to make complete arrangements for suitable music and for securing adequate preparation for all the details of a successful celebration. This will be the great celebration for Polk county and will no doubt be fully attended and carried through with a spirit.

FRUIT DRYER.—The Guard says this week we received a call from Mr. W. S. Plummer of San Francisco, agent for Spaulding Bros., owners of the Plummer process in fruit drying. Mr. Plummer is traveling in Oregon in the interest of this fruit dryer. He offers to build one of the dryers in this place and warrant it to do the best work—second to none in use—or no pay. Now is the time for those interested to take hold of this matter and have the dryer in full operation in time for this year's fruit crop. The fruit crop throughout the entire country, even in Old Delaware, is almost a failure, and hence dried fruit will bring the highest prices this year.

REPORT OF THE WOUNDED.—Frank Miller, who had an arm broken on the road to Dixie, Sunday, is doing well. Clark Lawrence received severe bruises that confine him to his bed and prove very serious. Julius Nichols has a scratched face and lame hips but manages to keep about.

MORE CONVICTS.—Sheriff Manning of Jackson county brought down yesterday two prisoners, H. E. Weckhart, a white man, and a Chinaman, each sent for two years.

DOLPH-WATKINS LIBEL SUIT.

The Portland dailies contain a full report of the evidence given in this case. The plaintiff's attorneys are Messrs. E. C. Bronaugh, Richard Williams and W. W. Thayer. The defendant is represented by E. A. Cronin, and W. H. Effinger. As the public must be aware, suit is brought by Hon. J. N. Dolph against Wm. H. Watkins, for libel contained in published statements made by Watkins concerning Dolph, who was acting as State Senator and Chairman of a Legislative Committee to examine accounts of Penitentiary of which Watkins was Superintendent.

The case opened by Mr. Bronaugh for plaintiff and the statement of the defense was made by Mr. Cronin.

C. B. Bellinger testified as to the general circulation through the State of the Oregonian newspaper in which the communication of Watkins was published, and the said paper containing such communication was put in evidence.

John M. Gearin, a member of the last House of Representatives, member of the same committee as Mr. Dolph, testified to conduct of defendant in connection with the business of the committee, and his altercations with Mr. Dolph and threats to him in relation to the report of that committee.

A. J. Marshall testified to hearing an altercation between Watkins and Dolph in the Secretary's office, and stepped between them when high words passed.

I. R. Moores related a conversation with Watkins on the cars, the day when the complaint in Dolph's case was served on him, when he said he would make it d-d hot for Dolph if he was forced to push it. He said he could prove the charges made and a d-d sight more. Said, at that time, that within a few weeks Dolph had been drunk in a bawdy house in Portland, raising hell. He showed the papers of the suit just served on him.

J. B. Congle testified to an interview on the train with Watkins at the same time.

Mr. Dolph himself took the stand and related the particulars of Watkins' conduct to him as Chairman of that Committee; how he threatened "to go after him" (Dolph); how Watkins put his hand into his own side-pocket, and told Dolph to take his hand out of his pocket when Dolph didn't have his hands in his pocket at all. It was during a conversation between Dolph and M. V. Brown, State Printer, that Watkins rushed up and said he wouldn't be interfered with, etc., that this fracas took place.

About this time Mr. Effinger, defendant's attorney, moved for a non-suit, and the motion was overruled by the Court.

W. H. Watkins took the stand and told his story; how Hawley, Dodd & Co. had a great claim against the State in connection with the new penitentiary; how Dolph as Senator told him (Watkins) that his (Dolph's) firm were attorneys for the collection of the claim of Hawley, Dodd & Co. and how Dolph conversed with him about who was for and against it, and how Fay and others were to be managed to get them to vote for it. He said there were items unfair in the bill of Hawley, Dodd & Co. which he would not endorse and did not endorse, though he was willing they should collect them. Fay was determined to vote against that item of appropriation, unless his vote was necessary to pass it.

About the same time Watkins had a conversation with Mitchell, Dolph's partner, to the same effect. The discussion was how to get Chadwick to issue the warrants, and how to get Judge Bonham, Watkins' intimate friend, to understand the case. This was before the Legislature met. According to Watkins' account he was terribly severe on Dolph, and said cutting things to that Senator about that time. He modestly confessed that he must have told Dolph that "he would make it hot for him." Mart Brown and Dolph were behind the big map in Chadwick's office; Dolph was looking over Mart's papers when he (Watkins) burst in on their conversation with the remark he "wouldn't be interfered with." He had no pistol when he tried to bluff Dolph; thought Dolph was on the bias.

SECOND DAY.

Portland, June 29, 1875. Wm. H. Watkins, Defendant, resumed the stand and continued his evidence. He identified the Oregonian card as written by him; gave an account of his conversation with I. R. Moores on the train, after having the papers of the libel suit served on him about the same as told by Mr. Moores, only a great deal more of it. He published the card, he said, because the newspapers were going after him rough shed. Explained about Dolph being accused of being in a house of ill fame, etc.

Being cross examined witness related conversations he pretended to have had with Dolph & Mitchell, relative to the claim of Hawley, Dodd & Co. Samuel Driver was next witness for the defense. He testified to hearing a conversation between Dolph and Watkins at the store of the latter, among other things heard Dolph say that his law firm, Mitchell & Dolph, were working this claim of Hawley, Dodd & Co., through the Legislature. Driver holds a position in the Penitentiary in the employ of Watkins, and was appointed to the same by defendant. Charles H. Dodd, of the firm of Hawley, Dodd & Co., states that Mitchell & Dolph were attorneys of the firm to bring suit for a mandamus in Circuit Court. He frequently spoke of them as their attorneys during the session of the legislature. A sharp contest ensued between Cronin, counsel for defense, and the witness, on cross examination, to make him testify that he had repeatedly asserted, as the defendant had testified, that they were employed as attorneys before the legislature, of which body Mr. Dolph was a member, but he refused to so testify. He said they paid Mitchell & Dolph \$250 for their services before the Court, and there was no remuneration or consideration for services, before the legislature, and they were not employed for that purpose. G. W. Roland, for the defense, was not permitted to testify, as his evidence was objected to. R. H. Dearborn gave evidence that Dodd told him that Mitchell & Dolph were his attorneys while the claim was pending before the Legislature, which was as testified by Mr. Dodd himself. The principal witnesses for defense seem to have been Watkins himself and his Penitentiary employee, Sam Driver.

IN REBUTTAL.

The plaintiff in rebuttal re-called A. J. Marshall, who denied the truth of Watkins, assertion that they went down stairs together after the altercation with Dolph in the Secretary's office.

Thomas McF. Patton, Clerk of the Legislative Investigating Committee, specifically and fully denied that Watkins used language to Dolph, when before the Committee, as he (Watkins) had stated in his evidence. He was examined at length, and the words of the defendant's evidence, were quoted to him and specifically denied to have been uttered, in several instances and at some length.

John M. Gearin, a member of the Committee of Investigation, was then placed on the stand and he failed to remember that Watkins uttered remarks before the Committee as he had stated, while he distinctly remembered that many things he swore to having uttered there were not so uttered; that there was not such trouble between Watkins and Dolph before the Committee as Watkins asserted.

J. H. Mitchell denied that he had ever told Watkins that his firm was employed as Dodd's attorneys to lobby his bill through the Legislature; did not ask Watkins to see Bonham; denied all the material allegations made concerning him by Watkins in his evidence; charged Dodd \$250 for his services in Court and no more. Had no account for acting as attorney before the Legislature; never was employed to act in that capacity.

J. N. Dolph took the stand again and gave a clear and comprehensive account of the matters in question, and the Bulletin says emphatically and explicitly contradicts the sworn statements of Watkins and others.

The prosecution rested and the court adjourned at 8 o'clock last evening. The argument was to commence this morning.

CIRCUIT COURT—MARION COUNTY.

Spring Term, June 30, 1875.

State vs. Arthur Cox; accused of aiding escape of prisoners in Penitentiary. This was submitted to the jury this morning who brought in a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats.

State vs. Arthur Cox; accused of poisoning his wife. This has been on trial to-day, and will probably amount to no more than the other case against him.

FRUIT DRYER.—A Eugene paper says steps have been taken to organize a joint stock company of fifty shares, \$100 per share for the purpose of putting on a Fruit Drying establishment on the Plummer system of drying. We understand that about twenty shares have been taken. This is much needed enterprise, and we hope that people will see it to their interest to take stock and secure this establishment.

Breyman Bros. have a new lot of goods on this steamer. Call and examine them.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OMAHA, June 27.—Most cheering reports come in from Central and Western Nebraska where serious apprehensions have for some time been felt in consequence of continuous drought. Copious rain fell on Saturday night passed over the entire State, and has put new life into cereals; and everything is to-day reported as growing with renewed vigor. Large numbers of grasshoppers have been flying to-day over the entire Platte valley, going in a northerly direction.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, June 28.—A terrible tornado passed over Woodburn, forty miles east of this city, last night. A number of residences, business houses and other buildings were blown down, and growing crops all more or less injured.

DETROIT, June 28.—In the tornado last night two children were killed and fifteen persons severely hurt. Twenty-three cottages were destroyed and many others damaged. The part of the city visited by the tornado was sparsely settled, or the loss of life would have doubtless been much greater. A citizens' meeting for the relief of the sufferers was called to meet Wednesday.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Six new indictments have been found against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, Woodward and others, for obtaining money from the city treasury on false pretences. The amount involved is \$60,000.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Mark Lane Express says the market is hardening because of the floods in France and unfavorable American reports. Northwestern Europe is favored with plentiful rains. Eastern and Southern Europe are suffering from droughts. Prospects are favorable to general abundance. Germany and England have the best prospects, Russia, Hungary and France the worst.

A dispatch from J. V. Harris, health officer at Key West, reports one death from yellow fever to-day. Dr. Harris, "I am sorry to have to inform you of the prevalence of the disease as an epidemic at this place."

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—A Brownville special says a drove of stolen cattle crossed the Rio Colorado near Barclay's ferry on Saturday night. Rangers and Regulars in pursuit reported that 200 well armed Mexicans crossed at Cutosa ranch three days ago. At the election for congress-men in Tamaulipas district, yesterday, the Cortina ticket ran ahead.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Washington National Monument Society re-quest churches and Sabbath schools of this country to take up a collection Sunday, July 4th, to aid in the completion of the monument; the contributions to be forwarded to J. B. Smith, Treasurer of the society, Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO, June 29.—A Washington special says the necessary work preparatory to turning over the U. S. Treasurer's office to Mr. New has been begun. The office papers were counted yesterday, and about the work, in its various stages, in the hands of the Columbian Bank Note Company. No errors of any kind were found. Neither the bank nor company nor the bureau of printing and engraving will be permitted to do any more work after the 30th inst. until the 6th proximo.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Joseph Loeder was arrested last night on complaint of Col. Beecher, for perjury. Pious appeared as a witness against him, making affidavit that he did not know Loeder previous to 1872, and knew nothing about Tilton's house until recently. He said Loeder told him now would be a good time to make some money. Judge Morris appears for Loeder, and Tracy and Hill for complainant. The judge ordered both Loeder and Price locked up for examination. Morris said yesterday his side was ready to begin again within an hour after the discharge of the jury using the testimony of Loeder and Price.

Loeder was arraigned in the Third District Court this morning, but owing to lack of preparation on both sides the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

The Tilton Beecher jury have not yet agreed. This morning they sent for the testimony of Beecher and Moulton, and it was furnished. It was rumored around the court to-day that Loeder, arrested on the charge of conspiracy and perjury, had confessed that his story and affidavit were manufactured and untrue.

DUBLIN, June 29.—The international rifle contest began to-day. The total score at the 800 yard range was: Americans, 337; Irishmen, 338.

I. P. M.—The firing at the eight hundred yards range is in favor of the Irish team. The total scores standing as follows: Americans, 337; Irish, 338. The individual scores were: Americans—Fulton, 53; Daken, 53; Yale, 53; Gildersleeve, 53; Coleman, 53; Dodson, 53. Total, 337. Irish—Pollock, 53; Wilson, 53; Johnson, 53; Hamilton, 53; Miller, 53; McKenna, 51. Total, 338.

DUBLIN, June 29.—The Americans won the rifle match by a total of 967 to 929. At the 1,000 yards range the Americans were four points ahead. The shooting at the 1,000 yards range, which was remarkably fine on both sides, was won by the Americans by a score of 308 against 290. The match has been won by the American riflemen by a total of 967 to 929. The following were the individual scores at the 1,000 yards range: Americans—Gildersleeve 52, Yale 52, Fulton 48, Coleman 52, Dodson 51, Daken 51, total, 303. Irish—Wilson 55, Hamilton 51, McKenna 52, Miller 41, Johnson 50, Pollock 49; total 290. The number of persons who assumed to witness the shooting gradually increased as the match drew to a close. The victory of the American riflemen was hailed with tremendous enthusiasm.

I. P. M.—The shooting at 900 yards range resulted: Americans, 327; Irishmen 292. Victory for the Americans is regarded as almost certain.