

Will Prosecute.

The bellows maker, Swett, informed us yesterday that he had telegraphed to San Francisco for the arrest of his runaway wife and her former husband. He will prosecute them to the bitter end and says he can prove bigamy, forgery and other crimes on Rickard, or Riedly. The latter has a wife in California whom he married since his divorce from Mrs. Swett.

In Urgent Case.

In the suit brought by Chas. Manning vs Ben Hayden, for recovery of land, with rents and profits for some years back, the court this morning gave a verdict for the plaintiff. It seems that some years ago Hayden bought in a farm, sold on execution; for a small figure, on the pretense that he bid it in for the old folks who were its former owners—B. Dove and wife, near Eola, Polk county. He never turned the property over, however, and this suit proves the facts and holds him liable for the value of the property with all its rents to this date, said to amount to \$20,000. Hayden is good for it.

Fruit Dryer Burned.

On Saturday the fruit dryer owned and operated by Mr. McMasrey at Brooks, was destroyed by fire, the loss being about \$300. Sometimes this burning of fruit dryers is the result of carelessness, though no doubt they can be built so as to be less liable to destruction, and the repeated experience we have had in such losses should cause more care to be used in their construction. The business of drying and preserving fruit in our State will grow in importance and should be carried on with as much security against fire as possible.

A Significant Fact.

A motley throng peopled the halls of justice, presided over by Judge Stearns, this afternoon. The attraction was the examination of a number of Chinese for keeping opium dens, and six or seven young men who were caught in haling the drug at these noxious resorts. The interest taken in these cases is a significant proof that the dives are largely patronized by a certain class of young men and women. The accused were principally youths whose graces were just beginning to show marks of dissipation and the ravages made by constant tampering with the poisonous compound, and being the first offense. His Honor imposed a light fine, but it is hoped their next appearance will not meet with such leniency. We are pleased to note the stringent efforts of the officers to enforce the ordinance in the case, and feel certain the public will echo the wish that every one of the foul dens may be cleansed effectually of the present business.

Frightful Accident.

Jacob Landenclaus, a German, who lives four miles from town on the west side railroad, was wending his way towards home Thursday evening, about 6 o'clock, just after dark. It was a stormy evening, and with wind and rain driving in his face, the poor fellow managed to cross all the other bridges until he came to bridge No. 10, where the darkness and the storm caused him to miss his footing and fall into the ravine below, a distance of 57 feet. His left arm was broken, his spine and breast severely bruised, and there he lay in the dark gully with the wind and storm beating upon him through the live long night, and long hours after daylight enabled the dreadfulness of the storm to be seen as well as felt. What a night watch that must have been and how he must have longed for human help and sympathy! About ten o'clock, as the roadmaster went over the route with a hand car, he heard the groaning of the sufferer, and with the help of two Chinese, who were on the hand car with him, brought him to his own home. Dr. Chapman was sent for, who had him removed to the house of Mr. Bvltman, another German, in this city, where it is hoped that he will survive under the skillful medical treatment he will receive, but he lies in a very critical condition.

Murder's Penalty.

PENDLETON, Jan. 17, 1879. VIA WALLA WALLA, 18th. Aps, the remaining Indian who was convicted of complicity in the murder of whites here last summer, was hanged today. The same precautions were taken to prevent any trouble. A number of whites and Indians attended the execution. Several prominent Indians addressed the whites and Indians, assuring them of peace in the future. Two hours before the execution Aps bid farewell to his people. He said he died as an innocent man; he had killed no one. He solemnly absolved his people to profit by his fate; to always remain steadfast friends to the whites, and no harbor ill feeling toward them. In an interview with the principal chiefs, all displayed great anxiety to have it understood that they had no intentions to retaliate; but would remain peaceful. They ask for even justice, and that the wholesale plundering of their horses by lawless whites be stopped. Regarding Commissioner Hayes' recommendation to remove them to another locality, the Indians express partial willingness, but desire an opportunity to visit Washington and see their future with the

Insane.

Geo. Burgermeister, from The Dalles, adjudged insane, arrived last evening in custody of Sheriff Crossen, and was committed to the East Portland asylum.

Fare Increased.

The fare hence to San Francisco on the Idaho has been increased to \$15 for cabin passage, and \$8 steerage. Heretofore it was \$7 50 and \$2 50 respectively.

Horse Killed.

A valuable horse, the property of Mr. Frank Johnson, was killed by the southern bound mail train yesterday, near Jefferson. The animal was valued at about \$150, but as it was in no private enclosure no damages can be recovered from the railroad company.

Postmasters.

The following postmasters have been appointed: John E. Hubbard, Lafayette, Yamhill county; J. N. Sargent, Whitehall, Wasco county; J. H. Tipton, Patterson's Mills, Douglas county; Charles F. Knowles, Riverside, Columbia county; Thomas G. Gillihan, Savvie's Island, Multnomah county; Edward Simmons, Sweet Home, Linn county; M. H. Skinner, Willamette Forks, Lane county.

Fare Increased.

As may be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the fare to San Francisco per steamer Elder has been increased to \$15 for upper saloon, main saloon, \$12, and steerage \$6. These figures are very reasonable, and if not still further increased, will give satisfaction.

A Desperate Affray.

Says the Roseburg Star: On Friday last, Jack Epperson, formerly of this city, got into an altercation with a hotel keeper named Thomas, at Gysersville, Cal., in which the latter was killed by a shot from a Winchester rifle in the hands of Epperson. In his attempt to escape, Epperson fired four or five shots at the constable, who in return fired at Epperson, the shot taking effect in the leg. On Sunday J. Epperson, the young man's father, received a telegram in this city that it had been necessary to amputate Jack's leg, and it was thought that he would not survive. Mr. Epperson's parents live in this city, and are highly respected and have many friends who sympathize with them in this distress. It is reported that Jack had been drinking hard for several days previous to the commission of his desperate act.

Indians for Yakima.

Captain Winters, with two companies of the First Cavalry, arrived in John Day valley on the 8th inst., with 300 Piate Indian prisoners and fifty wagons. He was awaiting the arrival of 250 more when he would proceed direct to Yakima. Captain Winters expected to make The Dalles with his circus in thirteen days. When he started from Harney he had only the hostiles under his charge, but orders came while en route, for him to take up all the Indians there and place them on the Yakima reservation. All the clothing at Harney was issued to the Indians, but they are still suffering terribly. Some deaths and births have taken place on the line of travel.—W. W. Statesman.

A Sharp Rogue.

The other day W. F. Owens, manager of the Grange warehouse, received a letter from F. M. Gabbert, of Myrtle creek, stating that J. Wilson had two wagons, loaded with wool, approaching Roseburg. John came in shortly after the letter arrived, and told Mr. Owens he would sell to the Grange store. He said, however, he wanted to hurry home and that he wished to lay in a lot of supplies at an early hour that he might not be delayed. Mr. Owens took John to Caro brothers, where he vouched for John's honesty and the latter had the firm named, pack up merchandise to the amount of \$215. He took among other things an overcoat, which he put on, and since then John Wilson has not answered to roll call, the sheriff cannot find him. John was a rascal. He misrepresented to Mr. Gabbert, he prevaricated with Owens, and he lied about the wool. But he got the overcoat.—Roseburg Independent.

Grant's Death Warrant.

Jackson Grant, the last of the doomed, appeared at the State Circuit court for sentence this morning at 9:30 o'clock. He was calm and collected, without that stoicism so characteristic of the Indian race. When asked by His Honor if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, Grant, assuming a semi-religious tone, replied: "I have had a fair trial, and been ably defended, and notwithstanding the cloud of witnesses that have appeared against me, I am innocent, as the one great witness, Almighty God can attest." He repeated these words, then resumed his seat and listened as Judge Bellinger remarked substantially as follows: "The testimony against you, although circumstantial, taken in connection with your own confessions, was conclusive and established your guilt beyond a doubt, and the jury were fully justified in returning a verdict as charged in the indictment." It then became his unpleasant duty to pronounce sentence of death, and designated Friday, Jan. 21st, as

West Side Road.

Steel rails and the rolling stock and motive power for the extension of the West Side road have been contracted for in New York. The rails were completed at the rolling mills at Philadelphia on the 21st inst., and will be shipped to Portland immediately.

Leg Broken.

At the depot in Roseburg last Thursday evening Mr. Moore, section foreman of the O. & C. R. R., in alighting from a dray stepped into a hole in the sidewalk and broke his leg near the ankle. A physician was promptly summoned and the fractured limb attended to. The wound is quite painful but not dangerous. We hope to see him out soon.

Heavy Mortgage.

The largest mortgage ever recorded in the county was put on record at the auditor's office yesterday, says the Seattle Intelligence, from the S. & W. R. R. Co. to C. L. Dingley, J. J. McKinnon and W. J. Adams, trustees, of San Francisco. The mortgage is for \$200,000, the company borrowed and hypothecated \$200,000 of their bonds, secured on real and personal estates of the company.

Murdered.

M. M. Drouillard, formerly known as French Mose, the express messenger, and who was sheriff of Missoula county, M. T., was shot in jail about the 10th of last month, from which wound he died in a few hours. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that, in their opinion, he came to his death from a pistol shot made by his wife, Mary A. Drouillard. The wife was arrested on a charge of murder. Drouillard was speechless after he was shot.—Lewiston Teller.

Foot Frozen.

A couple of weeks ago, a man by the name of Daniel Petty, says the Walla Walla Union, who has been living at D. J. Woodward's place, on the Summerville road over the Blue mountains, went out hunting. He wounded a deer and followed it so persistently that night overtook him. He laid out two nights before he was able to reach home, and his feet were so badly frozen in the meantime that part of them had to be amputated. It is feared that more serious results may follow.

How Strange.

P. Madden, a discharged soldier from Co. "G" 2d Infantry, became suddenly sick last week, and was taken into the hospital at the Garrison. On Saturday morning while several of his comrades stood about him, laughing and chatting, he suddenly turned over in his bed, looked intently at the clock, and said: "Boys, in ten minutes more I'm a 'gone.'" They thought, of course, he was only jesting with them, for he was not considered dangerously sick at all, but there was something so earnest and strange in his looks, that they could not help watching the clock, when the ten minutes were up, they spoke to him but there came no reply. He was dead.—Walla Walla Watchman.

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of association of the Kogue River Hydraulic Gold Mining Company, Josephine county, State of Oregon. The purpose for which said corporation is to be organized is to do business in Josephine county, State of Oregon, as a hydraulic and gravel mining company, and to buy and sell and deal generally in real and personal estate as may be necessary to the successful prosecution of said business. Principal office of business is at Canyonville, Douglas county. Capital stock, \$500,000, to be divided into shares of 250,000 at \$2 each. Incorporators: Wm. F. Briggs, H. Hampton, R. A. Jones, J. N. Muncy, G. N. Yocum, George Ross, H. W. Stevenson, G. N. Fawcett, George W. Weidler.

The Effects of Opium.

The influence of opium varies with the individuals who use it. Some are stupefied and sickened even by a small dose, while others pass into a beatific state of mind and forget all earthly trouble. The various preparations of opium differ in their effects. The prominent symptoms of opium poisoning are deep coma, with flushed or pale and glistly face, contracted pupils, slow, stertorous breathing, and slow full pulse. Death occurs from stoppage of breathing through paralysis of the "respiratory center" in the brain. The influence of bodily state and habits upon the effects of the drug is very remarkable. In severe pain enormous doses may be taken with slight effect. The same result follows the habitual taking of opium, confirmed opium eaters often taking in a day enough to kill ten or twenty ordinary people. The effect of opium on the brain is to stimulate the intellectual faculties and paralyze the volition. No other drunkard is so utterly incapable of self-control as the opium drunkard and the pains of opium surpass even the horrors of delirium tremens.

When Seth Green wants to raise money he puts fishes in his spawn shop. There is a good story current on the streets. A man was going across a field, when suddenly he saw a bull with head down and feet pawing the grass. The man went for the nearest fence and as he reached it he saw the eye of a

Supreme Court.

PROCEEDINGS. MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1879.

On motion of C. A. Schlbrede, James W. Howe was admitted to practice as attorney on certificate of United States District Court.

T. M. Reed, appellant, vs. S. M. Gentry et al., respondents; opinion by Prim, J.; decree of court below reversed.

S. A. Heilenger et al., appellants, vs. Union county, respondents; decree of court below affirmed.

Samuel Rich, appellant, vs. P. P. Palmer, respondent; opinion by Boise, J. SYLLABUS.

1st. A bond for a deed executed to land conditioned that the makers will execute a deed to the land when he shall obtain a patent will convey to the obligee an equitable title to the land described in the bond.

2d. In order to redeem land sold for delinquent taxes, no notice of intention to redeem is necessary.

3d. When land sold for taxes is redeemed the redemption money may be paid to the Sheriff.

4th. When a tract of land belonging to several persons is sold for taxes assessed against the whole tract and the land is sold in one parcel, either of the owners may redeem the whole tract, and where after such redemption the Sheriff wrongfully gives a deed to the purchaser, the person so redeeming may bring a suit in equity and have the entire deed cancelled.

Decree of the court below affirmed. State of Oregon, appellant, vs. Laurence O'Neil and Bridget O'Neil, respondents—Opinion by Kelly, J. Held that land held as a homestead is not subject to a lien of a judgment for costs in a criminal action.

Decree of the court below affirmed. State of Oregon, respondent, vs. Jas. Johnson and Archie Brown, appellants. Appeal from Multnomah county. Cause on trial.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 9 A. M. TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

State of Oregon, appellant, vs. Wm. Mund et al., respondents; opinion by Kelly, C. J. SYLLABUS.

Held that in criminal cases a judgment for costs should show the amount of costs and until such amounts do appear on the lien docket, the same is not a lien on the property of the defendant.

Costs should be taxed in a reasonable time and it will not be in a reasonable time if not done until after the next term of the court after rendition of the judgment of conviction.

Judgment of the court below is affirmed. Abner W. Smith, an infant, by J. B. Harris, guardian, appellant, vs. John Harris, respondent. Opinion by Boise, J. SYLLABUS.

Wherein an action by an infant, plaintiff against one with whom he has lived and was under obligations to treat him as a parent, the plaintiff shows cruel and inhuman assaults and batteries, and a general course of violent and cruel treatment it is competent for defendant to show to rebut this evidence that his general treatment of the plaintiff was kind and considerate and that defendant uniformly had regard for the best welfare of his ward.

Judgment of the court below is affirmed. State of Oregon, respondent, vs. James Johnson and Archie Brown, appellants; appeal from Multnomah county; argument concluded and case submitted.

Court adjourned till nine A. M. Friday.

To Cure a Cold.

A bad cold, like measles or mumps, or similar ailments, will run its course of about ten days, in spite of what may be done for it, unless remedial means are employed within forty-eight hours of its inception. Many a useful life may be spared to be increasingly useful, by cutting a cold short off, in the following safe and simple manner: On the first day of taking a cold, there is a very unpleasant sensation of chilliness. The moment you observe this, go to your room and stay there; keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires a hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. In addition, put your feet in water, half a leg deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hotter water from time to time for a quarter of an hour, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out than when you put them in; then dry them thoroughly, and put on thick warm woolen stockings, even if it be Summer, for Summer colds are the most dangerous; and for twenty-four hours eat not an atom of food; but drink as largely as you desire of any kind of warm tea, and at the end of that time, if not sooner, the cold will be effectually broken, without any kind of medicine whatever.

Efficient as the above means are, not one in a thousand will attend to them, led on as men are by the hope that a cold will pass off itself; nevertheless this article will now and then pass under the eye of a w

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

The vice president laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of war enclosing letters from Gens. Sheridan Sherman and Terry, recommending the appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of military headquarters at Fort Snelling. The secretary concurs in the recommendation referred to.

Brice from the committee on pensions reported a bill granting Dr. Mary E. Walker an increase of pension to \$29 a month, placed on the calendar.

Cookrell introduced a bill to provide a uniform national currency to retire the notes of the national banks and prevent their incorporation and their issue of notes; to utilize silver and silver coin and provide for the issuance of coin and bullion certificates; to provide for redemption or payment of bonds of the United States and issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest and to provide for the expansion and contraction of paper currency to meet the business and wants of the country; laid on the table at the request of Cookrell, who desired to submit remarks in favor of the measure.

Morgan submitted a substitute agreed upon in the Democratic caucus for the Edmunds resolution concerning suffrage and later constitutional amendments; laid on the table.

The following are the resolutions: Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate that the 13, 14, and 15, amendments to the constitution of the United States are as valid and binding as any other part of the constitution; that the people of the United States have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole constitution in every State and the Territories of the United States; and it is the right and duty of the United States as far as power has been delegated to them, to enforce said amendments and to protect every citizen in exercise of all rights thereby secured.

Resolved, That the government of the United States and governments of the several States are distinct, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights within its jurisdiction it must protect; that the government of the United States is one of delegated power alone; its authority is defined and limited by constitution, and all powers not granted by that instrument not prohibited to it by the States, are reserved by the States respectively or to the people, and that no right can be acquired under the constitution or secured through the laws of the United States except such as the government of the United States has authority to grant or secure.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States; but the 15th amendment of the constitution has invested citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and it is within the jurisdiction of the United States, which Congress may exert by proper legislation, to prevent the denial or abridgment by a State of the right of a citizen to vote when such denial or abridgment is on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude of the voter.

Resolved, That such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not so acting by authority and obedience to the laws of a State the jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the State government, and it is not in the government of the United States.

Consideration on bill to amend patent laws was resumed.

The pending question being on the amendment of Davis, of Illinois, that it shall not be lawful to grant any reissue of any patent for any invention except the inventor which was embraced in the original patent, after brief discussion it was agreed to—yeas 52, nays none.

House. Potter asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the investigation of the cipher dispatches and to have it adopted under suspension of rules, but Butler having objected, on the ground that he wished to debate the resolution, it was agreed that Potter should report it to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

House bills introduced and referred: By Wright (of Pennsylvania) To prevent the adulteration of articles of food and drink.

By Durham—To repeal all laws in regard to the appointment and pay of supervisors of election and their aids.

By Turner—To regulate the charges on Pullman palace and other sleeping cars.

By Bright—making trade and Mexican dollars legal tender.

By Aldrich—To make ships, tugs and other vessels engaged in commerce between the different States, or between the United States and foreign countries, liable for debts contracted by their owners or agents.

By Straight—To reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits.

Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported a resolution to delay the expenses of the Daveport and Blodgett investigations; adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia and conferring the jurisdiction thereof on the court of claims.

Springer introduced a bill to secure to every State a just representation; referred. He presented, in connection with his bill, a statement showing that under it there would have been elected at the last November election from the Southern States 24 Republicans instead of 28 or a Republican gain of six, while the Democrats would have realized a like gain in the North; that the general result would have been the same, but that the Republican minority at the North would have been fully represented in Congress and 4 of the four millions of colored population could now control the election of 22 members in the following States: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2 and Virginia, 2. Adjourned.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. Senate committee on finance reported without amendment the bill passed by the House to facilitate refunding of the national debt.

Chaffee introduced resolution directing cancellation of one and two dollar notes provided

ceded to answer the charge that he was posed to such investigation made by the Conger of Michigan. He denied that he came chairman of this committee though bargain with Governor Tilden, or anyone else, did not know that he was to be such chairman and had no understanding relating thereto.

Butler said Congress had no jurisdiction over private correspondence and offered to resolution. Hale favored it—wanted full investigation of all such charges as also did Conger. The resolution passed—yeas 129.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. Garland from the committee on lands, submitted a minority report on claim of McGarrhan together with a placing all claimants to the Eastern California in the court of equity.

The House bill reported from the committee on finance yesterday to facilitate refunding of the national debt was unanimously passed.

Edmunds moved to take up his resolution declaring void the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

It was rejected by the Senate and continuation of the naval appropriation bill was resumed, Blaine speaking in favor of amendment of yesterday.

House. A bill passed appropriating \$60,000 for the transportation of coin and bullion \$40,000 for miscellaneous expenses of House.

Before the excitement caused by the discussion had subsided, Chalmers rising to a privileged question, said that he understood the remarks made by the gentleman from Wisconsin were directly at him.

The speaker informed him that that was not a question of privilege, but in due course of time he would have an opportunity of replying.

Then, said Chalmers I will bide my time. The House then proceeded to the consideration of resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Beverly D. Douglas, representative from Virginia. Eulogies were pronounced by several members. Resolutions adopted and the House adjourned.

A New Type-Setter.

James O. Clephane of this city, who has just returned from Chicago, where he has been to superintend the introduction of the new printing machinery, is asserted, is to entirely revolutionize type-setting. The machine, which has been taken to Chicago, is a lithographic machine, but no more of that class will be built, as the stereotyping machine, which will be ready for exhibition next week, has proved a success. T. Moore of West Virginia is the originator of it, and he and O. Meyentha (of Hall & Co.) of Baltimore have together perfected the stereotyping features. Both are young men, but possessed of fine mechanical genius. It is said that an expert operator will print from fifty to sixty words a minute on the machine, and that Miss Julia Camp of this city prints continuously at the rate of seventy-five words a minute. The machine is further advanced, prints with all sizes of type, does away with the necessity for numerous "cases," dispenses with the "distribution" of type; "justifies" more rapidly than the printer, corrects mistakes with more ease, and reads and corrects proof more readily. The great speed of the machine is secured, it is stated, through the ability of the operator, owing to a peculiar construction of the instrument, to print at one stroke any word where the letters occur in alphabetical order. For instance, the words "first," "know," "not," "it," "is," and hundreds of others, are printed at one stroke, the operator having simply to place his fingers upon each key forming a word simultaneously. It is claimed, finally that the entire work of composition on a newspaper can be done in a small-sized parlor, the machine not being larger than a sewing machine.

If all this can be done by the machine, of course it will revolutionize the art of type-setting; but, in view of the failure of the very ingenious type-setting machines heretofore invented to work practically, there will be some doubts felt in regard to the ability of the present one to do away at once with the printer's art. It is undoubtedly, however, the nearest substitute that has yet been invented, and will very likely be brought into use in many kinds of printing, if it is not in the newspaper work.—Washington Star.

A Young Girl's Obtuseness.

A young man and his favorite companion sat near the front of Burdette's lecture the other evening. When the Hawk-Eye man had just finished convincing his hearers with an account of a youth's first shaving encounter with a barber, the young man leaned over and whispered:

"That's true to life, I can tell you."

"How can you tell me?" inquired his girl.

"How?" he replied in a whisper, "why, that's the way I felt when I first got shaved."

"When was that?"

"Oh, before I raised my moustache," he replied.

"What moustache?" she queried, a little surprised.

"What moustache do you suppose?" he said, turning red.