

HEUED EVERLY PRIDAY, BY ARKE & CRAIG PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PORTLAND, MARCH 7, 1879.

A Brother in Salem.

Johnson, who was so opposed to giv ing his name and antecedents, or the residence of his family, lest they should hear of his disgraceful end, has a brother now in Salem interceding for long pending, which passed the Senate executive elemency on behalf of the murderer.

Notaries Public-

The Governor has made the following Executive appointments: Notaries Public—B. B. Goodwin, of Portland; Jas. T. Townsend, Perrydale; Thos. R. Blair, Elkhorn. Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon-E. B. Nast, No. 50 Exchange place, New York City.

No Mileage

Hon. R. P. Earhart, Secretary of State, has decided to allow sheriffs conveying convicts to the penitentiary and insane persons to the asylum, no more mileage and nothing but the necessary traveling expenses both ways, leaving them to seek redress in the courts.

Making Grass Grow-

One of the most remarkable signs of the thrift and enterprise of the farmers of Lane county is the fact that they are expending large sums of money in draining swale lands. Nearly 200 miles of ditch have been cut the last two years, and hundreds of acres of swale land thereby converted into productive wheat

Contract Renewed.

Dr. J. C. Hawthorne has been awarded the contract for the care and treatment of the insane and idiotic of this State for them was, after some effort, restored to the term of six years from the first day of May, 1878, at five dollars a week cach, payable quarterly. He has filed a a quarrel between the men who are susful fulfillment of the contract.

Changed Hands.

The Lafayette Courier says: The nar row gauge railroad has changed hands. It has passed into the hands of a company styling itself the Willamette Valley Railroad Company, representing a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which about \$600,000 has been paid into the new company to meet the liabilities of the old company. It is reported that the new company intend to continue the road to Portland the coming season.

Shoulder Dislocated

A sheep herder named O'Hara, in the employ of Mr. Hoffman, on his ranch hear this city, while attempting to step a band of frightened sheep this morning, was thrown to the ground by one of the frightened animals and trodden under foot by the remainder. When he had a chance to arise and count his injuries, O'Hara discovered that his right shoulder was dislocated. He came to town, and had Dr. Strong set the limb in the socket.

The Restriction Bill.

Resolutions adopted by the Working-

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has just passed a bill restrictpassengers to any port of the United States in any one vessel, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Union be tendered to our Senators and Representative from this State for the carnest support which they gave said bill. T. B. McDevitt, Presit.

The Salem Fost Office.

The Salem Postmaster, Mr. H. M. that price. Thatcher, is an exception to the class of office-holders who never die and never resign. He prefers his stock ranch on the Deschutes, in Wasco county, to the dull routine, though very sure pay, of himself for some time past that he was done so, and that the position is offered formerly Sheriff of Marion county. The people, and the raptain, who was in town vesterday and went to Vancouver the first of April.

No Cambling.

Last Saturday, says the Walla Walla Union, the directors of the Agricultural lot of land-grabbers than some of those Society met, and after consultation with infesting this State. Thos Collins, the proprietor of the Walla 1: is strange that Luttrell should Driving Park, agreed with him for the have interested himself so far as to in ext fair. ing detracts so much from the pleasure Oregon. The people wi he presence on the grounds of a multimie of gambling devices, their enppers,

A Logger Drownod-

Henry Hunter, a young man who vas employed to collect and boom scat tered logs on Tide creek, opposite Ka-lama, on the Oregon shore, slipped from one of the logs and was drowned yester day.

Too Much Water.

Excepting the months of November and December, 1875, the amount of rainfall during February, 1879, exceeds that of any month since the Signal Service Station was established in Portland, November, 1871

Rewarded at Last.

A private dispatch from J. D. Hol man, who has been at Washington City for some weeks past, states that the bill last session awarding him \$25,000, has finally passed the House.

Permanent Improvement-

Gentlemen who are thoroughly conversant with the business and resources of the city inform us that more valuable and permanent buildings will be erected in Portland during the coming Spring and Summer than have been any previous year.

Mill at Hood River.

Mr. J. H. Rogers, of East Portland, is building quite a large flouring mill at Hood River, on Mr. E. L. Smith's land. and was getting along nicely when the snow came. However, he thinks he will be ready to grind by the time the wheat is threshed the coming season. The young man appears to be master of his trade, and has the best wishes of all in his enterprise, which will be a great accession to the valley.

Fatally Wounded

A man was stabbed at Burrard Inlet under the following circumstances Four men have been living for some time on the Hasting-Granville road, and have been suspected of selling whisky to Indians. On Monday morning, two Indians were found somewhere in the vicinity of their house apparently from the effects of bad whisky, but one of life, the other being beyond help. The death of this Indian, in some way, caused pected of having supplied the liquor, and one of them in the row, was stabbed twice, and will probably die.

Attempted Escape-

On Thursday of last week, says the Albany Democrat, when Sheriff Dickey was inspecting the jail, as his custom every alternate day, he discovered that his boarders had been making an attempt to escape. The corridor, which they have the liberty of through the day, is lined with a net work of iron bars, crossing each other at right angles every four or five inches, and in one place two of these bars had been sawed off and removed, and quite a hole dug in the brick wall. The prisoners had not calculated very well, for where they were working they would have come out on the other side of the jail. The Sheriff searched them and found in their possession a knife transformed into a saw, and in a few days took another of the same description away from them. Some one on the outside has been furnishing these tools, and he is the chap that is wanted now

The Oregon Wagon-Road Job.

The object of the bill now before men's Protective Union No. 1, of Port- Congress, providing for the issuance of scrip to the owners of the Oregon Wagon-road, is clearly pointed out by some of the papers of that State and in ing the bringing of but fifteen Chinese a communication addressed to this office. It is not a confirmation of their title that the owners of the road are seeking. What they are after is scrip worth from \$8 to \$30 per acre in lieu of land which they bought on speculation about two years ago for twenty-five cents an acre. The same land could at one time have been purchased at seventeen cents per acre, and was freely offered at

The land is located in a portion of Oregon not yet developed, and this, together with its mountainous character, renders it almost valueless for speculative purposes. If the scheme produll routine, though very sure pay, of jected should prove successful, the locate it in lieu-acre for acre-upon ready to resign. We learn that he has any surveyed or unsurveyed land of the Government in Oregon not yet taken up. to Capt. L. S. Scott, of Salem, who was As the grant embraces several hundred thousand acres, if Luttrell's bill passes appointment will be popular with Salem and becomes a law, the owners of the scrip will at once be enabled to locate today, says he will commence his duties valleys, and literally control the whole country side for a grazing range. This is undoubtedly the object, and if the vicious purpose is accomplished, Oregon will be at the mercy of a more powerful

race track, grounds and buildings for the tresince a bill parcelling out the lands of Mr. Collins receives the a State that he does not represent, and right of the saloen and restaurant, and it is doubly strange that he should have agrees that there shall be no gambling lent himself to a scheme which savors es or other gambling devices allowed so badly of land grabbing as does this on the grounds, except pool selling, effort to have a defective wagon-road which will be conducted by him in the grant title swapped off for the privilege salout. This is as it should be. Nother of swooping down on the best land of ing detracts so much from the pleasure Oregon. The people will remember him

arkers, etc. The directors are determined for their appearance in full was one reading: "All a well when daddy's sober."

Among the bankers book in a reason town their ranches by the Indians last summer, stock entered the fields and daddy's sober." Among the banners borne in a tem-

The Indian War Cloud.

H. F. Smith, a respectable gentleman, living at Sooyoos Lake, W. T., under date of January 23, sends the fellowing to the Walla Walla Statesman : Immediately after the incarceration of Moses, runners were dispatched to the various confederated bands. Insupkin of the Okanagans, Enemosicha of the Methows, with other sub chiefs, responded with celerity, leaving in mid-winter for Mc sea' country. These two wily savages and their conjurors are fermenters of trouble and oracles among the savages. By the circulation of the most diabolical stories, of the atrocities toward the Indians, they are adding fuel to the animosity which already exist in the imag ination of Indians. One specimen will suffice as a type of the whole. They allege that the whites capture infants from the Indians, pierce their bodies with a stick, roast them before a fire then invite the Indians to eat. If they eat they are told on what they have When such means are resorted to to inflame the imagination, enmity can easily be wondered Even the savage nature of the Indian recoils at the mention of such acts of cannibalism. The arrest of the murderers, the incarceration of Moses and the alacrity manifested by the various sub-chiefs to respond to Moses' call, augurs no good for the future. It is my belief, and my views are shared by all old residents of the Indian coun try, that we are on the eve of another Indian war, unless steps are speedily taken to quash it by the arrest of the confederate chiefs—Umassit, a Umatilla chief; Smohollaw; Euemosiche, chief of the Mithows; Insupkin, a war chief of the Okanagans, and a few of their con-jurors and advisers. Should Gen. Howard secure these restless vagabonds, it would arrest danger, save many lives and much property, as well as avoid a large expenditure by the government in a Summer campaign. What the frontier settlements require is prompt and energetic action, to give the marauding Indian to understand that the days of "big talk" are at an end, that there will be no more peace bribes of blankets-"kultas potlaches;" that he must work as the white man does for a livelihood or starve.

Since writing the above I learn that Umassit, with twenty or thirty renegade Indians, are camped at or near the mouth of the Okanagan, among whom are one or two of the murderers. There is some talk of sending a posse to arrest the murderers.

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26. Court met pursuant to adjournment Present, Chief Justice Kelly and

ustice Prim. N. A. Brown, respondent, vs Mary Lord et al, appellants—Appeal from Yamhill county; cause set for hearing on Friday, Feb. 28th, as per stipulation of

attorneys Ben Holladay et al, respondents, vs S. G. Elliot et al, appellants-Cause on

On Monday next the court will take up the case of Ira Orton, responnents, vs W. W. Orton et al, appellants-Appeal from Marion county.

Adjourned till 1:30 P. M.

Ben Holladay et al, respondents, vs S. G. Elliott et al, appellants; argument concluded and cause submitted.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow. FRIDAY, Feb. 28,

T. M. Read, appellant, vs S. M. Gentry et al., respondents; appeal from Benton county-Ordered that mandate issue to court below.

E. A. Parker, respondent, vs D. B. Monteith, appellant; appeal from Liun county—This was an action brought by respondent against the appellant for the seduction of his daughter. On the trial of this case in the court below judgment was rendered against the appellant for the sum of \$3,000 and costs and disburtements.

SYLLABUS.

Where the complaint in an action for seduction alleges that "one P. P., the daughter of the plaintiff, was," etc., it sufficiently avers that F. P. is the daughter of the plaintiff.

In such an action it is competent to prove the good character of his own famly, and also the good character and standing of the defendant's family.

The plaintiff may also prove that the defendant, when charged with the seduc tion of his daughter, left his residence and was apprehended in a distant part of He may also prove that the defendant

promised to marry his daughter, and by means of such promise succeeded in se ducing her. When the bill of exceptions does not

set forth all the testimony given on the trial, this court will not reverse a judgment where the instruction given to the jury would have been correct upon any state of the evidence which might have been properly before the court and jury. The opinion of the court below af

firmed. Opinion by Kelly, C. J. N. A. Browne, respondent, vs Mary Lord et al., appellants; appeal from Yamhill county-Cause on trial. Adjourned till 1:30 P. M.

Bullion assounting to \$15,877 16 was shipped from Silver City to San Francisco on the 9th inst.

The scarelty of hay in Umatilla county is in great part owing to the

State and Territorial.

Coos Bay shipped 30,000 tons of conduring 1878. Burglaries are prowling around Mil-wankle.

Dayton, W. T., has three schools and 150 pupils. Albany sportsmen are popping away at glass balls.

Emigrants are pouring into Chehalis County, W. T. Stock is said to be doing very well in

Lake County. Spring is opening in Southern Oregon.

Walla Walla is overstocked with professional men. Snow is two and a half feet deep in

Colville valley. The Washington Territory University now has 142 students.

Wild hogs are killing Mary's little lambs on the Calapooia. Kelso's store at Cornelius was burglarized the other night.

Some roost robbers are getting away with chickens at Vancouver. A San Francisco capitalist is about to start a glove factory at Olympia.

Late freshets in the upper country have carried away many bridges. Walla Walla is to have a free reading room and circulating library.

The school at Union has been again suspended on account of diphtheria. A large wild cat was recently killed by G. B. Gillihan on Mill Plain, W. T. Several new business blocks are to be erected in Astoria the coming Summer. The settlers of Chelatchie Prairie, W. T., have to travel 15 miles after their

Vancouver nurseries are shipping large quantities of fruit trees to the upper country.

W. P. Dutton, a Heppner horseman, has an Autocrat colt for which he has refused \$600. The mail service between Vancouver,

and Kalama has been increased to three times a week. Five feet of snow at Robinsonville

Grant county. Nothing else there worth mentioning. The Junction City Republican hoists the name of its foreman at the head of its local column. Who is the devil?

Straggling snakes are still prowling about in the Owyhee country. The set-tlers should gather them to their fath-

Eggs are a dollar a dozen in Silver City, Idaho. Some capitalist ought to start a factory and manufacture them. Millions in it

A nail and darning needle were found in the stomach of a Jackson county deer. Is stomach-analysing customary down there?

The soldier boys at Vancouver give amusing minstrel shows quite fre-quently, and thus relieve the monotony of garrison life.

A Walla Walla paper asks, "Do Chi-nese steal?" Oh, no, not to speak of, But you might as well keep your cook stove too hot to handle. A snow slide at Silver City, Idaho, carried a freight outfit a quarter of a mile. One horse and mule were killed, but the driver escaped without serious

MORE WHEAT BLUNDERS.

The Oregonian has transferred its choice style of personal journalism to the commercial columns, as follows:

The puny organ of the Custom House, now run by the politico-agricultural editor of renowned financial ability, attempts to criticise the Oregonian's own stupidity at the same time. The organ says:

whereas, in fact, it was worth (at least Oregon wheat just ready for shipment was worth) 47s. for 500 pounds, so that paper's figures were 2s incorrect. Also that paper's commercial notes, the same morning, said wheat was \$1 65 per cental in this city, for time wheat here was casily worth \$1 6734 per cental, with probability that \$1 70 could be got for a round lot.

Now, life is too short and our space too valuable to be wasted in answering the velps of such unreliable characters, and we only say that on yesterday ner indicate what he intended to do morning we said the "mean quotation The impression still prevails, however, for wheat is \$1 65 per cental, with a that he intends to return the bill to chance to obtain 21 cents more in some Congress without his approval.—Portinstances." This was correct, and gave the status of the market nearer than the organ ever found possible.

That was not correct. Wheat was worth \$1 671 to \$1 70, as we stated. This morning that paper says, "an Oregon cargo could be sold for 47s. 6d." That would be cheap enough for a cargo but probably this astate wheat monger means that much for a quarter ton of 500 pounds. He had better say what he means and not inflict so many conundrums on innuocent readers. Oregon cargo could have been sold yes-There has been a sharp and steady adreceived word that choice Oregon wheat, a little money on this being so.

abusive language.-Portland Bec.

FOR AND AGAINST CHINESE.

The World and Tribune lead newspaper opposition in New York to the restriction bill. The Savannah News favors restriction and says the East does not understand the question any more than the Pacific States understood the Southern opposition to the enfranchisement of the illiterate blacks.

The Chicago Tribune says editorially that the passage by the State Senate of a resolution commending the anti-Chinese bill was in no sense a partisan act, neither was it influenced by the threadbare arguments of Artley, the representative of the Chicago Socialists. A vast number of the people of Illinois are beleved to be in favor of the restriction of the importation of Mongolian slaves and lepers, but the same majority would sit down on socialism with equal emphasis.

Ministers of the various religious de nominations in San Fraucisco have telegraphed President Hayes, entreating him to sign the bill, and asserting their belief that the presence of large numbers Chinese is highly detrimental to the spiritual, moral and material welfare of the people.

The following dispatch is highly creditable to Senator Grover:

Following up the efforts made by Republican members of the Pacific Coast esterday, Senator Grover, Representatives Wigginton and Luttrell, and Senators elect Farley and Slater, salled in a body on the President to-day, and despite the pressure of a crowd of other callers at the executive mansion, were given a private interview with him for so long a time as they desired. Senator Grover, who was the principal spokesman of the party, remarked to the President that although they were all Democrats, they came to see him on this subject not as partisans but as representatives of the practically unanimous senti-ment of the Pacific Coast without regard to their political preferences or party interests. Grover proceeded to say that they would like to add any convictions that he (the President) might have in favor of signing this bill.

The President, with the bill before him, invited attention to various objections which had been raised in Eastern newspapers and religious bodies against his signing it. He particularly men tioned its abrogation of the fifth and sixth articles of the Burlingame treaty, and specially requested the delegation to state their reasons for favoring abrogation of the sixth article. The answer was that although this article conferred upon Chinese in America all the privileges of the most favored nations, except the right to vote and hold office, the Chinese government has never attempted to carry out its recipro-cal provisions in behalf of American citizens in China. The sixth article, so far as our citizens are concerned, had always been a nullity, and therefore it could very properly be abrogated. Besides this, Grover pointed out that the Reed treaty fully protected our citizens and our commerce before the supplemental treaty was negotiated and would continue to protect them if both articles in question were abrogated. Grover, in market reports, and in so doing tells a the course of his remarks, presented number of falsehoods and proves his strongly and clearly a number of other considerations in favor of the bill. One branch of the argument was summed up Yesterday morning (Tuesday) that paper in the statement that the Chinaman said good shipping wheat was quoted at who has been in California twenty-five 46s. per quarter of 500 pounds in Liverpool, years has no more assimilated with us years has no more assimilated with us han one who came vesterda The delegation earnestly represented

to the President the vital importance of the pending measure to the people of the Pacific Coast, and assured him that in round lots and perhaps 2½ cents more comparison with it all other matters of advices, and reliable ones, are that at that national interest had dwindled, in the estimation of that section of the country, to no present importance. The President listened very attentively to all that was said, and by his questions seemed desirous of full information upon the subject, but he did not in any manland Bee,

NEGROES TO EMIGRATE.

We had the news the other day that about 500 colored people from South Carolina were in New York preparing to emigrate to Idaho. This movement is being made as an experiment, with a view to more extensive emigration from the Southern States if it proves success ful. That it will prove successful is by no means certain. It is said these ne-But supposing that he meant that an groes are to work on railroads, and no doubt they can answer a useful purpose terday at 47s 6d. per quarter of 500m, in that respect, but it may prove that that statement was short of the truth, they are not well calculated to enact the part of settlers in such a country as Idavance in orders, for a week past, and we ho. They have not the acquaintance with happen to know that merchats and wares frontier life, the self-reliance that enhousemen through the street yesterday, ables the Western man to go further West and make his living out of the ready to ship or just shipped, could bring wilderness while he is taming it. An-48s to 48s 6d, per 500h. We will rish other thing: He may not prove adapted to the climate of Idaho, which differs We don't blame the blunderer of the materially from that of South Carolina. morning news monger for being irritated and the two regions have a very differnt having his stupid and criminal falsifi cat range of products. List the experished of Willow Creek, in the Blue catlon of the wheat market exposed, but ment is worth making, and if it proves are now feasting on the ment. successful and receives encouragement it manners and vulgarity by the use of may take shape that will cause alarm in South Carolina and all through the ante.

South. The colored men, in this matter are led and directed by superior intelligence, for they have the advice and assistance of good men who feel great interest in their future and help them to carry out this emigration movement in hopes that the movement may prove practicable and expand into grand proportions.

The Southern labor supply is not too great, and is less reliable than it was in the days of slavery. If the Southern States had the issue directly made that they should treat the colored working people with the same respect that is accorded to the laboring classes in the North, or lose that portion of the population by emigration to other regions, we should see great excitement south of Mason and Dixon's line. Take away the colored population from the South, and it would be ruined without labor to produce crops or conduct its growing manufactures. Make such a crisis imminent and exact terms for the negroes upon such a contingency, and the fire eaters would drop out of sight; the vicious rule of the Ku Klux would suddenly end. It is not possible to create such a contingency, but if emigration of the colored people succeed we shall delegation in behalf of the Chinese bill have a healthier public sentiment at the South.

We are informed that colored people of Portland are circulating a memorial which is receiving many signatures, favoring emigration of colored people to this city. They certainly will belipreferable to Chinese, and should be more acceptable to our citizens. We owe a duty to the colored people of the United States that must not be overlooked or undervalued. They did not come to America of their own accord, but were brought here in slavery. They can reasonably claim special protection and they deserve it. So far as those among us are concerned, generally they command respect for good conduct and industrious habits.

The southern counties of Idaho are controlled by the Mormons who have settled there in large numbers. The introduction of a Negro emigration there will insure a more legal and reliable population than exists there now. Mormonism has never done anything to sommand our respect, and on the other hand, the colored race has given legal proof of loyalty under tremendous difficulties. The introduction of these people into that territory will be watched with peculiar interest.-Portland Bee.

TO SECURE HONEST ELECTIONS

Senator Edmunds is seeking, by legislation, to protect the constitutional rights of colored citizens in the South. The bill prepared by him punishes with fine and imprisonment any person or persons who seek by intimidation, unlawful menace or any other unlawful means to prevent the peaceful assembling of citizens for the purpose of petitioning Congress for redress of grievances or considering the subject of the be a member or delegate of the House of Representatives, or who shall break up or disturb any such assemblage, or prevent any citizen from the exercise of the right of suffrage. Personsor officers charged with any duty under this act who refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to their duties shall forfeit five hundred dollars to the aggrieved party. Every person who shall cast an unlawful vote or ballot is to be punished by a fine of five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both. Assault and battery are to be visited with a five of one thousand dollars, imprisonment not more than two years, or both. Persons convicted of any of these offences are to be disquaiified forever from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States.

It would seem that such a law ought to be competent to secure the ends deaired, but when we consider the impossibility of securing unprejudiced juries in the South, and the bitter and relentless feeling of the dominant race and party in those States, the conclusion is rejuctantly forced upon us that legislation will be a failure and that universal suffrage will be a farce for many years to come. Bitter as the feeling is towards the use of the army to give security for fair elections, we are driven, in the light of recent events, to the conviction that unless the army protects every polling place there can be no fair election in the Southern States -- Portland Por

Col. Denis recently killed seven elk,

And that keep the world bury. Inf-